THE INDIAN C

CURRENT COMMENT.

The B. & O. R. R. Co. will employ 2,000 additional workmen in its shops at once.

Ireland seems to be going into the sheep business. The "Emerald isle" now has 1,000,000 more sheep than in 1889.

Contrary to previous reports the procureur-general of France has decided to prosecute the directors of the Panama Canal company.

Edward Murphy, Jr., denies Mr. Shearman's statement that President-elect Cleveland said he would "d—d" if he would give any pledges to Sheehan.

Saon, the Russian, whose candidature for the throne of Bulgaria was announced last year, has escaped from Siberia, whither he was sentenced for life.

Jesse Grant, the youngest son of the general, has made a success of the mining business, and has settled down in Piedmont, Cal., with his wife and children.

A call has been issued by labor organizations asking workingmen everywhere to give the wages earned on Tuesday December 13 to the strikers at Homestead, Pa.

At a meeting of the Mersey Docks board in Liverpool it was decided to expend $2,500,000 in furnishing extra accommodation for Atlantic steamers and in improving the harbor.

Capt. Illine, whose death has just been reported from Russia, commanded "the terrible battery" which made such havoc at Sebastopol. Tolstoi has immortalized this battery in his work on the operations in that siege.

The British Seamen's union has issued a manifesto warning the public against steamers manned by Lascars. The wreck of the Bokhara and the Roumania are alleged to be due to the employment of cheap sailors.

The venerable widow of Bishop Alexander Campbell, the famous divine who founded the Disciples' church and the Bethany college, was 90 years old on the 13th, and the anniversary was celebrated with a family reunion at Wheeling, W. Va.

Prince Louis, of Battenburg, commander in the royal navy, has been appointed naval adviser to the inspector-general of fort works. The post, which is a sinecure, will add $4,450 a year to his income. His appointment was due to the queen.

Gen. Cassius M. Clay, the veteran diplomat, soldier and anti-slavery advocate of Kentucky, has given his fine library and his statuary and paintings to the county in which he lives for the nucleus of a public library. The general is nearly 80 years of age.

The esoteric London society known as "The Souls" will soon begin the publication of a paper, with Miss Margaret Tennant as one of its two editors. These two souls will soon discover that it will be necessary that they should have more than a single thought if they hold out in an editorial career.

Miss Harriet Monroe has mounted to the very height of fame with most remarkable rapidity. Here it is but a short month since she was first brought to public notice by the Columbian ode which she read at the dedication of the exposition, and already her name graces the pages of a patent soap advertisement.

One who went down into the low land says Death valley, Cal., notwithstanding its suggestive name, is the abode of more curious and wonderful specimens of animal creation than any place of its size within the limits of the United States. The oddest of the creatures, perhaps, is a species of rodent called the "kangaroo rat."

Among the candidates for favor under the coming Cleveland administration is Sam Morss, of the Indianapolis Sentinel. Morss wants to go to London and fill the place now occupied by Consul-General John C. New. In case Isaac Pusey Gray fails to find a place in the cabinet it is predicted that Morss will engage his passage soon after the 4th of March.

Senator Kyle thus accounts for the small populist vote in South Dakota: "The day before the election a blizzard set in, with the wheat standing in shocks in fields all over the state. As a result hundreds of populists did not go to the polls, but worked steadily throughout the day in their effort to get the crop threshed and out of the way of the weather. Those who worked in the field were populists."

John D. Rockefeller is having a massive oaken case, similar to a book case, put into his stable. It has doors of polished oak, with brass hinges and heavy plate glass. The inside will be lined with purple plush, and, when completed, the bits which shine in the mouths of his trotters and coach horses will be arranged inside of this magnificent case in rows, ready for use, as well as an appropriate ornament for the stable.

Nathaniel S. Barry, of Bristol, N. H., is the oldest living ex-governor in the United States. If he survives until September 1, 1896, he will be a centenarian. He was a boy of very humble parentage, became a tanner, as Gen. Grant did, and in 1861 was elected governor of New Hampshire. He is still a man of considerable physical and of unusual mental vigor, partly, he thinks, for the reason that he has not touched tobacco for thirty years nor spirituous liquors for more than sixty.

The late election was considered remarkably quiet; nevertheless, some thirty murders were reported. It seems that nothing can be done in the United States without murder. It will be a good thing when the blunt criticism of some foreigner stings us into a sense of shame at occupying the position of the most bloodthirsty nation on earth. With over seven thousand murders reported in the census year comes the reflection that we are losing more life by murder than other countries lose by war.

William Walter Phelps, United States minister to Germany, will build a magnificent country house on his 1,000 acre farm in New Jersey as soon as his diplomatic duties are over and settle down for a while as a country gentleman.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned By Telegraph and Mail.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The president has appointed William Potter, of Pennsylvania, to be minister to Italy; David P. Thompson, of Oregon, to be minister to Turkey, and Edward C. Little, of Kansas, to be consul-general at Cairo, Egypt.

President-elect Cleveland and many notables were guests at the annual dinner of the New York chamber of commerce given at Delmonico's.

Latest returns from all the counties of Oklahoma show that the republicans have a majority of one in the legislature on joint ballot.

Senator Kenna was reported alarmingly ill at Washington.

R. F. Kolb, people's party candidate for governor of Alabama, announces over his own signature that he will contest the election on the ground of fraud. The legislature of that state has met, but took no action.

The complexion of the Nebraska legislature will depend on the result of a number of contests which have been filed.

The king of Dahomey is suing for peace.

Capt. Montell, the French explorer, will arrive shortly at Tripoli, after traversing the desert of Sahara from Senegal by way of Lake Tchad. Capt. Montell has been eighteen months making the journey.

The New York Sun says that Cleveland will not call an extra session of congress.

Complete returns from Ohio show the republicans successful with an average plurality of 1,000.

Donald W. Bain, present and recently re-elected treasurer of North Carolina, is dead.

President Harrison says that all purported interviews with him since the election are fakes and that he has not authorized any of them.

Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, of Brooklyn, is mentioned for commissioner of pensions under Cleveland.

Gen. J. Q. Burbridge, of St. Louis died recently at Phœnix, Ariz. He was a confederate brigadier.

The coming tory congress at London will consider a very liberal programme of reform.

One republican was elected to congress in North Carolina.

The populists failed to elect a congressman in any of the southern states.

The bitter fight between the democrats and the populists in the Farmers' Alliance at Memphis, Tenn., culminated in an open rupture.

Mr. Blaine has been suffering from a severe cold and high fever but is better.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, says the next senate will be democratic and that it will repeal the McKinley bill and pass the free coinage of silver bill.

Official returns of the congressional vote in the Fifth Arkansas district give H. A. Dinsmore (dem.) a plurality of 3,433 over J. E. Bryan (pop.).

The friends of Tom Watson, the Georgia alliance congressman, say that he was beaten by fraud, and they are raising a purse for the purpose of contesting the election.

Owing to the recent death of Mrs. Harrison there will be no festivities at the White house until after the holidays.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London Graphic says that the admiralty has decided not to build any more guns weighing over fifty tons. It has also decided that every gun must be mounted in such a manner that it can be loaded, trained and run in and out by hand power.

During the past week 22 deaths from cholera occurred at various places in Holland.

John Schumann, a young farmer of Towanda, Ill., has been kicked to death by a horse.

The cavalry that were sent from Suakim, Soudan, to drive the rebel chieftain, Osman Digna, back into the desert have returned from Sinkat after burning the camp that Osman Digna had deserted.

The schooner Minnie Davis was sunk in collision with the schooner Hunter Savage, off Amherstburg, Ont. The crew escaped.

The new natural history hall of the University of Illinois was dedicated with addresses by President Jordan, of Leland Stanford university, and Prof. Greleas, of Washington university, St. Louis.

A fire at West Water and Clybarn streets, Milwaukee, destroyed $150,000 worth of property.

Illinois bankers desire to have the three days' grace law repealed.

The southern wholesale druggists are perfecting an organization.

Senator Gallinger and Peffer, of the senate investigating committee, are in Chicago looking into the Pinkertons' part in the Homestead affair.

Redbud, Ill., was swept by a tornado on the 17th. All the houses were wrecked and many persons were injured, a baby being killed. The storm of the date mentioned was widespread and was very destructive to telegraph wires.

Irish and German Catholic priests of Newark, N. J., are engaged in a bitter controversy.

The Washington Park hotel, at Cincinnati, collapsed, but all the four persons who were in the building escaped.

At a democratic ratification at Mountain View, Ark., explosives stored in a school house exploded and four persons were killed.

The National brewery at Baltimore, Md., burned. Loss about $300,000.

There are fears in Brooklyn of an epidemic of small-pox.

Telegraph companies in Georgia are exempted from liability for failure to deliver telegrams on Sunday.

The advance in cotton at Camden, Ark., has had a most beneficent effect on business in that section.

Plate glass companies are forming a trust.

The United States attorney at Chicago has no hope of securing a conviction of Swift or others in the packing house combine, charged with violating the inter-state commerce law.

The Illinois steel mills at Joliet, Ill., is arranging to shut down to adjust wages. Over 2,000 men will be without work.

About 53 per cent. of the Iowa farms are mortgaged according to a census office bulletin.

In an accident on the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, in Arizona, William G. Walker, of Trenton, Mo., was killed and five other passengers injured.

Clearing house returns for the week ended November 18 showed an average increase of 0.6 compared with the corresponding week of last year In New York there was a decrease of 3.2

The missing British ship Lodore has arrived safely at San Francisco. She was 247 days from Newcastle, England Her delay was caused by heavy weather. More than once she appeared to be going to the bottom.

The ranks of the Homestead strikers are reported breaking.

The Catholic archbishops, in convention at New York, have concluded their labors.

People of Arizona were much alarmed over a threatened outbreak of Navajoes under Black Horse.

Amherst defeated Williams at college football at Williamstown, Mass. Score 60 to 0.

The "little black trunk" which figured in the legal proceedings against ex-President Potter, of the Maverick bank, has been opened and there was not a single paper in it which would criminate Mr. Potter.

The mining congress which was to have been held at Salt Lake, Utah, December 6, has been indefinitely postponed.

The case of the city of Creston, Ia., against Greeland Cemetery association for the possession of the cemetery was decided against the city.

Ivan Petroff, who deceived the United States government about the Behring sea statistics, has been seen in San Francisco, but cannot be found.

The large British steamships Amethyst and Cactus have penetrated for miles up the Brazos river in Texas. After discharging their cargoes they will load with oil cake for Europe.

Oyster boat slavery in the Chesapeake bay is once more rampant. Ignorant immigrants are inveigled on the boats and subjected to the grossest brutality.

London building trades have secured a forty-eight hour week.

A daughter of Mrs. Asa Johnson dropped dead in school at Casey, Ill., while working an example on the blackboard.

A woman put a dynamite cartridge in the oven to dry at Holland, N. Y. Her son Ralph was killed and the woman was badly injured. The house was shattered.

Bernard Muller, a Russian Jew, died at Bellevue Hospital in New York from anthrax, a disease in which the veins and muscles become infested with animalculæ.

The Swarthout brothers, charged with killing their father and burning him in a haystack, have been held to the February term of court at Morrison, Ill.

Rev. H. M. Wharton, of the Baptist church, has commenced a crusade against the dives of Baltimore, Md., a la Dr. Parkhurst, of New York.

Eight suspected nihilists have been arrested near Lublin, Russian Poland.

A big discovery of gold has been made at the Caribou mines near Truro, N. S.

L. L. Allen and Miss Mattie Withers, of Hopkinsville, Ky., each 14 years of age, went over to Dover, Tenn, and were united in marriage the other day.

Gilmore's band disbanded after playing at Cincinnati.

The Homestead strike has been officially declared off by the Amalgamated association.

Through the fatal neglect of a sleeping train crew two heavy freights collided in Chicago and three men were instantly killed.

An Oklahoma Christian scientist who believed that a rattlesnake had no power to harm him picked one up and got a bite, from which he died.

The steamer Rosa Lee was burned at the Memphis wharf and it was feared that four men perished in the fire.

Yale defeated Harvard by the score of 6 to 0, in the great football game at Springfield, Mass.

David Coffman, one of the pioneers of Texas, died 17 miles southeast of Denison. The deceased was 88 years of age. A few moments before he passed away he requested that his rifle and other accoutrements of the chase might be brought that he might gaze on them as life went out.

There are said to be dissensions between the Anatomical board and the Barnes Medical college of St. Louis, in consequence of which the college is getting no cadavers.

Edward Gimber, aged 65, of Jeffersonville, Ind., was killed by his horse running away, dragging him with his foot in the stirrup.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

Lieut. Peary has obtained leave of absence and will return to Greenland.

McVane & Shields' circus train was wrecked on a curve near Mobile, Ala. Several employes were badly hurt.

T. V. Powderly was re-elected general master workman of the Knights of Labor.

It is said by the Mark Lane Express that receipts of Russian wheat have undermined prices.

Floods caused by heavy rains have been doing great damage to property in Washington and loss of life is threatened

Superintendent Bosbyshell, of the Philadelphia mint, denies the circulated report that he has allowed anyone to take any of the world's fair souvenir coins.

The government town site board of Oklahoma has made an important ruling, to the effect that minors and married women are not barred from taking up town lots.

The president has recognized Carlos F. Pasalagua, the Mexican consul at Nogales, Ariz.; Alberto Lela, Mexican consul at Rio Grande City, Tex.; Alexander Lawrence DeLeland, French consul at San Francisco, and Herman Welson, consul of San Salvador at San Diego, Cal.

The socialist congress has unanimously passed a resolution condemning anti-Semitic persecutions.

The president has appointed Willard G. Stanley, of Oklahoma, as register of the land office at Beaver, Ok.

Cholera is again showing itself in Belgium. There have been two deaths from the disease in Brussels, and several cases are reported in Bruges and Mons.

The United States supreme court has denied a writ of habeas corpus to Charles Cook, a banker of Juneau, Wis., held on a charge of receiving a deposit after he knew the bank was insolvent.

Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2 has indorsed George Chance, its president, for the position of public printer under the Cleveland administration.

The strike in the Illinois coal districts has caused a shortage at Burlington, Ia.

A reciprocity congress will be held in St. Paul in January, at which delegates from all the northwestern states and Canada will be present. Its object is to promote commercial intercourse between the two countries.

The new French press bill empowers the government to seize foreign papers either printed in France or abroad.

EXTRA SESSION TALK.

Senator Carlisle and Representative Wilson Make Suggestions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Senator Carlisle was in Washington yesterday. He put aside the talk of his going into the cabinet as a thing not to be discussed at all. Speaking of the prospect of an extra session he said that it was absolutely impossible to say whether or not there would be an extra session. It would all depend upon conditions not yet developed and which in the nature of things could not develop until later on. He had seen Mr. Cleveland before leaving New York and was satisfied that it was not possible for him to tell yet what would be done.

"If there is an extra session," he said, "it will probably not meet till late in the fall. It depends upon circumstances. The tariff alone will not furnish sufficient reason for an extra session. The financial affairs of the government may be in such shape as to make an extra session imperative. It appears probable that we shall find that there is not enough mony in the treasury for the needs of the government. There is a situation in the treasury which every thoughtful man who has considered the matter has foreseen. There is an accumulation of deficiencies and obligations that have been contracted and will come over to us. It may be that this situation will furnish reason enough why an extra session should be called. We shall have to see what congress does at this session. If they do not repeal the Sherman law relating to the purchase of silver and take such other action as the situation demands, we may be swamped. Upon these things depend the calling of an extra session.

"I cannot see the need of an extra session for any other reason, but of course I have nothing to say about that. If Mr. Cleveland does not favor it that settles the question. As to tariff legislation, I think the party will go slowly and be governed by wise counsels. Mr. Depew and Mr. Reid say they are in favor of giving the democrats a chance to go ahead at once with their reform programme, and that would seem to mean that they would like to see some tariff legislation at the coming session of congress. Nothing would give me greater satisfaction than to see the senate take up the bills that were passed by the house last winter and put them through. That would be at least a beginning and the sooner we begin the better."

The other view of the case was taken by Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, the chairman of the last national democratic convention, who before leaving Washington to-day for New York said:

"The true worth and value of a tariff bill cannot be tested in a short time and the first effects appear sometimes to be what they really are not. I think it would be most impolitic to place a new tariff bill before the country just previous to the elections of 1894. There is reason to favor the extra session idea, and I think the sooner the proposed tariff changes go into effect the better.'

SEES ULTIMATE SUCCESS.

Gen. J. B. Weaver Sanguine of the Future of His Party.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 17.—Gen. J. B. Weaver, candidate for president on the people's party ticket, has issued a lengthy address to the voters of that party declaring that the organization is but little behind the republican party in the number of states carried and will doubtless hold the balance of power in the senate; has doubled its adherents in the house of representatives and secured control of a number of state governments; hold the balance of power in a majority of the states, has aroused a spirit of political independence among the people of the northwest, gained a large following in every state in the south and has in Kansas, a state containing more union soldiers than any other, elected a one-armed ex-confederate soldier of the people's party to represent the state at large in congress. He says that the annihilation almost of that party organization leaves the former adherents of that party free to ally themselves with the great anti-monopoly and industrial movement.

In Gen. Weaver's opinion, the violent political storms of 1888 and 1892 which first swept the democratic and then the republican party from power in spite of the weight of patronage which they carried, signify a turbulent condition of the political atmosphere which plainly foreshadows an approaching crisis. He urges that the work of organization of the people's party be now pushed with energy throughout all the states.

STORMING THE BUILDING.

Salvationists in Switzerland Not the Meek and Lowly Soldiers of Elsewhere.

BERNE, Nov. 17.—Ever since the appearance of the Salvation Army in Switzerland there has been trouble between it and the government. At Basle the authorities notified the army that they must hold their meetings in one hall, but they tried to hold a meeting in another hall and when the police attempted to disperse them they clung to benches and tables and resisted. The police were compelled to use considerable force. After they had all been put out they gathered outside the building, formed in ranks, advanced at the double quick and tried to retake the hall by storm. The police met them at the doors, and a hand-to-hand fight followed. A number of the combatants on both sides were injured. Quite a number of the salvationists were arrested.

Pensions and the Deficiency.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Commissioner Raum, of the pension bureau, in an interview, in a statement made in regard to the heavy pension roll and the large deficiency that would have to be met, said that the assertion that a deficiency of $35,000,000 would have to be met was preposterous, as the workings of the office could not elevate it to that figure. While the pension roll is on the increase now, owing to the new laws, it would, he thought, reach a maximum figure in two or three years, and then a decrease would take place. Gen. Raum said he could not perceive that he was in any to blame for the pension legislation.

Post Office Thieves Captured.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 17.—J. W. and Birch Handy, of Phillipsburg, Kan., were brought here for arraignment before the United States commissioner on the charge of robbing the Phillipsburg post office. On the night of September 14 they entered the post office and compelled the assistant postmaster to open the safe. They were concealed behind masks and used pistols as arguments. They got $416 in cash. The assistant postmaster thinks he recognized their voices and their walk. They have long been residents of Phillipsburg.

PENSION BUDGET.

A Big Dip Into the Government's Wallet.

RAUM PREPARING HIS REPORT.

Nearly $200,000,000 Required For Next Year—When a Decrease May Be Expected—Explanation of the Deficiency.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—There appears to be more than usual interest attached to the forthcoming annual report of the commissioner of pensions for the reason that the pension appropriation figures conspicuously in the annual budget of the government. It has been pretty well understood for some time past that the estimates for the next fiscal year would show a large increase over any previous year. This expectation was based on the fact of the large issue of pensions during the year consequent upon recent pension legislation, which admitted to a pensionable status a very large number of soldiers who were not pensionable under the former laws.

In a few days the report of Gen. Raum will be completed and a full statement of the condition of the pension office will be presented. The statements have been made that the amount that will be required for pensions during the next fiscal year will nearly reach the enormous sum of $200,000,000. The work of compiling the figures, are, however, sufficiently advanced to show that this estimate is in excess of the actual requirements. Since the passage of the disability bill, there has been a rapid increase in the amount needed to pay the pensions. For the year 1889-91 the total appropriation on account of pensions was about $129,000,000. Last year there was an increase to $144,000,000. But, as Gen. Raum will state in his annual report, this amount fell short of the actual demands by about $18,000,000, so that there is a deficiency of that amount. Congress will be asked to make an appropriation of about $180,000,000 for the coming fiscal year, about $18,000,000 of which is an anticipation of an increase of that amount over the actual expenditures of the last year. It is the judgment of Gen. Raum that while this amount is likely to be increased in the next year or two, yet he feels confident that the maximum limits are nearly reached.

It is argued that the great bulk of the pension appropriation at present is used in making first payments carrying arrears, and therefore, as soon as the great rush of applications under the disability act is over, a rapid decline in first payments will occur. It is understood that the first payments last year aggregate over $30,000,000, which covered the back pay in the 311,000 cases allowed.

AN ERRATIC COMET.

Biela's Comet Losing Its Head and Its Light Growing Fainter.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The following letter from Prof. Swift, of the Warner observatory, is published:

"The Biela comet was seen Saturday evening at the Warner observatory for the fourth time. It has, since its discovery, moved but little and it is increasing in size. It is approaching the earth directly, or nearly so. Although very much larger, it is certainly fainter than when first seen here. It is safe to predict that it will increase so greatly that when in perigee it will become so faint as to be invisible. It is making a faint effort to throw out a tail, but as Biela's comet has always been a tailless comet it will hardly depart from its usual habit. As the comet has not been seen before in forty years, though it has a six and six-tenths year period, its present path may differ considerably from its former path.

Statements that it or its tail will strike the earth are premature. It has been a mystery where this formerly well behaved comet had been hiding for forty years, and now its unexpected return may teach us something about cometary astronomy. This comet is some 2½ degrees southwest of the great nebulæ in Andromeda and is very slowly moving in a southwesterly direction. It was discovered by Edwin Holmes, of London, November 6.

Will Obtain Full Insurance.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 22.—The first case under the valued policy law passed by the last legislature has been on trial in this city for several days. Last February the store building of Henry Bachler was burned. He was insured in the insurance company of North America for $1,500. The company refused payment on the ground that the building could be repaired for a comparatively nominal sum. A verdict was brought in awarding plaintiff full amount with interest from date of fire.

The Missouri Vote.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 22.—The returns from the recent election in this state have at last been received. They show that all the democratic nominees were elected. Mr. Cleveland's plurality is over 41,000. The vote for governor is as follows: Stone, 265,154; Warner, 235,424; Leonard, 37,292. For judge of supreme court division No. 2, Judges Sherwood and Burgess, democrats, are elected. The official vote is: Sherwood, 260,260; Burgess, 265,753; Shirk, 264,817.

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

SUNBURY, Pa., Nov. 22.—A daring and almost successful attempt was made to wreck a Philadelphia & Reading passenger train above Sunbury. A switch was turned a few minutes before the passenger train arrived at the spot, but fortunately a brakeman discovered it and turned it right.

Great Fire in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Tex., Nov. 21.—A fire at Boena Ventura destroyed between sixty and seventy buildings, including the courthouse and prison.

West Howe, one of the best known engineers of the Great Northern railway, was burned to death in the Merchants' hotel, at Wilmar, Minn. The hotel was partially destroyed.

MOMENTS FOR REST.

THERE are but 100 colored voters in North Dakota; while Baltimore boasts of 15,000.

AMONG the relics in the rooms of the New York Historical society is the tail of George III.'s horse, which was taken at Bowling Green.

WHILE in Maine one can visit Norway, Sweden, Mexico and Peru, and a post office has just been named in Knox county for Turkey.

THE new Mormon temple at Salt Lake City will be opened April 6, 1893. It has been in course of erection forty years, and has cost $500,000.

CHIEFTAIN.

OVEMBER 24, 1892. VOL. XI. NO. 12.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

Fourth Report of Agricultural Commissioner Rusk—Eradication of Pleuro-Pneumonia and Texas Fever—Foreign Markets Opened.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Secretary Rusk has sought to make his fourth and last annual report as head of the department of agriculture a valuable document and has grouped together many interesting facts to show what a great agricultural people we are and what a proper thing it was to make the prime commissioner of agriculture a cabinet officer.

He says we sent abroad last year $200,000,000 of products more than we had to import from foreign nations, and 80 per cent. of these products were agricultural. He claims some credit for that because he shows an increase of 40,000,000 pounds weight of pork sent to countries which formerly excluded American pork and $40,000,000 value increase in our exports of live cattle. All this comes from the increased precautions to secure healthfulness of American food products.

The regulations inforced for the prevention of Texas fever have alone saved cattle growers more than three times the cost of running the whole department, and as to the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia, the secretary grows emphatic and eloquent. Notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary of wicked and prejudiced London newspapers he declares that pleuro-pneumonia does not exist in the United States. This result, he claims, has been obtained at a cost less by $100,000 than was paid out by Great Britain during seven years as indemnity for slaughtered cattle alone. He also points out that the total loss to the cattle growers of Great Britain by this disease in deaths alone amounted to not less than half a billion dollars, and that this is the only country where the disease, having once gained a foothold, has been entirely eradicated.

He explains why our wheat did not realize the big hopes raised by the short crops in various European countries in 1891 by saying that those anticipations of enhanced prices failed to take into account the changed conditions now surrounding the production and marketing of the world's wheat crop.

He has undertaken experiments with imported seed to secure the production of a home grown cotton which will meet all the requirements for which Egyptian and other cottons are now imported. He also wants the United States to raise its own raw silk instead of sending $25,000,000 a year abroad for the raw material, and he thinks we might also save $67,000,000 a year which we now spend on imported fibers.

Many difficulties have attended the introduction of a new food, generally regarded in Europe as not suitable for human consumption. A mixed corn and rye bread was found necessary to secure keeping qualities in a country where all bread is made and sold by the bakeries, and corn grinding machinery purchased in America is now in use in several mills in that country. One result is the maintenance of the price of corn in the face of largely increased exports, conditions which have heretofore always accompanied a great depreciation in prices. The corn exports for 1890, the only year in which they have equaled those of the present year, brought the price down to a fraction under 42 cents a bushel at the port of shipment, against a fraction over 55 cents per bushel this year, a difference aggregating, on the exports of the past fiscal year, not less than $10,000,000.

The report is the first from the cabinet to find its way to the president's desk.

Secretary Rusk throws cold water on the rainmakers. The experiments are being loyally made, as congress directed, but the facts in his possession do not justify the anticipations formed by the believers in this method of artificial rainmaking.

As his last word the secretary expresses his profound appreciation of the cordial sympathy and broad intelligence with which the president has uniformly heeded the needs of agriculture. He predicts that the people of this country will learn to appreciate that and the fact that this is the first administration during which the department of agriculture held the rank of an executive department of the government and was presided over by a chief executive who never failed to appreciate the importance of agriculture, its dignity and its value to the country at large.

SOUVENIR COIN MINTED.

The First and Three Other Typical Half Dollars Ready For Sale.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The most valuable half dollar ever made in this country, and probably the most valuable coin in existence—the first of the new world's fair souvenirs—was turned out at the United States mint here this morning and delivered to James Wellworth, chairman of the committee on liberal arts of the World's Columbian exposition. In addition to this valuable piece of money, for which a bid of $10,000 has been made, there were also coined and delivered to Mr. Ellsworth the four hundredth, the fourteen hundred and ninety-second and the eighteen hundred and ninety-second of the new half dollars.

Over 2,000 of the souvenirs were struck to-day and the work will continue until all the 5,000,000 donated by congress are completed. With the exception of the four valuable coins already specified the remainder will be held at the mint until orders for their disposal are received from the treasury department.

Rev. Sherman Mistaken.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 20.—The monument of Gen. Sherman referred to by Rev. Thomas Sherman in his St. Louis speech has been found about two miles from Westerly at the Chapman Granite Co.'s works. The order was placed with them last December and the work continued smoothly until the lockout in May, and when the men returned to work September 19 operations were resumed and the work was completed last Tuesday. After the monument has been inspected it will be shipped to its destination. The labor organizations did nothing outside demanding more pay for the work.

Decrease in Immigration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The bureau of statistics reports that the number of immigrants arrived in the United States during the month ending October 31, 1892, was as follows: Austria-Hungary—Bohemian, 281; Hungarian, 408; other Austria (except Poland), 818; Denmark, 474; France, 484; Germany, 3,851; Italy, 914; Russia (except Poland), 413; Poland, 54; Switzerland, 158. Switzerland, 158; Sweden and Norway, 1,821; England and Wales, 2,184; Scotland, 91; Ireland, 1,911; all other countries, 785; total, 16,428. For the same period last year the total number was 34,182.

DEATH IN THE MINE.

Blasting Powder Explodes in a West Virginia Colliery.

Frenzied Relatives Hasten to the Mouth of the Pit—The Mutilated Victims Brought to the Surface—Brave and Timely Deeds.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Nov. 22.—A fearful powder explosion occurred shortly after noon yesterday at the Blanch coal mine, located at the west end of Colliers, W. Va. Twenty-five kegs of powder exploded, causing the instant death of three miners and the serious wounding of eight others, three of whom will probably die. The names of those who were killed are as follows:

John Plosky.

Wesley Anderson, colored.

Michael Croker.

The wounded are:

William Anderson, colored, was blown a distance of fifty feet over a trestle, leg broken, face and head badly bruised, will die.

Edward Cook, colored, horribly burned about head and back, will die.

John Gillespie, lately come from Akron, O., was burned inwardly and it is thought he cannot recover.

John Anderson, colored, head badly cut.

Lawrence Campbell, colored, burned about arms, back and head.

John Zagzing, burned very seriously about arms and head.

Matthew Wright, burned about head and neck.

George Teeters, injured internally.

John Ramsey, burned about head and arms.

John Hully, a miner, is missing, but it is not known whether he was about at the time of the explosion or not.

The explosion was caused by a fizzing fuse throwing fire into a powder can, the explosion of which fired others until the volume of flame was sufficient to explode the whole stock of loose powder. The miners had been losing powder by theft and they kept a day's supply in boxes, which were left open at the noon hour. The men in the mine had just begun to come in to where the powder was stored and in a few minutes more most of them would have been there. A stunning explosion in the mine, a great blast of flame and smoke from the mine's mouth, and then a roar was flung out to the country round that told only too well that there was death and disaster at the mine. The scene that followed cannot be told in words. The women who had husbands, brothers, sons or sweethearts in the smoking pit were simply frantic. Crowds came swarming to the mine's mouth, just as they dropped their work or left their tables, their faces white with death and eager inquiry on every lip, "Who's in the mine?" Wives and mothers were there tearfully imploring the men to go in where they knew that death lurked in the air, either to rescue those who were not past rescue or learn the worst at once.

As soon as they had time to recover from the shock the mine boss and a squad of brave fellows took their chances on the bad air and went in. Then there was a brief wait, more trying perhaps than the awful moments that had preceded it. The advance of the rescuing party appeared bearing among them the seared and mutilated victims of the explosion. John Plosky was dead, Wesley Anderson, colored, died. Michael Choker was fatally wounded. William Anderson, colored, legs broken, hip dislocated, face torn and otherwise dreadfully mutilated, will die. He was going into the mine when the powder exploded and he was blown fifty feet along the drift and over a trestle. John Anderson, colored, was blown along the drift and his head wedged under a coal car, he may recover.

The explosion did comparatively little damage, so far as is known, to the mine or its equipment. That more of the miners were not suffocated was due to the prompt action of Miners James Clark and James Borden, who, when the big door that closes the drift was blown from its fastenings, quickly placed it in position again. The works belong to L. C. Smith, of New Cumberland, William Smith and John McNulta, of Wellsville, O. The mine has been in operation since May, 1891, and fifty men were employed there yesterday. There is still one man unaccounted for in connection with the disaster, a miner named John Hully.

Murdered For Politics.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 22.—A telegram was received in the city this morning stating that the body of a man who had been murdered had been found near Hallettsville. Papers found on the person lead to the belief that the dead man was J. H. Oliver, the colored lawyer and politician of this city. Oliver went to Floresville the early part of this week to attend court. He stumped the county during the recent campaign in behalf of the Hogg ticket.

Floods in Washington.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 22.—As a result of the recent storms in this state at Sedro several lives are reported lost, and fatalities are reported in Skagit and Stillaguamish valleys from floods. Mount Vernon, Laconner, Hamilton and other towns are under water four feet deep and the people are removing their effects to higher ground, fearing a still greatrr rise.

Clippings.

A letter mailed at Fairbury, Ill., May 11, 1887, and directed to Galesburg, Ill., recently reached its destination after traveling five and a-half years. The letter showed on the face of the envelope that it was mailed that day, and also bears on the face the Chicago (Ill.) stamp as having been received there November 4, 1892, while in the proper place on the back of the envelope was the Galesburg stamp of November 5, 1892.

The revival of the old-time singing school in New York is an example that other cities will follow.

The largest serpent of which accurate measurements have been taken and noted was an anaconda which Dr. Gardner found dead and suspended to the fork of a tree during his travels in Mexico. It was dragged out into an opening by two horses, and was found to measure 37 feet in length. Inside of it were found the bones and flesh of a horse in a half-digested state, and there was no doubt that it had swallowed the animal whole.—Chicago Herald.

The fiftieth anniversary of the National Typographical union, of Austria, was recently celebrated in Vienna by a banquet and ball.

THE END.

The Homestead Strike Declared Off—Some of the Strikers Left in Bad Shape.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Nov. 21.—The great strike at Carnegie's Homestead steel works has been declared off. After a five months' struggle, which for bitterness has probably never been equaled in this country, the army of strikers finally decided to give up the fight. This action was taken at a meeting of the lodges of the Amalgamated association at Homestead yesterday afternoon, the vote standing 101 in favor of declaring off the strike and 91 against it.

Among those present at the meeting were Vice President Carney, Secretary Kilgallon, Treasurer Madden and David Lynch, of the advisory board. The officials addressed the members and in plain words told them the strike was lost and advised them to take steps to better their condition. The remarks met with considerale opposition, but when the vote was taken it showed a majority of ten in favor of declaring the strike off.

Those who were in favor of calling the strike off were jubilant while those who were against it were badly put out. Most of the latter were men who were obstinate and many of them either had applied for positions in the mill and had been turned down or felt sure that their names were on the company's black list and they could not get positions.

A member of the advisory board said yesterday that he had been trying to get the strike declared off for some weeks, as he knew it was lost, and it would have been better for the men as a great many more of them could have gotten their places back.

Those who cannot get back are in a bad fix as the relief funds will be stopped and many hundreds of them have nothing to live on.

The people in Homestead, especially the business men, are highly elated over the declaration to call the strike off, for if it had continued much longer it would have ruined the town. Many business houses have fallen into the hands of the sheriff since the strike has been on. Business is expected to resume its normal condition soon.

The Homestead strike has proved one of the most disastrous in the history of the country. It originated from a reduction in wages in the departments where members of the Amalgamated association of iron and steel workers were employed. The hitch was on what is known as the sliding scale. It is a scale which regulates the men's wages by the market price of steel billets. Nearly every mill in this vicinity signed the scale, including other mills of the Carnegie company. At the refusal of the firm to sign the scale for the Homestead mill, a lockout occurred by the Amalgamated association and they were joined by the mechanics' laborers, who struck out of sympathy only, their wages not being reduced. The strikers drove non-union men out of the mill and adopted military discipline. The story of the bloody fight with the Pinkertons on July 6, the subsequent riotous proceedings and the calling out of the National guard and its departure after three months' duty is too well known to repeat.

For six weeks the mill has been running almost as well as before the strike, but until within the last week the strikers have steadfastly refused to admit defeat. The news of the action was received with dismay by the strikers in the two Lawrenceville mills of Carnegie's. These men were sympathy strikers and went out when the men at Beaver Falls and Duquesne struck. The Duquesne men gave up the strike in three weeks and the Beaver Falls strikers decided to go back yesterday. The Lawrenceville men, however, were steadfast and had no intention of giving in. They are now in the position of striking for no cause. They are very angry at the Homestead men and will probably declare the strike off to-morrow.

The strike at one time involved nearly 10,000 men and the loss in wages will reach it is said, in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. Then there is the immense loss to the firm, which cannot be estimated, but which conservative people put at least double the amount lost by the men in wages. To this can be added nearly $500,000 paid to the state troops and to the cost to the county of Allegheny for the riot, treason and other cases, growing out of the strike. The attempted assassination of Chairman Frick of the Carnegie company is also indirectly credited to the strike.

ANTI-OPTION BILL.

Senator Sherman Believes It Will Pass Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Senator Sherman stated that, in his judgment, the anti-option bill, now pending in the senate, would be passed. As may be recalled, the bill passed the house, and after some days' discussion in the senate, went over by agreement to be the first thing to come up for consideration at the coming session.

The senator thought there was no doubt about the bill passing the senate, but it would meet with an opposition very strong coming from the option dealers. Senator Vest is credited with the work of organizing the opposition. A powerful lobby will be on hand before congress convenes devoted to the work of defeating the bill. Vest is put down as the leader on the floor in response to the demands of the opposition lobby. It is claimed that this explains his prompt absence from Missouri after the election.

Steamer Burned.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 21.—The steamer Rosa Lee was burned at the wharf. The boat had come in from Ashport and the officers were leaving her when the cry of fire was heard. The officer on watch awakened the passengers and all above the deck got out in safety. Chief Engineer Bailey attempted a similar duty below the decks and thirty passengers came ashore.

A number of laboring men got on the boat at Ashport and they were soon in a beastly state of intoxication. It is thought that four of these men were burned to death as the engineer was not able to rouse them.

A Destructive Avalanche.

FAIRHAVEN, Wash., Nov. 21.—An avalanche came down the mountain on the east side of Lake Whatcom, sweeping Warren Burgess and wife into the lake. They were sleeping when the avalanche came, and when they awoke they were 400 feet out in the lake on a pile of debris. He seized his wife and swam with her to the shore.

They lay on the shore without clothing in a terrific storm for seven hours. Burgess' injuries are liable to prove fatal. The lake is covered for several miles with the debris of the avalanche. It swept every vestige of timber and improvement from Burgess' ranch.