

Statistics show that the yield per acre in many of the Western States is steadily diminishing, while the yield in the Eastern is steadily rising.

Says the Cincinnati Times-Star: The Italians have been ruled by the greatest number of Governments of any people now under one constitution.

It is estimated that the loss of property by fire last year throughout the whole country reached the enormous sum of \$167,000,000. This is not simply guesswork, declares the New York Tribune, but the result of careful estimates made by a committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and shows an increase of \$16,000,000 over the total given for 1892. It is not surprising that the fire insurance companies are alarmed at the losses they are compelled to sustain, and recognize the need of enforcing a more uniform application of rules and methods.

A benevolent agency organized in New York last winter that excited general interest was the loan society originating with Rev. Dr. Greer, of St. Bartholomew's Church. Prominent citizens backed it up and made it a success. In all 171 loans have been made. In no case was there default in payment. This sort of philanthropy has now statutory recognition in New York State. Governor Flower has signed a bill incorporating the Provident Loan Society, capitalized at \$150,000, and to charge a rate of interest not to exceed twelve per cent. Pawnbrokers charge thirty-six for similar service. If any profits accrue from the business they will be used for improvements and branch offices. The incorporating act provides eight months shall be allowed for redemption after the expiration of the legal term.

As the hemlock forests have receded from about the great tanneries in Maine, New York and Pennsylvania, under the onslaught of the lumbermen and "bark peelers," the finding of new sources of supply of tannin to use in the manufacture of leather has become of increasing importance. One source to which the leather makers are turning to expectantly is the canagoe plant of the Texas, New Mexico and Arizona plains, the root of which contains a large amount of tannin. This plant grows naturally and abundantly on the arid prairie. Its remoteness and the unfamiliarity of tanners with methods of extracting its astringent principle have so far prevented its coming into practical use; but for years experiments have been making to find an effective way to obtain its active principle cheaply enough to make it a practicable article of merchandise. It is now believed that a practicable way of utilizing this plant has been devised, and Philadelphia parties are now in the Southwest studying the question of the growth and culture of canagoe, as well as the sources of present supply, with a view to establishing an extracting manufactory in Southern New Mexico.

The art of flying seems to be independent to be almost in sight, though it may be some time yet before we actually reach it. It is already quite clear that the amount of power required to maintain a body of considerable weight in the air and to drive it forward with great velocity is something exorbitant; the difficulties seem to lie rather in the regulation and direction of the machinery. A recent investigation of Professor Langley upon what he calls "the internal work of the wing" throws a flood of light upon some of the most puzzling problems of aerial navigation. The "soaring" of birds has long been a mystery; the way in which, for hours, sometimes, they circle round over the same spot without an apparent motion of the wing. Langley finds the explanation in the fact (which he has demonstrated experimentally) that the motion of the wing is technically speaking an "undulatory" motion; that is, neighboring portions of air move with very different directions and velocities so that the wind-stream is full of whirling eddies. By taking advantage of this the soaring bird maintains his flight without doing any "work"; he has simply to change slightly the inclination of his wings as he steers himself out of one eddy into another by an action exquisitely skilful but not laborious. It is like the art of the sailor who beats against the wind by having his sheets and trimming his sails. By running a while in one current of the wind-stream and then suddenly steering out into an adjoining one of different velocity and direction the bird is able to utilize the energy of the newly-encountered breeze to lift him or carry him where he wishes to go.

WHERE OUR GOLD IS.

The Treasury Estimates of the Gold Stock in the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In view of the continued gold export movement the location of the gold in the United States becomes a matter of interest. The official treasury estimate of the gold stock in the United States on June 1st places it at \$665,000,000. The abstract of the condition of national banks by states of May 4th, completed Saturday, gives the amount of gold coin, treasury certificates and gold clearing house certificates held by the national banks of the United States as follows:

New York, \$85,707,000; Pennsylvania, \$20,647,000; Massachusetts, \$11,650,000; Ohio, \$7,000,000; Minnesota, \$1,116,000; Wisconsin, \$3,895,000; Indiana, \$3,500,000; Missouri, \$3,150,000; California, \$3,325,000; Kansas, \$1,195,000; South Dakota, \$298,000; Arkansas, \$180,000; Idaho, \$184,000; Nevada, \$52,000; Tennessee, \$739,000; Maine, \$920,000; Michigan, \$2,626,000; Florida, \$64,000; Louisiana, \$168,000; Kentucky, \$950,000; Utah, \$555,000; Wyoming, \$226,000; Texas, \$1,112,000; New Mexico, \$100,000; Arizona, \$88,000; Oklahoma, \$50,000; Montana, \$1,112,000; Nebraska, \$2,123,000; South Carolina, \$103,000; North Dakota, \$222,000; Connecticut, \$2,217,000; New Hampshire, \$364,000; District of Columbia, \$1,200,000; Indian Territory, \$18,000; Iowa, \$2,110,000; Vermont, \$472,000; New Jersey, \$1,841,000; Alabama, \$407,000; Mississippi, \$77,000; Virginia, \$512,000; Maryland, \$2,130,000; Washington, \$2,220,000; Colorado, \$2,600,000; Oregon, 1,400,000; Rhode Island, \$710,000; Georgia, \$338,000; North Carolina, \$294,300; West Virginia, \$385,000; Delaware, \$162,000.

BRADDOCK'S SASH.

The Long-Missing Relic Found Among President Taylor's Personal Effects.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mrs. Bettie Taylor Dandridge, only surviving daughter of President Zachary Taylor, now an aged woman, living at Winchester, Va., has discovered among the relics of her father the long-missing sash of General Braddock. The sash was sent by General Gaines to General Taylor just after his brilliant achievement on the Rio Grande, in 1846. A historian of that time says: "General Taylor took the sash and examined it carefully. It was of unusual size, being quite as large, when extended, as a common field red silk, that composed it, was the date of its manufacture, '4707'; and, although it was 140 years old, save where the dark spots that were stained with the blood of the hero who wore it, it glistened as brightly as if it had just come from the loom. Upon the unusual size of the sash being noticed, General Worth, who had joined the party in the tent, mentioned such was the old-fashioned style, and that the soldier's sash was intended to carry, if necessary, the bearer from the field of battle."

The Immigration Convention.

Now that the southern interstate migration and industrial congress, which was in session at Augusta, Ga. three days has adjourned, the question is asked, what was accomplished by the convention? It can be easily answered that nothing was done, that is to say no action was taken to effect any practical results. The delegates argued and discussed subjects from hygiene to how to raise a bale of cotton to the navy, but they did not do anything by which immigrants could be induced or attracted to come south and west. The convention was rather a disappointment in that regard. It was contented that something definite would be decided on whereby the association would immediately proceed to take steps to send immigrant agents to Europe to bring the people here and establish bureaus north and west. It was a large body of representative men of this section and it is indeed strange that they did not accomplish more than what they really did to carry out the work proposed by the association.

Cholera in Europe.

BERLIN.—Despatches from the East Prussian frontier give alarming news of the spread of cholera. In Myslowitz the hospital has been filled with cholera patients, and huts are building for those who cannot get admission to it.

At Schilling, near Thorn, there are three cases of cholera. The village has been declared infected throughout the district near Thorn, and bathing in it has been prohibited.

The Reichsanzeiger announces that in consequence of the increase of cholera in Prussian Silesia the health authorities have been ordered to make a weekly publication of the number of cases in each district.

Miners Use Dynamite.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—The striking Kanawha Valley miners have again resorted to violence. The drum house at the Morris Creek Mines has been burned, the trestle over Man's creek destroyed by fire, and the coal traffic stopped on the Sewell & Gilkeson branch of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Dynamite was used at Morris creek bridge. The Kanawha & Michigan road has given up the fight and will haul no more coal at present.

Separate Coach Law Unconstitutional.

OWENSBORO, KY.—In the United States Circuit Court, in the case of Anderson vs. the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, Judge Barr has delivered his opinion holding that the separate coach law is an interference with interstate commerce and on the account wholly unconstitutional and void as to all passengers.

TERMINAL REORGANIZATION.

All the Principal Securities Have Been Deposited.

NEW YORK.—The Richmond and Terminal reorganization plan is expected to be declared operative within a few weeks. All the principal securities essential to the plan have been deposited in sufficient quantities to permit the committee to go ahead. Outside properties are now being dealt with and negotiations are pending which may bring into the plan a number of securities which are at present outside. The Columbia and Greenville seconds get 125 in new preferred stock, while the preferred stock of the Columbia and Greenville is not treated in the plan at all. A proposition is now pending to give the holders of this stock 40 per cent. in new Richmond and terminal preferred. This stock sold at auction some time ago at 40.

Richmond and Mecklenburg were included in the first plan, but the holders, not being satisfied with the proposition, were left out of the revised agreement. Negotiations are now pending on a basis considerably better than the one first proposed.

Cincinnati Extension bonds, which were also left out of the plan, are expected to be taken up at a price which will equal about 60 per cent. in the new securities, which is about what Erlanger is said to have sold his minority interest for to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

Will Accept the Populist Nomination for Congress.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Hon. James R. Chalmers, of Horn Lake, Miss., has written a letter to the chairman of the Populist committee of his congressional district, in answer to questions asked, in which he says he would accept the Populist nomination for Congress if offered him, and defines his political faith.

He says he always voted before for greenbacks and free coinage of silver, and that he is opposed to Cleveland's doctrine of free raw material, but he is in admitting free everything produced in this country, but other wise protecting home industries. He also declared himself for a graduated income tax.

Found Dying on the Street.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Walter M. Bushee recently a clerk in the Interior Department at Washington, was found unconscious on the street, and died a few hours later at the City Hospital. Bushee had boarded in Washington at the house of C. C. Frost, 1,710 G street, Northwest. He was about 33 years old and belonged in Raleigh, N. C. He practiced his profession there and in Durham, N. C., and was appointed clerk in the Interior Department in last January.

A brother, Fabius H. Bushee, is United States District Attorney for the Eastern district of North Carolina. Coroner Hill said that it was undoubtedly a case of suicide from opium poisoning, and said an inquest was unnecessary.

Consul to British Columbia.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Wm. P. Roberts, of Gates County, N. C., the youngest cavalry general of the Confederacy, ex-member of the Legislature and eight years State Auditor, has been nominated consul at Victoria, British Columbia. The salary is \$2,500, to which must be added \$1,500 in fees. It is perhaps the most important consulate of the United States on this coast, because of the opium trade and Chinese immigration. It is said that General Roberts was selected because a determined man was needed to repress smuggling. He was endorsed by Senator Ransom.

An Appeal for Less Sensationalism.

LONDON.—A circular signed by 150 members of the House of Commons has been sent to the editors of prominent daily newspapers throughout the United Kingdom asking them to cease to demoralize the people by reporting sensational cases of immorality or brutality, and in other ways appealing to the sensual nature of man.

Preparations for War.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.—Preparations for war are going rapidly forward here, arms and ammunition coming in daily. One hundred thousand rounds of ammunition, shipped from Chicago are arriving. Rifles and revolvers are coming in, and further shipments are expected from Chicago.

The Vigilant Will Race With the Prince of Wales' Yacht.

LONDON.—Lord Dunraven's Yacht and George Howard Gould's Vigilant have been entered for the regatta of the Royal Munster Yacht Club at Queenstown on July 13, and the Royal Cork Yacht Club on July 24 and 25. The Prince of Wales' Britannia has been entered for the regatta on July 26. It is expected that the Vigilant will compete in the same race.

To Investigate the Prevailing Distress.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate authorized the appointment of a special committee to investigate the prevailing distress that is said to exist throughout the country, and make such report thereon as seems best. This is the outgrowth of the petitions presented by Senators Peffer and Allen. The Vice President later in the day appointed the following Senators as members of his special committee: Senators Vilas (Chairman), Smith, Blackburn, Galinger and Patton.

FINE FRUIT OF THE LOOM.

HIGH GRADE GOODS FROM UNION, GAFNEY AND BAMBERG.

The Wellford Mills May Make Print Cloths—Fine Warps for Lace Curtains From Bamberg—A Bleachery Should be Built and That Night Early.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Our cotton mill men are beginning to make finer goods than the grades heretofore manufactured. In this county the Gaffney mill was the first to lead off in the manufacture of cloth used for the better grades of bleached goods. Dr. Fleming and the directors of the new mill going up near Wellford contemplate making print cloths, provided the outlook for that grade is encouraging. Any way they will spin and weave fine goods. The mill at Union is turning out fine goods already and they are new going on the market with them.

It was stated in a Northern paper that the Gaffney mill was the only one in the State making fine goods. That was an error, for the new mill at Bamberg, of which W. G. Smith is the president and general manager, has been making a fine grade of goods since it started. A sample has been received of their yard wide goods, 98-72, made of 28 warp and 36 to 40 filling. This has more thread in the warp and pick than the Gaffney goods. It is beautiful in texture and smooth and even throughout. The same grade of goods bleached ranks with the very best products of any mill. The Bamberg mill also makes a specialty of fine warps for lace curtains. A sample curtain made from 24-2 ply warp has also been sent for inspection here. This is also very fine work and the curtain is handsome and substantial. They run these curtain yarns as high as 40.

These samples of goods indicate that the Bamberg mills is doing first-class work and they are running 7,000 spindles on those fine numbers. Spartanburg is rather proud of that enterprise, because President Smith is a Spartanburg man. He learned the mill business under D. E. Converse, and so faithful was he in the discharge of his duties that when the Bamberg people wanted a man to take charge of their mill Mr. Smith was selected.

These varied manufactures will give cotton mills an impetus in this State. With all the water power in this State and the improved machinery, it will crop out some fine goods will be manufactured at home. One of these days a bleachery will be built on some of the clear mountain streams and then print works will follow. Whenever our capitalists begin to talk about bleaching establishment in this State they are told that the water will be poor, or that the climate is not favorable, or something of that sort. It is the same old story that was told when the erection of mills was begun after the war. People were informed that coarse goods might be manufactured in the South, but that it would be folly to attempt the finer grades. But Carolinians have learned better now, and soon they will prove that cloth can be bleached in this State and that print works may be successfully managed.—News and Courier.

IT WAS UNCLE SAM'S MONEY.

The Wealth With Which Senator Stanford Was Generous.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The claim of \$15,000,000 filed against the Stanford estate by Attorney General Olney as a preliminary step to enforce the Government's claim against the original holders of the Central Pacific grant has awakened much interest here. It is now learned that the Government's claim was presented on May 26, but that an attempt was made to keep the proceeding quiet in order that the financial operations of the estate need not be embarrassed.

THE RED CROSS WITHDRAWS.

Its Work Complete, It's Now Ready to Leave South Carolina.

BEAUFORT, S. C.—In September last, upon the special request of Governor Tillman, Miss Clara Barton, president of the American National Red Cross with a corps of assistants, came to the rescue of thousands of sufferers from flood on the Sea Islands of South Carolina. The party have occupied the field for eight months and with the aid of United States revenue cutters, assigned by Secretary Carlisle for duty in distributing food and clothing, have done a great work, saving thousands of lives, redeeming hundreds of thousands of acres of land, and placing upwards of 35,000 people in a position to look after themselves. The citizens of Beaufort have formally tendered their thanks to the rescuers in a series of resolutions expressing their most heartfelt thanks to Miss Clara Barton and the Red Cross for rendering impartially that aid without which thousands of their numbers, friends and citizens, must have perished.

He That Takes the Sword Shall Perish by the Sword.

A special from Knoxville, Tenn., says: Pat Cox, the noted outlaw, of Southwest Virginia, was killed near Wise Court House while resisting arrest. He had been the terror of the people of Kentucky and Virginia for years and was identified with at least a dozen murders. A few weeks ago he killed one of his own consins and fatally wounded another. He went to Mexico, but was located there and driven back. Deputy Sheriff Gear, with a posse, surrounded him near an illicit still. The outlaw at once opened fire on his pursuers, seriously wounding two before being shot and killed.

New Orleans Excited Over Charges of Corruption in the City Council.

NEW ORLEANS.—The sensation of the day here is the indictment of John T. Callahan, alderman, for bribery. He is charged with having taken \$500 for his vote from the Pennsylvania Coal Company. It is said that five councilmen are to be arrested.

Cotton in Texas.

From present indications the yield of cotton in Texas this year will exceed two and a quarter million of bales, which will be greater by 10 per cent. of anyone crop ever produced in that State.

Superstition About the South.

One of the Northern superstitions about the South, which, strange to say, still exists in some States, is the belief that the yellow fever and other fevers prevail yearly in certain Southern States, apparently coming and going with the same regularity as the seasons or the moon's phases. The idea is as erroneous and as baseless as the one that white men cannot work in the South in the summer on account of the heat. It is stated that one of the standard medical text-books, a work that is still used in some medical colleges, solemnly defines yellow fever to be "a disease that annually prevails in our Southern cities."

Dr. C. H. Wilkinson, of Galveston, has been given the following interesting opinions on this subject to the News, of that city:

"It is not generally understood, but the fact nevertheless exists to our own great detriment, that one of the greatest drawbacks to the settlement of the Southern country is the widespread and inextinguishable fear of tropical or miasmatic fevers on the part of people living to the north of us. This is a idle assertion; but it is a stubborn and most lamentable fact, the proof of which was most forcibly thrust upon me a few months ago while traveling through Texas on a railway train. On that occasion I met a gentleman, a banker from some Kansas town, and in conversation with him I was asked 'How often do you have yellow fever in your city?' My reply was that we had yellow fever in Galveston in 1867; in an epidemic form and a few cases were reported in 1873. With these exceptions we have had no fever since the war. 'Of course,' said he, 'you have the usual miasmatic and typhoid fevers prevailing there all the time; do you not?' Of late, I told him typhoid fever had appeared occasionally in our midst, but in a mild form, while miasmatic fevers are unknown to originate in Galveston. My companion appeared very much surprised at these statements, and remarked: 'Well, I know 150 people in my county who would come to your county to live if you could prove what you say.' Now, the impression revealed by my conversation is but an exponent of what ignorance prevails among strangers concerning the healthfulness of our Southern country. There is a firm belief among the masses of them that a deadly ordeal has to be run by every one who attempts to brave our Southern climate."

Against us, and one calculated to damage us incalculably, which should be eradicated, and it is incumbent upon us to do it if we wish to encourage immigration to our country. It is a task our Chamber of Commerce should take hold of and handle at once, for it will be a difficult undertaking to induce the better class of people to come and live among us with this absurd fear of impending destruction hanging over them as it does today."

TIRED OF MARTYRDOM.

Coxey and Carl Browne Take All They Can of Their Medicine Out of Finney.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Coxey, Carl Browne and Jones, notwithstanding all their professions to the contrary, are tired of martyrdom. Jones, the Philadelphia leader, was only sentenced for 20 days; the other two had the option of serving ten days more or paying each \$5 fine. If they have ever had any serious intention of remaining in jail the ten days, they have changed their minds now, for this morning when Richardson, the van driver, went to the jail to get prisoners for the Police Court, he was handed \$10, sent him by Coxey with a request that the fines be paid. This the van driver did, and the three Commonwealthers were turned out of prison Saturday at about noon.

Concessions in South Carolina.

An adjustment of the railroad assessment in South Carolina has been made. The State railroad board of equalization has granted concessions to the roads that indicate a desire to treat these corporations with fairness and justice. Reductions were made on a number of the lines. The most important were: Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta, \$178,000; Charlotte Air Line, \$248,000; Columbia & Greenville, \$70,000; Northeastern, \$102,000; Three C's, \$270,000; Chester & Lenoir and Chester & Chester, \$65,600; Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta, \$350,000. The largest concessions were made to the Richmond & Danville people, as their line was reduced \$2,000 per mile; Columbia & Greenville, \$500 per mile, and the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta, \$1,000 per mile. This disposition on the part of the board to deal with the roads with some consideration is an encouraging sign.

Southern Inventions.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Patents have been granted to the following meritorious inventions of Southern men: Construction of logged articles, Wm. J. Humphries, Crozet, Va. Orange sorting machine, Edward N. Maull, Huntington, Fla. Cooling channel for ordering tobacco, Samuel P. Mayo, Richmond, Va. Steam separator, Carl J. Mellin, Richmond. Patent Button, Charles E. Stowe, McAdenville, N. C. Therapeutic Electrode, Wm. B. Farrar, Greensboro, N. C. Hand plater, James Caldwell, De-foe, Ky.

Fifteen Coxeyites Drowned.

DENVER, COL.—At least 15 members of the Denver contingent of Coxey's army lost their lives by drowning in the Platte river. Four have been washed ashore at a point known as McKee's bridge. The other men who are missing have also been drowned and their bodies carried farther down the river. One man found drowned at Brighton has been identified as Charles McCune, a Missourian, a member of the Utah contingent.

PITHY NEWS ITEMS.

Kelly's Industrials are on the point of collapse near Cairo, Ill. They are kept out of the city by armed force.

The loss at Clemson, S. C., College by the fire amounts to \$40,000, and above insurance, not counting the loss of the State's exhibit—one of the finest in the country.

The estimates of loss by flood in Oregon are placed as high as \$10,000,000, half of which is sustained by railroads. The Willamette river is rising now.

Allen Whittington, of Wilkes county, N. C., is in his 94th year. He has been a squire since 1830, and participated in the meeting of the 'squires at Wilkesboro.

Out of about 1,100 listed polls in Jones county, N. C., last year, the sheriff in his settlement with the county commissioners returned only two insolvent. This, the Jones county folks claim, beats the State.

Mrs. Senator Vance has had the remains of the late Senator removed from the family plot to the sight on the highest point in Riveside cemetery, Asheville, N. C., which sight Mrs. Vance purchased some time ago, and over which the monument is to be erected.

George K. Chafee, lately appointed receiver for the Aiken County (S. C.) Loan and Savings Bank, states that the bank will not resume business. Depositors will get every dollar of their money, but the stockholders will only receive a part.

The shops of the South Carolina & Georgia Railroad lately turned out a new locomotive and tender which has attracted much attention. The entire work was performed at the shops, and the locomotive is of large and powerful design.

The Winnsboro (S. C.) Savings, Loan & Investment Co. has been incorporated by B. J. Emerson, J. D. Davis, C. G. Garrett and others to do a general banking and loan business. The capital stock is \$9,000.

The Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C., are about to start a new manufacturing establishment, another connecting link to the textile industrial business of the South. The new enterprise will produce leather belting of all dimensions, loom strappings and pickers, etc., and, we would guess, company will put out of their hands as good an article as there can be found in the East, or elsewhere. Give them a trial.

The railroad commission at Raleigh, N. C., received notice from the officers of the North Carolina Railroad that they were unable to comply with the law and return the property of the road for taxation, the cause of this failure being the serving upon them of a notice by some of the private stockholders. The injunction forbids them to list the property for taxation, the stockholders who have obtained it claiming that exemption is granted in the company's charter. The matter comes up before Judge Dick, at chambers, at Greensboro, July 1. This will bring up the entire question and naturally there will be considerable public interest, as all the railroads save this one pays taxes.

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Jesse Coxey and "Oklahoma Sam" again tried to get a permit from the police authorities to parade their ragged army in celebration of the release of the leaders. The police refused to grant a permit and the matter was appealed to the district commissioners.

New England Manufacturers.

The cotton manufacturers in New England contemplate shutting down their mills for a time, if business does not soon show some change for the better. Mills at different points all over New England has shut down already, and what means to the laboring man can only be conjectured.

We know how long that deplorable condition of trade has existed, but how long that sore will continue to fester is beyond calculation.

DARK DAYS.

Oh, these tedious, tiresome, troublesome days, still drags wearily on, one day sugar trusts, another income tax and Coxey's tramps, but every day starvation, distress, and despair, to 60,000,000 of the most enlightened people in the world, is the latter claims a fact, or only an imagination.

To Save Forty Minutes.

The Atlantic Coast Line will save about forty minutes on its through trains to the South by the building of the belt railroad at Petersburg, Va. The cost of the road is estimated at between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

WEST VIRGINIA MINERS STRIKE.

or the First Time the Pocahontas Coal Miners Show Discontent.

KENOVIA, W. VA.—A telegram from George W. Jones, inspector of the Pocahontas Company at Dingess, W. Va., to W. P. Slaughter, the coal representative of that company, states that the miners at that point are all white and strikers. These men are all white and were organized in the United Mine Workers by Local Organizer James Carter, of the district of Northern Kentucky. This is the first strike on the line of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, and is the first step toward a determined effort to induce the men of the Pocahontas territory to come out.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—It is reported that another fight took place at Cripple Creek. Governor Waite wired Sheriff Bowers that the militia must not occupy the disturbed district and that armed deputies will not be allowed within their lines. United States troops may be called upon.

A dispatch from Florence says: "A firing has been going on since 7 o'clock." But beyond this nothing has yet been learned.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Trouble is looked for at Blue Creek. Five hundred miners are massed there and threaten to blow up the mines. One hundred and fifty of the troops will leave Camp Forney on a special train at once. A West bound Georgia Pacific coal train ran into a burning trestle at Patton, overturned and badly bruised up the trainmen. It is conjectured that strikers did the work.

MONROVIA, CALIF.—Strikers have surrounded the coal works at Manawati, Pa., and a fight with the 100 deputies inside is imminent.

MASSILLON, O.—At Canal Dover, Company "H," Seventh Regiment of New Philadelphia, was surrounded by mill men and miners and prevented from boarding special trains from Cambridge.

McKESPORT, PA.—A collision occurred between the police and 1,000 strikers in front of the mayor's office. The strikers were easily put to flight. The National Tube Works say they are content to remain shut down.

PEORIA, ILL.—One dead body, several men on the verge of the grave, a number of others seriously injured, \$30,000 worth of property absolutely destroyed and many homes made desolate, was the result of an attempt made by miners in Taylor county, a mile or more back of Wesley City.

PROSBURG, MD.—The coming of the militia has had a good effect on the strikers at all the mines. The men seem to realize that unless they at once return to work new help will be employed to fill their places. At Eckhart mine, guarded by three companies of the 5th regiment, seventy-five men went to work. At Hoffman nine one-fifth of the regular force resumed work.

an inland the services of an officer are never needed to arrest a person charged with crime. The accused is notified and surrenders voluntarily.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate. 119TH DAY.—The consideration of the Tariff bill was continued to two long speeches on the question of repealing the bounty on sugar. The first of them was by Mr. Mun-er and the second by Mr. Peffer. Mr. Harris gave notice that he would ask the Senate to sit later to again time.

120TH DAY.—Mr. Hill's resolution for operation of the committee investigating the Sugar Trust scandal was debated. The sugar schedule was discussed during the remainder of the session.

121ST DAY.—Mr. Gray, as Chairman of the special committee to investigate the alleged operations