

THE MARBLE HILL PRESS.

SANDERS & KURKE, Pubs.

MARBLE HILL, MO.

It is worth a good deal to us to get out of the hackneyed lines of life. But when we seek the novel, we are the least likely to find it. Our happiest experiences come unexpectedly, and our best teaching in the simplest ways and often from those who never affect the conscious attitude of instructor.

The public need a little education now and then in the amenities of life as applied to the over-taxed preacher. It is the object of this paragraph to suggest a first lesson, viz., that the preacher is human and therefore entitled to as much consideration as the rest of humanity. That in fact he is a real laborer and as such is worthy of his hire.

In the last ten years Canada spent \$3,000,000 in bringing over 895,000 immigrants from Europe. In the same time the increase in the population of the Dominion has been only 504,000. Making allowance for the natural growth of the native population, about a million Canadians have come across the border to anne themselves in the past decade.

It is a curious fact in modern progress that no sooner does it achieve a great victory in any direction than nature or other influence in some way lessens the completeness of the triumph. Some persons, it is true, take particular pains to turn the brighter surface of a blessing round to see if it has not a darker side; but whether they do so or not, it is there.

The Salvation army in this country holds so lowly a position that not many people recognize in it one of the great forces of the christianization and civilization of the world. We may some day be obliged to revise our estimate of what this organization is doing. Its chief commander, Booth, says the army holds 2,800,000 services annually, and supports 11,000 paid missionaries. In England the army is recognized as a powerful force for good, and in London, especially, its work among the poor can hardly be overestimated.

When the schoolmaster has done with us when we have played our last "match game" of intercollegiate base ball, when we have done what injury we can to the valves of our hearts in a struggle to outrow a rival crew, we enter upon life as a new contest for supremacy, with men trained in like fashion with ourselves for competitors. All our lives long we breathe an atmosphere of discontent, and pass our time in endeavor, which brings the disappointment to us if we succeed.

The increase of the French in the rural districts of our country, and in our great manufacturing centers has been considerable in recent years, and it has been made that this population from the north would, in time, displace the native population. Between the Irish-Americans, who now represent nearly one-half the population of Boston, and the French-Canadians, who now count up in New England, in round numbers to nearly 500,000, the time is not far distant when the native New Englander will be terribly squeezed in the struggle for existence, when, unless those foreign races are thoroughly assimilated or Americanized, we shall have great difficulty in maintaining the integrity of our civil institutions.

A very theory obtains among some of our people that the life of a member is a perpetual picnic that he lives the typical life of a Sybarite. This theory can be farther from the truth than this theory when applied to the life of a man of the cloth and of a profession, too. There is no profession where so much of the gratuitous is expected as from the profession of ministry, none from which so much is demanded, none more hedged in by an exacting public. Because a man happens to follow the dictates of his conscience and embark in the profession of the ministry, the public falls upon the career of looking upon him as a man more than human, as one who should be treated with greater patience, with a more lenient heart, with more physical consideration than any member of the laity. The public is expected to be forgiving to the other about also.

MEN FOR THE MILLS.

THE CARNEGIE WORKS TO BE STARTED TO-DAY.

Fires Are Already Started and Laborers at Work—Strikers Saddened by the News—The Captured Rifles a Subject of Much Interest.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 18.—About 1:30 o'clock yesterday there was a hurried beating to arms throughout the Second brigade and a scurrying of officers which was very war-like.

Information had been received that the camp was to be attacked from the rear by the locked-out men before day light. Where the rumor came from no one knew, but was sufficient to arouse the brigade, and to have the guards doubled everywhere and to keep the Sixteenth regiment under arms all night. Meanwhile the locked-out men slept peacefully all night, totally unaware of the alarm they were causing in camp.

At an early hour the guards around the mill fence were tripled, so that now the guardsmen are only a few feet apart around the entire plant. Whether this is caused by the long roll last night or by the information of an invasion of the mill can only be conjectured.

Offers of financial aid were received by the leaders, making in all 652 such proffers. The men believe that in a week they could collect \$10,000 from various labor organizations to be devoted to the payment of day workmen.

In confirmation of the story that arrests of certain of the Homestead strikers will soon occur, it comes from a reliable source that on the morning of July 6 and all during the day detectives were secreted in the mill property armed with kodaks. Snap shots of many of the strikers were taken, and especially those who had arms. In reference to this story Mr. Lovejoy to-day said: "There is foundation for such a story, but I cannot go into details. This was done as a means of identification in view of the possible arrest of the strikers. The finding of the dynamite there yesterday I believe to be due to the fact that it was some left over by a contractor who was building three houses and had to use dynamite to blast for the cellar. I do not believe it was brought there with any design against the mill property."

At 3 o'clock this morning fifty men were unloaded at a point near Swissvale and escorted overland one mile by a guard of the militia of the Monongahela river, opposite the Homestead works. There they boarded the steamer Little Bill and were transported across the river to the company's property.

When the strikers gathered on the streets, as has been their wont since the beginning of the trouble, and looked toward the mills they saw steam issuing from the engines in the armor-plate mill and press shops. They were surprised, they believed it meant business, but were totally unable to account for the presence of a sufficient number of men to keep the machinery in motion.

The future policy of the company was outlined by Secretary Lovejoy, who was seen at his office in Pittsburgh, and said:

"We are now ready to run our mills, men are going into the property in squads, the machinery in the armor-plate, press and machine shops is started and a furnace in No. 2 open hearth department has been fired. The mills will be in operation in a few days, possibly by Monday next two-thirds of our old men will be ready for work. We believe this to be true. If, however, they are not we will run just the same, for we now have a large force in reserve."

From another source it was learned that the old workers, such as are desired, have been given to understand that they could have their old places back if they reported by Monday.

All night long men were sent across the river on the Little Bill, and now there must be between 300 and 500 men in the company's property.

The strikers are dismayed, and it was observed that not since the trouble commenced has there been so few strikers on the streets as last night. It was a night of sadness for them, for they saw or heard before retiring that the mills are about to be put in operation. Even the women are becoming anxious.

Superintendent Potter instituted a complete search yesterday of every portion of the mills for dynamite or other explosives. If any was found the discovery was not made known. It seems now that it is only a question of time till the mills are placed in operation.

The first clash between the civil and the military authorities occurred shortly after midnight. Amos Stewart, the high constable of the borough, was arrested by the patrol and placed in the guard house. He had been drinking too freely and finally became so boisterous that the patrol ordered him to go home. He refused and declared that no brass-buttoned militiamen could take him in. He was released at 8 o'clock this morning.

BROKE THE CONTRACT.

Employees of Carnegie's Union Mills Locked Themselves Out.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—The men at the union mills of the Carnegie Steel company at Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third streets have locked themselves out and will have to wait till the company unlocks the gates before they go back. This is the conclusion of the company, as expressed by Mr. Lovejoy, who said:

"If those men who quit work yesterday think they can strike and go in and out of our property and go to work when they please and quit when they please, they are very much mistaken. They will not be permitted to go back till the company says so, nor will they go back under the same terms and conditions. They broke the contract they had with us and a new one will have to be made before they can work for us. This is their own doing, and having broken the contract we propose to say when and under what terms they shall return."

SAYS IT WAS TREASON.

Powderly Demands that Those Responsible for the Invasion Be Punished.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 18.—General Master Workman Powderly has addressed a letter to President Harrison and another to Gov. Pattison calling attention to the fact that the laws of the United States and of Pennsylvania have been violated by the invasion of the Pinkertons on July 6.

Treason to the State, he maintains, has been committed by Mr. Frick and Robert Pinkerton, who alone were responsible for bringing in the armed men, and he asks that the punishment fixed by law be meted out to the transgressors. Another point of Mr. Powderly's is that, as the armed men came altogether from outside the State and as such could not hold offices, they could not be sworn in as deputies.

The Pinkerton's Rifles.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 18.—No effort has yet been made to gather up and turn over the captured Winchester rifles, of which nearly 200 are still in the town together with a large amount of Pinkerton ammunition. Mr. O'Donnell has refused to make public the reply of the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania to his request for advice as to what should be done with the guns, although it is known that a reply has been received. The advisory committee is anxious to get rid of the weapons, but there seems to be some doubt about the legal aspect of the case, and it is said they are now waiting for counsel's opinion. There seems to be some doubt as to the legal responsibility which would be incurred by any person turning them over.

More Carnegie Men to Strike.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 18.—The entire force of assistants to the civil engineers in the Carnegie Steel company struck yesterday out of sympathy for the locked-out men. They had no grievance of their own. This will stop all outside work until a new force can be secured.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—A Braddock special says that the Carnegie employees at the Edgar Thomson Steel works (non-union) will not join the ranks of the strikers. The employees at the Duquesne Steel works are divided in their opinion and have not yet determined upon a definite line of action.

Story That Frick Had Been Shot.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 18.—Lawrenceville was considerably excited over a rumor that H. C. Frick had been shot yesterday. Mr. Frick was seen and said, so far as he was able to judge, he had not been shot. He laughed at the rumor and seemed little worried about it, but inquired where it originated.

Window-Glass Workers.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 18.—At the session yesterday of the National Window-Glass Workers' association a resolution to present to Congress a law prohibiting the use of Pinkerton men in strikes or labor disputes was unanimously adopted.

Leaves the Labor Federation.

DECATUR, Ill., July 18.—The Carpenters and Joiners' union of Decatur, which numbers 250 men, has voted to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor.

After the Reading Combine.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The resolution directing an investigation of the big Reading deal will not be pigeon-holed in the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce. A favorable report recommending that an investigating committee be named with full power would have been presented had not a conference report on the naval bill, a privileged matter, cut off the opportunity.

Dan Lamont Very Ill.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Colonel Lamont Grover Cleveland's popular secretary during the last Democratic administration, is seeking to regain his shattered health abroad. Word has been received here that his condition is such that his physicians cannot do more than hope for his recovery. He is now in the south of France, at Aix-les-Bains.

\$5,000,000 IN DOUBT.

WORLD'S FAIR MAY GET NO APPROPRIATION.

The Bill Before the House—Sunday Closing Condition to Be Imposed—Business of Both Branches of Congress—General Capital News.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Tuesday at noon the House, in Committee of the Whole, will begin the voting on the Senate amendments to the world's fair sections of the Sundry civil bill, and on any amendments that may be submitted prior to that time. This order was made yesterday by unanimous agreement, and it was further agreed that in the meantime speeches limited to one-half hour each may be made to-day and Tuesday until the voting begins. This much seems assured: Chicago will not get permission from Congress to open the fair Sunday. The managers may consider themselves lucky if they get the \$5,000,000 on any consideration. Such, in brief, is the consensus of opinion on the floor. It was impossible to find a single Representative who had even a doubt of the House concurring in the Senate Sunday closing amendment. No one was willing to go on record as predicting that the \$5,000,000 would be voted, and several declared that they considered it doubtful.

IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

The Naval, Army and Judiciary Appropriation Bills Passed—Other Business.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—In the Senate yesterday House amendments to the naval appropriation bill were concurred in and the bill was passed. The confereed report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was also agreed to and the bill was passed. The conference report on the army appropriation bill was also adopted and the bill passed. The bill contains a proviso in regard to payments to the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads "that this provision shall not withhold payment from leased lines operated but not owned by these companies."

A proposition to adjourn over till Monday was made with the consent of the Committee on Appropriations, which wished to have the whole of Saturday for considering the deficiency bill further in committee, but it was met by opposition on the part of Mr. Washburn, who desired to have the day devoted in the Senate to the anti-option bill. Mr. Washburn's opposition prevailed and the motion to adjourn was defeated. The deficiency bill, however, not the anti-option bill, will have preference.

In the House yesterday Watson, of Georgia, endeavored to secure consideration of a resolution to investigate the labor troubles at the Cour d'Alene mines in Idaho and the conduct of the Sullivan police therein, but objection was made. Mr. Enloe of Tennessee called up the resolution asking the Postmaster General for information as to what new mail service had been established on railroads since March 4, 1889, and it was adopted. The House passed a resolution extending the temporary appropriations for the government until July 30.

There are signs in the House of the approaching dissolution of Congress. Had not the sundry civil bill come in to occupy attention yesterday the whole time would have been consumed in passing unobjectionable measures by unanimous consent. The bill occupied almost the entire day. It will reach a vote Tuesday.

Hepburn for Comptroller.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—It is stated on excellent authority that Bank Examiner Hepburn of New York will be appointed Comptroller of the Currency next week. McChesney of South Dakota was supposed to have the best chance, but Hepburn's application bears the powerful indorsement of Chauncey Depew.

Man Hunting in Kentucky.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 18.—A hunt is being made in the mountains of Kentucky near the Tennessee line for the Pound Gap murderers, who are supposed to be concealed in one of the caves so common in that section. The desperadoes' last crime, which has aroused intense feeling, was the killing of the Mullane family of six people while they were moving in wagons from Virginia to Kentucky. The pursuers will capture or kill them, perhaps both.

Sent a Militiaman to Jail.

BRADDOCK, Pa., July 18.—Michael Keenan, a member of Battery C, Third brigade, National guard, now in service below here and opposite Homestead, was yesterday sentenced to ten days in jail by Burgess Aten. Keenan terrorized some women in the west end last night by entering their houses, saying that he was authorized to patrol all houses in that vicinity. The militiamen was handcuffed this morning to a tramp who had been arrested for vagrancy and they were both led off together.

TAKEN IN ARREST.

Gen. Carlin Looks Up Cour d'Alene Strikers.

SPokane, Wash., July 18.—A telephone from Wardner at 5 p. m. yesterday says that Gen. Carlin has arrested 100 union strikers at Wardner and placed them under guard. The arrests have caused intense excitement and violence is liable to break out at any moment.

Union men realize that to-day offers the last opportunity for resistance. Two hundred non-union men returned to Wardner and have gone to work in Bunker Hill mine.

The military arrested Jack Wallace at Catalde. He is suspected of being the ring-leader in the Mission massacre, and runs a low resort in that country. The troops are deploying from Catalde and it is thought the hills will be scoured for other suspects. Gen. Carlin now has 1,000 troops under his command and has called on all members of the Miners' union to come in and surrender.

Notwithstanding the presence of the troops the strikers continue to make their presence felt, and are still ordering spotted individuals out of the country. Newspaper correspondents are particularly objectionable to them. The three carloads of non-union miners taken back to Wardner were taken in under the protection of the regular troops, and no disturbance was raised upon their arrival.

While the strikers are apparently submitting to the rule of the military and numbers have already surrendered as stated above, the fact is that they are playing a waiting game. They had driven every non-union man out of the district and are much angered at the troops for escorting them in again.

Immense quantities of dynamite were known to be in their possession, and it is not believed all of it has been used in the destruction of the Gem and Frisco mills and railroad bridges. Where the rest of it is a question not only asked by the people, but Gen. Curtis, Gen. Carlin, and the forces commanded by them.

BIG LANDSLIDE IN COLORADO.

Central Railroad Tracks Being Carried From Table Mountain.

GOLDEN, Col., July 18.—A mass of earth 300 feet wide is sliding slowly down the side of Table mountain, east of this place, carrying with it an eight-room house, orchard and garden and the tracks of the Colorado Central railroad. The slide is caused by water from the Church irrigating ditch penetrating the earth below. The ditches will doubtless go, leaving several thousand acres of farm and garden lands without irrigation. Efforts are being made to save the railroad, but it will doubtless go into Clear creek, as the track moved two feet. The loss will be heavy, especially to farmers.

HARRITY WILL ACCEPT.

The Democratic National Committee Will Elect Him as Chairman.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The World yesterday said: "William F. Harritt of Pennsylvania has consented to be the chairman of the National Democratic organization. If nothing unexpected should happen between now and next Wednesday he will be selected by the National committee."

Freight Wreck at Connersville.

CONNERSVILLE, Ind., July 18.—Freight train No. 43 was run into at 3 o'clock yesterday by a wild freight while standing on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad bridge, which spans White Water River, east of here. The collision caused the spans on each end of the bridge to give way, precipitating the engine and thirteen cars into the river. Engineer Thompson and Fireman Wright, of the wild freight, jumped from the engine, both being considerably bruised. Charles Iglehart, brakeman, of Hamilton, and Edward Brannon, brakeman, of Indianapolis, were seriously injured. The damage is estimated at \$20,000.

CYRUS W. FIELD AT REST.

His Body Placed in the Family Plot in Lenox, Mass.

LENOX, Mass., July 18.—At 2:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon the body of Cyrus W. Field was buried beside that of his wife in the family burial plot in the Stockbridge cemetery. Gathered in a semicircle about the grave stood Mr. Field's three brothers, David Dudley, Stephen J. and Henry M. Field. The other brothers stood near him with heads covered because of the gusts of wind which blew across the cemetery. Close to the brothers were Mrs. Isabella Judson, Cyrus W. Field and wife, Mrs. Edward M. Field, Cyrus W. Field, Jr., Miss Alice Lindley, Dr. Matthew Field, Cyrus Field Judson and W. Frank Judson. There were also present Major P. P. Hawes, for more than twenty years Mr. Field's secretary; eight of Mr. Field's servants, who acted as pallbearers, and many friends of the Field family.

Des Moines Amphitheater Blown Down.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 18.—The amphitheater at the State fair grounds was blown down last night. Loss, \$11,000; insurance, \$5,000.