Library

THE RUGBY GAZETTE

AND EAST TENNESSEE NEWS.

VOL. VI.---NO. 11. RUGBY, MORGAN COUNTY, TENN., SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1886. WHOLE NUMBER, 229.

Cheap Farming Lands

—ON THE—

BOARD OF AID ESTATE

—ON THE—

CUMBERLAND PLATEAU.

COMPARATIVE ELEVATION.

Cincinnati	550 feet above sea level.
Chattanooga	685 " " "
RUGBY	1410 " " "

HEALTH AND CLIMATE.

All health seekers, whether from Northern or Southern States, should try the climate of the Tableland. The recent United States Census shows it to be almost the only district east of the Rocky Mountains entirely free from malarial, pulmonary and intestinal diseases.

The Plateau has a double climate, one resulting from latitude and the other from elevation. The air is pure and invigorating. The water is freestone; cool and sparkling. Mineral springs are numerous.

The mean summer temperature is 72 deg. Fahr., and in winter 37 deg. Fahr. The nights are always cool and refreshing.

MINERALS.

The whole of the Cumberland Pleteau is underlaid by coal. The upper measures only have as yet been worked. These outcrop on the eastern portion of the Board's estate and are being successfully worked at several points along the C. S. R. R. The lower measures have been opened by test workings only, and show a five foot vein which extends under the whole tract at a depth, at Rugby, of about 400 feet.

The district is also underlaid by the oil bearing sands and limestones of the lower carboniferous system. And these beds on their western outcrop show unmistakable evidences of petroleum.

At Rugby Road there is an excellent deposit of potter's clay. Samples have been tested with very satisfactory results.

TIMBER.

The whole country is heavily timbered. The principal varieties are Pines—white, yellow and black; Oaks—white, black, chestnut, red, spotted and post; Hickory, Maple, Chestnut and Dogwood. The Board of Aids' steam saw mill affords opportunities for rapidly converting this timber into marketable lumber.

SOIL.

The soil is sandy loam upon a mulatto clay subsoil. It is light, friable, holds manure, is easily cultivated and responds readily and generously to the least fertilizer.

CROPS AND GRASSES.

Corn, wheat, rye, oats, and barley all grow well, though this is not claimed as a grain growing soil. Tobacco is a profitable crop here, as also is sorghum. Herd grass, orchard grass, German and pearl millet, timothy and red clover have all been tried, and take hold and root well. Kentucky blue grass also thrives wherever introduced. The natural pasturage is abundant.

VEGETABLES

Grow abundantly. Cabbage, onions, beans, sweet and Irish patatoes all make a fine return The Irish potatoes are unexcelled by any grown in America. Sweet potatoes and onions yield 500 bushels per acre.

FRUIT AND GRAPE CULTURE.

This region is especially adapted to fruit, and particularly to the winter apple and the grape. The apple crop here has never been known to fail. The trees are healthy, and the fruit smooth, plump, juicy and firm, rarely ever specking or rotting. The grape finds all the conditions requisite to the highest success. The vines are vigorous, robust, free from mildew and rot. The best wine varieties have succeeded admirably, and the wines made from them are excellent in quality and in good demand. These two fruits are destined to become the great and staple products of the Table-land, and will undoubtedly yield larger returns than any other crops now cultivated.

Strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants, cherries, plums, and nearly all the small fruits thrive and bear prolifically.

STOCK AND SHEEP RAISING.

The excellent natural pasturage, good drainage, abundance of running water and freedom from flies make these occupations eminently suitable and remunerative.

Stop feeding stock for eight months in the year. Come South, where you can buy cheap lands, work out-doors all the winter, and turn your stock into the woods most of the year.

EDUCATION.

Rugby has an excellent primary public school. It occupies the ground floor of the Church building, and is in every respect well appointed. It is open all the year and gives a free education A school for boys, which will be affiliated to the University of the South and afford a preparatory collegiate education, is in course of organization.

The free school system of the State provides a school term of five months, in every district.

TITLES.

The titles are among the oldest and best in Tennessee, and have been thoroughly investigated and perfected.

LAND.

The Board of Aid Estate centrally situated on this plateau, consists of 35,000 acres of grazing, farming, fruit raising and vine growing lands.

It Skirts Ten Miles of Frontage on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, With Four Depots Located on it.

The lands enumerated below are being offered in tracts suitable to all purchasers, at low figures and with deferred payments.

Board lands on the Cin. So. R. R., west of Glen Mary Station. About 3,000 acres of very desirable land fronting on the Cin. So. R. R., is here laid out in 100 acre farms. No farm is more than three miles from either Sunbright or Glen Mary Depots; to the latter are adjacent the Crooke Coal Mines, employing 200 men and with an out-put of twelve car loads per day. Glen Mary has 200 inhabitants, three stores, telegraph station and post-office, and is stopped at by all trains, four passenger and four freight daily. Good and ready market with best shipping facilities for either agricultural produce or timber and tan-bark.

Also several fine tracts of land fronting and lying on the east side of the C. S. R. R., and half a mile south of Glen Mary.

Board lands on the Cin. So. R. R., west of Sunbright. These lands lie directly south of the above and are close to the thriving town of Sunbright, with 200 inhabitants, two hotels, Masonic Lodge, six stores and post-office. They are well watered and timbered, and have excellent market, shipping and especially lumbering facilities.

RUGBY.

Founded in 1880 has many social advantages, viz., Two Good Hotels, Fine Church and School Building, Public Library with 6,000 volumes, Masonic Lodge, Drug Store, Large Commissary, and two other General Stores, Dairy, Livery Stable, Weekly Newspaper, Post Office with two mails per day and telephone connection with Rugby Road, its depot on the the Cin. So. R. R., which is a telegraph station with good siding accommodation. The town is beautifully laid out and picturesquely situated between the gorges of Clear Fork River and White Oak Creek. The streets are clean and dry, and invalids will find no difficulty in taking exercise even in the worst winter weather. They are bordered by, for the most part, good houses, standing in well-kept, neatly fenced gardens, and by several very attractive villa residences. Several bored wells strike mineral waters containing sulphur and iron constituents, which are highly esteemed. Choice building lots are now being offered at very reasonable prices, also small tracts on the town site suitable for vineyards.

The site of Rugby Road is laid out in town lots and the Board is prepared to offer liberal inducements to persons settling there for manufacturing or business purposes.

The Board's Rugby lands comprise several tracts lying west of Rugby, in Morgan and Fentress Counties, as well as all their territory between Rugby and Rugby Road and Robin's Depots on the C. S. R. R. These lands are traversed by the Rugby Pike, a graded road, seven miles long and pronounced the best dirt road in Tennessee, and are, on account of the superior communication, as accessible to the railroad as the less remote lands of the Board. They are situated on the direct and, in winter, only line of traffic from the C. S. R. R. to Jamestown, Livingston, Celina and Byrdstown, respectively the county-seats of Fentress, Overton, Clay and Pickett Counties.

The Board have arrangements with the C. S. R. R. by which they can furnish settlers with reduced rate certificates from Cincinnati and Chattanooga to Rugby Road, on application to the undersigned. Maps and plans can be seen at the Board's Office on Central Avenue. Intending Settlers will be most liberally dealt with, and any information cheerfully given by

ROBERT WALTON,

Rugby, Morgan Co., Tenn.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—SENATE.—The Chair presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the suspended account of officials. The minority report of the Judiciary Committee was submitted on the case of the District Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama. The Committee on Privileges and Elections, at the request of Mr. Hoar, was discharged from further consideration of the Riddleberger resolution, and the Pugh substitute, relating to the right of the Senate to ask for the President's reasons for removals, the Judiciary Committee having already made reports. Mr. Plumb gave notice of an amendment to prohibit roads affected by the inter-State commerce bill granting passes to legislators or Government officials. A bill was introduced to legalize the incorporation of National trades unions. At 1:20 p. m. the Senate went into executive session and considered the nominations of Collector Chase, of Portland, and Pillsbury, of Boston. The doors were reopened to hear the President's message giving his reasons for not furnishing the Senate with private papers. A resolution by Harris to lay the message on the table was opposed by Edmunds, and a motion to print it was supplemented by another motion to refer it to the Judiciary Committee. By a party vote—32 to 27—the message was first referred to the Judiciary Committee, and then ordered printed. The Senate again went into executive session, and at 5:35 p. m. adjourned. The nominations of Chase and Pillsbury were rejected.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the appointment of LeFevre, of Ohio, as a consulting Trustee of the Reform School of the District of Columbia. An article charging that Captain Eads had been upon the floor of the House in violation of the rules was read. A resolution of inquiry was proposed with an amendment relating to the violation of the rule prohibiting smoking. Both were laid on the table. Under the call of States a number of bills were introduced. A resolution was offered by Springer, of Illinois, directing an investigation of the expenditure in the Pension Office under the present and previous administration; also the charges of partisan management. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the Mexican pension bill caused considerable discussion and the House finally adjourned without action at 5:20 p m.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—SENATE.—A number of petitions were presented, including one from the employes in the Government workshops, praying for compensation for extra time over eight hours. Mr. Edmunds reported adversely the bill providing for the gathering of marriage and divorce statistics. The House bill to increase the pensions of soldiers' widows was reported with an amendment to increase the pensions of minor children to four dollars per month. The Educational bill was taken up, and Mr. Call made a speech against the Allison amendment. He was followed by Mr. Saulsbury, Mr. Berry, Mr. Riddleberger and Mr. Blair. The amendment was favored by Messrs. Edmunds, Ingalls and Logan.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Invalid Pensions reported the bill extending until January 1, 1888, the time for filing application for arrears. The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was reported. A reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Bland resolution calling for information in regard to the circulation of standard dollars, was referred to the Committee on Coinage. The pension appropriation bill was taken up. Messrs. Townsend and Cannon spoke. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, replied to the recent speech of Mr. Henderson, of Iowa. He was followed by Mr. Butterworth.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—SENATE.—The Chair laid before that body the President's message on the treatment of Chinese, with other messages relating to the Indians. A resolution was agreed to calling for a detailed statement of payments into the sinking funds since 1877. A report by each Senator, to be made on Monday next, of the name of his private secretary, was called for by a resolution, which the Senate adopted. The educational bill was discussed by Messrs. Harrison, Edmunds, Hoar, Logan and Plumb. An amendment offered by Senator Dolph was rejected. At 4:50 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:50 p. m. adjourned, having confirmed Collector Hedden at New York and several postmasters.

HOUSE.—The President's message on the Chinese trouble was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Committee on Agriculture reported a bill to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with colleges established in the several States. The Pension Bureau investigation resolution was reported and placed on the House calendar. Consideration was resumed of the bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to carry on tests of iron and steel, but the morning hour expired before action was taken. Debate on the pension appropriation bill was then continued. Butterworth, (O.), Norwood, (Ga.), Breckinridge, (Ky.) and Brown, (Ind.), spoke, and at 4:55 p. m. the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—SENATE.—Executive communications were received and referred. A bill was passed to accept the Grant mementoes from Mrs. Grant and W. H. Vanderbilt. The Fitz John Porter bill was reported. Mr. Riddelberger explained his remarks of yesterday in regard to private secretaries. Mr. Logan gave notice he would call up the bill to increase the efficiency of the army. The educational bill was taken up. Speeches were made by Harrison, Blair, Gibson, Logan. An amendment by Logan appropriating two million dollars to build school houses in sparsely settled localities was adopted. At 4:10 p. m. the Senate adjourned to give Senators an opportunity to attend Mrs. Hawley's funeral.

HOUSE—Executive communications recommending appropriations were referred. Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, made a minority report against the Eads ship railway bill. A bill to promote agriculture was reported. After speeches by Grosvenor, Rogers, Reagan, Cabell, Springer, Ryan, Burrows, Henderson, Warner, Hammond, Goff and Anderson, the pension appropriation bill was passed. Bennett, of North Carolina, casting the only vote in the negative. The House adjourned at 7:15 p. m.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—SENATE.—A number of petitions were presented and referred. A resolution was agreed to calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for certain information in regard to the Dolphin and other cruisers. The educational bill was taken up and amended in several particulars. Messrs. Edmunds, Plumb, Blair, Call, Hoar, Teller and Chase took part in the discussion and the bill was finally passed by a vote of 36 to 11. The bill, as it passed the Senate, provides that for eight years after its passage there shall be annually appropriated from the Treasury the following sums in aid of common school education in the States and Territories and District of Columbia and Alaska: The first year $7,000,000, the second year $10,000,000, the third year $15,000,000, the fourth year $13,000,000, the fifth year $11,000,000, the sixth year $9,000,000, the seventh year $7,000,000 and the eighth year $5,000,000, making $77,000,000.

HOUSE.—The Urgency Deficiency bill, which appropriates $634,452, was taken up after a call for reports of a private character. After considerable debate the bill was passed by a vote of 227 to 20. The private calendar was then reached, and two small bills passed. At 4:30 a recess was taken until 7:30 p. m. At the night session fifty pension bills were passed, and the House adjourned at 9:10 p. m.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—SENATE—Not in session.

HOUSE.—The proceedings of the House were without interest, being for general debate only.

LORD ROSEBERY, the British Foreign Secretary, has consented to make room for a number of Turkish officers in the Egyptian army by displacing British officers.

BATTLE IN THE STREET

Between New York Police and Street Railroad Strikers.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The strike on the Dry Dock Road continues. The reserve police of all precincts below Fourteenth street was detailed at the Grand street stables this morning. This afternoon an attempt was made to start a car on the Cross street line, under the protection of 1,200 police. At 2:50 a car started from the stables and proceeded under an escort of fifty policemen to the starters' stand at East street. There the line of march was formed. First came six platoons of police, then followed the car, inclosed in a hollow square of police numbering 100. The rear was closed by six more platoons of police. The force started amid the hooting, yelling and shouts of derision from the mob. No obstacle was met until the car reached Cannon street. There was a horse-car lying on its side. It was lifted from the track by the policemen who formed the advance guard of the column. Thereafter progress was slow. At Madison street the first stone was thrown and struck the side of the car, in which were some minor officials of the company and a sergeant of police. All the way to the Bowery the track was obstructed with the wrecks of street-cars and trucks, but the advance guard cleared them away. At Henry street another stone went crashing through the car window. At East Broadway a large stone was placed beside the track unnoticed, and the car was thrown off. This mishap was greeted with a tempest of yells from the thousands lining the streets. Oaths, hisses, calls, screams and wild cheering made the street a perfect pandemonium of sound. The car was lifted back on the track and proceeded. At Ludlow street another window was smashed and rotten eggs were thrown. At Allan street a blockade was met. Cars of the Second avenue and other lines were placed in all positions across the track. Stones again flew and another car-window was broken. The obstructions were removed, and again the car moved slowly on. At Eldridge street more blockades were found, and the crowd attacked the police and a general fight took place, in which clubs were used with a will and the rioters were driven into the side streets. Grand street merchants, a armed, took in their stock, closed their doors and put up their iron shutters. At the Grand street station of the Third Avenue Elevated road was an immense barricade of cars, wagons and trucks. For blocks in every direction could be seen long lines of cars and trucks in inextricable confusion. All travel was suspended. It was 2:45 p. m. before the track was cleared of the many cars which had been placed crossways of the street. From Mulberry street to Center the rioting began again. A stone thrown against a car struck Sergeant McEver. The police lost all patience and charged the mob furiously. They clubbed right and left and succeeded in driving the rioters down the side streets. From there to Broadway the battle was waged with undiminished fury, many were clubbed and a number of police struck with stones. Broadway was reached, after a hard struggle, at 3:05 p. m. Here fully 50,000 people were gathered as spectators. The hissing, hooting and yelling was continuous, and stones continued to drop among the escort. At Wooster street a pile of bricks fell as the car was passing and stopped it. This removed, another barricade was met and removed amid the howls of the workmen. As the car went towards North river the factories on either side poured out their thousands of employes, who met the police with execrations and reproaches. At West street was the last barricade of coal wagons, beer wagons and logs. At Desbrosses street a load of coal was dumped on the track. When the end of the route was reached the men were allowed to rest ten minutes after their terrible march. They then returned over the same route to the stables. Very few obstacles were offered to their progress. During the trip both ways the cars were obliged frequently to change from one track to the other. The strikers yelled and hooted, but did not obstruct the way to any extent until the Bowery was reached. There was another barricade, but it was soon removed and then the way was clear to the stables, which were reached at 4:30 p. m. The strikers and the police left before 5 o'clock. A number of the strikers and police were injured in the engagement.

STORY OF A CLOCK.

The Fortunate Discovery of an Instrument Bequeathing a Vast Estate.

POINT PLEASANT, W. VA., March 4.—David Baylor, a prominent citizen of Augusta County, Virginia, died a few days ago. The discovery of the will made by him was under peculiar circumstances. Mrs. Cook was reared by him, and he promised to give her an old-fashioned clock of his. He also said he would do something for her two sons before his death. No will could be found, and at a sale of his property Mrs. Cook bought for $50 the old hall clock which had been promised her. In attempting to fix a loose screw she discovered an envelope sealed with wax and marked "David Baylor's will." When this paper was opened it proved to be his will, in his own handwriting, by which he had devised all his property, both real and personal, to Mrs. Cook and her two sons, share and share alike, except $8,000 to the Union Theological Seminary, a Presbyterian school near Farmville, Va. His estate is appraised at $200,000.

A PLUCKY LITTLE MAIDEN.

The Daughter of a Sick Sheriff Takes a Convict to Prison.

DETROIT, March 4.—Hattie McKay, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Sheriff McKay, of Tuscola County, was at the Michigan Central Depot yesterday on her way to Jackson prison, having in her custody Samuel Woodman, who was sent from Tuscola County for one year for assaulting his wife with a carving knife. Hattie is a sprightly little maiden, and when asked if she was not afraid to bring such a strong and desperate man to prison, replied: "Oh, indeed no; I don't handcuff him, but I have a revolver in my pocket, and I keep him in sight all the time. If he was to start to get away from me I would call for assistance, and some of the men on the train would help me. My father is sick or he would have brought the prisoner in himself."

Rope-Walker Takes a Tumble.

HAGERSTOWN, IND., March 4.—Yesterday evening a traveling performer upon the rope and trapeze named Frank Burnet, of Winchester, O., was giving an exhibition here, the rope broke, and he was thrown to the ground. The heavy iron balance pole fell on him, breaking his leg in two places and badly crushing him.

Orphans' Schools to be Investigated.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 4.—Governor Pattison and Attorney General Cassidy, accompanied by a stenographer, will to-day begin an investigation of the charges made against the management of Soldiers, Orphans' Schools by the Philadelphia *Record*. All the schools will be visited and witnesses examined.

FOREIGN LANDS.

Mount Etna Again in a State of Eruption.

Snubbed by the Queen—Heidelberg's 500th Anniversary in July.

LONDON, March 5.—A telegram just received here announces that Mount Etna is in a state of eruption. Cinders and stones are continually being thrown up, and it is supposed that lava is coming out of the crater, and as it is covered by a dense mist no proper observations can be taken. Slight shocks of earthquake have been felt at the foot of the mountain.

BERLIN, March 5.—A brilliant jubilee in commemoration of the five hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Heidelberg University, the oldest in Germany, is to be held in July and August next, and will continue for a fortnight. A local wine-grower has offered to fill the famous Heidelberg fass, holding eight hundred hogsheads, with the best of Rhine wine. The students are arranging a grand historical procession to take place August 8, in which all the costumes worn in Germany since the foundation of the University will be represented. Thousands of strangers from all parts of Europe will participate in the festivities.

LONDON, March 5.—Charles Russell, Attorney General, went to-day to Buckingham Palace to be knighted. After waiting an hour, he received word from the Queen that she was fatigued by the "duties of the drawing room," which she had been holding, and must postpone the ceremony. Russell withdrew from the palace in indignation. He says he will refuse Knighthood. It is believed that the Queen is irritated at his pronounced home rule views.

LIMERICK, March 6.—The grand jury, eighteen to three, to-day adopted resolutions favoring home rule for Ireland, immediate settlement of the land question and expressing confidence in Gladstone and Parnell.

LONDON, March 6.—Gladstone authorizes denial of newspaper reports that he has drafted a home rule scheme and shown it to his friends.

The Strike Over.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The strike of the street car drivers in New York and Brooklyn is ended. The railroad directors concede twelve hours and $2 a day. Other points of difference are left to Railroad Commissioner O'Donnell for arbitration. At noon Railroad Commissioner O'Donnell, acting in the capacity of arbitrator, effected a settlement of the strike with the Dry Dock and Battery Railway Co. The agreement, which was drawn up upon the basis of a compromise, provides that the men shall receive $2 for twelve hours' work a day, and be allowed thirty minutes for dinner. In case further differences should arise between the company and its employes they will be referred for settlement to Commissioner O'Donnell as arbitrator. The settlement of the Dry Dock and Battery road strike ends the matter on all the other roads, who were acting in sympathy.

McCormick and the Knights of Labor.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The fact that several managers in the East have recently discharged some of their men avowedly because of their being Knights of Labor, has caused a rumor to be circulated that there is on foot a concerted movement by manufacturers to break up that order, and that the action of the McCormick Reaper Works in this city is an initial step in that direction. C. H. McCormick was asked if it were true, and he replied: "No, sir, it is not. We are not fighting the Knights of Labor or any union. We have not heard of any such movement. We intend to employ our workmen without regard to whether they belong to a labor union or not."

Knights of Labor in Rhode Island.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A Providence special says: Recent aggressive action on the part of the Knights of Labor has put the entire body of Rhode Island textile manufacturers on the defensive. Yesterday a formal meeting was held at which every textile manufacturer in Rhode Island was represented, and they each and all pledged themselves to the extent of five per cent. of their respective payrolls for the purpose of defending their interests. The sum thus pledged amounts to about $1,000,000.

A Remarkable Library.

LISBON, March 5.—The executors of the will of the late Don Ferdinand, Duke of Saxony and Titular King of Portugal, have discovered in his library a remarkable collection of suppressed books and pamphlets. The collection numbers 6,000 volumes and is believed to contain a copy of every important piece of forbidden literature which has been printed in Europe during the past twenty-five years.

Chinese Still Going.

PORTLAND, ORE., March 5.—About 3 o'clock this morning 125 Chinese, at work as wood-choppers and grubbers, near Mount Tabor, three miles east of here, were driven out by a mob of between sixty and eighty whites, most of them masked, and marched to the ferry, whence they were conveyed to this side. It was an exact repetition of the outrage committed last Sunday night in the outskirts of Albina.

The Miners Win.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 5.—The miners at the Weinman & Vogel mines, at Wilkinsburg, Pa., who struck several days ago for an advance of a half cent per bushel in the price of mining, will return to work to-morrow, the operators having granted the increase.

The Two Sams.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Sam Jones and Sam Small are preaching to a daily average of over thirteen thousand people at Chicago, and the crowds are increasing with the milder weather. They appear to have thoroughly aroused the city.

Poundmaker Out of the Pen.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, March 5.—Poundmaker and eleven other braves were liberated from the penitentiary at Stony Mountain yesterday. They will go out West to their homes in charge of Rev. Father Lacombe.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The business failures during the last seven days number for the United States, 207; Canada, 39; total, 246; against 248 last week, and 236 the week previous.

ABUSING SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Shocking State of Affairs at the Mt. Joy (Pa.) Orphans' School.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Special dispatches from Harrisburg, Pa., give a painful account of the shocking abuses found by the Governor of the State at the Mt. Joy Soldiers' Orphan School. The story of the boys is a sad one. At the investigation a sickly-looking boy named Smith testified that he had not been supplied with clean stockings for two months, and when, at the request of the Governor, he took off his shoes, his stockings were found to be mere rags. The Governor ordered new stockings to be brought for the boys, and they put them on. It was also discovered that the little blue cotton shirts the orphans wore were used for weeks before washing, and they not only wore them in day-time, but also slept in them at night. Manager Kreider, who has had charge of the school for a short time, when asked to give some idea of the cost of running the institution, produced bills which showed the average cost of board per day for each scholar to be 13 1-5 cents. The investigators were accompanied to-day by two members of Post 58, G. A. R., of Harrisburg. The Governor and party to-day visited the bath room. In the little room, ten feet square, they found sixteen boys huddled together, and the miniature bath-tub was packed with boys like sardines. As the little fellows clambered out of the bath-tub they either had to dry themselves on wet towels or huddle shivering around the hot boiler until they were dried. Among the number were boys with scrofulous diseases, and all wiped on the same towels. The members of the Grand Army from this city secured the socks taken from the boy Smith, and brought them here. Smith's father was formerly Commander of the Grand Army Post in this city. Manager Kreider was asked about the boys' religious instructions. He said they got some, but he did not know about the girls, who were cared for by the matrons. Thomas Barry, a little Harrisburg boy, was wearing a shirt he put on December 23, and had worn it day and night ever since. His coat and vest he got from home, because the school gave him none. At one time during the examination Attorney General Cassidy was so overcome that tears filled his eyes. The investigation will be continued Monday.

MORMON WOMEN.

The Female Portion of the Saints Uphold the Doctrine.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, March 7.—A large meeting of Mormon women was held in the theater yesterday till a late hour. Many speeches were made and a protest adopted. The speech to uphold the right of women to go into polygamy said that thousands of women in the east, now in prostitution, would be glad to be made wives such as the speakers were. It was maintained that the Government here had no right to say women shall not marry. It might as well take the opposite course, and compel virgins from cloisters to marry. Such social preferences should be respected. The Government had no right to interfere. The protest declared that womanhood had been outraged in the Utah courts in questions about expected maternity, fathers of children, etc. Suffrage was declared to be a vested right in women here not to be attacked. An emphatic denial was made that they voted otherwise than according to their free will. "Noble women" who had refused to answer questions propounded by the courts were eulogized, and the action of Judge Zane and U. S. Attorney Dickson in requiring testimony from a legal wife against her husband in unlawful cohabitation cases was condemned. The wives and mothers of the United States were called upon to come to the assistance of the women of Utah in their resistance to interference with their rights. A committee was appointed to memorialize the President on the subject.

The Millers.

PORTLAND, OREGON, March 7.—Mrs. Miller, mother of Joaquin Miller, who two years ago married a boy 20 years old and was deserted by him, obtained a divorce at the last term of court. On Friday she married again at Eugene, Lane County, the groom being a young man named Kline.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Arthur L. Mackaye was to-day granted a divorce from Maud Miller-Mackaye-McCormick, the daughter of the poet Joaquin Miller. The case will be recalled as of interest recently in Chicago and this city.

Government Tea Farm in a Bad Plight.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Commissioner Colman, of the Department of Agriculture, has quite an unfavorable report upon the Government tea farm at Summerville, South Carolina. Vardell, the superintendent, writes him that the severe winter and protracted cold weather have stripped the tea plants of their foliage. He says that he thinks some varieties are dead to the root. The Commissioner is of the opinion that the experimental tea farm had better be abandoned.

A Minister Found Dead.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 6.—Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, D. D., professor of theology of the Reformed Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, and well known throughout the country, was found dead in bed this morning. Dr. Sloane was formerly president of Geneva College, at Northwood, O., and for twelve years officiated as pastor of the Twenty-third Street (New York) Reformed Presbyterian Church. Death is supposed to have resulted from heart disease.

Convict Miners.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 7.—Several hundred citizens of Pulaski County, Ky., gathered at the Greenwood coal mines and informed the superintendent of the convicts employed there that he would be allowed two hours to take the convicts and property away as they intended to burn all the buildings in the camp. After a parley they consented to allow him two days for consideration. Governor Knott has ordered several companies of militia to the scene of the trouble.

Travelers Attacked by Indians.

TOMBSTONE, ARIZ., March 7.—News is received here to-night that a band of thirty Apaches attacked a party of travelers fifteen miles southwest of Nocosari, Sonora, Mexico, killing one Mexican named Zess. The Indians, who it is believed belong to Geronimo's band, then proceeded to William Brown's mine, where McKerton was killed last September, and killed Brown and his companion, James Moser. The band then started south and camped one mile south of San Pedro, where they stole eighty horses belonging to settlers, and went in the direction of the Sierra Madre Mountains.