

The Democratic Sentinel

J. W. McEwen, Publisher.

RENNELER, INDIANA.

PRIESTS KEEP PEACE.

RESTRAIN THE MINERS FROM ACTS OF VIOLENCE.

Sheriff's Deputies Safe While Gobin Is in Command—Marchers at the Cox Mine—Returned Klondiker Keeps His Word to the Letter.

No Plea for Mercy to Deputies. Widespread as is the strike in the Hazleton (Pa.) region, there has been no concerted action by the men at the different mines. All the strikers are working for the same end—namely, an increase of about 10 per cent. in wages—but they go about as separate clans. Some of them are raising a side issue about the company store, where they are subject to its abuses, but others have no complaint of this nature to make. At the Cox mine, the men are paid in cash. They had been uneasy, however, for some time and this uneasiness resulted in about three hundred men at Eckley joining the strikers. To a great extent the strikers have been restrained from open acts of violence by the priests, whose influence extends to a remarkable degree. At several turbulent meetings which threatened to end in bloodshed the prelates have gone among the excited foreigners, commanding silence and forcing them back. They warn the men that to destroy the coal companies' property is only to take food from their own mouths by shutting off future employment. The priests, however, have no plea for mercy to the sheriff's deputies who shot the men at Latimer, and some of them are active members of the committee that is to push the murder charges in court. It is now certain that no attempt will be made to arrest the deputies so long as troops are camped at Hazleton. General Gobin's declaration that he will protect the sheriff's men just as long as he is in command has cooled the ardor of those who were for going about the matter hastily. The strike leaders and their attorneys deny the right of General Gobin to enforce such an order, but they admit that he has the power. District Attorney Fell, it is said, is against an immediate serving of warrants, though he is interested in the prosecutions.

KEPT HIS WORD.

Returned Klondiker Divides Wealth with Old Partner. Eight years ago J. F. Taylor was engaged in business in California with J. C. New. Business was dull and they were compelled to give up. Without dissolving partnership, the men decided to part and made an agreement that should fortune smile on either a third of the partnership should be divided. Taylor bought a ranch near Cedar creek, Idaho, where he now resides. New went to Alaska, and was one of the first to make a strike in the new gold fields, securing three claims. He hunted up Taylor last Sunday near Kendrick, in Latah County, and gave him a third of the partnership in the claims. Taylor also received \$27,000 as his half-share of the earnings of the claims. He has been offered \$100,000 for the claims.

DRIVEN OFF WITH RIFLES.

Plan to Rob an Express Car Foiled by a Train Crew. A pitched battle took place near Foraker, Ohio, between the express messengers on the Wells-Fargo Express train and the Chicago and Erie Road men on a twelve-train, whose motive was robbery. The train makes no regular stops between Lima and Kenton, but when near Foraker the presence of the gang on the train was discovered, the train was brought to a stop and the men ordered off. They used the cash for one of the express cars before the train could get under way. The messengers opened fire and held them at bay until the train got under way.

Standing of the Clubs.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Baltimore . . . 33	Brooklyn . . . 34
Boston . . . 34	Chicago . . . 33
New York . . . 42	Pittsburgh . . . 31
Cincinnati . . . 37	Philadelphia . . . 31
Cleveland . . . 39	Louisville . . . 30
Washington . . . 32	St. Louis . . . 27

The showing of the members of the Western League is summarized below:

W. L.	W. L.
Indianapolis . . . 32	Detroit . . . 37
Columbus . . . 34	Minneapolis . . . 32
St. Paul . . . 33	Kansas City . . . 30
Milwaukee . . . 29	Grind Rapids . . . 36

Meet in a Fog.

As a result of an attempt to send two electric trains over a single track at top speed in a dense fog, twelve persons were seriously and two in a probable fatal injury in a collision on the Suburban Electric road near Chicago. The accident occurred on Harlem avenue, not far from the race track, at a time when the trains of the Suburban road were crowded with passengers.

Chokes His Life with Gas.

Paul Depierre, formerly vice-consul of the French Republic at New Orleans, killed himself in his apartments in New York, by inhaling illuminating gas.

Forty Perish Underground.

A most serious accident has occurred at the Champion Reefs mines, near Madras. Forty persons are known to have been killed.

Yellow Fever in Nicaragua.

Yellow fever has appeared at Leon, in Western Nicaragua. Several natives have died of the disease recently, and it is spreading.

America Leads the World.

The total length of the world's telegraph system has now reached 4,308,921 miles, exclusive of 190,440 miles of submarine cables. Of this, Europe has 1,704,700 miles, Asia 310,685 miles, Africa 90,419 miles, Australia 217,470 miles, and America 2,516,548 miles.

Weds in Isle of Wight.

Col. Gustav Pabst, a son of the Milwaukee brewer, was married at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, to Miss Hilda Lemp, a daughter of the millionaire brewer, W. J. Lemp, of St. Louis.

Hanged Till Dead.

H. S. Perry was hanged for the murder of Bely Lanier at Decatur, Ga. The doomed man was pale, but cool and collected to the last. On the scaffold he declared his innocence of the crime of murder and reiterated his statement that he killed Lanier to protect the sanctity of his home.

Lots of Gold in Six Months.

Annual General Maratta reports to the State Department that for the six months ended June 30, 1897, there were received at the Melbourne, Australia, mint, 619,214 ounces of gold. This came from Australia and the surrounding islands.

GUATEMALA IN A BAD WAY.

War Seems Almost Certain—Many Failures Reported.

News received from Guatemala is to the effect that the country is in a bad way financially and politically. During the last month the following failures were reported: Federico Chacon, \$800,000; Lorenzo Eissen, \$1,700,000; Enrique Mentzo, \$1,300,000; Ascoli & Co., \$1,000,000; Bauer & Co., \$800,000; Victor Matthews, \$2,000,000; total, \$7,000,000. All of these houses have been extensively engaged in the exportation of coffee and other Central American products and the importation of merchandise. Besides, a great number of firms have gone under for less amounts. The total is nearly \$8,000,000, but is a trifle misleading, however, because it represents the total American money which has been very much depreciated in value. Reina Barrios, who was president and who declared himself dictator of the republic two months ago, is excessively unpopular because of his recent high-handed action and his cruelties. There is a demand that Broyles, a lawyer and former Minister of War, be chosen to succeed Barrios. To prevent this Barrios intends calling a session of the Assembly very soon in order to have himself confirmed as dictator. If he is successful war is almost certain, because the country is so much subject to his oppression. If he is defeated war is just as sure, because he cannot afford to be driven out of office.

WHAT UP TO ONE DOLLAR.

September Option Goes to Floating Under Cable Adv.

Friday noon wheat was in good demand on the Chicago Board of Trade at the start at about 1/2c improvement over Thursday's closing price for September and 1/4c for October. For a successor of the defunct deal, wheat went to 98 1/2c, some surprising gyrations, and it gave a good example of its galvanized style of agility by jumping to \$1 within a minute or two of the opening. December first went through a little of its parallel bar exercise, swinging itself around so swiftly that it was difficult at times to see whether it was headed up or headed down. This was merely the preliminary to its grand star performance of climbing up the backs and over the heads of the bears, who flung up their hands in attempts to stop its reaching the dollar mark. From 98 1/2c to 99 1/2c, then it rose to 99 3/4c, turned around and went back again to 99 1/2c. Then it dropped to 97 3/4c and rose from that in a gradual way to 97 1/2c. From the latter point to 96 1/2c was the work of about twenty minutes, and those fluctuations were all within the first two hours of the session. Chicago received 269 cars, only twelve of them contract. Minneapolis and Duluth receipts were 496 cars, against 1,143 the corresponding day of year before.

ARMOUR IN THE DEAL.

Narrow-Gauge Road to the Yukon Up Copper River Is Proposed.

A company is being organized in San Francisco and will be incorporated under the laws of Arizona which has for its object the construction of a narrow-gauge railroad from tidewater on Prince William Sound up the valley of the much-talked-of Copper river, and thence across the divide to a point on the Yukon River near the boundary line. The name of the project is the Alaska Central Railroad Company, and its capital stock \$5,000,000. The promoter of the enterprise is Col. John Underwood, a former extensive railroad contractor. Associated with him, he says, are Elijah Smith of New York, controlling spirit of the region Improvement Company, and John W. Cudahy and P. D. Armour, the Chicago packers, and one or two local capitalists. The proposed road will be about 322 miles long. Senator Perkins and Capt. Goodall are mentioned as possible members of the Board of Directors.

HIS SHIP ROLLS ON WATER.

Knapp's Much-Talked-Of Roller Boat Is Launched at Toronto.

The roller boat, the design of which was launched at Toronto, Ont., in the presence of a great crowd of spectators. The vessel, which is cylindrical, is 110 feet long and 25 feet in diameter. At each end are two 60-horse power engines. Mr. Knapp, the designer, expects his boat, by means of the principle of rolling over the water, instead of ploughing through it, to shorten the time of a voyage across the Atlantic to two days. The vessel cost \$100,000.

Result of Recent Inquiry.

From a high authority in the Navy Department it is learned that the influence of that branch of the Government will be shown against the proposition to establish a gun-armament plant for the manufacture of armor plate for war vessels. The special board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to inspect the Bethlehem, Carnegie and Illinois Steel Company establishments, inquire into the cost of armor and collect facts bearing upon the desirability of having the Government armor plate works will not, it is understood, make a definite recommendation, but it will present such data that Secretary Long may legitimately frame conclusions adverse to the suggestion. The spirit of the House and Senate Committees on Naval Affairs is against the construction of any more of the huge battle-ships of the first class and that those now under construction will probably be the last of the kind ordered by Congress. War ships have been growing in size until the limit appears to have been reached. The largest vessels, by reason of their draught, are prevented from entering many ports where it would be convenient and desirable for them to go, and they are so cumbersome and bulky that they are constantly getting out of repair and are rarely ready for action on demand. Another reason for the opposition to the armor plate plant is that experts in the marine industry have found that it will be as easy to destroy a \$5,000,000 war ship as it would be to sink a wooden hulk.

Missouri's Drouth Severe.

Lately near St. Joseph, Mo., has been seriously damaged by prolonged drought and the crop will be much shorter than expected. Early corn is said to be out of danger, but many fields of late corn will be good only for fodder. The hot, dry weather has also injured the fruit and pastures are burning up, with stock suffering. The drought is the most severe for many years.

Willard & Co. Assign.

James R. Willard, Elmer Dwigins and Jay Dwigins, who compose the firm of J. R. Willard & Co., bankers and brokers, with offices in New York, Buffalo, Washington, D. C., Philadelphia and Montreal, assigned to James L. Starbuck, with preferences for \$200,000 to William H. Osterhout. It is estimated that their liabilities will reach \$1,000,000.

Foundered in a Typhoon.

Advices have been received that the British steamer Cheong-Hye-Teng, in the Shanghai-Peking trade, foundered during a typhoon while on the voyage from Peking to Shanghai, via Yokohama, on or about Aug. 15. Twenty-one of the crew, nine of whom were whites, are missing.

Electric Cars in Collision.

In San Francisco seven persons were injured in a collision of electric cars on Mission street Thursday.

Weyer Liable to Explain.

News received at Madrid of the capture of the fortified town of Victoria de Las

Tunas by the Cuban rebels has caused intense excitement. This victory gives the insurgents control of the province of Santiago de Cuba. It is believed they will make Victoria de Las Tunas their seat of government, and upon it found their claim to the United States for recognition of belligerency. The minister of war was called Captain J. Weyer, asking for an explanation regarding the capture of the town, which is defended by seven forts, having two Krupp guns among their armament. The Madrid newspapers commenting upon the capture of Victoria de Las Tunas, condemn Captain General Weyer. The minister of war, General Jovellar, was removed from his command for a similar disaster in 1876. It is pointed out that the strategic position of Victoria de Las Tunas is important. The government has decided to act vigorously and to immediately dispatch further reinforcements to Cuba if necessary.

GOLD AND DEATH.

Steamer Cleveland, from the Yukon, Brings Gloom News.

The steamer Cleveland with thirty miners from the Yukon and treasure valued at \$200,000 to \$400,000, arrived at Seattle Friday night. Gloomier even than the advices of the steamers Portland and National City are therefor the old Atlantic liner brings down from the north. Dawson and its tributary districts are hungry and demand food. There is a note in the demand and the warning is to the transportation companies that continue to send rum to miners who want bread. The doors of the trading companies' stores at Dawson were closed and barred on July 23, for they had sold all their provisions. Unsheltered Dawson is the epicenter of typhoid fever and a few have died for sheer want of necessities that their money could not buy. There has not been licensed physicians enough to care for the sick. The lack of food will drive hundreds from the country, and it is expected that St. Michael and the interior will fully 300 during the long winter. Nearly every miner on the Cleveland believes he has turned his back on starvation and reiterates the oft-told warning. The steamer Eliza Anderson of Seattle is probably a wreck near Kodiak and Puget sound awaits in gloomy doom for the confirmation of the disaster. The blockade of Skagway has come to St. Michael's. There are nearly 500 men there unable to get up the river. The embargo argonauts hold meetings, but their protests and demands fall upon deaf ears. Ninety dollars' premium was paid for passage on the Hamilton, which is the only ship of gold has been very light and there may be a falling off in the water production.

May Spread the Plague.

For three weeks past people from all over this and neighboring States have been leaving Ocean Springs in flight because, as they said, a peculiar epidemic was prevailing at that place. Those who got out before the yellow fever broke out are now scattered far and wide, and herein lies the greatest danger. The Florida State Board of Health has issued a proclamation excluding from the State all persons and baggage from the yellow fever infected points in Louisiana and Mississippi, unless accompanied by a certificate that the person has not been exposed to the disease within fifteen days from the time of departure.

WORK GIVEN MANY IDLE.

Labor Reported as Sharing in the Remarkable Revival of the Rice Industry.

That labor is sharing in the remarkable business revival is shown by reports of New York trades unions that there is an increase over last year of 34 per cent. in the number of men at work. Granting that this ratio obtains throughout the country, the revival of the rice industry is reported in New York. The increase would exceed \$400,000. The rise of 5 cents in wheat during the last week seems to have been due to a flurry, but in answer to the daily increasing foreign demand. The average advance for the week in staples has been \$1.12 per share for railroads and 73 cents for the stock market. Bank clearings for the week increased 45.6 per cent. over the corresponding week in 1896. R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says, there's no halting the advance. Business grows better in all ways, for while its speculative end breaks suspiciously, its constructive end shows a steady increase in production, in working force, and in the power of the people to purchase is the feature which overshadows all others. The farmers are helped by higher prices for wheat, and while Western receipts do not show that they have marketed a large crop, crops, assurance of a handsome profit to come prepares them to buy liberally hereafter. Because of this and the increase of hands at work dealers throughout the country have started to replenish stocks, which is the great force at present operating in manufacturing and trade. The distribution by retail trade has greatly increased.

PANIC SEIZES ON IRELAND.

Reports Tell of Ruined Crops and Impending Famine.

A dispatch from London says: "A panic is spreading throughout Ireland over the terrible prospect of the apparently complete failure of the harvest. Reports from 110 parish priests from counties Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Derry, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Monaghan and Tyrone, all tell the same piteous story of ruined crops, impending destitution and famine."

Agreement Is Reached.

The national conference of miners at Columbus, Ohio, accepted the 65-cent rate for the Pittsburgh district, and the men will return to work in ten days. President Ratchford says it is as complete a national agreement of the wage question as the miners have ever had.

Convicts the Bank Robber.

"Buck" Murray, the first of the Eldon (Iowa) bank robbers to be tried, was found guilty.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, red, 98c to 100c; corn, No. 2, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 53c; butter, choice creamery, 16c to 18c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 13c; new potatoes, 50c to 60c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, common to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 96c to 98c; corn, No. 2, 18c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 53c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.01; corn, No. 2, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 51c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 31c to 33c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 20c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 53c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 96c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2, yellow, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2, white, 23c to 24c; rye, 50c to 52c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, red, 96c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2, mixed, 31c to 33c; oats, No. 2, white, 18c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 53c; clover seed, \$3.75 to \$3.80.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 97c to 99c; corn, No. 3, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2, white, 22c to 24c; rye, No. 1, 51c to 53c; barley, No. 2, 40c to 47c; pot. mess, \$8.25 to \$8.75.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, red, \$1.03 to \$1.04; corn, No. 2, yellow, 35c to 37c; oats, No. 2, white, 24c to 26c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, red, \$1.04 to \$1.06; corn, No. 2, 30c to 37c; oats, No. 2, white, 24c to 25c; butter, creamery, 12c to 10c; eggs, Western, 15c to 17c.

ARM TO FIGHT FEVER.

RIGID QUARANTINE IN SOUTHERN TOWNS.

Law Will Be Enforced with Guns if Necessary—Guards Watch All Passing Trains—Danger that the Pestilence May Spread.

Peril in the Plague.

The breaking out of yellow fever at Ocean Springs, Miss., New Orleans and other places has caused a very widespread alarm in the South. Practically every city and town in Alabama has established the most rigid quarantine against Ocean Springs, New Orleans and other yellow fever infected points, and more places a shotgun quarantine is the order of the day.

This is virtually true of Mobile, where the officials publicly proclaimed that the regulations would be enforced at the point of guns. Trains from the South and Southwest on all railroads passing through any part of the State are boarded by determined officers heavily armed, and no one from anywhere near the infected districts is permitted to leave the cars. At a number of small towns guards line the depot platforms and watch the trains. Many Alabamians summering at Gulf Coast resorts are shut out entirely from the rest of the world, as trains between Mobile and New Orleans now run past all stations without stopping. It is feared that the delay of the health authorities in the case of the disease yellow fever will result disastrously, for it would be no surprise should it break out at various Southern points at any moment.

May Spread the Plague.

For three weeks past people from all over this and neighboring States have been leaving Ocean Springs in flight because, as they said, a peculiar epidemic was prevailing at that place. Those who got out before the yellow fever broke out are now scattered far and wide, and herein lies the greatest danger. The Florida State Board of Health has issued a proclamation excluding from the State all persons and baggage from the yellow fever infected points in Louisiana and Mississippi, unless accompanied by a certificate that the person has not been exposed to the disease within fifteen days from the time of departure.



COAST ALONG WHICH YELLOW FEVER IS REPORTED.

Issued a proclamation excluding from the State all persons and baggage from the yellow fever infected points in Louisiana and Mississippi, unless accompanied by a certificate that the person has not been exposed to the disease within fifteen days from the time of departure.

The salt water resorts between Mobile and New Orleans—Pascagoula, Scranton, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Vandalia, the Southern Methodist Association camp grounds and all way stations on the Mississippi sound coast—contain at this season tens of thousands of visitors from all sections of the South. Mobile now has representatives by hundreds at Scranton, Biloxi, Ocean Springs and the camp grounds. These people, since the fever panic began, have been wildly anxious to get to their homes.

The general government will render all assistance in its power to check the spread of yellow fever. This will be done mainly through the agency of the Marine Hospital Service. Dr. Walter Wyman, the head of the bureau, has returned to Washington to assist in the matter. He is directing the work in assisting the State officials of Mississippi in their efforts to confine the disease to the locality where it appears to have started. Dr. Wyman says that as yet he has no opinion to express whether the disease is really yellow fever, although he admits it looks very much like it. The newswoman says he has taken are based entirely on the declaration of the State Board of Health of Louisiana in the Gelpi case, which was that the disease from which the person had died was yellow fever. Dr. Wyman says the situation at Ocean Springs is entirely in the hands of the State Board of Health, while the Marine Hospital Bureau is doing everything possible to assist.

Dr. Wyman has wired the physician in charge at Ocean Springs a copy of the treasury regulations relating to the prevention of the spread of epidemic diseases from one State to another. These regulations prescribe the manner of surveying and disinfecting the baggage of passengers to be established over railroad trains coming from the infected district and give rules for the isolation of infected passengers and the disinfection of their baggage. The Marine Hospital Service has ample camp material on hand. The splendid outfit which has been at Gainesville, Ga., has been sent to the vicinity of Ocean Springs, and if a camp of detention is found necessary the outfit will be used as occasion may require. The bureau also keeps portable apparatus at Savannah, Ga., intended for use in epidemics. It consists of machines for disinfecting and fumigating purposes. They have also been sent to the vicinity of Ocean Springs.

EUROPE NEEDS WHEAT.

Agent Atwell Sends a Report to the State Department.

W. P. Atwell, commercial agent of the United States at Roubaix, France, sends to the State Department a report on the short wheat crop in France. He says the crop in France and in fact in all Europe has fallen much below the average, and that it is estimated that the United States and Canada will be called upon to export from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels more than they exported to Europe last year. France will require about 60,000,000 bushels to meet the deficiency in that country.

Consul Heenan at Odessa has made an extensive report to the State Department concerning the failure of crops in Russia. In many districts it has been the wettest season ever known, and grain has been destroyed by both rain and hail. Much of the grain was not worth the expense of binding. The wheat received at Odessa is of a very inferior quality. The report predicts that little wheat will be exported from Russia during the season of 1897-8, as there is little available for that purpose, the old stocks being practically exhausted and the new crop little more than sufficient for the home demand.

The failure of the wheat crop in Australia, Russia and other countries has caused a great deal of concern. The United States and Canada are being called upon to export more wheat than ever before. The State Department is keeping a close watch on the situation in Europe and is prepared to act if necessary.

"I found the farmers in especially good spirits wherever I went," he said. "There is no doubt that confidence is restored, and that the country is justified in its anticipation of better times. The people are all busy in the West. Indeed, I do not believe there is an idle man west of the Mississippi who wants work."

Mr. Wilson predicted a still further advance in the price of wheat, due to the fact that there is not only a short crop abroad, but also because of the fact that according to his observation, the crop will not be so extensive in this country as has generally been anticipated.

"With the improvement of the times," he said, "the average American is going to have all the flour his family can consume, even though he may have to pay a little more for it. I believe that even without the shortage in the foreign crops the conditions in this country would have forced wheat to \$1 a bushel. But," he added, "the improved condition of the farmer is due not alone to the enhanced price in wheat. There has been a corresponding improvement in all farm products."

LUETGERT'S LETTERS.

Missives Which Tend to Establish a Murder Motive.

When Luetgert, the alleged Chicago wife murderer, entered Judge Tuthill's courtroom Tuesday he smiled and nodded at the jury, but he failed to extend the sweep of his salutation to the crowd.

The first business taken up was the reading of translations of letters written by the defendant to Mrs. Christine Feldt. The reading of the four missives sent by Luetgert to the widow occupied much time, several being very lengthy.

While Assistant State's Attorney McEwen read the epistles the jury listened carefully. The reader was careful to place due emphasis on each endearing word or phrase and to fully emphasize all reference to the fact that the old sausage manufacturer was anxious for the time to come when he would be free to wed the object of his affections. When the reading of the letters containing reference to Luetgert's trouble in engaging an attorney were read aloud it evidently embarrassed the prisoner.

Terrible Explosion of Nitroglycerin at Cuyahoga, Ohio.

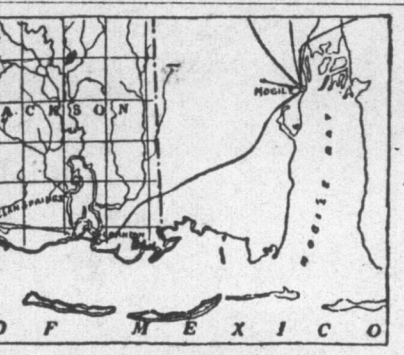
A terrible explosion of nitroglycerin occurred at Cuyahoga, Ohio, which resulted in the death of at least six persons. The explosion occurred at a warehouse located at the rear of the National Supply Company's office building, in the village limits. This well had just been shot by Samuel Barber, the shooter for the Ohio and Indiana Torpedo Company. The well was a gasser, and when the 120 quarts of glycerin let down into the well exploded the flames shot high above the derrick.

As soon as the derrick saw the flames several climbed into the derrick to cut off the gas, but they had hardly gotten there when there was a terrific explosion. The burning gas had started the remaining glycerin in the empty cans standing in a wagon near the derrick. In another wagon near by were some cans containing another 120 quarts of the stuff, and this was started by the force of the first explosion. The second was blended with the first in a mighty roar and the town and surrounding country for many miles trembled from the shock. Eight buildings are a total wreck and many others damaged. The town has a population of about 1,200. Many bystanders were wounded.

COSTS TEN MILLIONS.

Extensive Coal Strike Proves Expensive for the Miners.

It is thought that the miners' strike will soon end. It is understood that the national officials of the miners' union are willing to accept the operators' offer of a compromise at 64 cents, an advance of 11 cents, although the strikers wanted 69 cents. The battle has been a costly one for the strikers, according to estimates made by their own officials. The strikers have lost wages \$500,000. It is estimated that in the bituminous coal districts of the country, including Pennsylv-



STRIKERS' CAMP NEAR DE ARMIT'S MINE.

ria, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and other States, 12,000 men were put at \$1.40 a day. It will take two years of steady work for the strikers to recover what they have lost.

Although the strikers are by far the heaviest losers, the operators claim that they, too, have lost, or rather will lose, \$1,000,000. The operators say that up to date they have lost no money, because they have been able to sell at fancy prices immense piles of slack and mine refuse that is ordinarily worth nothing. But the advance of 11 cents proposed will result in their filling a number of large contracts at a loss, and for this there is no remedy until new contracts are made. The operators say there is but 1,000,000 tons yet to be shipped to the lakes under the contract, and they are afraid they will not be able to get it out in time, because there will be a shortage of cars just as soon as the miners resume work.

Told in a Few Lines.

Prince Bismarck is suffering from neuralgia of the face.

Robert A. Magee, a bachelor farmer who lives near St. Matthias, Minn., was robbed of \$1,500.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company A. L. Mohler was elected president.

Three tramps who were stealing a ride were fatally injured in the wreck of a St. Louis and San Francisco passenger train near St. Louis.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of Arctic fame, has sailed from Brooklyn on the steamer Havoline for Rio Janeiro. There he will join the Belgian antarctic expedition when it reaches that port about Oct. 1.

There is to be a marked advance in the price of pine lumber as a result of the advance in agricultural products. The list committee of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association met to agree on an advance.

Petaluma, Cal., can probably boast of an institution which is the only one of its kind in existence, as far as is known. It is a greenbone mill and horse abattoir, the product of which is intended only for chicken feed.

STRIKERS ARE SHOT

Marching Miners Brutally Slain by Deputies.

OVER A SCORE KILLED

Dead and Dying Coal Delvers Fall Like Ten Pins.

Outskirts of the Little Town of Latimer, in the Great Pennsylvania Coal District, the Scene of a Bloody Slaughter—Shooting Held to Have Been Without Provocation and Revengeful Cries Arise—Troops Are Called Out to Preserve Order.

Twenty-two strikers were killed, thirteen fatally injured and between thirty and seventy more or less injured near Hazleton, Pa., Friday, by deputy sheriffs under command of Sheriff Martin, and the deputies say, without sufficient provocation to warrant even a clubbing. The entire region is wildly excited over the affair, and citizens of all classes are talking of what they consider a terrible outrage. An indignation meeting was held at night, and Governor Hastings has been asked to order an investigation, and in the meantime to place the command of the deputies in other hands than those of Sheriff Martin. The citizens also ask that the deputy sheriffs concerned in the affair be discharged from all authority and disarmed. They say the local police force is quite competent to take care of the strikers' disturbances.

The general condition of cotton is less favorable than in the previous week, and over portions of the middle and eastern sections of the cotton belt there has been marked deterioration. Absence of rain has caused it to open rapidly and to some extent prematurely. In portions of South and Southwest Texas the showers improved the late cotton and the "top" crop, but over the northern portion of the State and over the