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FISHERMAN AND FARMER.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1901.

PRAYING FOR RAIN

The People of Missouri Send Up Petitions.

THE HOTTEST SUNDAY ON RECORD

People Generally Gathered in Their Places of Worship and Prayed For Rain.

A Sunday special from St. Louis says: On this, the day that Governor Dockery designated for fasting and prayer to God that the present drought might be broken in Missouri, all records for hot weather in St. Louis were broken, the weather bureau thermometer on the custom house registering 108 degrees. On the streets and in exposed places, the mercury went many degrees higher. The record broken was that of 106 made in the early eighties. As early as 7 a. m. the day gave promise of being unusually warm. At that time the thermometer registered 86 degrees, and from then on until 7:30 p. m., the mercury steadily climbed upward under the impulse of a fierce sun shining from a cloudless sky. Hardly a breath of air stirred all day. The Governor's proclamation was very generally heeded, nearly every church in the city holding well attended services, given up to prayer that the drought which has prevailed several months, and threatens the destruction of all vegetation, might be broken.

This is the second proclamation of the character ever made in Missouri. In 1875, a time of drought and grasshopper pest, Governor Charles H. Hardin called upon the people of the State to pray for relief. This call was also generally observed.

Another Record Breaker.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The Weather Bureau Sunday night issued the following special bulletin: "Practically the entire country was covered by the hot wave except the immediate Pacific coast, and in the States of Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, nearly all previous high records were exceeded. The maximum temperature line of 100 degrees encircles the great corn belt. At Dubuque, Iowa, and at Springfield, Ill., the maximum temperatures of 106 degrees were two degrees above the highest previous record, while at St. Louis the maximum of 108 has been equaled but once before, on August 12, 1881. At Chicago the maximum of 102 degrees equals the previous high record of July 16 of the present year. In the States of Iowa, Missouri and Kansas the duration of the present heated term is without precedent, there having been practically no interruption to temperatures of 90 or over since June 15, a period of 34 days. On 18 days of this period the maximum temperature at Kansas City was 100 or more.

"There are as yet no indications of any relief from the abnormal heat. No rain has fallen in the corn belt for the past three days and none is in sight. It is of course probable that scattered local thunderstorms which are always accompaniments of protracted periods of heat, may fall at times, but no hope can be entertained at this time of any general rains or permanent relief.

"(Signed) "H. C. FRANKENFIELD, "Forecast Official."

Brief Mention.

The machinists strike is off in Scranton, Pa. At a special meeting Saturday afternoon the action of the night before was reconsidered and a motion to return to work on Monday morning passed unanimously.

Governor McMillan, of Tennessee, positively asserts that he will not be a candidate for a third term as governor. It is understood that the governor will be a candidate to succeed United States Senator W. B. Bate in 1905.

The maximum temperature for Saturday at Lincoln, Neb., was 102 and for five hours it was 100. A high hot wind from the south blew steadily, blighting corn probably more than any day since the drouth began.

Members of the executive board of the United Garment Workers met in New York Saturday night and ordered a general strike. The strike will involve more than 50,000 men and women and goes into effect to-morrow.

Twenty-eight loaded coal cars were plunged into a ravine on the Senaca division of the Ontario & Western Railroad Sunday by the breaking of a car wheel near Hancock Junction, N. Y.

Doubt as to Their Nationality.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Mr. Caraganni the Italian charge de affaires, called upon Acting Secretary of State Hill Sunday to prepare a note as to the progress being made into the killing of the Italians at Erwin, Miss., recently. The charge de affaires has not yet been able to secure evidence to establish the nationality of the men, although the Italian authorities originally reported otherwise, and unless this shall be forthcoming and it shall be shown that they were not naturalized to the United States, there will be no further proceedings in the case, as far as the State Department is concerned.

Refuse to Release Prisoners.

Washington, D. C., Special.—In response to the representations to the State Department the British government has declined to release any of the Americans who were captured while serving in the Boer army. The only exceptions will be in the case of prisoners whose health is such as to make their confinement dangerous. Some Americans are among the military prisoners in Ceylon and the State Department has special reference to their cases in addressing the British government in this matter.

Crushed By Falling Wall.

Columbus, Ga., Special.—A strong rain, wind and hail storm passed over Columbus Saturday afternoon. A heavy dead wall on the old Georgia House lot was blown down, completely demolishings trees, Billings' plumbing shop, Hamms' bakery and a vacant store were crushed. Two ladies and a little boy were were in the bakery, and one of them was badly hurt. Several persons were shocked by lightning.

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The South.

An order has been received for 100,000 tons of Tennessee and Kentucky coal to be shipped to Venice.

The Alabama Constitutional Convention voted not to change the present jury system.

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, and a number of members of Congress sailed from Brooklyn for Manila.

The North.

The portrait of Lady Louisa Manners by Hoppner was sold in London for $70,250 to B. Altman, of New York.

El Reno, Okla., will be unable to accommodate the expected army of homeseekers on the reservation lands.

It is said Rev. John Keller, of Arlington, N. J., will seek vindication of the charges made by Mrs. T. G. Barker.

Two persons were killed in a Lake Shore railroad collision near Cleveland, Ohio.

Another demonstration was made against the pay chairs in Madison Square Park, New York.

Twenty passengers were injured by a shifting engine "sidewiping" a Pennsylvania express train at Columbus, Ohio.

For the week ending July 6 there were 989 deaths in Greater New York due to heat.

Stockholders of the Cambridge Steel Company voted unanimously to sell their property and assets to the Sonnemaugh Steel Company.

Attorney Frederick D. White, son of Ambassador to Germany Andrew D. White, committed suicide at Syracuse, N. Y.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage last week bought $289,050 short-term bonds.

Secretary of State Hay returned to Washington, D. C., for a brief stay.

Massachusetts Republicans will renominate Governor Crane for a third term.

Presbyterian in Mexico have organized independently of the Church in the United States.

The Pardon Board of Minnesota will act on the cases of Cole and James Younger.

Retail grocers of New York State are in session at Buffalo to organize a protective association.

An exploding tank at the Williamsburg, N. Y., branch of the Standard Oil Company injured five man.

Importations of precious stones for the past year at New York amounted to $21,919,653, over $3,000,000 more than in any other year.

Foreign.

A hot wave has been prevailing in London.

Prominent English Liberals at a conference voted to sustain Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as leader.

Prince Christian of Denmark will visit the United States in the coming spring.

The Duke of Tetuan stated in the Senate at Madrid that Spain had refused several times to sell Cuba to the United States.

Riots at Seville, Spain, were suppressed by cavalry.

The Argentine Government has requested the Chamber of Deputies to reject the debt unification scheme.

The storms in Haiti have ruined crops in the southern part of the island.

It is rumored at San Juan that Dr. J. H. Hollander, secretary of Porto Rico, will resign.

The Cuban Constitutional Convention rejected the preliminary draft of an election law for the island.

A Cape Town dispatch states that Boers have burned the public buildings at Murraysburg, Cape Colon.

Fire at the Glasgow Exhibition destroyed a block of tea rooms.

A special embassy from Morocco has arrived in Berlin.

Count Stanislaus de Castellane brother of Count Boni de Castellane, was married in Paris to Miss Terry.

Plague in virulent form has broken out at Amoy, China.

Rear-Admiral Crowninshield comes forward with the claim that he wrote the order to Dewey to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet at Manila.

Miscellaneous.

Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany, will resign next year.

It is said Andrew Carnegie still has $280,000,000 to give away in public benefactions.

The National Council of Educators adopted the report of the National University Committee that no bill yet offered in Congress is practicable.

Carl Jansen, supposed to be insane, murdered a woman and is said to have horribly mutilated a little girl in Denver, Col.

What is believed to have been Father Marquette's crucifix was unearthed at Frankfort, Mich.

President T. J. Shaer, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, says the strikers at the trust mills will accept no compromise.

Speculation was caused in London by a visit which Lord Rosebery, who is hailed as the coming leader of the Imperialistic Liberals, paid to King Edward VII.

The ship Laos, which has arrived at Marseilles from Yokahama, has 15 cases of plague on board.

Many simultaneous meetings marked the sessions of the International Christian Endeavor Society in Cincinnati.

Four trainloads of Epworth League members left Philadelphia for San Francisco.

The government contract recently referred to as given to the Bibb Manufacturing Co., of Macon, Ga., for fulfillment at its Columbus (Ga.) branch, now building, amounts to about $15,000. The contract calls for 80,000 pounds of twine such as is used by the postal service in tying packages of letters together. The supply is for one year from July 1.

The Clermont Mills of New Berns, N. C., P. H. Pelletier, proprietor, intends to reorganize as a stock company and enlarge and improve the plant for knitting. It is proposed to invest at least $50,000 additional capital.

MINISTERS TO AGREE

Upon the Disposition of the Province of Manchuria.

SETTLING CHINESE QUESTIONS.

The Part Which Russia Claims Now Open—Complications Are Likely to Result.

Washington, D. C., Special.—It is understood to be the desire of some of the great powers that the disposition of Manchuria should go before the ministers at Pekin and be finally determined by a joint agreement among the powers. Although no definite step has been taken in that direction, it is being discussed by foreign representatives stationed here, who fully expect that the plan will be adopted. Russia, it is expected, will be reluctant to agree to it.

Attention has been directed to the matter by reports that Russia had resumed direct negotiations with China concerning Manchuria, and also by yesterday's cablegram stating that a Russian proclamation was about to issue establishing Nu Chwang as a Russian port. As to the report that Russia will proclaim Nu Chwang to be a Russian port, it is pointed out in official diplomatic quarters that Nu Chwang is a treaty port and as such is open to the commerce of the world, under the existing tariff regulations with China, and foreign merchants have the right to trade and to conduct establishments there. These rights of trade could not be divested, in the opinion of diplomatic officials, by a Russian proclamation unless the powers had previously given assent. Thus far there has been no request from Russia or China for any change in the status of Nu Chwang as one of the treaty ports.

In a spirit which has aroused the keenest admiration of the State Department, the Japanese government has met the difficulty growing out of the preference of her request for an increase of her indemnity, owing to depreciation in selling prices of Japanese bonds, by withdrawing that request. The result is a substantial loss to Japan. She asked originally for $23,000,000. This figure was more moderate than any of the powers which took any prominent part in the Chinese campaign and represented the barest expense of the undertaking. It was fixed upon the idea that the payment was to be made in cash by China. Confederated with the bond payment the Japanese asked that the allowance be increased to $27,000,000 in bonds to make good the loss she would suffer through the sale of the bonds. As soon as some of the other nations found that the allotment as originally fixed was in danger of being disturbed they came in with increased demands and thus it is that Japan, finding that insistence upon her demand would blockade the negotiations at this phase, has withdrawn her request for the present at least. It is safe to assume that the United States government will do what it can to secure compensation for Japan.

Mr. Rockhill, our special commissioner at Pekin, has been instructed to give the assent of the United States to the proposition to increase the Chinese customs dues in order to provide means for the payment of the international indemnity. Our government is still opposed to this project and the instruction is sent only in deference to the universal wish for a speedy conclusion of the negotiations at Pekin. It is learned that the hitch in these negotiations, the most baffling that has yet occurred, is due entirely to the issue raised as to the increase of customs.

Killed By Lightning.

Tallahassee, Fla., Special.—Advices received here state that in the country near this city a heavy storm prevailed and loss of life and property resulted. Lightning struck the house of Capt. A. C. Spiller, and did considerable damage. John Henderson, colored, who was near, was knocked senseless, his shoes being torn from his feet. He will probably recover. A house occupied by a colored family near this place was completely wrecked. One of the girl children was instantly killed while lowering the window, and one of the male inmates was also badly shocked that he died during the night. On the plantation of General Patrick Houston, two colored women in the house of one of the tenants were instantly killed.

The Nicaragua Treaty.

London, By Cable.—Lord Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States, made the following statement to a representative of the Associated Press: "I am having a conference with the Marquis of Lansdowne not only about Nicaragua, but also with regard to half a dozen treaties pending between Great Britain and the United States. These are chiefly concerned with West Indian reciprocity arrangements." Lord Pauncefote said he hoped an agreement regarding the Nicaraguan Canal could be arrived at before Congress meets.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, Special.—A quiet market in all departments has been reported Heavy brown sheetings and drills are firm in price in all leading makes. Bleached cottons rule steady throughout. Coarse colored goods are in generally light supply and firm. Print cloths are dull and unchanged. Prints and ginghams are quiet. Men's wear woolens and worsteds are quiet and little shown for spring. Dress goods are dull and irregular.

Demands Granted.

Rochester, N. Y., Special.—After nearly nine weeks of idleness the striking laborers engaged in municipal contract work resumed Thursday. Nine bosses signed the agreement, only two contractors remaining out. The men are granted 20 cents an hour for an eight-hour day work and time and a half for over time and double time on holidays.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

Southern Furniture Manufacturing.

A recent paper on the furniture manufacturing in the South, by Mr. E. M. Armstrong, of High Point, N. C., furnishes the following interesting information:

"Permit me to give a few facts in regard to the manufacture of furniture in High Point, N. C., as I am more familiar with the factories of that place, and as it is a representative Southern manufacturing town. The first factory there the High Point Furniture Company, began work in 1889. They first made cheap chamber suits. Now there are 33 factories, one for every 150 people. Thomasville, seven miles from High Point, has 12, which manufacture every article of furniture which man needs from the time he lies in his cradle until he sleeps at last in his coffin within his windowless palace. It would be tedious to mention the name of the different factories and their managers and the various articles of furniture manufactured, which include everything that is needed for use and ornament in a modern dwelling, business house or office. These goods are shipped to every State of the Union and to some foreign countries.

"The factories have been uniformly and remarkably successful. Regular dividends ranging from 10 to 25 per cent. per annum have been paid in nearly all cases. Stock sells at a good premium without exception. Not $10,000 worth of stock is owned out of town and none outside of the State. Many stockholders are young men and boys now at work at the benches. All labor employed is white with the exception of a few negroes who drive drays and handle lumber about the yards. An air of thrift, cleanliness and prosperity pervades the entire town. There is nothing about the work that is degrading mentally, morally or physically. It is no uncommon thing for the sons of the richest men in the town to begin by turning a lathe by the side of men who support their families on $1 a day or less. The furniture factory has made High Point what it is to-day, and already it is widely known as a furniture manufacturing town.

Limestone Hosiery Mill.

The Limestone Hosiery Mills is the correct title of the new knitting plant announced last week as contracted for at Athens, Ala. This company has effected permanent organization with J. W. Frost, president; Robert L. Hendricks, secretary-treasurer, and P. W. Hendricks, manager. The building contracted for will be 30x60 feet in size, of brick, two stories high, and will cost about $2500. The daily capacity of the plant will be 200 dozen pairs of children's and misses' hose, employes will number fifty, and the investment of capital will be $15,000.

Oil Mill For Jacksonville.

Plans are on foot to have a cotton oil mill running in this city by about October 15. The mill, which is to be built by Tennessee capitalists, will be known as the Florida Cotton Oil Mill. It will be a very large plant, with the capacity of crushing 100 tons of seed a day. It will give employment to between 75 and 100 heads of families. Later on cottages for these mill hands will probably be built. The stock is $100,000.—Jacksonville Metropolis.

Industrial Miscellany.

It is stated that a paper mill for utilizing the fiber from cottonseed hulls is about to be located at Houston, Texas. Parties from Mississippi have visited that city, and are looking over the ground, and are well pleased with the situation for such an enterprise. A plant with capacity of fifty tons a day may be established at a cost of $35,000.

On the Chattahoochee and tributary rivers during the year ending June 30 steamboats carried 120,000 tons of freight, an increase of 50,000 tons compared with the preceding year.

Textile Notes.

The first bale of Texas cotton was sold in New York at nine cents a pound.

Col. J. L. Power is endeavoring to organize a $100,000 cotton factory company at Jackson, Miss.

The Itasca (Texas) Cotton Manufacturing Co., now building mill, has increased capital from $100,000 to $150,000.

It is reported that the Woodstock Cotton Mills, Anniston, Ala., has placed orders for additional machinery. This plant was completed recently, being built for 5,000 spindles.

Messrs. Hudson & Awtrey of La Grange, Ga., have received contract to build the forty-four five-room cottages announced last week as to be erected by the Unity Cotton Mills.

Messrs. J. A. Yates, Louis Minor and J. H. Fowle, mentioned last week as organizing knitting mill in Birmingham, Ala., have asked for charter for the Birmingham Hosiery Mills.

The La Grange (Texas) Cotton and Oil Manufacturing Company has been incorporated, with capital stock of $50,000, for the manufacture of cotton, cottonseed oil, flax, flaxseed, soap and soap stock. The incorporators are Messrs. John Schumacher, Henry C. Schumacher, C. J. von Rosenberg, H. Amberg and F. J. Reynolds.

The Spalding Cotton Mill of Griffin, Ga., has declared an annual dividend of 7 per cent. This company has just closed its first year of operations; it operates 9,000 ring spindles and 300 broad looms.

The Rossville, (Ga.) Hosiery Mills intends making some decided improvements. Adjacent lands have been bought and additional buildings will be contracted for soon. It is believed that considerable new machinery will be installed, and that some new products will be introduced.

The Norwegian bark Hanna was wrecked off Newfoundland by the steamer Cambrian, all of her crew being saved.

After being reprimanded by his father for betting on horse races, Eugene Benning, 16 years old, of St. Louis, Mo., killed himself.

Captain C. D. Sigsbee, chief intelligence officer of the navy, suffering from erysipelas, is not so dangerously ill as at first thought.

The feat of a French submarine boat in attaching a torpedo to the hull of a warship is discounted by Rear-Admiral Melville.

EPWORTH LEAGUERS

Holding a Great Meeting on the Pacific Coast.

MANY GATHER AT SAN FRANCISCO

Congratulatory Messages Read From The President, the Vice President and Many Governors.

San Francisco, Cal., Special.—The 27th international convention of the Epworth League was opened Thursday under the most auspicious conditions. The weather was ideal and the attendance equalled the most sanguine expectations of all. The scene at the Mechanics' Pavilion, where the principal exercises of the day were held was one not soon to be forgotten. Never in its history has the spacious interior of the pavilion presented a more impressive spectacle. Every unsightly inch of wall was hidden by tasteful decorations. Great volumes of music from human throats and the accompaniment of the Stanford organ inspired a feeling of reverential admiration and homage. The railroads had virtually fulfilled their promises and landed the last of the Eastern delegates here in time for the introductory services. The great army of invasion of 30,000 men and women in the rank and file had been provided for in a manner most gratifying to all. The entire city is taking an active interest in securing the success of the gathering.

The first services in connection with the convention were held this morning in the First Congregational, the Central Methodist and the Howard Street churches, in each of which communion was celebrated. Bishop Joyce, president of the League, conducted the services in the First Congregational Church. At the Central Methodist Church, Rev. John J. Tigert, of Nashville, Tenn., presided, and Rev. A. C. Crowe, of Toronto, Canada, led the congregation at the Howard Street church. By noon the vast interior of the Mechanics' Pavilion, capable of containing over 15,000 people, was filled with a mass of humanity.

When the convention proper was called to order at 2:30 o'clock by Rev. Thomas Filben, of Pacific Grove, not a vacant place was to be seen from the grand organ to the farthest gallery of chairs. After a service of song, led by Robert Husband and participated in by the chorus of the 2,000 voices, the general secretary, Rev. Jos. F. Berry, read a number of congratulatory messages from prominent men throughout the Union. President McKinley, in his message, said:

"I have much pleasure in sending to the International Epworth League Convention, assembled at San Francisco, my hearty congratulations upon the good work the great body of Christian men and women, which it represents, has accomplished in the past, any my earnest wish that even greater success will crown the future efforts of the League."

Vice President Roosevelt worded his message as follows:

"My heartiest greetings, and may good luck attend the Epworth League in its efforts for social and civic righteousness."

Other communications were from Governors Mcmillin, of Tennessee; Shaw, of Iowa; Durbin, of Indiana; Pates, of Illinois; Bliss, of Michigan; Dockery, of Missouri; Stanley, of Kansas, and Van Sant, of Minnesota. All were received with cheers, those from the President and Vice President arousing the audience to great enthusiasm.

The evening exercises at the Mechanics Pavilion were presided over by Rollo Watt. The first address was by Rev. Chas. Parand Mitchell, who spoke on "The Young People's Movement in the Nineteenth Century."

"The Young People's Movement in the Twentieth Century" was discussed by Rev. G. W. Kirby, of Montreal, Canada. T. B. Hutchison, of Napa, Cal., spoke on "Methodism in the Twentieth Century." At the Alhambra Theatre tonight, Rev. A. C. Crews, of Toronto, Canada, presided. The young people's movement was discussed by Rev. Alonzo Monk, of Knoxville, Tenn., and Rev. M. S. Hughes, of Kansas City. Rev. E. E. Scott, of Vancouver, B. C., spoke on "The Methodist in the Twentieth Century."

Rev. T. N. Ivey, of Raleigh, N. C., was chairman of the Metropolitan Temple meeting. Addresses were delivered by Rev. W. C. Millard, of Yonkers, N. Y.; Rev. John H. Cleman, of Glen Falls, N. Y., and Prof. Collins Denny, of Nashville, Tenn. There will be morning, afternoon and evening gatherings to-morrow at each of the four meeting places of the League.

State Must Pay Liquor Tax.

Philadelphia, Special.—A Washington special to The Record says: The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is expected to decide that the State of South Carolina is wrong in its contention against the right of the Federal government to tax South Carolina State liquor dispensary. Commissioner Yerkers will hold, it is understood, after several conferences with Attorney General Knox, that South Carolina has no power under the constitution to exempt dispensaries from the operation of the Federal internal revenue law.

Disease Killing Georgia Cotton.

Valdosta, Ga., Special.—W. A. Orton, an assistant patrol of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, who has been here for a week investigating a disease which has been killing cotton, says the disease is caused by fungus in the soil which clogs the vessels in the stalk and causes the plant to wilt. He says when the fungus once gets into the soil it will live as long as cotton is planted upon that soil.

A Bottle Trust.

Wheeling, W. Va., Special.—The latest combination to be formed is of flint glass bottle-makers. There are about 50 makers of glass bottles in the United States, and every one was brought into the combination held at a meeting in Chicago, July 11. The capitalization is $30,000,000. The officers elected are: F. G. Park, of this city; G. W. Yost, of Bellaire; F. W. Breen, of Indiana, treasurer; J. G. M. Porter, of Chicago, secretary. The fact of the combination has been kept a profound secret. The immediate effect of the combination was an advance of prices.

CROP BULLETIN.

Conditions Have Been Favorable in Most Sections.

The weather during the past week was favorable for crops throughout a large portion of the western district, and along the northern border of the State until Saturday. The most important feature was the development of two storms on the North Carolina coast. The first was confined to the immediate coast and caused heavy rains in the east on the 8th, and some damage to crops by high northeast winds. A local very heavy and damaging rain also occurred on that date over several western counties, chiefly Davie, Lincoln Mecklenburg, Catawba and Iredell. The second storm started near Wilmington Friday 12th, and the rain area gradually spread over the entire State, bringing on the average about three inches of precipitation, and causing freshets in the rivers. The temperature during the week was about normal, and no extremely high maxima were reported. The amount of sunshine was deficient.

In many western and northern counties crops made favorable progress, but in the east and south too much rain interfered again with farm work, and has started grass in most all crops. Bottom lands are in very bad condition, and hardly any results are expected from them. The weather has been a little cool for cotton, and the rainy damp condition since the 12th is causing it to develop too much weed. Corn on uplands is doing well, and in all sections where it was suffering from drought the crop was improved by rain. Chinch bugs are doing some damage in a few counties. Tobacco is growing fast, and there is some fear of its taking on a second growth. Cutting and curing are proceeding slowly in the east; and topping is general in the central portion. Peanuts and sweet potatoes are good. Threshing wheat continues; a little wheat left in shock was damaged by excessive moisture. Field peas are growing nicely. Some hay was saved during the week, and meadows are in fine condition, but the work now awaits drier weather. Grapes appear to be rotting badly, and the rainfall has been too much for melons; melons are ripening and some are coming into market. The general outlook for crops continue unpromising.

Six Drowned in the Surf.

Savannah, Ga., Special.—The Hebrew Gamahl Hasad held its annual picnic at Daufski Beach Sunday. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon a number of the picnickers went into the ocean for a surf bath. A strong southeast wind was blowing and the tide was at flood. Fifty yards off shore is a shoal. Between the shoal and shore is a slough. The party was bathing on the shoal. Finding the tide getting rather high, the bathers concluded to go nearer shore. Almost at once they found themselves in the sluice, over their heads with mountainous waves pounding and a sweeping current running. Several started across, and six were drowned. The dead are: Miss Ida Dickstein, aged 23; Annie Kronstadt, aged 10; Ida Kronstadt, aged 16; Leah Silverstein, aged 17; Annie Herrowitz aged 13, and Isaac Zacht, aged 22. The bodies of the unfortunates were swept out to sea. Mrs. Dickstein's corpse was found floating in the surf an hour after the tragedy, but the others are missing.

Lieut. Ramsay Dead.

Manila, By Cable.—Lieutenant Charles R. Ramsay, of the Twenty-first Infantry, who was wounded in the engagement near Lipa, province of Batangas early last month, is dead. The death is also announced of Solomon Massey, formerly a lieutenant of artillery, who was recently appointed purchasing agent of the insular government.

Negroes Hang a Negro.

Montgomery, Ala., Special.—A mob of negroes at Courtland, Monday, hanged Alex Herman, a negro, who was charged with killing Sallie Swoope. When the officers took Herman to the train on the way to Tuscumbia to be placed in jail for safe keeping, the negroes held the train took the prisoner off and hanged him, afterwards riddling his body with bullets. Herman made a confession.

TELEGRAPHIC TERSITIES.

A Sheffield dispatch says: "The shareholders of Wm. Jessop & Sons, limited, steel manufacturers at a meeting, approved a scheme for the establishment of steel works at Washington, Pa., and the formation of a subsidiary company under the laws of Pennsylvania."

Chekib Bey, the new Turkish Minister, has arrived in Washington.

The Charleston, S. C., Mining and Manufacturing Company, of Charleston, a large fertilizer concern, has filed notice with the Secretary of the State of an increase in its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000. It is said the fertilizer trust has a hand in this move.

There is said to be a deficit of $225,267 in the funds of the endowment rank, Knights of Pythias.

The International Christian Endeavor Convention at Cincinnati ended.

A violent storm is raging in Haiti and Santo Domingo.

Young Fook, a Chinaman, supposed to have been crazy, was lynched in California, after running amuck with a knife.

It is reported that Lord Rosebery will marry the Duchess of Albany.

Lord Roberts has decided to dispense with sword, lance and bayonet exercises for British Army recruits.

A mass meeting in Guild Hall, London, indorsed the government's war policy.

Commandant Marais, a "Cape rebel," was hanged at Middleburg, Transvaal.

The British cruisers Minerva and Hyacinth, which are testing types of naval boilers, arrived at Gibraltar.

Through trains from Moscow to Stretensk, Siberia, are now running.

French miners voted in favor of a general strike.

Arab stokers on a plague ship at Marseilles refused to submit to inoculation with virus.

The Federal party in the Philippines has indorsed demonstrations against the friars.

Governor Allen, of Porto Rico, will confer with President McKinley before deciding about resigning.

Representative De Armond may try to secure the minority nomination as Speaker of the House.

ENGINEERS GO OUT.

Serious Trouble in the Pennsylvania Mining Regions.

STRIKE OF STATIONARY FIREMEN.

Thirty Thousand People Are Thrown Out of Employment—Eight Hour Day Demanded.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Special.—The strike order of President Mullahy, of the Stationary Firemen's Association of Pennsylvania, directing the men to strike for an eight hour day, was obeyed by the men. Nine hundred members of the organization in this section of the State refused to go to work. Most of the strikers are employed as firemen at the coal mines and their failure to report for duty caused nearly all the collieries in the northern anthracite region to suspend operations, throwing out of work, it is estimated, 30,000 men and boys. Some of the individual coal operators conceded the demands of their employes on condition that the short hour day was not to hold if the men employed by the big companies did not get the same concessions. The big coal companies, however, refused to make any concessions. The officials claimed that the demands of the firemen were unreasonable; that they had received a 10 per cent. increase when the wages of the miners were raised, and that their demands made upon the companies was equal to a 20 per cent. advance.

The strikers held a meeting in this city shortly before noon. Reports were received from all the districts and they showed that the strike from Pittston to Shickshinny in this (Luzerne) county were general, and that the coal companies were unable to secure new men to take the places of the strikers, although it was claimed they had made desperate efforts to do so. The best they could do, it was said, was to press the firemen and fire bosses into the service. This was done at a great many of the mines. Somebody had to do it, because there was danger of great damage being done by water and the accumulation of gas. Most of the large companies were successful in getting a sufficient number of men to keep the pumps running. Other small companies were not so fortunate. They were left entirely helpless when the firemen quit.

For Cumberland River.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The United States army engineers are transmitting their annual reports to the War Department. Lieutenant Colonel M. B. Adams, who is in charge of the river and harbor work in the Nashville, Tenn., district, in his annual report to the Secretary of War recommends an appropriation of $1,714,500 for the Cumberland river below Nashville. He estimates that this amount (which is sufficient to complete the existing project) can be profitably expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. For the Cumberland river above Nashville he recommend an appropriation of $1,202,740.

A French Minister Shot At.

Paris, By Cable.—P. Baudin, Minister of Public Works, was shot at while driving to a cabinet meeting at the Elysee Palace by a woman, who was accompanied by a ten-year-old child. M. Baudin was not hit and proceeded to the Elysee Palace. The woman was arrested and gave her name as Olzewsky, and said she lived at Nanterre. Mme. Olzewsky appears, according to later accounts, to have fired her pistol in the air when M. Baudin's carriage was passing. She said she thought M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was in the carriage and fired it to call attention to a grievance. Her grievance was based upon the fact that 1896 her husband, Count Olzwsky, was invegled from Nice across the frontier to the Italian territory, where he was arrested in false denunciation as a spy.

North Carolinian Murdered.

Cleveland, Miss., Special.—Loudius Reed, manager of the W. L. Pea man plantation, was shot and killed Tuesday by Charles Phillips, a negro employed on the farm. Reed met Phillips eating at a lunch stand during the morning and told him he should be at work. Words passed between them and Phillips shot Reed twice, one ball passing through the heart. Phillips escaped and it is believed he is in hiding in the cane brakes near here. The citizens are highly wrought up over the murder and if the negro is captured, it is believed he will be lynched. Posses with bloodhounds are searching for the fugitive. Reed came here from North Carolina and stood well in the community.

Seven Killed By a Mob.

St. Louis, Special.—A special to the Globe-Democrat from Cordova, Mexico, says: A train on the Vera Cruz & Pacific Railroad was attacked recently by a large force of armed men at Tierrablanca, a small station. Seven men on the train were killed. As soon as the news of the attack reached Cordova a force of rurals was sent to the scene and is now in pursuit of the mob. The cause of the attack is not known here. It is said to have been made by men who were formerly employed in the construction of the road.

7,000,000 Pounds Meat Burned.

Wichita, Kan., Special.—Fire Tuesday destroyed the packing plant of Jacob Dold & Sons, in this city. Four large buildings were burned, together with about 7,000,000 pounds of meat in process of preparation. Four men were severely hurt by falling walls. The loss is placed at $1,000,000. Employes numbering 350 are thrown out of work, but it is said the plant will be rebuilt at once. Spontaneous combustion is supposed to have started the fire, which originated in the lard house.

Moulders Gain Victory.

Chicago, Special.—Important victories were gained by members of the Iron Moulders' Union, eight firms signing the agreement. One of the eight concerns was the American Tin Can Company, known as the "tin can trust." Of the 12,000 moulders who struck Monday over 300 have already returned to work at the advance demanded when the strike was ordered.

NEWSY CLEANINGS.

American gold miners in Korea are prosperous.

There is a good market for American shoes in South Africa.

The elm beetle is devastating many sections of Connecticut.

A twelve theatre vaudeville combine has been formed in the West.

A Marconi wireless telegraphy plant may be established at Cape Race, N. F.

Test wells are being sunk near Hartselle, Ala., in a search for asphaltum.

The butter output of Minnesota this year will exceed that of any previous year.

It is stated that an American milk company will establish a branch in London.

A combination of soft coal interests was said to be just on the point of completion.

Various associations in New York City have planted 2880 trees on the streets in six months.

Andrew Carnegie has offered St. Johns, N. F., $50,000 for a library under the usual conditions.

A history of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C., is to be compiled by Chief Clerk Shepard.

Narragansett Bay, Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, S. C., have been selected as torpedo flotilla stations.

The movement of mules from the South and Middle West to South Africa for the British Government continues.

The Society for the Prevention of Crime in Ithaca, N. Y., has discontinued its labors because there is nothing to do.

King Edward has established a new decoration, the Conspicuous Service Silver Cross, for warrant officers and subordinate officers in the navy.

The expedition to Patagonia in search of the giant sloth has returned to England without having discovered it, although some remains of it were found.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Andrew Carnegie has offered Leadville, Col., $100,000 for a library.

The salary of the young King of Spain is $750,000 a year.

Senor Moret has been elected President of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies.

The Khedive of Egypt, Abbas Hilmi, has just paid a visit to the Sultan of Turkey.

Miss Helen Gould has given $8000 to Mount Holyoke Seminary, in Massachusetts.

King Edward VII. is going to visit William Waldorf Astor at Cliveden, say the English papers.

U. L. Conger, United States Minister to China, has sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Pekin.

Jules Verne, who has passed his seventy-third birthday, is said to be engaged upon his ninety-ninth novel.

Governor LaFollette, of Wisconsin, is quite ill, and has cancelled all his engagements on the advice of his physicians.

General Palmer, Commander-in-Chief in India, is a physical giant, with iron-gray hair and moustache, eloquent eyes and a cherry smile.

The Emperor of Japan has an allowance of about $2,000,000 a year to keep up the imperial establishment. He has also the income from a large private fortune.

General Leonard Wood has been made a member of the Academy of Science of Havana, a most exclusive society limited to forty members, all elected for life.

There are thirty greenhouses on Mr. Chamberlain's estate, Highbury. The Secretary's own hobby is exercised in the line of orchids, but Mrs. Chamberlain is a lover of many flowers.

Sir Martin Conway, well known as a mountaineer, who has just been elected Slade professor of fine arts at Cambridge, made his first mountain ascent when he was seven years old.

LABOR WORLD.

A strike of 1000 men has held up building operations at Fort Worth, Texas.

The Window Glass Trust is worried by the organization of many co-operative plants.

Over 100 workmen have been laid off at the Charlestown Navy Yard owing to lack of funds.

The strike situation in the mining district at Rossland, B. C., affecting 1200 men, is unchanged.

The Longshoremen's National Union, in session at Toledo, Ohio, has re-elected President D. J. Keefe.

There have been 2100 explosions in coal mines during the past fifty years, involving a loss of 8000 lives.

The New York Court of Appeals has decided that the eight-hour provision in the labor law is constitutional.

Sawmill employes at Tupper Lake, N. Y., went on strike for a reduction of hours from eleven to nine hours a day.

The railroad strike for increased wages, which completely tied up the roads of Western Australia, has been settled.

Japanese workmen bathe the whole body once a day, and some of them twice. Public baths are provided in every street.

After six weeks' idleness, because of a strike, the Colorado Smelter, at Butte, Mont., has resumed, the men getting an eight-hour day with ten hours' pay.

The Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, in session at Buffalo, N. Y., voted to send $1200 to the International Association of Machinists to aid its strike.

Machinists employed in the Trigg shipyards at Richmond, Va., have ended their strike and all those for whom there were places returned to work on the old terms.

A Restful Remedy.

Rev. Dr. Hillis, pastor of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, is evidently not a success in maintaining the congregation that Henry Ward Beecher so long ministered to. If he were he would not be going around the country lecturing on the decadence of religion as reflected in the absenteeism from church services. One of the reasons he gives for non-attendance at church on the part of the people is "that tired feeling." The American young man, after a hard week's work, is too weary to arise on Sunday morning and sleeps until noon. That keeps him from church. To overcome this Mr. Hillis would have a half holiday on Saturday so that the young man could go to bed early in the evening and get sufficient rest to be up Sunday in time for religious services.