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GREAT COAL STRIKE.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL MINERS STRIKE FOR LIVING WAGES.

PREACHERS TAKE SIDES WITH THE MINERS

Workers Hold Immense Mass Meetings—Operators Employing Spies to Watch the Men—A Coal Famine Predicted.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Telegraph, writing from Hazleton in the heart of the great anthracite coal region in Pennsylvania, says:

"There never was a strike like this. Organized labor was never so skillfully handled, and instead of exhibiting its greatest strength at the outset, it is daily gathering momentum, crippling mine after mine, and the entire country. But while the strike leaders are active the operators are by no means idle. They are planning to break the back of the strike, and they do not hesitate to use spies in order to learn the weak points of the enemy's line. These spies are sent into the strikers' homes, and the result of the movement is likely to bring about startling developments, but certain it is that the effect of the operators' plans cannot be long delayed. One suggestion has been made that the operators will work quietly among the men, endeavoring to induce them to return to work in certain collieries at a specified time, the mines to be started without the blowing of a whistle. Should the plan fail, it is said that the old one of gagging the men on to violence will be followed in order that the strength of the strike might be broken with the military arm of the State."

The miners were never more firmly united than now. The Miners' Union in the Scranton district now has a membership of 160,000 and is daily gaining members. At Carbondale, last Wednesday, a big rally was held, attended by about five thousand miners, with their wives and children. The leading speaker was Rev. H. J. Whalen, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church of Carbondale. Among his parishioners are several large operators and the attitude of their pastor is distasteful to them. But Dr. Whalen so earnestly espoused the cause of the strikers that the talk of disruption in his church did not deter him in the least, and he came out bold and strong in behalf of the strikers. His gospel to them is to organize and keep the faith plighted one to another. He told them they had better go back to the mines defeated as an organization than win their contention through individual compromises. He aroused the men to a very high pitch of enthusiasm and the leaders affirm that it was the most successful meeting that had been held since the strike began. Here are a few of his characteristic utterances:

"You men have just pushed your head up and struck something. It is the oppression of the operators pressed down upon you. And I beg of you, in God's name, in the name of the church, in the name of your wives and children, never to end the struggle you have entered upon until you have won."

"If you men have not asked for enough additional pay to enable your boys to go to school and let their work be accomplished by men, you ought to be ashamed of yourselves."

"You men have only your hands. They are your capital. They have organized their. Why should not the laborer organize his? It is proper that capital should be organized, and so should labor."

"This strike is founded on justice and honesty, and the right must eventually win."

It is said that non-union miners are not available in the mining region, and operators cannot get men to run their mines, even if the strikers should offer no resistance. The prospects for success were never better.

The price of coal has advanced greatly since the strike, and a coal famine is imminent.

Why He Left and Why He Will Return.

Ranchman and Millionaire W. C. McDonald, of Van Tassel, Wyo., is not seeking vengeance upon the man who eloped with his daughter. On the contrary, he is trying to find the couple with the view of giving them his blessing and a fair share of his fortune. "I suppose that young dude my gal married is afraid I'll kill him," said the wealthy ranchman after reaching Omaha, but he needn't be. Of course, when I found my gal receiving the visits of the little dude I swore I would fill him full of holes if he didn't stay off the ranch, but of course I didn't mean it. What suits my gal suits me, anyway. I am going to give my gal a check for \$10,000 whenever I find them, and make her come home and live on the ranch with her dad. Of course, he is no account, but what suits my gal Anna suits me."

Europe not only produces more than one-half of the world's wheat crop, but consumes almost the entire world's surplus.

IT IS ALL A FARCE.

G. A. R. Resolutions Against Southern School Histories—Atlanta Camp 159, United Confederate Veterans, at its last meeting adopted a resolution

couched in strong language, taking exception to a resolution passed at the recent encampment at Chicago, of the G. A. R., relative to Southern school histories. It was held by the G. A. R. resolution that many of the histories used by Southern school children gave a partisan view of the historical facts of the Civil War.

After giving briefly several incidents in the war the resolution adopted by the Atlanta camp concluded: "In the language of the resolutions of the Grand Army, we of the South also call upon all patriotic citizens to aid in banishing from our schools all books and teachings of a partisan, sectional or disloyal character, but we remind our fellow citizens of the Grand Army of the Republic, that so long as the Northern schools are supplied with books that teach that the war between the States was organized rebellion designed to destroy the Union, that Jefferson Davis was the arch traitor (while John Brown was a hero and martyr) that Robert E. Lee, Albert S. Johnson and Stonewall Jackson were guilty of treason; that Sumner, Tammall, Buchanan and Waddell were wicked pirates, and the Southern armies were bands of rebels, the adoption of these resolutions by the Grand Army of the Republic is but a hollow farce."

"The resolutions themselves team with partisan anger and misrepresentation. Whenever the unfair partisan books of the North are corrected and all evidences of hatred to the South eliminated therefrom, it will then be time enough for our Grand Army friends to call for reform in the matter of Southern histories."

AN INDIANA FARMER.

Immense Crops Produced on One of the Large Indiana Farms

A report from Indianapolis, Ind., to the Chicago Tribune says: Computations have been made on the crops of B. J. Gifford's 33,000-acre farm in Jasper county. His oats, which will thrash thirty-five bushels to the acre, will bring him \$45,000, and his corn, at sixty bushels, will bring him \$160,000. In addition to this he will have over 125 carloads of onions. Mr. Gifford uses an engine over nineteen miles of railroad in moving about his farm.

He is following his usual plan of giving one-third of his crop to the tenants that raise it. He dictates to a corps of stenographers instructions which are sent over the farm as to the time for harvesting crops and all the details of the place, which is the largest swamp in the world.

He is extending his little railroad to Chicago, so as to market direct his crops. He is still reclaiming thousands of additional acres of swamp land from the Kankakee river, and the soil is so rich with decayed vegetable matter that care has to be taken to keep it from being set on fire. Two great steam dredges have been working overtime this year ditching the new lands.

Fire in Beaufort.

Washington Messenger.

Mr. N. S. Dixon, of Chocowinity, who was in town Saturday, tells us the great fire that has been raging for the last five weeks, in the swamp head of Chocowinity is still burning, and the destruction wrought is fearful to behold. The ground to a depth of two feet has been burned, much valuable juniper and cypress timber destroyed, and the number of cattle and hogs that have been surrounded by the fire and burned will never be known. Bears and other wild animals that made the swamp their refuge, have been run out by the fire in such numbers that the sight of them is a daily occurrence. Its origin is attributed to some negroes who were shingling.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Chicago News.

Civility is a priceless possession, yet it costs nothing. If you would try your friends blow your own trumpet continuously.

The more the average man studies love the less he knows about it. The rule is the most stubborn of all animals—but man is a close second.

The man who goes where duty calls, usually goes home after business hours.

Girls should set good examples for the young men who are always following them.

If the wages of sin is death no man can possibly manage to live on the wages.

In accordance with the eternal fitness of things the scales of a fish should weigh the most.

Many a woman who can speak seven languages hasn't a husband to growl because she can't sew on a button.

Flowers that are open to every bee and lips that are free to be kissed by any one soon lose their desirability.

During the courtship many a man thinks he has discovered an earthly angel, but after marriage his thoughts may not be suitable for publication.

THE RACE QUESTION.

The Great Problem Must be Settled by the Church.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN: It has been said that the race question in the South is of all questions the most difficult. I have observed the trend of events connected with it for a long time, and have never seen the proper measures by the proper ones set on foot that will put the negro out of reach of any political party without leaving bitterness behind. The Populists' proposition in their last State platform was a step in the right direction, but it did not cover the ground.

Unfortunately the race issue has been slobbered over and made political capital of by political parties ever since it has been a question. To think that politicians will ever cease to use the negro as a stalking horse so long as it proves effectual to put them in office, is foolish. We must listen to the politicians on the negro again this fall in the national campaign, after they have said that the negro question would be settled by the passage of the amendment. It is a lamentable fact that the church in this State allowed itself to be brought down to the level of the politicians on the race issue. This one backward step on the part of the church has done more harm to the morals of the people than can be atoned for in many long years. The race issue is a great moral issue with but one end to it. There is no political party that is qualified to deal with it. The church should deal with it as it does other great moral questions. When it does this it will not be led by the leaders at the head of any political party. It will be led by the spirit that guides the church when it does a righteous act.

The elections of 1898 and 1900 are blots upon the escutcheon of the church not because the Democrats went into power, but because it was a party to the fraud, blood-shed bitterness and hatred that characterized the two campaigns. The church will suffer until it comes together as a body of Christian brethren and undoes some of the wrongs it has been a party to, and as such a band of brethren sets upon foot a plan of just settlement of the race issue.

The politicians now say that stopping the negro's vote is not a settlement of the issue, when before the election, they said it was. We have the race question as a beautiful aspect before us just at this time.

Mr. Bryan, the Democratic candidate for the presidency, is courting the negro for his vote, while the State Democracy claims with Mr. Bryan that the Philippines ought to be free, but say that the negroes of the South, after living in a civilized country for over a hundred years, are too low a species of human beings to be allowed the rights of citizenship.

If Mr. Bryan is right the State Democracy is wrong. If Mr. Bryan is wrong the State Democracy is wrong because it believes in freedom abroad and slavery at home. The Republican party's position is more consistent because it seems to believe in slavery abroad and freedom at home.

If the church was to take up the race question, it would not adopt any political partisan methods, but would deal with the question as Christians and not as politicians. Then all political parties would have to lay aside the fiddle and the bow with regard to the negro.

LANSBY PRISON.

[Logan's Store, N. C., Sept. 21.]

Ready Wit.

London Tit-Bits.

At the burning of a provision shop the crowd helped themselves freely. One man grasped a huge ham as his share of the plunder. Rising up with it, he found himself face to face with a policeman, and with admirable presence of mind put the plunder into the officer's arms, saying: "You had better take care of that, policeman, or some one will be walking off with it."

A Souvenir of the Civil War.

Frederick, Md.—During the civil war a number of knapsacks were left by soldiers at Locust Grove, the home of the late John A. Gordon, in Spotsylvania county. They were stored in a garret, but was dug up by Federal cavalrymen during a raid of the premises. Among the articles left was a Bible, in which was written: "William Francis Robertson, Charleston, S. C., April 4, 1860." This Bible was kept by Miss Mary A. Gordon, now a resident of the city. She wrote a letter some time ago to the postmaster at Charleston, S. C., stating it was in her possession and mention was made of it in a Charleston, (S. C.) newspaper. Saturday Miss Gordon received a letter from Miss Virginia Clark Robertson, a daughter of the soldier who owned the Bible, asking that it be given to her. Miss Gordon has sent the souvenir of the war to the young lady. It had been in her possession for thirty-six years.

Even in the hottest weather some people are all wrapped up in themselves.

Woman came after man, and has been after him ever since.

SHALL MEN.

BE FREE?

FARMERS DENIED VOICE IN GOVERNMENT.

BOYCOTTED BY THE BALLOT STUFFERS IN THE LAST ELECTION.

Must Act Now to Preserve Their Suffrage and the Liberties of Their Children.

Editor Caucasian:

By the most notoriously corrupt and fraudulent methods known to politics, the Simmons ballot-stuffing machine in the August election inaugurated and executed a boycott on the honest, sturdy farming population of the State by absolutely denying them, in many counties, any voice whatever in the selection of men to control the affairs of government.

This boycott was done by stealing the votes of these farmers who pay their taxes, loyally, do their duty as good citizens of the State, and always stand ready to render her any aid in time of need.

These men are the great conservative force in the State. They have to bear the greatest burdens in proportion to their means, and should, of all classes, have the right to be heard in the selection of men to whose care and keeping the interests and welfare of the State are committed.

But they, in a great measure, were boycotted by the town rings, and the instruction of the Simmons "fraud and force" machine.

Their votes were stolen—thus boycotting them by refusing recognition in the law making and governing powers.

The Simmons usurpers began the boycott in August, but the farmers have the power in their hands now to bring some of these fellows to their senses.

In a great number of towns ballot-stuffing, anarchy, mob violence and redistribution were openly sanctioned by the business men, though there were some notable exceptions.

Now, the farmers living in counties where there were such hot-beds of fraud, corruption and anarchy prior to the election, can retaliate by boycotting those towns or business men who endorsed or took part in such an infamous campaign.

Men, born free, cannot give expression to their choice of men at the ballot box to serve them, and have their will properly recorded, then they should use the boycott in business against those persons who endorse the denial of their rights.

The boycott will be a most effective weapon, and will be the means of teaching the towns that they cannot rule the State without the "consent of the governed."

At every indignation meeting a resolution, declaring a boycott against all business men who endorse or take part in the corrupt and fraudulent methods in politics should be adopted, and every farmer who is denied his sacred constitutional right of voting and having his vote honestly counted, should solemnly resolve never to trade with, sell to, or have any business dealings with ballot thieves, or men who uphold, endorse or tolerate them in politics.

Now is the time for action! Human liberty is trembling in the balance in North Carolina, and the over-throw of the Republic is at hand. Shall men, born free, remain so, and enjoy their precious political rights, or shall they tamely surrender and become base, cringing and ignoble slaves of a hell-born political oligarchy?

Our Revolutionary ancestors thundered against the wrongs, injustices and oppressions of George the Third, declaring that: "Taxation without representation is tyranny."

It is none the less true to-day, and it is the solemn duty of every man in the State who loves justice, honor, honesty and fair dealing, to put his seal of condemnation on the outrageous methods whereby these wrong American citizens were so overthrown at the polls in the August election.

Edmund Burke, one of the greatest of Englishmen, who recognized the justice of the American colonies in demanding representation in government, and who was always friendly to the cause of the colonies, speaking in their behalf in Parliament, in one of his eloquent efforts exclaimed: "Right, more dear to us than our existence."

It is "right" and justice the honest yeomanry of the State now demand at the ballot box.

Inaugurate a boycott on the town rings, their aiders and abettors, and "fraud, for" and corruption in politics will disappear.

Justice.

A Sea Food Trust.

An organization has been formed to control sea food. It is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey and is backed by New York, Minneapolis and Berlin capitalists. The name of the combination is the National Sea Food Company, and all the large packing concerns have joined it. Operations will commence as soon as the next lobster and soft shell crab season opens, but for a year or two the corporation will not attempt to control the oyster and clam output.

SIMMONS' DISFRANCHISING SCHEME.

Leading Democratic Papers in Richmond Warn Virginia Democrats Against It.

The Richmond Times, a prominent independent Democratic newspaper of Richmond, publishes the following editorial:

"In discussing the question of limited suffrage, the Times has endeavored to make these two things apparent: First, that the Supreme Court of the United States will declare any state constitution which is so framed as to be antagonistic to the fifteenth amendment; and second, that however the constitution of a state be framed, if the election provision be enforced by the officers of the state in such away as to discriminate against the negro, because he is a negro, the court will equally declare such constitutional provision to be void.

It is perfectly clear that the fifteenth amendment was framed with the purpose in view of preventing any state from discriminating against any voter because of his race, color or previous condition of servitude. The language is plain and the intent of the law was clearly set forth in the report of the committee on reconstruction which recommended it. It is equally clear that the constitutional provisions adopted in Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina and North Carolina were for the purpose of disfranchising the negro because he is a negro. No secret is made of this, and it is well understood in all parts of the country. Now, whenever an issue involving these two indisputable facts is brought before the United States Supreme Court there can be no question as to the decision of the court. We cannot believe but that sooner or later a case will be made up from some one of the states which have disfranchised the negro and carried to the Supreme Court on its merits, and when that is done the court will surely decide that all such laws are in conflict with the fifteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States, and consequently void.

We think, therefore, it would be risky, to say the least, for Virginia to risk herself of the negro vote by any such device as this. If our constitutional convention should adopt the Mississippi law, or the Louisiana law, or the South Carolina law, or the North Carolina law, the chances are, that it would not be long before the Supreme Court of the United States should say that the law was void and the work would have to be done over again. In the meantime there is no knowing what embarrassing complications might arise.

Whether Are we Drifting?

Appeal to Reason.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company boasts that it has sufficient means at its command to put a fleet of sixty battle ships of the first class on the ocean and could sweep from the seas every fleet that floats and lay tribute and destroy every seaport on the globe. That it could place an army of six hundred thousand men in the field and maintain them one year; that it could build a railroad half way around the earth; that it could build the Nicaragua canal and buy enough land around it to start a station as large as New York; that it could buy at \$1.25 an acre as much land as 143 states the size of Rhode Island. Here is a corporation greater than the government, and when a few others like it are created you will see the sham of hypocritical torn off and the oligarchy openly proclaim itself master as it really is today. We have no longer a republic. Fools in Rome believed they had a republic long after it was lost, because the same forms were being gone through. There is coming a hot old time in the next few years. If such corporations as the Mutual and the Standard Oil Companies can hire enough people to keep the others cowed down they will hold the fort, otherwise their names will be denials with a little 'd.' The stronger ring, the weaker and less powerful the people. When the people are strong, the king is weak in temporal power. The United States is nearing the line where it will be a struggle to the death between the corporations and the people. The people will win. That is the line of human progress and evolution.

A little more concentration, a little more squeezing out of the little merchants and factories, a little more show of contempt for common people and the laws, and the clock will strike the hour that tells that the new order will be born, it may be in much pain and anguish, but it will be safely placed in the hands of the people who will rear it to maturity.

"The party which will not allow the Constitution to follow the flag through the Carolinas, through Mississippi and Texas, has no occasion to distress itself about the Constitution's journey 4,000 miles across the sea."—From Republican State Platform, New York.

GALVESTON TO BE REBUILT.

Governor Sayers Discusses the Gulf City's Future Prospects.

A special from Austin, Texas, last week, quotes Governor Sayers as saying:

"I look for the rebuilding of Galveston to be well under way by the latter part of this week. The work of clearing the city of unhealthful refuse and burying the dead will have been completed by that time and all the available labor in the city can be applied to its rebuilding. If the laboring people of Galveston will only get to work in earnest prosperity will soon again smile on the city. Arrangements have been made to pay all laborers working under the direction of the military authorities \$1.50 and rations for every day they have or will work. An account has been kept of all work done and no laborer will lose one day's pay.

"The money and food contributions coming from a generous people have been a great help to the people of Galveston, as it has relieved them of the necessity of spending their money to support the improvements of their own property and putting again on foot their enterprises.

"Five dollars a day are being offered to the mechanics who will come to Galveston, and with the assurance from reputable physicians that there is no extraordinary danger of sickness, outside laborers will flock to Galveston, and before many days a new-city will rise upon the storm-swept ruin. The telegraph and telephone companies and railroads have been exceedingly generous and liberal since the great calamity. They have not only given money, but everything has been transported to that city free of charge, while those desiring to get away from the harrowing scenes of Galveston have been transported free. The people of Texas will long remember with grateful hearts the kindness of these companies. It is now an assured fact that trains will be running into Galveston this week and with uninterrupted communication with the outside world Galveston should soon assume her normal condition."

Arrangements have been perfected for the immediate repairing and refurbishing of the medical college at Galveston. The session will be opened Thursday, Nov. 15. A careful consideration of the situation enabled the board of regents to-day to announce that all arrangements will be perfected to open the medical college on the above named date, with the same faculty as heretofore. The State will rebuild at once the quarantine station destroyed by the flood at Galveston.

PAPER MILL IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Two Heel Editors Determined to Free Themselves from the Paper Trust.

A dispatch from Wilmington to the Richmond Times says: Editor Z. W. Whitehead, of the Southern Milling and Lumber Journal, who was appointed at the last meeting of the State Press Association chairman of the committee to inquire into the feasibility of erecting a paper mill in this State, has placed \$15,000 of the stock. Geo. Julian S. Carr, of Durham, agreed to take \$10,000 worth of stock. Mr. Whitehead has now secured the promise of a wealthy business man of Raleigh, who does not wish his name disclosed, to take \$5,000 in stock.

The object of the movement is to circumvent the newspaper trust, on account of which the North Carolina Press Association has been carrying a chip on its shoulder ever since the price of "news" got so unreasonably high. Editor Whitehead has associated with him on the committee W. C. Dowd, of the Charlotte News, and J. B. Whitaker, of the Winston Sentinel.

There seems to be little doubt that they will succeed in organizing a strong company for the manufacture of paper.

Moore County Manufactures Its Own Crop.

[Sanford Express.]

A bale of cotton is now bringing nearly twice as much as it did two years ago. The chances are that the money value of this year's cotton crop in North Carolina will be larger than any ever produced and as more of it will be manufactured by us than ever before, the staple will bring into the State, for lint, seed product and domestic fabrics, a revenue immensely greater than it has ever done before. In Moore county our own lint, which is the best in the State, will go over our own spindles.

"You love my daughter?" ejaculated the old man.

"Love her?" he exclaimed, passionately: "why, sir, I would die for her! For one soft glance from those sweet eyes I would hurl myself from yonder cliff, and perish upon the rocks two hundred feet below."

The man shook his head. "I'm something of a liar myself," he remarked, "and one is enough for a small family like mine!"

AN HISTORIC CHURCH.

Some Interesting History of the First Presbyterian Church of Raleigh Given by the Legislature.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Greensboro Patriot says:

"I can begin our journalistic family talk this week with nothing more interesting than a little unfamiliar State history, which has unusual interest because of an event which has just occurred here. Yesterday the beautiful new Presbyterian church (occupying the old site on the southwest corner of Morgan and Salisbury streets across from the capitol building) was formally dedicated—and thereby hangs this tale:

This church is on historic ground. Before 1818 the congregation held services in the capitol building, but in 1818 a handsome brick building was erected, and remained in use up to three years ago.

Before the building of the church the pastoral arrangement in Raleigh was a novel one. The town took much interest in its academy, and from about 1833 to 1816, its principal was called the "Principal of the Academy and Pastor of the City." The incumbents were all Presbyterian ministers, except one Huguenot minister who filled the position for only a few months.

In 1835—the first capitol building having been consumed by fire and the present building not being completed—the State Convention met in this city. In return for past favors, the Presbyterian church was loaned for the sittings of the Convention.

WHEN CATHOLICS COULDN'T HOLD OFFICE.

It was in this building that William Gaston made his memorable speech which resulted in a change of the constitution regarding Roman Catholics. Under the Halifax Constitution of 1776, section 32 was supposed to exclude Roman Catholics from holding civil office in N. Carolina. This section was so amended in the Convention of 1835 as to be unobjectionable to Mr. Gaston, (who was a member of the Catholic church) and to that element in the State. It is said that the Pope wrote Judge Gaston an autograph letter, thanking him for his successful effort in the matter.

The Supreme Court of the State was also tendered the use of the Sunday school building, which was accepted and the building so occupied.

With some changes, the main walls remaining practically as built in 1818, this historic building stood as a memorial of the past, until 1898, when it was taken down to be replaced by the present handsome building.

A BIG DEAL FOR FREIGHT CARS.

Seaboard Air Line Purchases 2,000 New Cars—Agreement Recorded.

[Raleigh Post.]

A \$1,354,000 agreement between Blair & Co., bankers, of Wall street, New York, and the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company for 2,000 freight cars, to be delivered within the next few months, has been recorded in the Wake county register of deeds' office. The document contains 7,000 words. The cars are to be manufactured by the South Baltimore Car Works, and the contract stipulates that there are to be 1,000 flat-cars, 700 plain box-cars and 300 ventilated flat-bed box-cars.

The agreement is to the effect that 600 flat-bed cars must be delivered to the Seaboard Air Line on or before September 15, 1900; that 200 of the plain box-cars must be delivered on or before October 15; that 200 plain cars must be delivered on or before October 25; that 400 flat-cars must be delivered by November 20, and that the final 800 ventilated cars must be completed by December 25.

All the cars are to be finished according to specifications furnished by the railroad company, and are to have plates on either side with "Blair & Co. owners," engraved thereon. The cars are manufactured for Blair & Co., who in turn sell them to the Seaboard Air Line, the purchase price being, as stated above, \$1,354,000. The railroad company contracts to pay 15 per cent. of the purchase price in cash and \$50,000 quarterly, with 5 per cent. interest until the full amount of the contract is paid.

Planet Venus Plainly Visible by Day.

[Wichita, Kan. Dispatch, 17th.]

The planet Venus was plainly visible in the heavens yesterday from day-break until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The day was remarkably clear, and this made it seem more wonderful.

Many persons stood in the streets and made prophecies. Some considered it to be a sign that an intensely severe winter was at hand, others, war, others flood and pestilence. At the different educational institutions in the city large telescopes were used for observation. The planet was especially bright during the middle of the day.

Winning Her Favor.

"I believe you boarded with your wife's mother before the happy event. Did you have any trouble in convincing her that you were the right man for a son-in-law?"

THE WORLD'S THREE WARS.

RUSSIANS MASSACRE FIVE THOUSAND CHINESE AND FLING THEIR BODIES INTO THE RIVER.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

War in Transvaal Nearly Ended—Boer Army Broken up—President Kruger Will go to Holland.

The Moscow correspondent of the London Standard sends a horrid story of massacres of Chinese at Niang-tse-chen, during the recent troubles in that part of China.

He declares that the whole Chinese population of 5,000, including women and children, were escorted out of the town one morning to a spot five miles up the river. Then they were in batches of a few hundred at a time to the river bank and ordered to cross to the Chinese side. No boats were provided, and the river is a mile wide at this point. Men, women and children were either thrown into the river, or on the least show of resistance were stabbed or shot by the escort, which was composed of Russian workmen and some peasants. Any of the Chinese who attempted to land after being thrown into the river, were either clubbed or shot. None escaped. The river bank was strewn with corpses for a mile below and above the town. The massacre, the correspondent says, was undoubtedly performed under direct orders from the authorities.

A side of slaughter was thus let loose throughout the Amur region. Henceforth every Russian knew that he was fully licensed to kill as he chose.

Not less than 7,000 Chinese were summarily murdered in villages on the Russian bank.

A dispatch received at Washington Sept. 26th from General Mac Arthur, dated at Manila, Sept. 19th, reports great activity of the insurgents in the Philippines. The insurgent force in the vicinity of Cagay and Estrella is estimated at 500, and several severe engagements have taken place. An engagement occurred on the 17th inst. at Sinlosa, situated at the east end of Laguna Bay, between a force of one thousand Filipino and detachments of the Fifteenth and Tenth-seventh United States infantry regiments, show that 24 men are dead, including those who have died from the effects of their wounds since the fighting and the missing, and that nineteen are wounded, including Capt. John E. Morgan, of Company I, of the 37th regiment. The number of Americans engaged is now announced to be 134.

Gen. Roberts informs the London War office that the South African war is practically ended. The British commander in chief announces that there is nothing left of the Boer army except a few roving bands. He says that when the burghers realized that their cause was hopeless a