MORE THAN DOUBLE THE CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN COUNTY.

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GREAT STEEL STRIKE ON

The Order to Quit Work Generally Obeyed by the Men.

EVEN NON-UNION MILLS CLOSED

From West Virginia to Illinois Every Mill of the Steel Combine Was Forced to Shut Down — Nearly 100,000 Men Were Affected by the Strike Order — Employers Say They Will Not Yield.

Pittsburg, Penn. — After a three days' session the conference between representatives of the American Sheet Steel, American Steel Hoop and American Tin Plate, subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation, and the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, adjourned finally without reaching an agreement. Less than an hour later President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, had wired the following order to all the Amalgamated lodges in the tin plate, steel hoop and sheet steel mills of the country:

"Notify your men that the mill is on a strike, and will not work on Monday, July 15."

Reports received from all sources connected with the strike of the steel workers indicate that the strike order was generally obeyed. The number of men who went out is 74,000.

Reports from all the towns in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois and Indiana, where the plants of three combines are located, are that a general shut-down took place.

The strikes occurred in the following places in Pennsylvania: Pittsburg, Allegheny, McKeesport, Johnstown, Connellsburg, Newcastle, Ellwood City, Apollo, New Kensington, Hyde Park, Leechburg, Saltsburg, Sharon, Greenville, Carnegie, Charters.

In Ohio the "struck" towns are New Philadelphia, Piqua, Irondale, Lisbon, Cambridge, Cleveland, Niles, Canton, Bridgeport, Youngstown, Mingo Junction, Wellsville and Martin's Ferry.

In Indiana the tied-up plants are at Ellwood, Anderson, Gas City, Muncie and Atlanta. Other places are Joliet, Ill.; Muskegon, Mich., and Cumberland, Md.

The American Steel Hoop Company's supposedly non-union mill, known as the Painter mill, in this city, [illegible] was said to have been a surprise to the owners and officials. The other non-union plant known as the Linden and McCutcheon mill, in Allegheny, was shut down completely in the puddling and bar mills.

The Amalgamated also added two mills to its list, both of which were claimed by the companies to be beyond the reach of organization. When the William Clark Sons Company mill, which operated all day under non-union auspices, came to shift turns at night, none of the skilled men reported for duty, and the plant had to close down.

Later the following report was received from Monessen concerning a mill considered by the manufacturers unexceptionally loyal: "The Monessen steel hoop plant is closed and has been organized by the district delegates of the Amalgamated Association."

The conquest of these two plants is considered by the association people as an instance of their strength.

While all the mills of the United States corporation are included in the general conflict, the three companies named are the first attacked.

President Shaffer, representing the strikers, said:

"The position of the Amalgamated Association has been persistently misrepresented. We do not ask the assistance of the manufacturers in unionizing the plants now being operated non-union. All we ask is that the three companies sign the scales for all mills, whether non-union or union, thus preventing discrimination in favor of non-union plants during dull times, and that all agreements now in force between the companies and the men binding the latter not to join any labor organization by cancelled. In other words, we ask only to be let alone in the matter of organization."

Vice-President Warner Arms, of the American Tin Plate Company, said:

"The question on which the disagreement took place was whether the Amalgamated Association could force us to work all our plants under a union agreement, whether they were union or not. We felt that demand to be unjust."

When President Shaffer was informed of the granting of the advance to the McKeesport tube workers, he said: "I anticipated such action on the part of the manufacturers, and have warned our men to guard against being blinded by such dust-throwing methods. It is nevertheless a victory for labor."

"I expect that similar advances will be given to the men in other works of the United States Steel Corporation that have not been affected by the strike order, in the hope that the workers may refuse to come out should we decide to extend the strike to all the plants of the corporation."

Asked if the association can stand a long strike, President Shaffer said:

"We have a larger defense fund than most of our members even suppose. We have been accumulating it for years, and we will not need to levy any strike assessment for months.

"When we do we are happy in the assurance that thousands of our men in the independent plants will be ready to help us. Remember we have had several years of preparation. Work has been plenty and we have paid their assessments [illegible] lately."

The amount of wages lost each day by the present strike in the mills of the three companies is estimated at $200,000 to $300,000, or nearly $1,500,000 a week. The loss in output to the companies, all of whom have their products sold for months to come, cannot be estimated.

One of the first effects of the strike will be to increase the price of tinware. Before the tin plate mills closed they were away behind in their orders, the supply not being equal to the demand. None of the tin shops have more than a small stock on hand. Housewives will have to pay considerably more for tin cups, pails, etc., than now if the strike is prolonged. The fruit trade will also be hit hard by the strike, prices of tin cans being advanced.

Should the strike be prolonged many interests would be sure to suffer. The strikers could possibly take good care of themselves. Work is plenty on all sides, and besides the Amalgamated Association has a strike fund in bank which is said to amount to between $200,000 and $300,000.

The railroads would be the greatest sufferers, as a long strike would greatly decrease the shipment of mill products. Building contractors and others using iron and steel would also come in for much loss. It is even possible that building operations might be seriously hampered. The demand for coke and coal would fall off. The possibilities of the strike are startling.

THE LOSS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Delay in Delivery of Armor Plate May Subject it to Claims For Damages.

Washington, D. C.—The United States may have to pay heavily for the steel strike. The Cramp Shipbuilding Company recently filed a claim against the Government for several hundred thousand dollars, alleging damage as a result of the failure of the Government to deliver the armor for the Alabama class of battleships within the time fixed by the contract. Should the delivery of armor for vessels under construction be delayed in consequence of the strike now on, the Government will have to reimburse the shipbuilders.

Besides armor, steel for hulls and machinery are required for the new ships. The strike will naturally prevent the delivery of this material and delay the completion of the ships. The Government has no penalty clause in its contracts with the armor plate and other companies.

Tube Workers Win.

McKeesport, Penn.—The 5000 employees of the National Tube Company here won the first victory over the combine by forcing an increase in their wages of 10 per cent. These men are non-union men and have never organized, although the Amalgamated Association has made efforts to induce them to join the union.

Big Fall in Steel Stocks.

New York City.—A brief panic in Wall Street resulted from the strike on Monday. Values of the steel stocks fell $50,000,000 in little more than a minute, but a rally followed. In London all American securities fell and British Consols touched the lowest point in years.

QUICK VENGEANCE FOR A CRIME.

Negro Who Shot a Man Dead on Train Thrown to His Death.

Charlotte, S. C.—On the return trip of an excursion train from Spartanburg, S. C., to Charlotte, a negro named Walter Haynes began flourishing a pistol. This occurred in one of the cars reserved for white people.

Dexter Kirby, a young white man, who was acting as special policeman on board the train, approached the negro and ordered him to put up his pistol. This Haynes refused to do, and at the same time began firing.

The first ball struck Kirby in the breast, and he fell to the floor of the car dead. The second shot took effect in the arm of W. W. Stead, a friend of Kirby. The negro emptied his weapon and started out the rear door of the car.

The dead man's friends caught Haynes and held him until the train crossed a trestle which is ninety feet high. He was then taken and thrown head foremost from the car. His body was found near the trestle.

"PAT" CROWE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Alleged Kidnaper of "Eddie" Cudahy Pays a Debt of Long Standing.

St. Joseph, Mo.—State Senator A. W. Brewster, an attorney, has received a draft for $250, sent to him by "Pat" Crowe from Johannesburg, South Africa, to pay a fee Crowe had owed him for several years.

Crowe's name has been connected by allegation with the kidnaping in Omaha of the young son of Edward Cudahy, a packer, who paid a ransom of $25,000 in gold to recover his boy. Several years ago Crowe was under arrest in St. Joseph on the charge of train robbery. He employed Mr. Brewster to defend him. The charge was dismissed.

ANTHRAX KILLING [illegible]

Ravages of the Disease Among Cattle in the Vicinity of Oneida.

Oneida, N. Y.—The dreaded disease of anthrax has made its appearance among several herds of cattle in this vicinity. On the farm of Alfred Eastup, at Higginsville, about sixty head of milch stock have contracted the disease. Eight have died thus far. One horse also has taken the disease.

Commissioner of Agriculture Charles A. Wieting, of Albany, has been notified of the existing disease. The cattle will be vaccinated.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Secretary Root started for the West, on a tour of inspection of military posts.

Secretary Long signed an order giving in detail a long list of those who will receive medals and other honors for service in the China and Philippine campaigns.

The Weather Bureau abandoned its kite experiments, through which it hoped to revolutionize the business of prognostication.

John W. Thompson, former President of the National Metropolitan Bank, died in Washington. He was seventy-nine years old. He leaves several million dollars.

Five of the new cavalry and five infantry regiments were recruited to their full strength.

The resignation of James C. Stone, United States Consul-General to Cape Town, was received at the State Department. The resignation was based on the utter inadequacy of the salary of the post.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Colonel Santosa with forty men and thirty rifles, surrendered at Lucon, in Albay Province, P. I. The insurrection in North Camarines Province is practically ended.

The Captain of the Port of Havana warned the contractors that they must begin at once to raise the wreck of the Maine or forfeit the contract.

DOMESTIC.

For robbing the First National Bank of Mineral Point, Wis., of $25,000, Howard Ridloff will serve fourteen years in jail.

From seeing two women killed by a train, Mrs. Oscar Turney, of Beloit, Wis., became a maniac.

United States Boundary Commissioner Cunningham was drowned in the Rio Grande River, near El Paso, Texas.

A round white pearl, weighing 301 grains, was taken from a Mississippi River clam near Prairie du Chien, Wis.

Twenty Epworth League members were robbed of railway tickets and money in Colorado Springs, Col., while on their way to San Francisco.

When his wife refused to live with him after a year's separation, C. A. Kline, of Michigan City, Ind., committed suicide, and his deserting wife did the same.

W. D. Gleason, a real estate broker, of Brooklyn, died of hydrophobia after being bitten by his pet dog last March.

A $600 shortage in the accounts of Postmaster C. Green Parker, at Humboldt, Tenn., was reported.

Poison was found in the milk furnished the patients in the County Hospital at Chicago. An analysis was made. Patients had complained of the milk.

Hadley Jones, former Mayor of Little Falls, N. Y., and now reputed defaulter, was located in Buenos Ayres, Argentina.

An injunction to keep Foster Kilpatrick from interfering with Charles S. Foster's wife was secured by Foster at Ypsilanti, Mich.

A dynamite magazine exploding at Denver, Col., killed two laborers.

Professor Starr, of Chicago University, said ten times too many persons go to college nowadays.

General Gomez sailed from New York City for Cuba, expressing great gratification at his reception in the United States.

A shipload of granite will go from Maine to Europe, and it is possible that the United States will supply most of England's granite in the future.

South Carolina brought suit against the Government for the return of all the liquor taxes collected in that State since the dispensary law went into effect.

Henry Vannoy, aged forty-eight years, who weighed 480 pounds, died near Sandyville, W. Va.

The mercury at Topeka, Kan., touched 103 degrees.

Secretary Reckstuhl, of the National Association of Sculptors, was appointed director of sculpture at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

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

As John Deermer, a clerk in a drug store at Cumberland, Md., was removing a revolver from a shelf, the weapon was discharged and the bullet struck and killed Clinton Billmyer, a customer.

FOREIGN.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies voted for the immediate suppression of gambling establishments in Belgium.

Much dissatisfaction continues to be expressed in England regarding the conduct of the South African war.

General Kitchener reported that Commandant Steyn narrowly escaped capture.

[illegible] anniversary of the fall of the Bastile was celebrated in France.

[illegible] attacked with a [illegible] increase of [illegible]

A virulent type of the bubonic plague prevails in many towns in Egypt. A general alarm was felt as the death roll was unusually high.

Orders were issued by the Empress of China to Ministers abroad to induce young Chinamen of ability in professions to return and making them eligible for office.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JULY 21.

Subject: Noah Saved in the Ark. Gen. viii., 1-3.—Golden Text, Gen. vi., 9.—Memory Verses, 20-22.—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

Connecting Links.—According to the generally accepted chronology, more than 1659 years have passed since our last lesson, during that time the Old Testament world became densely populated, and the race had grown exceedingly wicked, so that God decided to destroy them from the face of the earth.

1. "God remembered Noah." Noah himself, though one that had found grace in the eyes of the Lord, yet seemed to be forgotten in the ark, but at length God returned in mercy to him, and that is expressed by His remembering him. The awful work of judgment being over, the saved family, and all in association with them, came into remembrance. "Made a wind." Such a wind as produced a strong and sudden evaporation.

2. "Was restrained." When God's purposes were accomplished it was as easy for Him to restrain the rain as to cause it to rain.

3. "Returned—continually." They gradually receded. The heat of the sun exhaled much, and perhaps the subterraneous caverns soaked in more.

4. "Mountains of Ararat." A region nearly in the middle of Armenia, even now called by the Armenians Ararat, on the mountains of which the ark of Noah rested, sometimes in a wider sense as the whole of Armenia itself. As the drying winds at first probably came from the east or south, it is likely that the ark was driven toward Asia Minor and caught in some hill in the region of the Euphrates. It cannot be supposed that it rested on either of the peaks now called Ararat, as Ararat was a country, not a mountain, and these peaks do not seem suitable for the purpose.

[illegible] forth." Though God had told Noah how the flood would come, even to a date, yet He had not revealed to him the time when the waters would disappear; the knowledge of the former was necessary, but the knowledge of the latter would serve only to gratify his curiosity, and the concealing it from him would serve the purpose of testing his faith and patience. "Raven—to and fro." Going forth and returning. It is generally supposed that the raven flew off and was seen no more; it is evident, however, that she did not perish, but was not taken into the ark.

5. "He sent forth a dove." He sent forth the dove three times. The first time it speedily returned; the second time it returned bringing with it an olive leaf, and the third time it went forth to return no more. The dove is an emblem of a soul, which finds no rest or satisfaction in this lower world, returns to Christ as to its ark, the carnal heart like the raven takes up with the world and feeds on the carrion [illegible] others. As Noah put forth his hand and took the dove into the ark, so [illegible] receive those who come [illegible]

[illegible] an emblem of the [illegible] emblem of peace among nations, sweet emblem of the [illegible] which, amid the surrounding [illegible] rocks and finds its rest and portion in Christ, and not only so, but also lays hold of the earnest of the inheritance, and furnishes the blessed proof that judgment has passed away and that a renewed earth is coming fully into view. The carnal mind, on the contrary, can rest in anything and everything but Christ; it (like the raven) can feed upon all uncleanness.

14. "Second month." [illegible] this it appears that Noah was in the ark a complete solar year, or 365 days.

16. "Go forth of the ark." Noah did not leave the ark until the command came from God. It was the Lord who was directing this whole matter.

20. "Noah builded an altar." The first thing that Noah did after his wonderful preservation was to pay his debt of gratitude to God, who had so wonderfully preserved him. Adam, Cain and Abel offered sacrifices, and there can be no doubt that they had altars on which they offered them, but this, builded by Noah, is certainly the first on record. The word which we render altar signifies properly a place for sacrifice. Altar comes from the Latin altus, high or elevated, because places for sacrifice were generally either raised very high or built on the tops of hills and mountains; hence they are called high places in the Scriptures, but these were chiefly used for idolatrous purposes. "Unto the Lord." It was "unto the Lord" he created this altar. Superstition would have worshiped the ark, as being the means of salvation, but Noah's faith passed beyond the ark to the God of the ark, and hence when he stepped out of it, instead of casting back a lingering look at it, or regarding it as an object of worship, he built an altar unto the Lord and worshiped Him, and the ark is never heard of again. "Burnt offerings." This was "an acknowledgment of guilt and an atonement for sin, a grateful recognition of God's authority and goodness, the means of securing His favor, and a token of the giver's self-dedication to His service." At first sacrifices were offered by individuals, as Cain and Abel; but after the flood by heads of families, or tribes. This offering was a very expressive type of the sacrifice of Christ, as nothing less than His complete and full sacrifice could make atonement for the sin of the world. In most other offerings the offerer had a share, but in the whole burnt offering all was given to God.

21. "Smelled a sweet savour." That is, He was well pleased with this act. "Said in his heart." In chap. 6: 8-17, God made the covenant with Noah that He had in His heart to make. "Will not again curse." When Noah and his family first began to make their homes on the land there would be a fear at every rain that it might be the beginning of another flood. This would interfere not only with their comfort, but with their progress. What would be the use of building houses or cultivating fields that might at any time be destroyed? The covenant was God's solemn promise in their behalf.

22. "Earth remaineth." Here is plainly intimated that the earth is not to remain always; it, and all the works therein, must be burned. [illegible] time and harvest [illegible] the Lord promises two signs as the [illegible] proof, that the earth [illegible] be destroyed by a flood, [illegible] that seedtime and harvest [illegible] night should not cease while the earth remained; the second was the bow set in the cloud. Chap. 9: 13.

The number of Irish-speaking people in Ireland is said to be 679,145. Of these 38,162 speak nothing but Irish.

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 5th, 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 housing 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 continues unpromising.

Six Drowned in the Surf.

Savannah, Ga., Special.—The Hebrew Gamahl Hasad held its annual picnic at Daufuski Beach Sunday. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon a number of the picnickers went [illegible] 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 sluice. 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: Mrs. Abe Dickstein, aged 22; Annie Kronstadt, aged 10; Ida Kronstadt, aged 16; Leah Silverstein, aged 17; Annie Horrowitz, 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 the move.

[illegible] said to be a deficit of $325,[illegible]37 in the funds of the endowment [illegible] of Pythias.

[illegible] National Christian Endeavor [illegible] 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.

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 stationary firemen on condition that the eight 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 their 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 $1,293,710.

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 Nancy. 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 imveigled 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.—Lodcius Reed, manager of the W. L. Pearman 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.

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 [illegible] manded when the strike was ordered.