

THE NEWS.

John Gouts, who stabbed Harry V. Johnstone on Decoration Day, at Huntingdon, Pa., in a quarrel concerning a keg of beer, was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary. —Madame Leroy was caught under a balloon which fell into the river at Wheeling, W. Va., and was nearly drowned. —An English syndicate is buying up boot and shoe manufacturing in St. Louis, Rochester, New York, Chicago and Cincinnati. —Frank A. Dickinson and his wife were found dead in their home in Cincinnati from an overdose of chloroform, which they had taken for neuralgia and to produce sleep. —At a conference of miners and operators at Altoona, Pa., a scale of wages for the workers in the Clearfield district was arranged, and a strike averted. —J. Alexander Johnston, the Western mind-reader, performed a remarkable feat in Chicago—finding a name on a hotel register previously selected by a committee. —Mrs. E. H. Bissel, a young widow of New Orleans, cohabited Hypolite Pachaux, a hotel proprietor, for making records about her character. —The Massachusetts Prohibitionists held a state convention and nominated a ticket, headed by George Kempton for lieutenant governor. —Citizens in the Bear Tree Creek section of North Carolina are alarmed over seeing smoke issuing from seven peaks of the Blue Ridge Mountains. —Five buildings, owned by Jos. M. Moggall & Son, and three other buildings at Duncannon, Pa., were burned, and eight families rendered homeless. Loss \$15,000. —Isaac K. Knoll, ex-clerk of the Orphans, Court of Reading, Pa., aged sixty-five years, committed suicide by drowning himself in a fish pond. —A convention of delegates from six Southern states was held in Atlanta to take steps to secure a direct trade with European ports. —California celebrates the fortieth anniversary of its admission into the Union. —John Parker, a young farmer, was instantly killed and Oliver Hughes was mortally wounded, in a fight in a disreputable house at Pleasant Hill, Mo. —Ethel Curtis, nineteen years old, while smoking a cigarette in bed in New York, set fire to her clothing and was fatally burned. —Mrs. Edward Reiniger, of Milwaukee, was shot and mortally wounded by her husband, from whom she had separated because of his brutality. —Major Gleason, of Long Island City, brutally assaulted George R. Crowley, a well-known newspaper man. —The Lynn Morocco Manufacturers Association has looked out 1,500 workmen. —Two bold thieves cleaned out a gambling den in Chamberlain, S. D., terrorizing forty gamblers and pocketing all the stakes. —Industrial Art Hall in Philadelphia was destroyed by fire. —The farmers of New York have organized a state league for political action. —James Currey, a farmer of Cosmopolis, N. Y., was fatally injured by the explosion of dynamite cartridges. —High Hughes, aged thirty-five years, a longshoreman of New York, cut his throat in the presence of his wife and three children. —The Chicago packers talk of removing their establishments across the Indiana line. —The London and Chicago Contract Corporation has been formed with a capital of \$5,000,000. —A baby in a carriage fell five stories from the roof of a house in New York and escaped injury, the carriage landing on a bale of rags. —In the wreck of a work-train, near Cannon City, Col., a number of workmen were killed and forty injured. —Lightning struck and burned the Pennsylvania Railroad offices at Altoona. —Fire has again broken out in the Dunbar mine, in which the bodies of the twenty-nine miners killed in the explosion still lay. —The city of Springfield, Mass., is infested with black fleas. —Jerome A. Brown, conductor on the Salem and Lowell division of the Boston and Maine Railroad, was arrested, charged with larceny of tickets. —Emil Schultz & Co., importers of wine and liquors, New York, made an assignment. —Customs officials in New York seized about \$9,000 worth of diamonds concealed in the baggage of W. H. Medhurst, a wealthy young Englishman, who arrived from Liverpool. —A number of the leading business men of Belvidere, N. J., have formed a syndicate, and are buying and shipping thousands of bushels of potatoes to the West. The farmers all through that section are selling their potato crops. They get fifty cents cash a bushel, and the crop is an immense one. —Fire in the Charlotte mines at Scottdale, Pa., has caused a suspension of all work. —John Markell was arrested in York, Pa., on charges of forgery, alleged to have been committed at Clearfield, Iowa, six years ago. —An attempt was made to wreck the St. Louis and Chicago express on the New York Central Road near Poughkeepsie. —John Kiernan and John Cordial, striking Knights of Labor, were arrested at Albany on suspicion of being connected with train-wrecking on the New York Central. —The police raided the Philadelphia gambling houses and captured two hundred players of fan-tan. —The wife and child of Abel Hughes were drowned while trying to ford Buffalo creek, in West Virginia. —John Riley was murdered in Chicago. Wm. Driscoll is suspected of the crime.

FIVE LABORERS KILLED.

A Feignful Accident on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. A terrible accident occurred on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad at 5 o'clock A. M., near Adobe, Colorado. The train was running in two sections. The first section had two day coaches loaded with laborers and had become derailed some four miles below Florence. The second section dashed into them with terrific force, completely smashing the two coaches, injuring 37 men and killing 5 outright. Most of the men in the wreck were Italian laborers just shipped here from New York.

W. H. HARRIS is the latest applicant for literary fame from the South. He is 32 years old and was a merchant in Georgia before he took up the pen.

BY A PREMATURE BLAST

Details of a Horrible Accident at Spokane Falls, Wash.

Twenty Thousand Cubic Feet of Rock Hurled Hundreds of Feet in all Directions—How It Occurred. Five minutes before 6 o'clock the other evening a premature blast in the Northern Pacific freight yards in the eastern part of that city. From 50 to 75 men were at work in the cut at the time. At 11 P. M., the men engaged in the sad task of taking out the mangled victims were forced to desist, because among the rocks which were being cleared away were other blasts that might be exploded in the task of removing the mass of debris that buried them. Up to that hour 18 bodies had been taken out. There are yet 27 men unaccounted for, all of whom are probably buried beneath the mighty mass of rock. The ravality was terrible. The men were given no chance for flight. It was either instant death or slight injury. There was about 200 pounds of giant powder in the blast. The accident was caused by some one's carelessness. The man in charge of the blast and three assistants were blown to atoms. It is the custom to prepare blasts and charge them at the hours of 12 noon and 6 o'clock in the afternoon after the men have left work and gone to a place of safety. In this case, however, it seems that work had been prepared, and the foreman, C. McPherson, was preparing a second. The men had all finished their work and putting on their coats, ready to go to their homes, when they met a horrible and unexpected death. Either the rock fell in the wrong direction, or the drills or else the tamping exploded the second blast, and that exploded the first. A man who was tamping paid the penalty with his life. A man who stood beside one who was tamping escaped with slight bruises although 300 cubic feet of rock were hurled over his head and fell in the cut. Another man who was near the deadly blast and who was supposed to be dead was seen shortly after the explosion in a half-crazed condition walking around with his clothing torn to shreds. The men were working in a cut leveling off the ground for the new freight yards. The cliff of rock on the side of the cut which was being removed was 20 feet high. The blasts are so arranged that the rock is thrown toward the cut. Not anticipating the blast, about 30 men were under the cliff when the blast exploded. A great mass of rock and earth raised in the air and pitched over into the cut, burying the men beneath its awful weight. Some of them had time to run, but a few escaped in a miraculous manner. Over 100 men were at work in the adjoining cuts, and at once were on the scene of the terrible accident, and began with picks and shovels to hunt for the buried bodies. From all over the huge mass of rocks groans and shrieks issued, and the air was filled with the horrible noise and the appeals of the wounded and dying. A short half hour, and all was still except for the workmen with pick in hand, who, with the light of lanterns, worked late into the night removing the dead bodies.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Two unknown men, supposed to be brothers, were drowned in the lake in Garfield Park, Chicago. E. W. BENNETT and David Williams were killed at Durango, Colorado, by the premature explosion of a blast. THE scaffolding on a new house in Newark, N. J., gave way, precipitating Theodore Burns and Herman Matties, painters, to the ground. Both men were killed. DURING a fire in a dwelling in St. Paul, Minnesota, a gasoline stove exploded, burning four firemen, Lieutenant Haines so badly that it is feared he will die. THE engine of a construction train left the track at Shawneetown, Ohio, and turned over. Engineer Hill and fireman John Scanlon were killed and a brakeman was injured. THOMAS DEW, aged 23, a lineman of the Brush Company, was killed in Cincinnati by accidentally catching a live electric light wire. His right hand was nearly burned off. SIMON MCKENZIE, living near Paradise, Utah, last week started out to shoot coyotes. His gun was accidentally discharged and the bullet killed his little boy and badly wounded his wife. A SMALL yacht, owned by J. P. Hall, was capsized in Ipswich Bay, Massachusetts. Heywood Hall, aged 17 years, nephew of the owner, and W. H. Seymour, aged 21, were drowned. AN EXPLOSION of gas occurred in the Dillee Hotel, in Seattle, Washington. Several persons were injured, among them being Dr. Otis P. Freabury, of Washington, D. C., editor of *Public Opinion*, who had his face and hands badly burned. A CARTRIDGE in a hole drilled in a rock ledge at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island, was exploded by some Italian laborers, with disastrous effect. One of the men was so badly injured that he died in two hours, another had both eyes blown out, and three others were severely injured. THE scaffolding on a building in New Orleans, which was being worked at with a gas way, Harvey, a carpenter, was instantly killed; Wm. Ray and Henry Allbright, painters, fatally injured, while Leroy Smith and Tom Peterson, also painters, were painfully hurt. MRS. CATHERINE SADICK took a draught of acetic acid at her home in New York, by mistake and died in ten minutes. She was 67 years old. The medicine, mixed with other ingredients, was intended for her grandchild. Mrs. Sadick did not look at the directions, put it to her lips and tasted. She fell writhing to the floor. The daughter, Mrs. Arabes, tasted it, but not so freely. While the old lady died, the younger woman was, with the vigorous use of a stomach pump, saved from death herself.

SHOT WIFE AND MOTHER-IN-LAW.

The Crime of a Dissolute Man Whose Wife Had Left Him. A terrible tragedy was enacted in Wauwatosa, a suburb of Milwaukee, Wis. Edward Reiniger had left her husband on account of his brutal treatment and dissolute habits, and returned to her mother's home. She and her mother were sitting on the porch when Reiniger came to the house and asked his wife if she would return to him. She refused, and he pulled out a revolver and shot her three times. The mother interfered and she, too, was shot twice. Mrs. Reiniger will probably die. Mrs. Reynier's wound may not prove fatal. Reiniger was arrested.

REV. D. BURKHARD is in Saratoga. He is a well-preserved and affable old gentleman. The Pastor fits well into Saratoga life, and there is nothing he likes better than to sit down in the evening to a game of cards with some bright young ladies.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Senate Session. 201ST DAY.—After the reading of the journal the tariff bill was taken up and the consideration of the tariff bill was postponed. Mr. Vance moved to strike out Paragraph 540—"fashion plates;" defeated. The paragraph putting fish on the free list was laid aside without action. Mr. Davis moved to insert binding twine on the free list; agreed to. Mr. Davis moved to strike off the free list (Paragraph 540) the following: "binding twine, whether dry, salted or pickled," and urged in support of the motion; rejected. Mr. Vest moved to insert in the free list "umber, hewn and sawed, squared and sided and sawed boards, plank, deals and other lumber, of hickory, white wood, spruce, white pine and basswood;" defeated. Mr. Aldrich proposed 13 placing tin ore and tin on the free list was amended, on motion of Mr. Aldrich, by adding the words "until January 1, 1892, but not thereafter." The consideration of the free list having been concluded, some of the preceding paragraphs were, on motion of Mr. Aldrich, taken up again and modified. Adjourned. 202D DAY.—After the transaction of the routine morning business the Senate resumed the consideration of the tariff bill. Before the end of the session the consideration of the tariff bill was concluded, except as to the sugar section, reciprocity and some few reserved paragraphs. The voting on the bill on Tuesday; and, after the stage of the third reading of the bill is reached, three hours is to be allowed to each side for general discussion. The conference report on the river and harbor bill was presented and read. On a division there were but 21 Senators voting; and, on this occasion, Mr. Plumb providing for the Senate (at 6 P. M.) adjourned. 203D DAY.—The conference report on the river and harbor appropriation bill was taken up in the Senate and agreed to without discussion and without a yeas and nays vote. The tariff bill was taken up, the debate on the bill and amendments to be limited to 30 minutes for any Senator on any one subject. An amendment to the tariff bill providing a tax of \$1.25 per gallon on distilled spirits was defeated. The sugar schedule was amended in several particulars. The Senate at 5:30 took a recess till 8 P. M. At the evening session Mr. Casey addressed the Senate in favor of the reciprocity proposition. A debate on the reciprocity proposition began and lasted until after midnight, when the Senate adjourned. 204TH DAY.—The tariff bill was taken up, the pending question being on Mr. Gibson's amendment to reduce the sugar tax from 80 degrees by the polariscope to 70 degrees. The amendment was rejected. Messrs. Gibson and Carlisle offered amendments to the sugar section, which were rejected. The amendments that had been adopted in committee of the whole were agreed to in the Senate except those on which separate votes were demanded. All the reserve amendments having been disposed of, the presiding officer announced that the bill was now before the Senate for amendment. Several amendments were offered, and then the question was "Shall the bill be engrossed and ordered to a third reading?" On this question yeas and nays were taken and resulted: Yeas, 38; nays, 28—a party vote. The bill was read a third time and the question was said to be "Shall the bill pass?" Without acting upon this question the bill was laid aside, and the Senate, after a short executive session, adjourned. 205TH DAY.—The tariff bill was taken up in the Senate, the question being on its passage, six hours being allowed to close the discussion, after which the vote is to be taken. Speeches were made by Messrs. Hoar, Hisecock, Gibson, Turpie, Vest, Vance and Jones of Nevada. The vote was then taken and the bill was passed—yeas 40, nays 29. Mr. Aldrich moved that the Senate insist on its amendments to the House bill and ask for a committee of conference—the conference to consist of seven on each side. The motion was agreed to. Messrs. Aldrich, Sherman, Allison, Hisecock, McPherson, Vance and Carlisle were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate. The Senate at 5:45 adjourned.

House Session.

210TH DAY.—Immediately after the reading of the journal the Clayton-Breckinridge case was again taken up and Mr. Breckinridge was accorded the floor to argue in his own behalf. Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, closed the debate with an argument in favor of the majority report. Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, then moved to recommit the case, with instructions to the committee of conference to report which of the gentlemen received the majority of the votes of the Second district of Arkansas; lost. The vote was then taken on the minority resolution confirming Breckinridge's right to the seat; lost. The resolution declaring the seat vacant was agreed to. The yeas and nays were 43 to 30. The House at 10 o'clock. The House at the evening session passed 30 pension bills, and at 10:30 adjourned. 211TH DAY.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the conference report on the river and harbor bill, and, after a brief debate, it was agreed to. The Speaker pro tem. (Mr. Burrows) then introduced the bill for the erection of a new tower on the site of the lighthouse on Smith's Island, Va., with Senate amendments thereto. These amendments are very general in their character, and provide for the erection of lighthouses and fog signals throughout the country and the expenditure of the money for such purposes for one specific object into an appropriation of almost \$1,000,000 for general purposes. After some discussion the Speaker pro tem referred the bill to the committee on commerce. The House, at 3:15 o'clock, adjourned. 212TH DAY.—The floor was accorded to the committee on the District of Columbia—the pending question being one of reconsideration of the Atkinson bill with instructions to report it back with an amendment requiring the Baltimore and Potomac Railway to remove its depot in Washington to the intersection of Maryland and Virginia avenues. After debate the motion to recommit the bill to the committee was carried by a vote of 40 yeas to 40 nays. On the question of reconsideration the quorum disappeared, the vote standing yeas 37, nays 7, and another call was ordered. No quorum appearing, Mr. Haugen offered a resolution directing the sergeant-at-arms to summon absentees. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, moved to lay Mr. Haugen's resolution on the table. Lost yeas 39, nays 90. Mr. Haugen moved that the House adjourn. The motion was agreed to.

TRADE OF THE WEEK.

Activity Reported in Jobbing and Manufacturing Circles.

The Labor Situation Improving—Bank Clearings for the Week—Comparison of Business Failures. Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* this week indicate a fair degree of activity in jobbing circles and among manufacturers, particularly as to the distribution of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, and hardware. At almost all the cities reporting, business is said to be fairly active, satisfactory for the season. The most pronounced activity in distributing circles as heretofore is at Chicago, New York in special lines, St. Paul, New Orleans, and Kansas City. At the latter city, receipts of cattle and hogs have declined, while the demand is fair. Prices tend upward. St. Louis provisions are steady with large Southern orders for better classes of meats. The labor situation on the whole has rather improved. Several of the more threatening industrial disturbances have practically disappeared, except the brick boycott and strike in New York City. Stocks speculation at New York is dull and subject to bearish attacks upon the Granger shares, based on the deficient corn crop. Sugar is 3-16c and refined 5-16c up on good demand, decreasing stocks, and bullish beet crop reports. Wheat has reacted on more favorable foreign crop reports and corn has reacted on the same. Cotton goods prices are firm. Foreign goods more active. Wool is quiet. Odd lots are a chief demand. Fine territory wools and carpet grades show most firmness. Foreign wools have relaxed into dullness; prices are unchanged. Cotton is 1/2c lower on large contracts, western cables and long selling on Southern account. Speculation is quite active. Anthracite coal is dull and heavy, with production this year to date nearly 500,000 tons behind the like record last year. Copper remains firm. Bank clearings for August show some effort from the cessation of railway share speculation at New York, but not enough to materially affect banking transactions at the metropolis. Clearings at fifty-three cities in August aggregated \$4,791,908,601, a gain over last year of 10.5 per cent, and next to those for May this year, when the clearings were the heaviest on record, showing the largest percentage of gain over 1889 of any month this year. Only six cities show a decrease from last year, the smallest number on record. For eight months of the year clearings at thirty-seven cities aggregate \$38,856,120,045, a gain over last year of 11.6 per cent. Stocks of available wheat, both coasts, aggregated 27,711,000 bushels, the smallest total reported on a similar date since 1882. East of the Rocky Mountains available wheat supplies have continued to decrease, and are down to date. August heretofore, of late years, always furnishing increased stocks. In August, 1889, Eastern coast available wheat stocks fell away 1,397,000 bushels, while in August, 1889, they increased 4,800,000 bushels, and 4,862,000 in 1888. Exports of wheat, both coasts (and flour as wheat), equal 1,575,673 bushels this week, against 2,679,007 bushels the first week of September, 1889, and 2,562,322 bushels last week. The total exported since July 1 is 30,545,147 bushels. In a like part of 1889, the aggregate was 19,720,580 bushels, and in 1888 it was 21,807,507 bushels. Exports of Indian corn were 659,608 bushels this week, against 800,000 bushels last week. Business failures reported to *Bradstreet's* number 134 in the United States this week, against 131 last week and 143 this week last year. Canada had 25 this week against 36 last week. The total number of failures in the United States January 1, to date is 6,938 against 7,746 in a like portion of 1889.

END OF A FAMOUS FEUD.

The Hatfields and McCoys Said to Have Agreed to Live in Peace. The Hatfield-McCoy feud is at an end. After partaking in the butchery of all the men they could kill, after living as outlaws with prices on their heads, defying arrest and court proceedings with their enemies, after seeing their young men shot down and their old ones murdered, each side has at last agreed on peace. Two men were seen on the streets in Huntington, W. Va., conversing together in a friendly manner. One was a son-in-law of the old man McCoy, the other a son-in-law of Anse Hatfield. They said that by common consent the feud would be allowed to cease. Both factions have gone back to work and are living honest lives. A number of the members of both factions are still under indictment for murder and crimes less grave, but as they have agreed to live at peace they will probably not be troubled by these charges. The feud has been in progress for nearly twenty years, and in that time at least a score of the Hatfields and McCoys have been murdered. Only one member of either side has been legally punished. That was "Cap" Hatfield, who was hanged at Pikeville, Kentucky, some months ago for the murder of Alfie McCoy, a young girl whom he shot down as she was trying to escape from her father's house, which the Hatfields had set on fire.

SHOT DOWN IN COURT.

A Fight Over a Will Leads to the Killing of Two Men. A terrible tragedy occurred at Hamersville, Ohio, during the trial of the case of George Hargrove vs. Joseph Hiller before Esquire Vandament. Mr. Hiller died some months ago, leaving a will in which he devised most of his property to two of his sons and two daughters, to the exclusion of other children. There has been talk of contesting the will, and much bitterness has been manifested. The contest was between Joseph Hiller and Hargrove, who was one of the sons-in-law of Mr. Hiller. During the trial Constable L. N. Allen, another son-in-law, stepped to the door, when a pistol shot was heard. Allen came staggering into the room, and fell across a chair, exclaiming "John Hiller did it." Before the terrified spectators could realize what had happened, the murderer was seen standing in the middle of the crowded courtroom, and fired a second shot, which took effect in the right breast of George Hargrove passing entirely through his body. The excitement was indescribable, the courtroom being crowded with men and women. As Hiller rushed from the court-room into the darkness he was heard to remark: "I have loads for two more men." It is understood that he meant by that remark John Hiller, Jr., a cousin of the murderer, and an important witness in the case, and Attorney W. E. McBeth, who had been looking on for the plaintiff. The town is aroused, and is searching for the murderer, who is still at large.

CABLE SPARKS.

TEN thousand of the Belgian strikers have resumed work in the mines. TURKISH soldiers have expelled the Franciscan priests from Jerusalem. At Borystas, Galicia, eighty men were suffocated by an explosion in a mine. An express train was wrecked near Calais, France, and four persons were killed. THE King of Portugal drank polluted water, and as a result he has an attack of typhoid fever. A MOVEMENT is on foot in England for the erection of a monument to the late Cardinal Newman. In the programme of the German socialists is included a demand that women should be allowed to vote. M. ALEXANDER CHATRIANTHE, the French novelist who wrote over the non-de-plume of "Chatrian," is dead. SEVERAL persons were killed at Arrenes, department of Creuse, France by the wrecking of a railroad train. THE condition of the potato crop in Limerick, Waterford and Cork counties, Ireland, is reported as deplorable. THE British Trades Union Congress declared in favor of a working day of eight hours made compulsory by Parliament. THE governor of the Trans-Caspian territories has ordered several Jews to settle their affairs and quit the country within a month. THE French army used smokeless powder at the army maneuvers in the north of the country last week and the smoke was nearly invisible. THE president of the British Trades Unions Congress believes that the time has arrived for British workmen to secure a working day of eight hours. M. ROCHEFORT and M. Thiebaut went to a town near Ghent, to fight a duel, but were prevented by a party of gendarmes who appeared on the scene. M. LACOURRE, the well-known Boulangerist and member of the French Chamber of Deputies, says the Duchess d'Uzes spent three millions of francs to advance the cause of Gen. Boulanger. It is semi-officially announced in Berlin that the reports from St. Petersburg that coolness arose between the Czar and Emperor William during the latter's recent visit to Russia are completely baseless. Owing to the dispute with Italy regarding the formalities that were to be observed at Spezia on the occasion of the visit of King Humbert, France has countermanded the order sending a squadron to that place. THE Patriarch of Armenia has agreed to withdraw his resignation and continue at his post pending the fulfillment of the Sultan of Turkey's promises that the privileges of the Armenian Church will be restored and the condition of the Armenians in Asia Minor improved. DR. PETERS, the African traveller, in a speech at a banquet given in his honor in Munich said that he had been authorized by Emin Pasha to state that one of the reasons the latter left Wadai was because Stanley, the explorer, threatened to use force. LORD SACREVILLE, as lord of the manor of Stratford-Avon, in which is situated the town in England where Shakespeare was born, has presented to the town authorities a claim for rent for the ground on which is located the fountain and clock tower donated by George W. Childs, of Philadelphia.

WORK AND WORKERS.

One thousand union men at the Standard Coke Works at Scottsdale, Pennsylvania, are on strike. A number of secret socialist societies are being formed in Scottdale and other Pennsylvania towns. THE Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company has under consideration a request from the conductors for an advance in wages. The rug weavers at the Merino Woolen Mills in Bethlehem, Penna., have accepted the 25 per cent. reduction in wages and have returned to work. A telegram from Panama says that the Panama Railroad Company has agreed to pay its laborers the former rate of wages. The strikers have returned to work. One hundred shop employees of the Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, at Logansport, Indiana, were discharged a few days ago. Dullness of business, caused by the strike in the East, was assigned as the cause. THE National Potters' Convention, at their recession in Trenton, New Jersey, decided not to leave the Knights of Labor, but to strengthen the Order in the West among the potters by placing a permanent organizer in the Western States. A despatch from St. Louis says that the coal miners in the Hellville District have gone on strike for two cents a bushel for digging coal. Six mining companies are affected. The ruling price in the district has heretofore been 14 cents a bushel. THE broom cutters in Coles and Douglas counties, Illinois, have gone on strike for an increase of 25 cents a day in their wages. They have been getting \$1 per day. As the growers must save their crops, it is thought the demand will be granted. As a result of conferences between the bricklayers and carpenters in Chicago, the former have agreed to demand of the Master Builders' Association a settlement of the carpenters' strike by arbitration. Should this be refused a general strike in the building trades there is not improbable. This would directly involve 25,000 workmen. THE law creating the New York Board of Mediation and Arbitration provides for the appointment of the members for a term of three years. The present members were appointed May 20, 1887, and their term of office expired May 20, last. No provision is made in the law for these members to continue in office, nor is any provision made for the appointment of successors. Two hundred weavers on corded cotton flannel in the mills at Slaterville, Rhode Island, are on strike. They receive 63 cents a cut and ask 70 cents. They say they make about \$8 a week, and that on similar work other weavers earn \$9. The Superintendent has refused to make any concessions, 800 employees are affected by the strike. According to a telegram from San Antonio, Texas, the contest between the Southern Pacific Railway and its Brotherhood engineers has become a dispute between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. The cause lies in the fact that Ritchie, whose appointment as engineer of a passenger train was objected to by the Brotherhood of Engineers, is a member of the Brotherhood of Firemen, and the latter propose to stand by him, and, if necessary, prevent the engineers from trying on the road. THE Duke of Fife started life with an enormous fortune, to which he has steadily added. Everything that he touches seems to turn to gold. Stock in a London Trust Company purchased by him some years ago at \$100 a share is now quoted at \$45,000 a share.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

MR. POWDERLY dresses neatly in black and his linen is always clean and spotless. His head is bald and he wears gold-rimmed spectacles. JAMES G. HILL, president of the Great Northern Railway, has given \$10,000 to Macalester College, an institution under Presbyterian auspices. ELLA CHAMBERLAIN, a Swampscott, Mass., beauty has developed a talent for whistling, and will go abroad to contend for court honors with Mrs. Shaw. IN addition to the profits from his books, Archibald G. Custer is reaping a harvest in the royalties of his plays, of which he now has three before the public. THE most gigantic member of the British peerage is the Marquis of Drogheda, who is 65 years of age, and who stands six feet five inches in his stockings. DUDLEYP SINGH used to hop-nob with advocates of physical force in Ireland, and was once mentioned as a possible candidate for Parliament in an Irish constituency. MISS HATTIE BRALINE, the youngest and prettiest daughter of the Secretary, is an intrepid canoeist, and her skill as displayed at Bar Harbor is admired by many operators. CAPTAIN JAMES BEND, who saved the lives of 298 persons, wrecked off Long Beach on the ship "State of Georgia," in December, 1852, still lives at the age of 90 near Beach Haven, N. J. RUDYARD KIPPLING is now said to be Henry G. Bruce, the son of a missionary to India, and a graduate of the Harvard class of '87. Mr. Bruce is now in Duxbury, Mass., for a brief holiday. DR. NORVIN GREEN, the head of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is a Kentuckian of giant frame, nearly 73 years of age. He was practicing physician in the early days of his career. MISS GARNER, a cousin of Lady Vernon Harcourt, and an American bride, is engaged to marry a colonel in the Scots Guards and a handsome man besides. JACOB SELIGMAN, of Michigan, is the smallest millionaire in the country, being scarcely four feet high. He came from Germany when a boy and went to Michigan twenty years ago without a dollar. His fortune is now estimated at \$15,000,000. GOVERNOR MCKINNEY, of Virginia, says that it is not at all necessary for a public man to drink, as is often asserted. It has been his invariable practice to decline all "treats" in his political campaigns, and he believes that instead of losing he has gained votes by his abstinence. THE Pope has been ordered to drink beer instead of wine, and a quantity of bottles have been ordered from Vienna. It seems that the Pope a beer is to be prepared differently from the ordinary German beer. The Austrian reports to be in high glee at the honor of thus providing for the Pope's table. THE wife of Mr. Arthur Dillon, of Boulangerist fame, has been unable to obtain permission to visit the Island of Beber, on the Brittany coast, which belongs to her husband, but upon which an embargo has been laid by the decision of the High Court of the Senate in the Dillon, Rochefort, and Boulanger case. M. and Mme. Dillon will shortly leave for Canada. One of their sons is in garrison at Valence, while the other is finishing his studies with the Jesuits at Canterbury.

WORLD'S FAIR SITES.

Jackson Park and the Lake Front Selected. The directors of the World's Fair, at a meeting reaffirmed their choice of some months ago, and selected the dual site of the lake front and Jackson Park as the place for locating the great exposition. The lake front is a long grass-covered common on the edge of Lake Michigan, and bordering the business center of Chicago. It contains at present about ninety acres. It is the design to place thereon the grand entrance to the exposition, and the buildings for the fine arts and kindred displays. Jackson Park is also on the lake shore, about five miles from the business center, and is to have the agricultural, live stock and other exhibits of that nature, besides others of general interest. Over five hundred acres are available in Jackson Park, and the approaches thereto, which were recently added to the original tender. The two sites are to be so connected by rail and water accommodations that but a few minutes will be spent in passing from one locality to another. The final and decisive ballot on the site question resulted: Lake front and Jackson Park, 23; North side, 4; West side, 8. The choice of the dual site was then made unanimous.

A DUEL TO THE DEATH.

Fatal Saloon Quarrel in Birmingham—He Had Pistols for Two. A sensational duel to the death was fought in a saloon in Birmingham, Ala. The principals were Thomas H. Bennett, warden of the city prison and a local politician of note, and Will Hardeman, a locomotive engineer. Bennett was shot four times and killed, and Hardeman received a bad wound in the groin. The men had a difficulty some time ago about a woman, and meeting in the saloon it was renewed. Eye witnesses say Bennett told Hardeman to come on and fight it out there, and at the same time drawing a pistol. Hardeman answered that he was not armed. Bennett drew another pistol and handed it to Hardeman. Then the shooting commenced, and eight or ten shots were fired. Bennett sank to the floor with four bullets in his body and died in a few minutes. Hardeman was arrested. Bennett came here eight years ago from Cincinnati. He has been a prominent leader in all labor and political movements, and was president of a Democratic club which bore his name.

AN AWFUL SPECTACLE.

The Body of a Man Found Hanging to a Tree. A stock man from Fort Hancock, Texas, states that the body of a young man was found hanging to a tree on the bank of Old Rio Grande bed, near Fort Hancock. The eyeballs of the dead man had rolled from their sockets, burst and dried up. The tongue also hung out, dried and parched. The hair had fallen from the head and lodged upon the shoulders. His feet touched the ground sufficiently to cause a slight bending of the knees. The body is to all appearances that of a young white man, five feet, eight inches in height. The clothes are of coarse material and show but little wear. The indications are that the body has been there two or three weeks. An old-time young man corresponding identically with the description of the body, was seen to pass through this town on foot, and when he purchased a piece of rope about 15 or 20 feet long. The body has been left as found awaiting the arrival of the coroner from Clearfield, which investigation may disclose his identity.