# THE OM ... DAILY BEE: MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1894.

# **RECORD OF THE LAST YEAR** Remarkable Array of Disasters More New York and Brookfrn, twelve persons Deadle Theo Way Deadly Than War,

EARTHQUAKES, STORMS, FIRES, FLOODS

**Passing of Men Distinguished in the Various** Walks of Life-The Strike Record-Notable Events at Home and Abroad.

The year 1894 has completed a record of disasters by earthquake, fire and flood, at home and abroad, of labor troubles unequalled in numbers involved and duration of political events at home and wars abroad, which surpasses its immediate predecessors.

A brief summary of the leading events ford, England, of the closing year possesses historical and statistical value.

In the list of calamitous events of the year, earthquakes must be accorded first The first of note occurred in Greece, April 20, destroying several towns and caus-ing the death of 300 persons. On April 28 resulting in the death of three persons. The several villages in Venezuela were destroyed and 10,000 lives reported lost. One thousand lives were lost during the earthquake in lives were lost during the earthquake in states were involved. The strike on the Constantineple and Stamboul, beginning July Great Northern railroad system began April 9 and lasting three weeks. The great earthquake in northern Japan, October 22, May 1. wrecked or burned 4,155 houses, killed 500 persons and injured 700. From October 16 strikers were killed in a battle with deputies to November 13 fire, earthquake and vol- guarding the coal mines at Stickle Hollow canic disturbances in the New Hebrides Pa. On the following day eleven men wer destroyed and carried into the sea several villages, killed about 100 persons, and spread a layer of ashes over the islands. The

STORMS ON LAND AND SEA.

Death rode many of the storms of the year on land and sea. Six lives were lost in a storm in Baltimore, January 12. The blizzard of February 12, extending from western Kansas to the Atlantic, caused great damage to property and the loss of fifteen lives. Fifteen persons were killed in a hailstorm and cyclone near Longview, Tex., March 18. A new building was wrecked by a gale in New York, October 9, killing eight persons. A cyclone near Kunkle, O., May 17, killed five persons and destroyed much property. Six lives were lost and much property wrecked by a cloud-burst at Uvalde, Tex., August 29. A cy-clone ditched a train at Cumberland, Mo., September 12, killing two passengers and injuring ten. The tornado which swent President Debs and other officers of the A The tornado which swept injuring ten. tember 21, killed sixty-four persons, wounded many others and destroyed a vast amount of property. A waterspout at Valencia, Venezuela, September 23, killed 150 persons. Little Rock, Ark., was struck by a cyclone, terialize. On that date a train conveying October 2; four lives were lost, forty perions injured and \$1,000,000 worth of property destroyed.

Yorrock, off the Irish coast, in which twenty-six lives were lost. Sixty lives were lost in the wreck of the steamer Midlard off the Nicarauguan coast, February 17. The steamer Los Angeles was wrecked near Monterey, gust 5; the Omaha militia was ordered there Cal., April 22, and four lives lost, furious storm on Lake Michigan, May caused a large number of wrecks and the loss of twelve and six lives in the Chicago Milwaukee harbors, respectively, and Thirty-six lives were lost by capsizing of a tug in the New York bay, June 24. The The sinking of the Italian steamer, Columbia, in a collision in the Black sea, July 17, caused the loss of 1,000 lives. On August 8, five lives were lost by the wreck of the United States coast survey boat off Gray's harbor. The storm on the Newfoundland banks, October 10, caused enormous destruction to shipping and the loss of fifty lives. On October 28, 111 lives were lost by the wreck of a steamer off the New Zealand coast. A on the British coast, November 13, destroyed much property on land and sea, and twenty lives were lost. The same region experienced furious gales, December 22, and experienced furious gales, December 22, and 100 persons were reported missing. On June 19 forty-five lives were loset by floods in Austrian Gallicia. July 19 severe storms raged in Kansas and north Nebraska. De-and General Nathaniel P. Banks of Massastructive frosts were felt in Nebraska, Joe-and the Dakotas, May 18. A forty-mile wind swept eastern Nebraska, June 20.

by a mob in Tennessee; Nov. 3, four per-sons killed, 190 injured by a wrecked cir-cus tent at Terrel. Tex.; September 27, five men died with their boots on at a dance in Fort Smith, Ark.; July 29, hottest day in New York, and Data 26. ver Lake, Ore., upsetting a lamp at a Christ-man festival caused the death of forty-ona persons; five more were fatally injured and eleven wounded.

RAILROAD FATALITIES.

The prominent railroad fatalities were as follows: January 2, rear-end collision on the Union Pacific at Linwood, Kan., 4 persons killed, 5 injured; January 15, 15 per-sons killed, 22 injured by collision of trains during a fog at Hackensack, N. J.; May 30, I lives lost, many injured in a wreck the Wisconsin Central at Marshfield, Wis. July 24, 8 men killed in a collision near Queen City, Tex.; August 9, Rock Island train thrown from bridge near Lincoln. and eleven lives lost; September 9, 20 killed, 40 injured in a collision at Apilly, France December 21, 19 persons killed, 60 injured i the wreck of the Manchester express at Chel-

# STRIKE HISTORY.

Labor troubles on a large scale began with he coke workers' strike in Pennsylvania, nding with an attack on the works at Uniontown, April 20, eleven men being killed in the fight. On May 4 the wives of strikgreat strike of coal miners for the restoration f the old wage scale began April 21 and lasted until June 11; 125,000 miners in five 16, and ended with a victory for the strikers May 1. Ore miners on the Mesabe range, northern Minnesota, struck and looted the mining property May 3. On May 24, four killed by striking miners and the shaft blown with dynamite at Cripple Creek, Colo. The cause of the strikers at the Pullman works was esponsed by the American Railearthquake at Messina, November 17, caused way union June 27, and the boycott of Pull-the death of 200 persons. Works was expenses of the boycott of Pull-man cars declared. On July 3 federal and state troops were called out to quell strik-ing rioters in Chicago, Sioux City, Trinidad, Colo., Santa Fe, N. M., and Sacramento, Cal. Six men were killed and several wounded and much property destroyed in the Chicago railroad yards on the 6th. On the 7th the militia fired on the strikers in Chicago, killing seven persons and wounding a large num-ber. On the same date federal troops were ordered to open the Central, Union and Northern Pacific railroads to traffic. Rioting courred at Hammond, Ind., on the 8th; ederal troops fired on the mob, killing two President Debs and other officers of the A. and Hancock counties, Iowa, Sep- R. U. were arrested for conspiracy; state terialize. On that date a train conveying federal troops was wrecked near Sacramento, killing the engineer and three soldiers. Pres-ident Debs and his associates were rearrested Notable disasters at sea began January July 12, charged with contempt of court. 28, with the wreck of the British bark, Port The hearing began July 23 and continued at

> the South Omaha packing houses began Au on the 10th and recalled on the 16th. THE DEATH ROLL.

The death roll of 1894 contains the names of many persons eminent in their profeswhose reputations were not circumscribed by national boundaries. Among those prominent in public life were: I. L. Valeoratia, ex-vice president of Mexico, who died January 4; Baron Crewe, home rule member of the House of Lords, January 4; M. Waddington, French ambassador to England, January 13; ex-Congressman Calkins of Indiana, January 29; Congressman George of Indiana, January 23, Congressman George W. Houk of Ohio, February 10; Louis Kos-suth, Hungarion patriot, March 20; Sena-tor Colquitt of Georgia, March 26; Senator Vance of South Carolina, April 15; Senator Stockbridge of Michigan, April 30; John Jay of New York, May 5; ex-Governor Rodney the assassin, was arrested, tried August 1, convicted August 2 and guillotined August 16. M. Price of New Jersey, June 7; William Walter Phelps of New Jersey, June 17; Sen-Casimer Perier was elected president of France

#### December 5; General J. B. Dennis, December THE GRAND ARMY OF LABOR NATIONAL AFFAIRS. Congress assembled after the holiday recess

on January 3, but business was blocked until the 9th for want of a democratic quorum. The Wilson tariff bill passed the house-204 to 140-on February 1, was reporied with amendments by the senate com-mittee March 20, was debated in the senate from April 2 to July 3, and passed by a vote of 39 to 34. The amended bill passed the house-182 to 105-on August 3, and be-came a law, without approval of the prest-dent August 27. On the following day, the CONSTANT WORK IN BEHALF OF UNIONS

dent, August 27. On the following day the first session of the Forty-third congress closed. Senator Walthall of Mississippi resigned January 18. President Cleveland ve-toed the Bland seignlorage bill March 29

House bill, repealing the federal election laws, passed the senate February 7. Or January 17 Secretary Carlisle decided upor the first issue of bonds to replenish the gold resorve, and bids were invited for the second issue November 12.

LOCAL EVENTS.

The Metropolitan Depot company of Omaha was incorporated on January 2. On January 27 Judge Dundy issued an order reducing wages of Union Pacific employes. The order was set aside by Circuit Judge Caldwell, and a conference of employes and officials ordered with a view to amicably settling the wage question. The conference assembled in Omaha March 17, and on the 23d adin Omaha March 10, and on the 23d ad-journed without result. On the 29th the question was taken up by Judge Caldwell and decided in favor of the employes. The extremes of temperature were represented by the cold wave of January 24, when the mercury registered 21 degrees below zero at 7 a. m., and the simoon of July 26, when the mercury went up to 106 degrees in the United States signal office at 2:30 p. m. Dr. orge L. Miller was nominated surveyor the port of Omaha March 12. Reporter of the Percival of The Bee was adjudged guilty of contempt by Judge Scott March 24, and Mr. E. Rosewater on April 24. On April

12 Archbishop Hennessy of Dubuque began in Omaha an inquiry into the charges against the hishop of Lincoln, but court and plaintiffs were unable to agree, and the prom-ized trial was abandoned. The Kelly con-Francisce arrived in Omaha April 15, passed on to Council Bluffs, and on the 16th began their eastward march on foot. May 31 the body of Miss Maud Rubel was discovered in the Tenth street tenement. Sam Payne, charged with the crime, was captured June 13, convicted of murder in the second de-gree November 29, and sentenced to im-prisonment for life. Mrs. Notson and her two children disappeared December 8. On

December 16, C. A. Cromwell of Minneapolis and F. N. Hayden of Chicago, representa-tives of the Fidelity and Casualty company, were shot and wounded by John Hunting ton, assistant bookkeper, in the Citizen's in the Citizen's State bank, Council Bluffs. Immediately after Huntington shot himself, dying instantly The notable conventions held in Omaha

during the year were the Interstate Irrigation, March 21; Ancient Order of Hibernians May 8; Nebraska Homeopathic society, June 11; State League of Republican clubs and State Undertakers' association, June 12; Masonic Grand Lodge of Nebraska, June 20 democratic state silver convention, June 21 and republican state convention, August 22. The most destructive fires in this vicinity were the Morse-Coe shoe factory, October 13; the Hammond packing house, November 2, and the Exposition building and Baptist church, December 4. NOTABLE EVENTS ABROAD.

The severest cold spell of the century prevailed in Northern Europe January 5. Flerce anti-tax riots broke out in Italian cities January 7. On January 26 the reconciliation of Prince Bismarck and Emperor William was effected. Rt. Hon. William E. Gladstone, prime minister of England, resigned March 3 and was succeeded by Lord Rosebery, Parliament assembled on the 12th. Admiral Da Gama, leader of the Brazilian rebels in Rio harbor, surrendered March 12. Defeat of the French ministry in the Chamber of Deputies May 22 was followed by resignation of the members. The interna-tional celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian association began in London June 5. The assassination of President Sadi Carnot of France took place in the city of Lyons June 24. Santo,

# Something About the Career of the Federation's New President.

fendency Toward Prize Fighting Checked by a Wise Father-Leader in Ohio Miners' Strike-find Work in the Buckeye State Legislature.

Since the election of John McBride of the miners' union as president of the American Federation of Labor there has been a great demand among the working people to learn something of his career.

John McBride's father, Thomas McBride, was one of the early settlers of Ohio, and engaged in mining work soon after John was born. 'John went into the mines as a water carrier at the age of 8 years; two years later he began as a helper, and at the age of 12 years was a full fledged miner. He was of powerful build, and was soon after entering upon the work as a miner recognized as a good workman among his associates. At the age of 16 he was inclined toward prize fighting, but the good sense of his father prevented a coming labor leader from being spoiled in the fistic art. The surroundings of the boy were such as stimulated his regard for physical prowess, and his splendid strength and endurance was a great temptation to enter the fistic field. Thoams McBride, however, had seen the world a good many years in a short time, and knew the folly of such a course. At his father's earnest solicitation John at last gave up the cherished hope of his boyhood and continued his work in the mines along with his father. When he was 18 years old he was elected secretary of the local union of the Miners and Laborers Benevolent association, the chief organization of the mirers at that time.

In the Tuscarawas Valley strike of 1872 Thomas McBride, the father, was a delegate to the convention of striking miners from one end of the valley, while John McBride, the son and present the son, and present president of the Ameri-can Federation of Labor, headed a delega-tion from the other. The father was a cool headed man, even tempered and dispas-sionate. He was chosen one of the repre-sentatives of the miners to meet with the interators at Akern and arbitrate the man operators at Akron and arbitrate the

operators at Akron and arbitrate the ques-tions at issue between the men and their employers. The failure of the strike car-ried down the miners union. The union ral-lied enough members to organize a strike again in 1875, which was again lost, and the union disrupted union disrupted. COMES TO BE A LEADER.

final defeat of the disrupted the unio

McBride

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operators.

left

cillation, and for years has upheld compul-sory arbitration as a valuable remedy in the settlement of differences between employers and employes. The American Federation of Hitherto John McBride had held a suborand employes. The American Federation of Labor has declared against this policy, but dinate position in the organization, but his qualities for a leader were noticed by many qualities for a leader were noticed by many of the men. In 1877 the Miners Protec-tive union was organized at Massillon, O., with John McBride as president. He was then but 23 years, but during the next three years he built up the miners union as it had never been before. He was the leader of the great strike in the Massillon dis-trict in 1880-81, which was the first real fight ever made by the miners in America. its new president is nevertheless an earnest eliever in it.

Mr. McBride owes something of his prog-Mr. McBride owes something of his prog-ress to his wife, who was a teacher in the public schools of Massilion at the time of her marriage in 1874. Under her direction the man of 20 spent many hours in hard study, and thus did for himself what he was denied an opportunity of doing in the schools fight ever made by the miners in America. union miners when a boy. His wife is now dead. Four children survive her, the eldest, a daughter, Four having graduated from the Massillon High operators. Not an operator in the district school last summer. The youngest is now 9 years old. Mr. McBride is a great reader The youngest is now

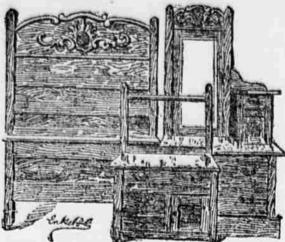
would employ him. The miners came to his rescue, however, and gave him a position as checkweighman at the Grove mine, then owned by Clark & Co. of Cleveland. The other operators protested against his retenand a convincing talker. By those who know him best it is said his policy will be to unite all the labor organizations of the country under one head and undertake to right many of the admitted wrongs to labor through the ballot box. He tion even in that position, but the firm re-fused to make any fight against him. It was not long, however, before the mine changed hands and McBride was discharged. is a strong advocate of the political program of the American Federation of Labor and believes that workingmen should support such men for public office as will heed the just That fail he was a candidate for the legislature and came within sixty-three votes of election. He then gave his attention again appeals of labor.

Labor Notes. The playing cards advertising the Cigar-

to organizing the miners. The Ohio Miners association was brought into being makers union labor are now on sale in most parts of the state. The American Tin Plate company of Mun-

cle, Ind., will open two new mills, giving employment to over 300 men.



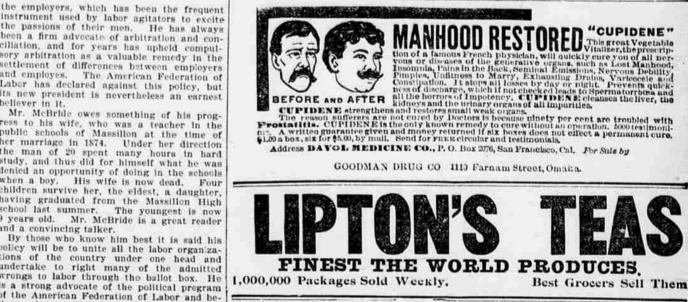


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#### GREAT FLOODS.

Great floods destroyed an enormous amoun of property and many lives were lost in various parts of the country. May 21, city and farm property was swept away by floods in Pennsylvania and New York. Over-flow of the Arkansas river at Pueblo, Col., 31, destroyed property valued at \$300,000 and drowned three persons. The Frazer river overflow in British Columbia lasted the first half of June, destroying all kinds of property for hundreds of miles around. The Columbia and Willamette river floods in May and June caused enormous damage flooded the business section of Port-Floods in Minnesota and Wis land, Ore. in the middle of January destroyed \$2,500,000 worth of property. DISASTROUS FIRES.

DISASTROUS FIRES. Numerous disastrous fires marked the year. A portion of the World's fair buildings wore consumed January 9 and the balance July 5; May 13 Brooklyn Tabernacle and Hotel Regent, loss \$2,000,000; May, 16, 2,300 persons rendered homeless in Boston, loss \$500,000; June 9, property valued at \$475,-000 destroyed in Dubuque, Ia.; June 16, fire in Jersey City, loss \$1,000,000; July 19, Min-neapolis market house, loss \$500,000; July 28, twenty-five lives lost, 3,000 rendered homeless by forest fire, which destroyed Phillips, Wis.; July 30, 20,000,000 feet of lumber destroyed in Minneapolis; August 2, sixty acres of the Chicago lumber district sixty acres of the Chicago lumber district burned, loss \$2,000,000, four persons cre-mated; August 6, fire at Adair, Ia., loss \$100,000; forest fires in Minnesota reached disastrous stage on August 31, and by September 3 six towns had been wiped out and 500 to 600 lives lost; destructive prairie fires swept Sheridan and Cherry counties, Nebraska, October 25; November 14, forest fires in the mountains hears Boulder, Colo. did \$1,000,000 damage.

#### DEATH BY EXPLOSION.

Explosives and explosions added large numbers to the mortality list. The first was the explosion of a powder mill at Rifton. first N. Y., January 6, killing four persons. On February 12 the explosion of a bomb in a Paris restaurant killed twenty-three persons; February 13, thirteen killed is a mine at Wilkesbarre, Pa ; February 16, thirty-one sailors killed by the explosion of a steam the German ironclad Brandenburg pipe on the German ironclad Brandenbury off Kiel; March 23, five persons killed in dynamite works at Black Run, Pa.; April 7 fixteen lives lost by explosion of fireworks at Petershurg, Va.; June 15, 200 miners killed by fire damp explosion in Austrian Silexia; June 22, fire damp killed eighty miners in a Welch coal mine; July 17, eight persons killed by giant powder at Hazleton persons killed by grant powder at Hazleton, Pa; Juli 19, dynamite killed seven persons in a boat off Portsmouth. Eng.; August 24, thirty-seven miners asphixiated in a mine at Franklin, Wash.; September 4, sixty per-sons killed by dynamite at Rio de Janciro; July 16, four federal soldiers killed, fourteen wounded by synthesion of an artillers was ded, by explosion of an artillery cais-in Chicago; November 20, seven men killed in a coal mine explosion at Wheeling, W. Va.

## FATALITIES BY FIRE.

Eight inmates of the Boone county, Ia., poor house were burned to death, January 24. Nine firemen lost their lives and six were injured in the Davidson theater fire in Milwaukee, April 9. The destruction of the St. waukee, April 9. The destruction of the St. Charles hotel, New Orleans, April 28, caused the death of five persons. Four children were cremated in a tenement fire in Chicago July 23. Three firemen were killed and 208 houses destroyed by fire in Washington, August 25. Falling walls killed six firemen and injured 10 in Detroit, October 5. Four lives were lost in a fire in Louton Terlives were lost in a fire in Houston, Tex., October 16. On October 27, sixteen persons were cremated in a lodging house in Seattle, Wash. The burning of a tenement in New Wash. The burning of a tenement in New York, October 30, caused the loss of five

Among the miscellaneous fatalities were the following: January 12, nine persona drowned by the fell of a bridge at Whitams-burg, L. I.; March 30, coffapse of a stand-pipe at Peoria, III, killed five persons; Ocbibe at Peoria. III., killed five persons; Oc-tober 17, militia fire into a mob attacking the jail at Washington. O., killing eight per-sons and wounding fiftees; April 31, six pegro members of an incendiary gang killed 1; Fred Drexel, October 4; Chauncey Wiltze,

chusetts, September 1; ex-Governor and Gen-eral Stoneman of California, September 5; Comte de Paris, September 8; ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin of Pennsylvania, Septem-

ber 7; ex-Premier Mercier of Quebec, Octo ber 30; ex-Governor and ex-Senator Joseph E. Brown of Georgia, November 30; ex-Gov-ernor Leon Abbett of New Jersey, December 3; Sir John Thompson, Canadian Premier, The list of military men includes General

Emile Millenet, father of the French army, January 21; Confederate General Jubal Early, March 2; General Henry W. Slocum of New York, April 14; General James Barnett Fry of Rhode Island, July 11; General A. J. Pleasonton of Pennsylvania, July 26; Major General Joseph Holt, August 3. The legal profession lost Judge James W.

McDill of Iowa, February 28; Chief Justice George W. Stone of Alabama, March 11; George Ticknor Curtis, noted constitutional lawyer, March 29; John Graham, noted criminal lawyer of New York, April 10; David Dudley Fleid of New York, April 13; Chief Justice Coleridge of England, June 14; Chief cember 16; Hon. T. M. Marquett of Ne-De-

braska, December 22. The roll of deceased educators comprises Elizabeth Peabody of Jamaica Plains, N Y., Jacuary 4: Paul W. Forscheimer, German archaeologist, January 10; Prof. Oswald Seidensticker, University of Pennsylvania, January 11; William Dwight Whitney, professor at Yale; June 6; Prof. Joseph A. Armstrong, eminent Syrian scholar, August 14; Prof. Herman von Helmholtz, German 14; Prof. master of physics, September 8; Dr. Mc-Cosh, ex-president of Princeton college, November 16; General E. K. Scammon, ex-professor at West Point, December 7; Col-onel Michael Frank, father of the public school system of Wisconsin, December 27. Religious circles lost Mgr. Falcet, bishop of Bruges, France, January 4; Rt. Rev. Francis McNierney, Roman Catholic bishop of Albany N. Y., January 2; Rev. Patrick A. Corrigan noted New Jersey priest, January 10; Dr. W P. Patterson, Presbyterian minister, Chi cago, February 28; Rt. Rev. M. O'Farrell, Roman Catholic bishop of Trenton, N. J., April 2; Cardinal Ledochowski, prefect of

the propaganda, July 29; Rev. David Swing, eminent Chicago divine, October 4. Journalism lost George W. Childs, publisher of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, Feb-ruary 3; Norman L. Monro, a noted New York

publisher, February 24; Frank Hatton tor Washington Post, April 30; Edmund Yates, English publisher and critique, May 20; John Walter, publisher London Tim November 3: Francis Marquart, editor Paris November 19. On June 11 Muley Hasson, sultan of Mo-

occo, and on November 1, Czar Alexander f Russia, gave up their scepters. The death roll of eminents in other pro-fessions includes: George P. D. Healy, portrait painter, Chicago, June 23; John Newell, general manager of the Lake Shore railroad, August 26; Nelson Beardsley, Al-bany N. W. bany, N. Y., millionaire, January 15; Miss Rosina Vokes, actress, January 29: Steele Mackaye, theatrical manager, February 25;

Rosina Vokes, actress, January 29; Steele Mackaye, theatrical manager, February 25; Billy Edwards, noted puglilst, March 13; George Baker, inventor of the submarine torpedo, March 23; William McGarrahan, noted claimant of the new Idra quicksilver mines, April 24; James Wright, prominent Philadelphia merchant, June 6; John Quincy Adams, son of the sixth president, April 14; Benedict Rand Harburger, nestor of Aus-trian musicians, January 10; Hans von Bulow, distinguished German pianist, Febru-

grounded and wrecked on Roncador reef, off Bulow, distinguished German planist, Febru-ary 13; John B. Scott, Pittsburg iron manu-facturer, February 13; Mme. Patey, noted

facturer. February 13; Mme. Patey, noted English singer, February 28; Anton Ruben-stein, composer, November 29; Prof. Brown Sequard, eminent physician, April 2; Dr. F. L. Sims, physician, Memphis, November 23; Austin Henry Layard, noted English historian, July 6; James A. Froude, English historian, October 20; Robert Louis Stevenson, novel-ist, December 8; Jesse Seligman, New York banker, April 23; Eugene Kelly, New York banker, December 19; Ferdinand De Lesseps, famous French engineer, December 7; John Sickels, New York, isventor of the hand Sickels, New York, inventor of the

fire engine, November 23; Victoria Vokes, actress, December 5. Locally, the death roll include Hon. Charles

cuted November 21. An extraordinary socialistic demonstration occurred in the French Chamber January 27. On January 30 the United States cruiser Detroit, Admiral Benham, fired on one of the insurgent war yessels in the Rio harbor, and compelled the rebels to respect neutral vessels. Chancellor Von Caprivi and Count Euhlenberg resigned from the German ministry October 26. Th Armenian massacre in which \$ 000 to 10,000 Christians were reported killed by Turkish

soldiers, took place at Bittlis October 8. STORY OF THE WAR. The war between Japan and China was in formally opened July 10, although Japan's formal declaration of war was not issued

until July 31. On the 25th a Japanese manof-war sunk a Chinese transport, 2,000 lives being lost. On the 30th a Chinese armored The great naval battle of the war occurred at Hal Yang Tao, September 16, resulting in a decisive victory for Japan's fleet, the Chinese fleet being sunk or driven ashere. Th battle of Ping Yan occurred September 17, Japan's troops routing the enemy and cap-turing 16,000 prisoners. Port Arthur fell uring 16,000 prisoners. Port into the hands of the Japs on the morning of November 21.

#### MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS.

There were numerous train robberles and attempted robberles during the year. Two Two occurred in the vicinity of St. Joe, Mo., Jan 10 and 78. In the first the robbers uary looted the train, but in the second they were trapped and shot down. September 18 the Santa Fe train was held up at Gorin, Mo. and considerable plunder secured. Twenty thousand dellars was taken from a Southern Pacific train in Arizona October 1, but the bandits and booty were captured. A Kan sas City & Memphis train was held up by look's gang at Waggoner, I. T., October 20 and an unknown amount of plunder secured In the list of bank robberies two are notable -the raid on a bank in Longview, Tex., May One robber and two citizens were killed in the fracas, and the remaining robbers fled with \$2,180. Bookkeeper Seely, who squan-dered \$350,000 of the funds of the Shoe and Leather bank, New York, fled November 20 vas captured in Chicago December 11, taken

to New York and sentenced, December 22, to ight years' imprisonment. The original Coxey commonweal army oved out of Massilion, O., March 28, arved in Washington April 30, and was eject ed from the capitol grounds May 1. Daniel Coughin, the last of the Cronin suspects, was acquitted on second trial in Chicago, The republican constitution March 8 Hawall was promulgated July 4 and Sanford B. Dole declared president. Charles Mitchell and James Corbett fought for the world's hampionship at Jacksonville, Fia., January 25, resulting in the defeat of Mitchell in hree rounds, lasting nine minutes. The lamous Pollard-Breckinridge case ended in a verdict for the plaintiff in Washington,

Breckinridge met his second defeat in the contest for the congressional nomination in the Ashland (Ky) dis-trict September 15. On July 13, P. E. Prendergast, assassin of Mayor Harricon Harrison, in Chicago. was executed Adjutant General Tarsney of the Colorado state militia was tarred and feathered by masked men at Colorado Springs June 23. United States steamer Kearsarge was

### the coast of Central America, February 2. Hint to Theater Managers.

Many more people are driven away from the theaters by bad, suggestive titles, repulsive, asteless and vulgar picture posters, than are ever drawn to the boxoffice by such pictures and titles. The great mass of the American people, says the Dramatis Mirror, are right minded, clean thinking, self-respecting men and wonmen who want the best-not the poorest. For every quarter of a dollar drawn to the boxoffice by an indecent or suggestive poster, \$100 is driven away. For one man or boy who goes to see a play of suggestive title, 300 women and matinee girls and at least half as many men stay

Casimer Perier was elected president of France June 28. Jose Salvador Franch, the Spanish anarchist who threw a bomb into a theater in Barcelona November 7, 1893, killing twenty persons and wounding fifty, was exe-McBride could have been the head of the new organization, but he declined because of his official position as commissioner of labor of Ohlo under Governor Campbell. A year later he was chosen leader, however, and has been at the head of the National union of the Mine Workers ever since. In 1883 McBride was elected to the legislature and re-elected in 1885.

in 1882 and he was chosen its president. Year after year he was re-elected. The name of the order was changed, but he re-

HE DEFEATED THE BILL. Probably no more interesting passage in his life can be named than that which grew

out of the introduction in the general asembly by Colonel Seth Weldy, in 1886, of what was known as the Weldy conspiracy bill. The measure had a short life in the house, but a stormy one. Weldy had been elected as a miners' candidate, and acted with them the first session. Then the Hocking Valley Railroad company retained him as one of its attorneys, and the next year he brought in his measure against conspiracy at the company's instigation, as the miners believed. The bill provided for the punishment of any one who counselled or led a strike, and fixed

heavy penalties of both fine and imprison-As the miners put it, the bill dement fined conspiracy to be any attempt to strike without the consent of the employers af-fected. When Weldy introduced the measure, Menke, a labor member from Cincinnati,

moved its rejection by the house without moved its rejection by the house without consideration. It was on the heels of the was startling. The second day after the fire, were burned to death. When the flames valley in 1884, which the miners had lost, and the feeling on both sides was very bitter. Weldy made a three hours' speech in favor

of his measure. When he concluded Mc-Bride made a speech two hours in length in reply, which is remembered as one of the forcible and carnest speeches ever heard 'n the assembly hall of Ohio. Perhaps not half a dozen such speeches have been made there in the last two decades. He did tot ask that the bill be rejected, but answered he arguments of its author in emphatic and onvincing fashion. The measure was not but McBride's speech killed it beyond the hope of resurrection. It went to a committee and was never heard of again. The strike in the Hocking valley coal re-gion in 1884 was one of the fiercest contests in which labor ever engaged in Ohio. For months the condition of things in the valley bordered upon war. The operators brought

The governor was a careful lawyer, and after some consideration told the men there was no law on the statute books of Ohio which could be invoked to prevent men from going about with guns in hand so long as weapons were not ethecaled. Quick as a flash McBride asked if the miners had the of the miners exclaimed:

"That is all we want, We will arm and

did not listen. the delegation returned to their homes and sisted of. in a very few days the miners began to

and the Pinkerton men were It was not a great while before

were withdrawn. John McBride owes much of his success to the even temper which he inherited from his father. Few of the men who have worked with him have ever seen him lose control of himself. Perhaps one of the reasons for this is that prior to 1885, when he began to use it as a medicine, he was a total abstainer and hardly knew the taste of liquor. He has always sought to be fair in his treatment of both employers and men.

The Anderson, Ind., Foundry and Machine npany has finished an addition to its casting room which will increase the capacity one-half.

The report of the Missouri commissio labor shows 1.473 manufacturing establish-ments in the state giving employment to 59,000 hands. One of the blast furneess of the Berny labor

One of the blast furnaces of the Barnum-Richardson company at East Canaan, Conn., While setting fire to a thicket that crowned that has been idle for a year is getting ready a rocky ridge he and his crew were startled to find themselves suddenly in the midst Local Nebraska unions are electing deleto start up January 10.

gates to the fourth semi-annual meeting of advancing up the side of the hill at a rapid the State Federation of Labor, which meets rate. Its whistling, whirring sound as it devoured the hemlock tops was terrific, and at Lincoln January 19.

the men were bent on building a line of THE FOREST FIRES. fire to start toward it, hoping the two lines met the fury of the flames Bears Eating Fish Boiled in the Pondswould be subdued for lack

Snakes in the Flames' Van.

Black bears feasting on parboiled fish is while one of the sequels to the recent fires that raged in the lumber districts of central Penn-sylvania says the Pittshurg Dispatch Lieber the stakes. The ground seemed to be literally alive with rattlers, the rep-tiles crawling in the direction of a rocky sylvania, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. John bluff not more than 100 yards distant. McCurry, who lives near Driftwood, tells men were all equipped with high-topped of this strange incident in backwoods life. of this strange incident in backwoods life: A terrific fire had swept over a low lying were but harmless old sticks. Campbell district about half a mile from the Sus-quehanna river, devouring the fallen hem-

ion of the river. In May last, when this Campbell also tells us of a strange sight stream overflowed its banks and the twenty which he and his men saw on this trip.

terial on which

Branch valley, it formed lakes and ponds when the attention of one of the men was where before had been dry land. In one attracted by a moving object in the boughs particular spot, which was much lower than of a big hemlock. The crew stopped to inthe surrounding country, being naturally vestigate. About twenty feet above the swampy, the river water made a pond from ground, on a large limb near the trunk of the tree, sat a full-grown catamount, and in kept quite fresh by the constant accession her paws she held a kitten. It was evident made by a strong spring in the neighbor- she had taken refuge in the tree from the advancing forest fire. The kitten seemed almost dead, while the parent "cat" was apattached parently dazed from heat and smoke. The old one swished her tail nervously to and fro and gazed down at the men as they huddled around beneath the tree. One of the crew felt his foot come in contact with something soft, and glancing down discovered the half burned body of another kitten. The mother had evidently failed to reach a point of safety with both her young, or having done so had lost her hold on one, and he fell to death in the fire below.

MORE WOMEN THAN MEN. and birch fed the flames in their mad rad across country. As Mr. McCurry neared the pond, but before he was in sight of it, The Former Outnumber the Latter in New his attention was attracted by a low growling, There are 50,000 more women than men in the state of New York, says the New York Sun. The universal law governing such matters makes the female population of a long

see whether, if anyone has to be hurt, it will be Pinkertons as well as miners." Governor Hoadly did not like this inference the other's movements, for he kept up a in the New England states the number of is reversed.

Suddenly one of the black fellows made

a come from their policy, and the Pinkertons gan devouring his prize. It was some time

Inducr. He has always sought to be fair in on the surface of the little lake several dead to the fair in the pond to such a degree that the fair in the pond to such a degree that the fair in the pond to such a degree that the fair in the pond to the top. The bears in clusively on men. The victims of murders. The set is that the fair is not the case is that the ratio of deaths due to accidents and violence is much higher among min than among women.

their meanderings discovered this feast of fish and helped themselves. Another incident of the recent forest fires in the Pine Creek region is related by Sam Campbell,

to feed.

thus employed that they

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shipwrecks and accidents are men chiefly. The The majority of suicides are men. In this way the higher birth rate is offset by the higher death rate. It may be said, in a gen-eral way, too, that the ordinary laws of health snakes, stepping on them as though they are more generally observed by women than by men.

BRANCH BUILDING.

#### Recollections of the Haleyon Days of and County Booms.

The petition filed in the United States court at St. Louis recently by the receivers of the Santa Fe and 'Frisco railroads asking permission to discontinue the operations of cer-tain branch lines, chiefly in western Kansas, should recall the not very distant day when the people and the railroad builders were stepping on one another's heels to get these branch lines started. Today it is alleged, and probably very truthfully, that they do not pay expenses. Without inquiring into the equity and justice of the endeavor to annul the contracts of a few years ago which promised to operate these branches, says the Kansas City Star, it is interesting to recall. the feeling which existed between the piople seemed and the railroads in the days when "the dirt began to fly." That was nearly ten years

ago. In that day the chief end of man was ta get the new road. The township in Kansas that was not either voting bonds or counting the vote, or getting ready to vote, considered a "poky old slow coach" WAL considered a "poky old slow coach" and was sometimes called "Tennessee bend." Delegations of citizens on foot, citizens on horseback and citizens in carriages visited railway officials and promised them the fullness of the earth, with a clean bill of sals, if the road was built. When railroad when railroad was built. When railroad men were not receiving such delegations they were themselves skirmishing around looking for some spot on the map as big as a pin's head that had not been scratched by the track of a ratiway. Kansas editors who have since turned populists and are abusing the railroads used to order all sorts of jubilant roosters and smoking cannons and anorting locomotives for display on their front page the week the bonds were voted and the day one newly settled or partly developed, and so in the New England states the number of the first puff of smoke from the engine on the new road was visible on the distant women is in excess of the number of men, horizon of "College Hill" or "Fairmount while in the western and Pacific states this Place." When the railroad came there was always an excursion on flat cars "up the branch" and back. Then came the contest There are sixty counties in the state of New branch" "up the York and in only twenty-six of these do the male inhabitants outnumber the female. Oddly enough, and for no reason that is counties which are nearest New York and Brooklyn, though in New York and Brooklyn Promises without number were given. If the women outnumber the men. In this city the excess of female over male inhabitants is was promised there would not be engines enough on the American continent the stalls. Every town was to be the end of a division. A new line was projected from every village and hamlet, which was to be "cut off" from the main line for either the "Texas trade" or the "California route." Sometimes these "cut offs" were started and were called by high sounding titles, with the name of the village worked into immortal fame between names like New York and Gal-

Oregon Kidney Tea cures all kidney trou-

# when the ground had become cool enough to allow traversing, McCurry started into the burned district to look after some park piles. He followed a deep ravine for a mile or more, when his course than of the river. In Max her, when the the devoured. Campbell also tells us of a strange sight.

feet of extra water deluged the narrow West They were crossing a strip of burned groun two to four feet in depth. This water was hood. The pond was hemmed in on all sides by rhododendron, swamp hemlock, and water birch. In addition to the interest to this pool because of its very odd formation, was the fact that it contained fish in Pinkerton detectives to protect that in property, and the miners were wild with indignation. McBride, at the head of a comparison from Straitsville, went to Governor water during the May flood, and were caught water during the May flood, and were caught in the need that they were in the pool when the water receded. The men who saw the fish declared that they were carp of large size.

This pond was directly in the wake of the cent forest fire, and its borders of hemiock same right to carry guins as the Pinkertons. The governor was forced to concede that of the ravine, McCurry, who was now within fifty yards of the pond, was surprised to see two monster black bears busily engaged of the

from his position, but the logic of it was constant chattering as he chewed at some not to be disputed. He appealed to the men white looking object which he held in his to take up arms in that fashion, but they forepaws. It was some time before McCurry not listen. At the dictate of McBride could determine what the bear's feast conforepaws. It was some time before McCurry

appear about the towns with shotguns in their hands. They drilled in a conspicuous across the pond to where something lay floatmanner, and the Pinkerton men were ing on the surface. When bruin picked the alarmed. It was not a great while before the operators saw the danger that was certain. The old fellow waded back to shore and be-