HARRISON PRESS-JOURNAL GEO. D. CANON, Editor.

HARRISON, - - NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA NEWS.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N Mackin, Miss Myrtle, met with a se-vere accident on Monday evening. In driving home she was compelled to cross a bridge which had no railing or protection, and not being able to see the way, the horse went too near the side, upsetting the buggy and throwing Miss Myrtle to the ground. resulting in the breaking of her left arm just at the wrist and otherwise injuring her.

Lightning struck the barn of John Ellis, two miles north of Marquette, Ellis, two miles north of Marquette, setting it on fire, burning four head of horses, two head of cows and two sets of harness. The fire from the barn caught the granary and burned up 600 bushels of oats and about 300 bushels of wheat and a lot of hay in stack. There was insurance on the barn and live stock, but none on the grain and hay.

Roy Wilson, a 4-year-old urchin from Houx City, he says, doesn't know where his relatives live, wandered into a saloon at Thirteenth and William streets, in Omaha, and stayed till 12 o'clock, when he became a white ele-phant upon the bartender's hands. The waiting for relatives to call. Roy don't know their names save that his cousins are named George and Marjory.

Andrew Jones, a tottering, feeble, white bearded man of 75, was picked up at the union depot in Omaha and taken to the police station to be cared for during the night. The old man says that he lives at Crysti Lake, near Lo-gan, Ia. He took the train at Atlantic daughter, who used to work at the Nonparell laundry, at Eighteenth and Vinton streets. He was made warm and comfortable on a cot and an at-tempt made to locate his relatives.

The prosecution in the John C. Watson case caused a mild sensation at the opening of cour, at Nebraska City by charging that an attempt had been made to bribe one of the jurors. Judge Ramsey devoted the forenoon to an in-vestigation of the matter and overruled the motion of the prosecution to dismiss the jury upon the ground that the facts developed were not sufficient to sustain a charge of jury bribery. The court or-dered that the jurors must not com-municate with outsiders while the case on trial.

Judge Ramsey has decided the case of the Seth Thomas Clock company vs. Cass county, for the county. The clock was bought from an agent named Wickersham for \$981, and placed in the tower of the court house in 1892. As soon as Wickersham drew the mon-er he left for nexts unknown. The clock ey he left for parts unknown. The clock company lost the first suit, but upon appeal to the supreme court the decision was reversed and the case re-manded. the

George Crouse and Philip McCulliven, youngsters who live near the corner of Tenth and Nicholas streets, Omaha, ere arrested by an exposition guard and brought to the city jail by Ser-geant Hayes to be arraigned on the charge of incorrigibility. Inspired by the thrilling tales of yellow-back litthe thriting tales of yenow-back ht-erature to emulate the deeds of men they read about, the lads ran away from home several weeks ago and jour-neyed to the plains, intending to sup-port themselves by hunting game and to find amusement in the pursuit of Indians. The pair penetrated the west Indians. The pair penetrated the west as far as Fort Caspar, and finding it difficult to get anything to eat except by begging, they decided it wasn't so bad at home after all, and returned. Their arrest was the result of their having broken into a number of confec-tionery stands at the exposition and stolen packages of gum and other sweetmeats. Crouse had in his posses-sion a key which fits the stands and in the pockets of both boys confections Hard luck fell to B. R. Lowrie, & former railroad conductor, a few weeks ago, and he was left a long way from nome without a cent of money, a pass, a ago, and he was left a long way from home without a cent of money, a pass, a watch or even a card. During the spring he left his run out of Blue Fields. W. Va., on the Norfolk & Western, and went out with relatives op a ranch near Ewing, this state. He has the ap-pearance of a Dright swithern man at bottom, but apparently has suffered from ill health. Lowrie left O'Neill en route to his home, and on the way to Omaha fell in with W. A. Stewart, a man also wearing a button of one of the Order of Rallway Conductors. The two because anter friendly, and Stewart induced Lowrie to stay over in Omaha. Here he persuaded Lowrie to rent a room, horrowed a half dollar from him, bought him drinks and the net that Lowrie knew he was coming out of a stupor in a saloon at Sixteenth and Webster streets, with all of his personal effects missing. When Detectives Mitcheffects missing. When Detectives Mitch-ell and Drummy took the case, they ar-rested Stewart C. Simpson, a Midway spisier who was at the school at the rested Stewart C. Simplex, they are rested Stewart C. Simplex, a Midway supposed to be a friend to Stewart. But supposed to be a friend to Stewart. But supposed to be a friend to Stewart. But is pockets were found Lawrie's passes, account books, card case, etc., which Stewart said had been given him for safe keeping. The watch was found in charge of the bartender and the His in money has not been definitely lo-cated. Stewart has a half bushel of papers and traveling cards of one kind and another on him, made out in vari-ous names, and wears several lodge and fraternal pins. The police believe that he is a slipper, sentimes who works his face and winning voke for a Bving, and has in this case taken advantage of a man in an unfortunate condition.

LABOR'S TRIALS AND TRIUMPHS.

Several of the Pennsylvania iron and teel manufacturers have begun to cut

Several of the Pennsylvania iros and steel manufacturers have begun to cut ways again. Carpenters' union No. 81 of Columbus, G., has declared a boycott against the obio state fair on account of the em-ployment of nonunion men on some of the buildings recently erected. The Building Trades Council and Cen-tral Labor unios, the two central labor to barmonize their differences and have appointed committees to adjust exist-ing misunderstandings so that they the work in harmony. Atlanta, Ga., pressmen have estab-tished an out-of-work benefit. Kansas City organization have secur-

Kaness City organization have secur-ed over \$10,000 toward the erection of their new "Labor Temple." Three thousand workmen on the ex-tensions of the docks at Gibraltar have

struck for higher wages. All boot and shoe factories at Quebec have been closed pending an adjust-ment of the wage scale, which is to be

have been closed pending an adjust-ment of the wage scale, which is to be fixed for one year. The national convention of the Elec-trical Workers' union will meet at Pittsburg, Pa. About 200 delegates will be in attendance. Minneapolis clerks have secured an early closing agreement, the stores in-terested opening at 7:30 a. m. and clos-ing at 7 p. m. "It is certianly coming to a fine point," says the St. Louis Compendium.

"It is certianly coming to a nne point," says the St. Louis Compendium, "and to a dangerous point to the stabil-ity of our republican form of govern-ment, based on equality before the law, when the secretary of the interior warns a labor organization that their assemblies are unlawful." A Bellamy colony is to be started in New England.

New England. All the textile workers' unions in the

country are voting on a proposition to amalgamate, Nebraska employers are attacking the Isw providing for a maximum of ten hours' labor and seats where women are employed. Women are being dis-charged who demand that the law be

charged who demand that the law be observed. "It is reported." says the Cleveland Citizen, "that when McKinley arrived in Canton the Dueber-Hampden Watch company, a trust concern, gave its em-ployes a half holiday at their expense, and some of them who refused to pa-rade or criticised the blowout were dis-charged forthwith. Now, will you be good?"

good?" John Walton, a puddler at Erie, Pa Mas filed a suit against the Amalga-mated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, alleging that he was prevent-ed and debarred by the influence of the association from filling a remun-erative position with the Illinois Steel

ompany. The tinplate trust has already closed The tinplate trust has already closed the mills at Remington, Baltimore, West Newton, Blairsville and Cleveland, O., and it is said more are to follow. "Prob-ably," says the Pittsburg Leader Trib-une. "It pays less wages in the aggre-gate now than it did before the scale advances." "The Cleveland Citizen in a secont is The Cleveland Citizen, in a recent is-

The Cleveland Citizen, in a recent is-sue, says: "McKinley's secretary of the interior, with the taste of victory over organized labor in Idaho still in his mouth, has issued an order prohibiting the miners in Oklahoma from holding a public meeting to discuss their griev-ances. The plutocratic McKinley ad-ministration is certainly making a rec-ord for itself in its attacks upon or-ganized labor." According to a report sent to the state department by Mr. Hagerman, mecretary of the United States embassy at St. Petersburg, the great Siberian

at St. Petersburg, the great Siberian railway is to be rebuilt even before it is completed. The reason given is the enormous increase in the business of the road.

The daily average of immigrants now landing in the United States is over 5,000, the bulk of whom come from southern Europe.

The three chief changes recommend-ed in the constitution of the Iron Mold-ers' National union at the recent con-vention were the provisions for a grad-uated death benefit according to con-lignous years a membership a more tinuous years a membership, a more liberal application of the out-of-work

A letter from Hazleton, Pa., to the New Tork Tribune mays: "The numer-ous troubles in the upper belt of the great anthracite coal regions of East-ern Pennsylvania recently indicate a spirit of far-reaching unrest among the 5,000 or more workers in the hard coal country. Were it not for other matters before the people the situation among the miners' and their condition would enlist the interest of a large section of the country. In a nutshell, the com-plaint of the men is that the prosperous times have missed them. They declare that they are working for the same wages as in seasons of depression, and their efforts for some time have been directed to securing an advance. It must be said, in a general way, that re-cently the miners have earned more cently the miners have earned more money, but this is entirely due to the fact that the working time in the mines has been increased in order to stock up coal in anticipation of the winter de-mand. The miners in every region have their grievance committees at work laying their complaints before their employers. The seats of the most seri-ous troubles have been around Nanti coke, Glen Lyon, Duryea, Pittston, West Pittston, Carbondale, Piymouth and other parts of the Wyoming, Luzerne and Lackawanna Valleys, but in the Schuylkill, Hazleton and Shamokin re-gions the men, while they have not struck, have been equally active, first, to secure for themselves the right to organize, and, second, to get an in-crease of pay on the ground that wages in general throughout the country are being advanced. They say that the mines are shut down at unexpected times, that for months their earnings are small; that they should receive a part of the recent increases which the coal companies made in the price of anthracite; that the times in the coal country have been gretting harder since most of the individual operators of the mines have been forced out of the busi-ness, and that the big coal companies are driving anthracite to a large extent out of the market. The situation in a cently the miners have earned more money, but this is entirely due to the ness, and that the big coal companies are driving anthracite to a large extent out of the market. The situation in a considerable part of the coal regions, inhabited by 500,000 people, is not cheer-ful. The miners are quietly but rapidly organizing. The United Mine Workers' mion in increasing in membership all union is increasing in membership all throughout the upper hard coal coun-try. At several mines they raised the issue that none except upion men be employed and won. The men have been holding long and enthusiastic meetings National President John Mitchell of Indianapolis and other national officers have aroused great interest by their recent visit. President Mitchell says that he is personally opposed to strikes and he favors them only as a last resore. When they come, he says, strike with telling effect, and until the last man falls. In the courts you can se-

cure neither justice nor your rights. Mr. Mitchell is of the opinion that the stand together. The Mine Workers' Un-ton is strongly intrenched in Ohio, In-diana, Western Pennsylvania and oth-er states: It has thousands of members in eastern Pennsylvania and is grow-ing rapidly. County organizers are vising the mining patches and starting branch unions. Everywhere they are urged to act as a unit." Fifteen hundred members of the Jour-

neymen House Painters' association are on a strike in Philadelphia in conse-quence of the failure of the Master Painters' association to sign the agree-ment presented to them. The union asks an eight-hour work day at 35 cents an hour, time and a half for extra work and double time for Sunday. The scale has been signed by 125 master painters, 150 others refusing.

The navy department is pushing with all haste the erection of the new mills at Indian Head, to be used in the manufacture of smokeless powder. The group of buildings in the plant will number twenty-four, with a daily ca pacity of about 2,000 pounds of smoke iess powder. Heretofore the government has had to purchase this material from private parties, and generally at exrbitant rates. The boycott of the granite and free-

stone cutters against the material to be used in the new postoffice building at Chicago still continues, and the con-tractors find it impossible to obtain

AN AMERICAN TEA FARM.

Only Gardon of its Kind in the

United States. merville, S. C.-(Special.)-The at Pinehurst, a suburb of Summerville is at Pinehurst, a suburb of Summerville After ten years of patient experiment it has been demonstrated that ten can Dr. C. U. Shephard, the owner of the Dr. C. U. Shephard, the owner of the Pinehurst plantation, believes that tea can be grown at a fair profit in any of the cotton-producing states, and that within fifteen years there will be hun-dreds of tea plantations scattered thro' the cotton belt. The yield at Pinehurst in 1852 was 53 pounds. Last year it was the corton belt. The yield at Finehurst in 1892 was 53 pounds. Last year it was 2,000 pounds, and this year it is expect-ed that the yield will not be less than 4,000 pounds. The yield to August 18 was 2,800 pounds.

The Pinehurst gardens-in all tea prowing countries plantations are call ed gardens-cover 20 acres. Some of the gardens are producing, others are set out to young plants, and others are in the experimental stage. The first ex-periments were such failures that Dr. Shepard thought seriously of abandon-in gthe work. The plants were not hardy enough for this climate Seeds of a hardier variety were secured, and later experiments were successful. One of the Pinehurst gardens is producing an average of five ounces of tea to the an average of five ounces of tea to the plant, which equais the Ceylon and Indian average, and is double that of Chinese and Japanese plants. A prom-inent tea-grower of Ceylon, who visited Pinehurst, pronounced the tea grown here equal to any in the world. One attraction for visitors to the Pinehurst gardens is the foliage, which is a deep, velvety green. one of the first problems to be solved

here was the growing of tea in a dis-trict where the annual rainfail is 55 inches, while in tea-growing districts of the orient the fail varies from 80 to 120 inches. The question of moisture is a vital one. With an ample supply of water the plants thrive throughout of water the plants thrive throughout the season. Dr. Shepard, therefore, un-derdrained his land, plowed deeply, stirring up and pulverising the soil to a deep cultivation have largely atomed for the difference in rainfall. Dr. Shepard originated a plan to set-tile the labor comption have a plan to set-

Dr. Shepard originated a plan to set-tle the labor question here. The gar-dens are not large enough to retain a corps of pickers all the time, and he had great difficulty in getting pickers just when they were needed. He built a comfortable, well furnished school house at Pinehurst, secured a teacher and invited the mere families who and invited the negro families who live in the vicinity to send the children to his school free of charge. The chil-dren are taught all that can be learned in a primary school, and they also learn to pick tea, for which they receive fair pay.

The parents of the children are de-lighted with the pland and Dr. Shepard has no difficulty in securing all the has no difficulty in securing all the pickers he requires when he needs tham fro mamong the pupils. The children require some instruction in the art of picking, but soon become quite expert at the work. Only the delicate leaves are picked, for Dr. Shepard's idea is that the only mode of making a profita-able crop is to market a superior qual-ity. A smart boy or girl can pick 20 pounds of green leaves in ten hours, which, when cured, will make five pounds of black Pinehurst tea.

pounds of black Pinehurst tea. The cost of raising and setting out the tea seedlings varies from \$25 to \$50 an acre, according to whether they are raised from domestic or foreign seeds. The cost of putting the land in condition does not exceed that of fitcondition does not exceed that of fi-ting it for any other expensive crop Seed from the Orient is expensive for the reason that only one of four ship-ments will germinate. The plants at Pinehurst bear the second year. The best Japanese tea is said to be gathered from plants 200 years old. Dr. Shepard is of the opinion that plants in this country will bear for fifty years, at least-perhaps a century.

country will bear for fifty years, at least-perhaps a century. The factory where the tea is cured is an interesting place. The first process is to wither the green leaves. This is done by spreading them on trays or on the floor so that every pound covers ten square feet of space. After the tea is withered (a day is usually required for the purpose), it loses its crispness and crackle, and can be rolled without

ENTOMBED IN AN ARIZONA MINE.

Tombetone, Aris .- (Special.)-This is | Headway here was tedious, because of the story of a brave man, who was the constantly running sand and dirt, buried alive. He lived for nearly two

days while entombed 300 feet below the surface of the earth, with thousands of tons of debris above him. Too courageous to despair, he hoped almost gainst hope for rescue. Too iron-willed to give way to fear, he maintained a cheerfulness almost phenomenal during this ordeal, the horror of which cannot be surpassed by any other man's experience. He even so far controlled himself as to actually say to his rescu-ers when they had dug within fifty feet of his imprisoned body: "Take your time, boys." He was suffocated at the and of this is a

the end of thirty-six hours, without having uttered a complaint at the men-tal and physical agony of his fate. Surely this is one of the most remark-able instances of manly fortitude ever recorded.

recorded. The name of the hero was Richard Fisher. He perished near Tombstone, Ariz., victim of a cave-in of the Tran-juility Mine, where he was working. When the crash came Fisher was in an old "stope" of the mine. Countless tons of earth descended, carrying with them death and destruction, splintering the big mining timbers as though they the big mining timbers as though they were so many matches, and causing the were so many matches, and causing the ground in that vicinity to tremble with the violence of the shock. Beneath this awful avalanche poor Fisher was caught.

caught. It seemed impossible that he could have escaped instant death, but the miners immediately went to the labor of rescuing their unfortunate comrade. Dead or alive, they would search un-til they found him. After digging diligently for some hours they heard faint sounds coming from the region which they had locat-ed as poor Fisher's tomb and toward which they were working. Hope replac-ed the sadness in their faces, and they renewed their efforts with all possible speed. Could they reach him before it was

ed as poor Fisher's tomb and toward which they were working. Hope replac-ed the sadness in their faces, and they renewed their efforts with all possible speed. Could they reach him before it was too late? Old and experienced handlers of the pick and drill were there, and young men full of vigor. When one worker fell out of the ranks from sheer exhaus-tion another instantly took his place, Three hours more and they had exca-vated through 20 feet more of earth. The naxt four hours brought them 30 feet mearer the doomed man, and then the cave-in ground was encountered.

which was removed as fast as possible and "lagging" driven overhead to hold the superimposed weight. The nearer the miners came the more distinct were the sounds from the en-

tombed miner. The men worked on in disperate excitement. Twenty-four hours after the cave-in they came within speaking distance of their comrade, now some fifty feet or so away.

Fisher, who was a sturdy miner and a typical westerner, who knew not the meaning of fear, said in his familiar

meaning of fear, said in his familiar voice, by way of greeting: "Hello! boys; you are getting closer. Take your time." Asked if he was hurt, he assured his comrades that he was not seriously in-jured, although badly cramped. Real-izing that in underground workings it is associably bad in the set of the set. is especially hard to locate the direc-tion of the human voice, one of the men asked Fisher to tap the wall with a rock that his exact whereabouts might be better traced.

be better traced. Then came an answer which showed the undaunted spirit and marvelous fortitude of the imprisoned man: "I can't move; am pressed against the wall, with dirt up to my, shoulders; can't stir my hands or feet to make a sound; but have plenty of air and can hold out until you reach me." Three hours later Fisher said: "Boys, the loose dirt and sand have been run-ning down on me continually and grad-ually pliing about my head, but I think I can hold out all right." At this the faces of his comrades

I can hold out all right." At this the faces of his comrades grew pale. They knew that he was being buried alive. Slowly the sand about Fisher piled higher and higher. Presently it reached his neck, crept to his chin, reached his lips and then his

HOW A TEXAS RIOT WAS CHECKED.

During the great railroad strike of jout to camp in a buggy. Then we 1877, when there were rioting and blood- learned that the mayor of the city had shed in nearly every big railroad center asked him to assist the police in prein the country, and when the riots in venting a riot. Pittsburg took on the semblance of civil war, I was serving as a member of "for I will not be under the orders of Captain L. H. McNelly's company of any city policeman, but if you want Texas Rangers, says N. A. Jennings, the riot put down, I'll do it without ashistorian of the Texas Rangers.

When the rioting began to spread The mayor studied over this and from one end of the country to the finally agreed. Then the captain told other, about twenty of the Rangers us to saddle up. In five minutes every were in camp just outside of San An-tonio. We had ridden in triumph through the town, as rarged and des-perate a looking body of men as it is tonio. We had ridden in triumph through the town, as ragged and des-perate a looking body of men as it is possible to imagine, for we had been for months out on the plains where it

for months out on the plains where it for months out on the plains where it was impossible to procure clothing. Some of the men had hats without brims: others brims without crowns. All were armed with six-shooters, car-bines and bowie knives. All were coat-less. All were ragged. But despite our appearance, the people of San An-tonio lined the sidewalks and cheered us to the echo as we rode by. Captain McNelly, who had gone to San Antonio in advance of the men. in a civilized community in such a con-dition. He had intended that we should ride around the outskirts of the city to the place selected for our camp. We all had plenty of money and he insist-ed upon us getting respectable clothing at the first opportunity, which we were ride around the outskirts of the city to the place selected for our camp. We all had plenty of money and he insist-ed upon us getting respectable clothing at the first opportunity, which we were more than giad to do. About a week after he went into camp we learned late one afternoon that there was a possibility of a num-ber of railroad strikers and their sympathisers would begin rioting. Some of the boys made up their minds that they would go into town to see the fun, and they applied to Lieutenant Wright for permission. To their sur-prise it was refused. The lieutenant said he had received orders from Cap-tain McNelly to hold every man in camp.

"I won't do that," said the captain, sistance."

have an idea they're about three-quar-ters right, but we have been asked to keep them from rioting, and I want you to do it. They're congregating on the Main Plaza. Lieutenant Wright will lead you there. Just give a few yells and shoot in the air and I guess

CONT OF LIVING.

in investigation into the ou rative st of living at the various Europ is resulted in the following f a the prices of a vienna the prices or more her ar-sod are lowest; at Madrid they ar-er than in any other capital, and hings as breast, meas, engine, a re very expensive indeed. At i using also the price of breast moldered a insurry above t of the working deaters. Next if the working deaters. Next m. Nest to the higher in the of is still more expense Scott, a Frenchman in Scott, a Frenchman in A a Spaniard SSI, an Its Russian SSI. Of a year easy 100 particle a year and 100 particle a year Tantan Ji press (

esture and provision for the establish-

feature and provision for the establish-ment of conference boards. A financial statement just issued by Typographical Union No. 6 of New York City ("Big Six") gives \$39,692 as the receipts of the organization from all sources during the past year. Of this sum \$32,925 was expended in supporting unemployed members, \$10,950 in death benefits, \$14,935 in salaries and office ex-penses, \$3,663 for the "farm," \$1,461 to hospitals and \$2,622 for strikes. The headquarters of the International Bakers' union have been removed from

The headquarters of strikes. The headquarters of the International Bakers' union have been removed from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Cleveland, O. "Bince the trouble largely originates in hostile organisations of men known as labor unions, I should suggest & law making the formation of such unions or kindred sociaties a crime. Surely history furnishes argument sufficiently in favor of such a course. I am forced to believe that the only way to quell these disturbances is by the aid of martial law-s one-man power." The above philanthropic utterances are from General Merriam, who charges the governor of Idaho with being wholly responsible for the inhuman crimes committed at Wardner, with Merriam in command of the federal troops. At Elwood, Ind., the strike in the tin

In command of the federal troops. At Elwood, Ind., the strike in the tin plate mills has been settled, the men returning to work pending adjustment, W. H. Evans, vice president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, whose discharge for vio-lation of rules caused the strike, was not reinstated.

not reinstated. "In less than a year we will be in the throas of another presidential cam-paign. We shall bear much of patriot-ism, of pleas to hold up the hands of President McKinley and indorse his policy. Roosevelt was elected governor on that twaddle, and it is hoped to hoodwink the people sgain. The Lord spare the day when this government is committed to military rule. McKinley's policy will bring Dreytus episodes, com-pulsory military rervice and other things foreign and abhorrent to Amer-tion Ideas."-Syracuse Labor World. Edward Hardemeyer of Kokomo, Ind.,

ican ideas."-Syracuse Labor World. Edward Hardemeyer of Kokomo, Ind., is the latest inventor to discover a new process for turning common iron into iteel. Mr. Hardemeyer is stated to have been foreman of one of the de-partments of the Krupp gun factory, at Essen, Germany. Edged tools of a va-ried character are being made by the process, and a company will be organ-ised to manufacture steel under the inventor's formula.

Inventor's formula. A Pittsburg paper states that Presi-dent Schwah, of the Carnesie Steel company, has declared in favor of an algot-hour day for workingmen. He advocates the enactment of an eight-hour law by the legislature and its crist enforcement by the authorities. In the construction of the new Wood-on county court house, at Tates of a-ter, Ean, Mete Laber Commissioner-ret, Ean, Mete Laber Commissioner-ret, Ean, Mete Laber Commissioner-ista state-four law would have to be derevoid. The latter southed he men-that he would enty pay for eight hours, "returness field the set of the dedy, and writer eperficience here from protocols."

men to do the work. The Amaigamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers will publish an offand Steel Workers will publish an om-ial journal of their own, having re-pudiated their organ, the Labor Trib-ine, which for years has been edited in the interest of the republican party. A mammoth labor displacer has truck terror into the hearts of Chi-ago laborers. The big machine is bor-or a swer forth fast henasth the sur-

ago laborers. The big machine is bor-ing a sewer forty feet beneath the sur-lace of a prominent street faster than three gangs of bricklayers can lay the brick to inclose the sewer. The ma-chine requires but a 100-horse power engine, and its work is wholly auto-matic from the moving of itself forwar das the excavation is completed in front to the hauling away of the earth ind dumping it on the outside. By the ise of this device five men can do the sork requiring hundreds in the old VRY.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Wheeling has thirty-two stogy facories

Edinburgh carpenters earn \$0.75 per eek.

Twelve American cities own their ras plants.

By a vote of 3,212 against 275 the special convention of the National To-bacco workers will not be held this

fall. An order for 400 steel gondola cars for use on the Egyptian State railway has been received by the Pressed Car company, McKee's Rocks, Pa. A good deal of machinery is idle at Fail River because weavers enough cannot be found. The chief difficulty is in obtaining hands to work on fancy roods

ers meets in annual convention in Pitts-burg Tuesday, October 17. About 200 leignates are expected to be in at-tendance. The Brotherhood of Electrical Work

A new cotton spindle is said to be apable of running 30,000 revolutions ber minute, and, if so, will indeed rev-stutionise the spinning process.

A cotton mill at Daiton, Ga., has de-clared a stock and cash dividend of fi per cent and Birmingham, Ala., reports pig iron at fil.56 per ton, with none to spare to any but regular customers. Reports from Trenton, N. J., say that the potteries of that city were never so crowded with orders and business as they are at present. Several of the pot-teries have increased their capacity, but killed labor is scarce, which is inter-fering with the full operation of the plants to some extent. Thilled labor is in demand on the water front at fine form and on the orter front at fine form and on the orten and the full operation. The first of transports now in port has created as immense amount of work, and in consequence machinists, bollermakers,

consequences machinists, bollermakers, corporters and painters are working night and day, bundays and holidays. The bollermakers have hitherto been working sine hours on ohip work and potting paid for ten. Now they demand

and crackle, and can be rolled without breaking. By rolling the oily cells in the leaf are broken up and the juice is the leaf are broken up and the juice is pressed to the surface, becoming foamy from the action of the air and con-tinued rolling. An oxydation begins, which is prolonged by exposure to the air. The final process of getting it ready for market is firing with hot air.

CLAIMS HE IS NOT A PESSIMIST.

Edward Markham Says He is Simply in Earnest

Philadelphia, Pa.-(Special.)-Edwin Markham, who won fame by his "The Man With the Hoe," is visiting here at 2081 Chestnut street, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fell. Mr. Markham, to a reporter, has con-fided the history of his early struggles for knowledge and the sources of his poetic inspiration.

nded the history of his early struggles for knowledge and the sources of his poetic inspiration. "My earliest recollections," Mr. Mark-ham mid, "go back to the days when I was a shepherd boy on the California hills. I was 7 years old then. "When my mother gave up her sheep range I turned cowboy and learned the many tricks of the trade—could throw a riata or ride a broncho with the best of them. Later I became a farmer and spent many monthe walking behind the plow, turning up the rich loam of the foothils and preparing it for the harvest. Money that I earned in this way I invested in books—copies of Bry-ant. Tennyson, Thomas Moore and Webster's dictionary. "I derived much inspiration from the works of Victor Hugo and from Carlyle and Ruskin. In poetry I was much at-tracted by the passion of Shelley and by the imaginative insights of Brown-ing. Swinburne was another favorite of mine. "I am now engaged on a poem enti-

mine. "I am now engaged on a poem enti-tied 'A Brief Against France.' I will also deliver fifty lectures this fall and winter through the New England and Middle states. I shall have several lit-erary lectures, titles not yet decided upon, but my chief lecture will be "The Man With the Hoe-the Poem and the Problem.'

Man With the Hoe-the Poem and the Problem." "I will stay in Philadelphia for two or three days and then will return to New Yorw to consult with the publish-ers of my recent book of poems. I ex-pect to come back to Philadelphia in about a month with the expectation of making this city my permanent home." "If Markham was asked whether he followed any especial method in writ-ing his verse or whether he wrote as the inspiration came. "I feel a strong impulse to express my despess thoughts in life," he repiled. "Verse appeals to me as the most fit-ting medium for the expression of those thoughts. I may say, too, that the verse is not an end to me, but only a means to an end. "I have been called a pessimist. I s for from being one. I am simply in marmet. I study all the problems that protend to solve or offer a solution of the medicent to solve the problems of the the instance, to see whether they are the test."

the plaza when we reached it, but 20 seconds later we couldn't have killed a man if we had wanted to-there wasn't one in sight. We dashed down a num-ber of streets after the fiseing men. They took refuge in houses and wher-ever they could hide themselves. "I guess that riot's about over," said Lieutenant Wright to the chief of the San Antonio police, a little later, when the men were all together once more. "If you need us again, send out to camp. Forward, twos right-march?" An hour later we were back in camp and spreading our blankets on the ground to go to bed. Nothing more ground to go to bed. Nothing more was heard of a riot in San Antonio.

camp. Just at dusk Captain McNelly drove

CONNUBIALITIES.

Who dare say that the age of chiv-Who dare say that the age of chiv-alry is past? Two aspirants to the hand of an American beauty met in a photograph gallery in Eau Claire, Wis. Swords were conveniently hanging on the wall. They seized them, fought and one of the gallants fell, bathed in blood. The ordinary French editorial duel is not to be compared with this. A New York woman had her sweet-heart arrested for theft and then mar-ried him. In spite of the strict rules of cell-bacy in the Amana colony two members fell in love and were married. The number of clergymen who as-sist at a girl's wedding is not a certain measure of the difficulty of getting her married off.

FRILLS OF FASHION

For fifteen years Herman Reder of New York had courted Jennie Skaldow-ski. The day was set, but one day before it she married his younger

The popular plaids have found their way into handsome neck scarfs of silk.

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