# MINERS IN BATTLE

Meet the Deputies in Deadly Conflict at Virden.

#### STATE TROOPS SENT.

Fourteen Were Killed and Many Fatally Wounded by Rifle Bullets.

Effort of the Coal Mine Operators to Bring Negro Miners from the South Causes Trouble - Twenty-five More or Less Severely Wounded - Railway Cars Are Riddled with Bullets-Tanner Sends Troops.

The expected tragedy at Virden, Ill., was enacted Wednesday. A train load of negro miners who were brought to Virden to take the places of the men who were on strike was met by a mob of strikers, variously estimated at from five hundred to fifteen hundred, and a battle ensued, in which many vere killed or wounded. The striking miners had been awaiting the coming of the negroes for several days. They have been armed during all of that time and have paraded the streets of the town, openly avowing their purpose to prevent the negroes from landing.

The tragedy is the result of a determined effort on the part of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company to employ negro miners brought from Alabama to take the places of miners on a strike. The strikers were equally determined and both sides sought to win by force of arms.

It was shortly after noon when the trouble began. The operators have known for weeks that there would be riot and



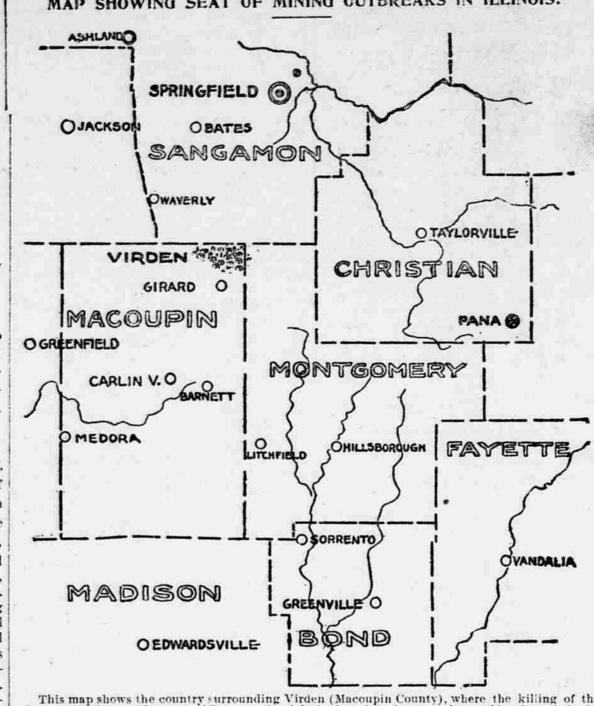
J. F. EYSTER. Manager of the Company Store.

F. U. LUKENS. Manager Chicago-Vir-

den Coal Co.

No sooner had the train steamed in than streets he was roughly treated.

MAP SHOWING SEAT OF MINING CUTBREAKS IN ILLINOIS.



This map shows the country surrounding Virden (Macoupin County), where the killing of the iners took place. The town of Pana on the right is the original seat of the trouble. Pana is in the County of Christian, about thirty-six miles to the east. Virden itself is only about twenty-one miles from Springfield. From Springfield to St. Louis the distance is alout 100 miles, and from Springfield to Chicago the distance is about 180 miles. The mining troubles have occurred within an area described by a circle whose radius starts from Virden as the center of the circ e. The town of Virden itself is situated on the Chicago and Alton Railroad and on the Jacksonville, Louisville and St. Louis The population in 1890 (census count), 1,610.

# CAUSE OF THE MINERS' STRIKE.

at Pana and Virden.

The coal miners' strike, which has had such a sanguinary culmination at Virden, was begun last April. The miners insisted on a scale of wages adopted at the miners' national convention at Columbus. terrible price. Miners stood guard at the The operators refused the terms demand- stockades, and the Chicago and Alton ed, and the miners offered to leave the tracks all of Wednesday night, fearful matter to arbitration. This the operators | that an attempt would be made to bring that any disrespect to its flag would end refused to consider, and when the State the special with the imported miners on in disaster to the offending country. Board of Arbitration went to Pana for the | board back from Springfield. The min- | These firm words, coming apparently ble, the operators declined to join in the the train by a guard. A miner fired a created a most profound sensation and In August the operators grew tired of the the town, as a signal for the miners to the situation at Fashoda Lord Roseberry ers' places with imported negroes, and groes. bloodshed the moment it was attempted since that time Pana has been in a state | Adjutant General Reece, in command in the face of a deliberate warning from to unload the negroes at the mines, and of siege. Sheriffs have guarded the ne- of the soldiers, said he had unmistakable England that the course Maj. Marthey were prepared for trouble. A stock- groes, who have been working behind orders from Gov. Tanner to prevent fur- chand has taken would be considered an ade had been erected, with a block house stockades. The Penwell and Springside ther trouble, to protect lives and property unfriendly act. He said the united in the inclosure, in which thirty-two Chi- mines were protected with stockades and and to prevent operators from bringing strength of the nation was behind her macago police officers with loaded rifles were the negroes were safe behind them. When- imported labor into the town. He called ever an imported miner appeared in the upon the men at the stockade with Col. no sign of weakening could be considered.

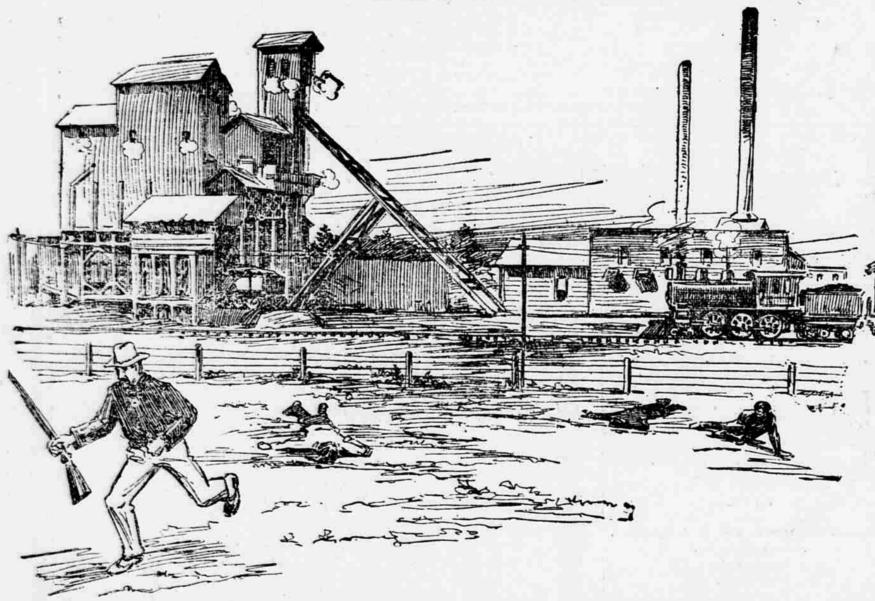
# SENTIMENT AGAINST OPERATORS

Conditions Leading Up to the Trouble | Opinion General at Virden That the Miners Have Won a Victory.

Everywhere, according to a Virden report, sentiment is against the mine owners. It is the general opinion that the miners have won a victory, though at a

Sargeant McKnight of Girard, a member

STOCKADE AND SHAFT TOWER AT VIRDEN, SCENE OF WEDNESDAY'S BATTLE.



From the shaft tower at the stockade a deadly fire was poured into the ranks of the strikers, apparently by expert marksmen, as it is claimed most of the fatalities among the attacking party were caused by bullets from this vantage point. The train came to a halt just in front of the gate and a force of guards emerged to cover the unloading of the negroes. The fiercest fight of the day resulted.

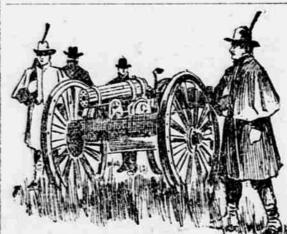
fifty guards in charge of the train. Then work the miners coerced the Overholt were to the south of the stockade, but over in the field east of the Chicago and Alton tracks was a crowd of miners. The guards in the tower and on the train commenced picking them off, and here is where the miners lost all their men who were killed. The train met a furious volley of bullets from over a thousand men, every shot intending to kill. The volleys were kept up for fully ten minutes, until the uselessness of remaining became apparent to the trainmen, and the train was sped on to Springfield.

Then the miners turned loose and pandemon am reigned. The men were crazed at the slaughter of their comrades, and as a result there were terrible excesses. J. F. Lyster, manager of the coal company store, was espied in the streets and set their number appeared on the streets and the was first shot down and then was attacked. This precipitated a riot pying company houses. King has received his body was trightfully mangled under and the negro was arrested. A call was no rent since last May. The miners are the tert of the angry miners. He cannot made for troops, which, after having been given twelve days' notice to leave, at the loss bly recover. The arrival of the mi- previously refused by the Governor, ar- end of which time, it is asserted, they are lina quieted matters somewhat.

Troops were sent by Gov. Tanner to protert life and property and he asked the Federal authorities to allow him to use Col. Culver's regiment. He insisted Private Guards and Armed Soldiers the soldiers should not aid the coal mine n era ers in their purpose of working imo ergious ought to be convicted for causfaltire to send troops sooner.

1. a. Dares-Salaam, 158 are officials.

a fusillade was opened upon the miners! After the negroes who were brought of the Governor's staff, and notified them from the guards in the block house and the from Alabama on Aug. 24 were put to that all arms must be surrendered. the slaughter began. The miners return- brothers to write a note calling the mined the fire, and soon dead and wounded ers out, but when released by the strikmen cumbered the ground. At the east ers who had captured them the note was Presence of State Troops Causes a Luli end of the stockade where the train stop- repudiated. On Sept. 14 another batch ped the scene was awful. The miners of negro miners were put to work in the who were making thir demonstrations Penwell mines. Two weeks later one of



GATLING GUN OF BATTERY B.

rived on the last day of September.

# TROUBLE FEARED AT PANA.

Parade the ftreets. It is feared the effect of the battle bered segro miners, and he declares the tween the miners, deputies and hired guards at Virden will be to precipitate ing the bloodshed. Mr. Lukens, the com- trouble in Pana, where the same condipany's manager, is quite as vehment in tions precisely exist, except upon a greater b's denunciation of the Governor for his scale. Eight hundred miners are out of employment and their places filled by negroes. Feeling runs high over the Virthat of a total German population of den incident. It has been found neces-4.11 in the capital of German East Af- sary to place a private guard on duty, and soldiers parade the streets.

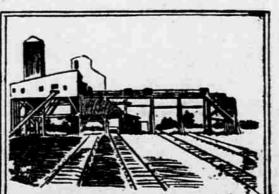
# ARRIVAL OF BATTERY B.

in the Tumult at Virden.

The arrival of Battery B from Pana at midnight Wednesday was the signal for peace in Virden. The tumult of the streets had not subsided before that time and threats of blowing up the stockade with dynamite were freely made by the more hot-headed of the miners. When the troops arrived a skirmish line was thrown out at once by Capt. Craig and the streets cleared. Seventy-five men were found in the strikers' hall and made to come down to them. This action was general throughout the city.

# Fjection Notices Served.

Operator King of Chicago, owner of the Green Ridge shaft at Carlinville, has served ejectment notices on miners occuto be supplanted by imported men.



PENNELL MINE, PANA.

#### MANY ARE LOST.

British Steamer Mohegan Wrecked on the Coast of Cornwall, England.

Dispatches from Falmouth give details of the wreck of the steamer Mohegan off the Manacles, where she ran aground and broke up in the heavy sea. She struck heavily, tearing a great hole in her bot tom, and slid off into deep water and al most immediately foundered. So sudden was the catastrophe that most of the passengers and crew went down with the vessel. Of the passengers and crew forty-five are reported saved.

The lifeboat from Falmouth found fourteen of the crew alive on the rocks and took them off. They were nearly exhausted. The tug Penguin picked up a survivor who had been floating in the water seven hours and a half. He gave this account of the disaster:

"We heard a crash and every one rushed on deck. We found the vessel on the rocks and the water fast gaining on us. The greatest order prevailed. The captain at his post from the bridge gave orders to the crew, who worked nobly and without confusion. The women were first attended to, and every one stood by while two boats were filled with them and launched. The sea was very heavy, and I do not know if they got safely away from the vessel or succeeded in reaching the beach. The vessel began to settle astern, and in twenty minutes after she struck went down. While the sea was high the night was very clear. The last I saw of Captain Griffiths he was still on the bridge, and I do not know if he was saved."

Reports of the loss of life vary. Lloyds report says the crew numbered 115 and the passengers 59. Another report gives these figures at 80 and 53. A third ac count says 170 drowned. The latest esti mate of the saved from various sources

#### HAULING DOWN THE TRICOLOR,

"British Empire Will Stand No Tri-

fling from France" All England is applauding Lord Rose berry's speech at Epsom, in which he de clared that the British empire would stand no trifling from France over the Fashoda matter, and that unless the tricolor was hauled down on the Nile by Maj. Marchand there would be war. Lord Roseberry also took occasion to warn all the other nations which are anxiously awaiting developments that the old spirit of Great Britain is as strong as ever, and

purpose of settling the difficulty, if possi- ers claim that the first shot was fired from | well studied from the liberal leader, have investigation. Then the lockout began, shot into the air as the train approached aroused a warlike feeling. In speaking of situation and undertook to fill the strik- assemble and resist the landing of the ne- said it was one of extreme gravity, and that it had been precipitated by France, jesty's government in the matter, and that

#### KILLING FROSTS.

Average Date of Their Recurrences in Corn-Producing States.

In view of the possibility of a killing frost at this season of the year, and of the apprehensions to which such possibility gives rise, the following table has been prepared by the Agricultural Department, showing the average date of recurrences of the first killing frost in the principal corn-producing States. Killing frosts have occurred at much earlier periods in all the States considered, and even as early as August in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Michigan. The average dates for the last twenty-five years are, however, as given in the table:

Northern Minnesota. Kentucky .... Oct. 21 Sept. 18 West Virginia.Oct. 23 S. Dakota ... Sept. 22 Pennsylvania .Oct. 24 Southern Minnesota, Maryland .... Oct. 25 Sept. 26 Tennessee ....Oct. 25 Nebraska ... Sept. 28 Virginia ..... Oct. 31 Michigan ... Sept. 29 N. Carolina .. Nov. 1 Wisconsin .... Oct. 5 Arkansas ..... Nov. lowa ........Oct. 6 Alabama ..... Nov. Kansas . . . . Oct. 14 Mississippl . . . Nov. 8 Illinois .....Oct. 15 S. Carolina .. Nov. 12 New York ...Oct. 16 Georgia ..... Nov. 14 Ohio ......Oct. 16 Louisiana ....Nov. 23 Indiana .....Oct. 17 Eastern Texas.Nov. 25 Missouri ....Oct. 20

# GERMAN OPINION CHANGES.

Feeling Toward America Is Regarded as Much More Favorable.

There has been a great change in German public opinion on the subject of the retention of the Philippine Islands by the United States. The feeling towards America, generally, is much more favorable than a couple of months ago. The news received in Germany from the United States that the Government at Washing ton is seriously contemplating holding the Philippines is commented upon dispassionately in the German press, and it is significant that this week two papers of such standing as the Kolnische Zeitung and the Vossische Zeitung have published long letters from German merchants settled in the Philippine Islands, in which American annexation is strongly advocated. A correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung even vigorously combats Germany making any attempts to secure a portion of the isl ands, citing weighty reasons therefor.

# MADRID BUSINESS MEN.

They Meet and Criticise the Govern

ment's Management of Affairs. A large meeting of business men was held in Madrid. After a number of viothe street and hold up their hands. They lent speeches had been made regarding were searched and all weapons taken from | the Government's conduct of affairs, the meeting adopted a series of resolution aiming at the improvements of the economic situation, including the withdrawal of permission to the Bank of Spain to increase its note issue of 2,500,000,000 pesetas, the payment of the interest to foreign debt holders in pesetas and not in francs, large reductions in the public expenditure. including the pensions, the closing of the military schools for the next ten years, the reduction of the officers' pay and a vote in aid of the sufferers from the war.

> One of the London District Councils has just had a prolonged debate as to the removal of a public bench at Bournemouth. The bench was known as "the courting bench." It was decided that courting in public is a nuisance, and the bench is to be taken away.

> An immense eagle swooped down on a flock of sheep belonging to George Stambaugh, a farmer in Mercer County, Pa., and seizing a half-grown sheep in its talons, lifted it from the ground, apparently without effort, and carried it away to its nest on a high cliff.



All Washington is laughing at the plight of several government clerks. It has been the custom of the heads of departments to let off clerks who may have relatives in regiments passing through town so that they may have a chance to exchange greetings with the soldier boys. This privilege has been considerably abused, but there seemed to be no way of stopping it except to refuse leave to cierks asking it for the purpose mentioned. Last Saturday the Tenth Cavalry (colored) spent the day in Washington. Notice was sent around through the departments that clerks having relatives in the regiment would be allowed time to see them. A good many white clerks, possibly forty or fifty altogether, remembered that they had brothers, cousins or fathers in the Tenth, and were given leave of absence to visit their heroes. Imagine the amazement and chagrin of the Caucasians who had played it low down on Uncle Sam, in order to steal a few hours for pleasure to discover that the boys of the Tenth' were black, most of them very black.

The commissioners to Paris and the commission that is investigating the army are both to be paid out of the general appropriation for carrying on the war. A liberal allowance was made in the last' army bill, to be expended at the discretion of the President, for unforeseen contingencies, and both the investigating and peace commissions answer that description. The investigators will receive \$20 a day in lieu of salary, hotel bills and incidental expenses, and are not required to render accounts. Their traveling expenses are also paid. The compensation for the peace commissioners has not been fixed, and will not be until they have completed their labors. All of their hotel bills and other ordinary expenses will be paid by Mr. Brannagan, the disbursing officer of the State Department who accompanied the party, but each commissioner is expected to supply his own pocket money. It is probable that a lump sum will be paid each of them when they return to the United States. That was the case with the members of the Geneva arbitration in 1871 and the Paris arbitration in 1893.

Few soldiers in the field will enjoy the privilege of casting their ballots at the next election. In the absence of a national law the State law will prevail, and there are few States on whose statute books are laws granting this privilege. Politicians at both the Democratic and Republican headquarters have been appealed to by a large number of regiments to secure furloughs to enable them to vote. The politicians are helpless, however, because the matter lies between the War Department and the regiments. Unless the War Department grants the soldiers furloughs in many instances they will lose their votes. Leaders of both parties are consoling themselves with the fact that the soldiers are about equally divided as to politics, and as nothing can be done to relieve the situation they are turning their attention to matters nearer

With the exception of New Orieans, all the principal cities show a heaithy increase in postal receipts during the past year. New York leads the list with a net increase over last year of \$586,438.45. Chicago follows with a net increase of 503,454.27, and then follow Philadelphia with \$163,152.67; Boston with \$134,-040.11; Brooklyn with \$133,343.65; St. Louis with \$120,882.69, and Baltimore with \$98,169.60 increase. Kansas City, Mo., had an increased revenue of \$92,-052.30 and Washington, D. C., led such cities as Milwaukee, St. Paul, New Orleans, Rochester, Newark, N. J., Denver, and Providence with a net increase of \$44,962.93. New Orleans reported a deficit over last year's receipts of \$1,303.98.

The administration will recommend to Congress the revival of the grade of admiral, and the promotion to that rank of Rear Admiral George Dewey, now in command of the Asiatic station. Secretary Long made the positive announcement that he intended to recommend that the grade of admiral be revived, and that rank be conferred on Rear Admiral Dewey. The President indorses the Secretary.

According to the report of the surgeon general of the navy, the men-of-war of the United States were the healthiest places in all the world last summer, both afloat and ashore. In the entire navy, of about 24,000 men, there were only eightyfour casualties, including accidents and everything, and of these only seventeen resulted in death.

Secretary Hay has settled down at once to the discharge of the many duties of his new post. Already have applications for office begun to pour in upon him, but the Secretary finds upon examination that there are no positions in his department within his disposal under the law.

Mr. Simon, the new Senator from Oreon, is a Jew, and the third of his rac hold a seat in the Senate. The first was Judah P. Benjamin of Louisiana, the next was Mr. Moses of the same State. Both of them were men of distinction and influence.

Controller Dawes, who is treasurer of the Lafayette monument fund, received the first contribution for that purpose Monday. It was from Schoolmaster Haigh at Ryan, Iowa, and amounted to \$2.05.

Foreign governments are seeking information in regard to the gun practice of the American sailors. They desire to adopt the system in their navies, as such good results were obtained from them in the Spanish war.

Information has been received in Washington that an offer is about to be made by the French interests controlling the Panama canal to sell out to the American Government.

War makes thieves, Law hangs them,

### DETECTION OF FORGERY.

Signs of Fraud that Appear Only to

Trained Eyes. A clever swindle was described a day or two ago by a young Cleveland banker. It is so simple, and yet so ingenious, that it is a wonder it hasn't been tried

Not long ago a well-dressed man of fine manners walked into a leading local house and looked at a certain line of valuable goods. He made his selection with care and when the bill reached \$200 he drew a check book from his pocket and filled out a check for the

amount. "There," he said, "you don't know me, of course, and you know nothing about my financial affairs. Just send that check to your bank and I will drop in to-morrow morning to see that everything is all right and get my goods."

The next morning, bright and early, the stranger dropped in.

"Well," he said, with a confident air, "everything all right?"

"Sorry," said the salesman, "but your check has been returned. There were no funds in your name."

"What!" cried the stranger. "Just let me see that check, please."

The document was handed to him and his look of grieved astonishment

at once gave place to a cheery smile. "That's one on me," he said. "You see how it happened? I gave you a

check on the wrong bank." He drew the little check book from his pocket and rapidly filled out anoth-

er check. "If at first you don't succeed," he hummed, "try, try again. There, try that, if you please, and we'll again

hopefully await results." He waved his arm in a comical manner at the salesman and jauntily stepped off-with the first check in his

Something like a half hour later he briskly walked up to the paying teller's window of the bank with which the big mercantile house does business. With an air of the utmost confidence he pushed in the check which he had brought away in his pocket. It was payable to the big mercantile house, and it bore the firm's indorsement. The slick operator had deftly removed the clearing.

house stamp with some sort of acid. "Kindly oblige," he smilingly said, as he thrust the check forward. The latter scanned the slip. He turned it over. It was evidently all right. He

looked up at the stranger. "Just let us have a hundred in fives, fifty in small bills and the balance in silver," the latter glibly requested. 'We're a little short of change."

If there had been any suspicion in the mind of the teller it was certainly swept away by the stranger's frank and open manner.

The money was counted out and shoved across the glass shelf, and-ana the pleasing stranger hasn't been seet since.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

# With Numberless Eyes.

To say that a person "has eyes in the back of his head" has long been a recognized way of paying a high compliment to his powers of observing everything going on around him. But the phrase when applied to insects comes, as naturalists are well aware, simply a statement of facts. Indeed, considerifg that very many insects indulge in eyes by the thousand, the head of a horsefly, for example, being literally made up of eyes alone, it would be strange if some of them had not to be relegated to the back of their owners' heads.

Thus it is said that if an ordinary dragon fly were placed in the center of a globe he could see every part of it at once without moving his head. And this insect, though possessing about 20,000 eyes, is a long way from being the most liberally endowed in this respect, the mordella beetle, for instance, comfortably beating him by some 5,000. These eyes often give off prismatic

colors, and under the microscope are very beautiful objects, looking like a section of honeycomb. That each individual eye of the many thousand has its perfect lens system is proved by the fact that each makes a separate picture of any object placed before it. Of course, a microscope is required to see these pictures, but they are very distinct and are known to microscopists as the "multiple image."

# The Number of Languages.

The least learned are aware that there are many languages in the world, but the actual number is probably beyond the dreams of ordinary people. The geographer Baldi enumerated 860, which are entitled to be considered as distinct languages, and 5,000 which may be regarded as dialects. Adulguns, another modern writer on

this subject, reckons up 3,064 languages and dialects existing, and which have existed. Even after we have allowed either of these as the number of languages, we must acknowledge the existence of almost infinite minor diversities; for almost every province has a tongue more or less peculiar, and this we may well believe to be the case throughout the world at large. It is said there are little islands, ly-

ing close together in the South Seas, the inhabitants of which do not understand each other.

Smallest Inhabited Island.

The smallest inhabited island in the world is that on which the Eddystone lighthouse stands. At low water it is thirty feet in diameter; at high water the lighthouse, whose diameter at the base is 28% feet, completely covers it, It is inhabited by three persons. It lies nine miles off the Cornish coast and fourteen miles southwest of Plymouth breakwater.

Occasionally you see a woman who looks so well in her mourning that it is hard to believe that she doesn't en-