

by E. W. Parker, of the United States geological survey, shows a production for the year of 179,825,000 short tons, at the valuation of \$205,207,000. California produced 78,600 tons, value \$167,500; Montana, 914,000 tons, value \$1,818,000; Oregon, 41,700, value \$164,500; Utah, 413,200, value \$811,000; Washington, 1,265,000, value \$2,209,300, and Wyoming, 2,439,300, value \$3,291,000.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 12.—In a personal letter to a friend of this city Breckinridge states that he will make the congressional race at all hazards. The letter says: "I see from statements going around through the papers, that in the event of an adverse verdict here I would withdraw from the race for Congress. I am in this congressional race to the bitter end. I am not going to be on the defense but am going to make an aggressive fight."

NEW YORK, York April 13.—David Dudley Field died today.

Field arrived from Italy last Wednesday. His only child is the widow of Sir Anthony Musgrove, who was governor of Queenstown, Australia, when he died.

BUFFALO, April 13.—The burning of the gluecose works has probably caused fatalities. The following are missing: George Trube, John Trube, Michael Matroki, Henry Stimpson.

About forty workmen were on the sixth floor and half must have perished. There were many vacant places at breakfast. The work of excavating cannot begin for twenty-four hours. The loss is now estimated at \$600,000.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—John T. Davis, dry goods dealer, the richest man in Missouri, died today. He leaves \$25,000,000.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, April 13.—The city officials have been notified informally that a law firm in the city proposes to sue the city to force it to pay over to the county school fund the amount of the fines that have been collected from the saloons of the city for several years past. Under the Iowa statute the county can undoubtedly recover in this way. The fines collected by and for which the suit is brought amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars. The suit has been threatened on former occasions and it is said that the firm that now proposes bringing it is backed by a disgruntled contractor whom the city has been trying to compel to give up a street sweeping contract.

PITTSBURG, April 13.—The officers of every labor organization here have received a secret circular calling a conference in Philadelphia, April 28, to consider the consolidation of the labor organizations throughout the country, in order to present a solid front to employers and legislators.

BOSTON, April 13.—In an interview today Grand Master Workman Sovereign said that the Coxey movement was the foreboding of an insurrection. Thousands of toilers were watching, ready to resent any abuse the army may receive from municipal, state or national officials. The army was to workmen today what John Brown's party was to the slaves before the war.

LAMONT, Iowa, April 14.—The leading features of last evening's session of the Reorganized Church of Jesus

Christ of Latter-day Saints culminated in the discourse of Elder Gordon Devell, the eccentric preacher of the church, in which he arraigned Brigham Young and his followers in severe terms for apostasy from "the true faith."

The business session entertained for a considerable time the consideration of the divorce question. The marriage ceremony contains the words, "You mutually agree to be to each other companions, husband and wife, observing the legal rights of that condition, that is, keeping yourselves wholly for each other and from all other things during your lives." There is no question as to the import of the word "legal" as referring to the recognition of contracts confirmed by secular officials, or other lawfully recognized person whom soever; and while this now is endorsed as to the uniting the right for divorce by that same power, it is not so readily endorsed and the reserve to and for each other during the life of both is held as denying the right of a divorced party to marry during the life time of the former companion as being contrary to scriptural edict. The motion was referred to the first presidency and the bishop to prepare a statement thereon.

WOODLAND, Cal., April 14.—A dispatch from Winters says: The white people of this town have notified the ranchers who have been employing Chinese and Japanese laborers that they must discharge them. This the ranchers refuse to do and trouble is anticipated. A white man named Ferry, who is agent for a Chinese doctor, was mobbed and pelted with rotten eggs. A Japanese was also assaulted. Figures of Chinese and Japanese were hung in effigy and burned.

NEW YORK, April 14.—General Henry W. Slocum died at 12:05 o'clock this morning. He had been ill only a few days and his death was not expected. Just before 6 o'clock last night he suddenly began to sink, and Dr. Bellewas, his family physician, who had charge of the case, was summoned. Dr. Bellewas saw at once the serious condition of the patient. He called Dr. Fuhs and Dr. Benjamin, of the Westbrook, in consultation. They succeeded in arresting Mr. Slocum's relapse, and at 8 o'clock it was thought he was better. He suddenly grew worse and his family was summoned to his bedside to await the end. At 11 o'clock General Slocum fell into a sleep, which continued three-quarters of an hour. A few minutes before midnight he awoke and spoke to his family. At 12:05, perfectly conscious of his approaching end he died a painless death. Immediately after the house was closed, the telephone bell muffled and no information given out of the general's death until after 2 o'clock this morning.

HELENA, Mont., April 13.—The strike on the Great Northern and Montana Central system was peacefully inaugurated today at noon. At the stroke of 12 the men all left their posts of duty and gathered at the station, to await the appearance of the east bound passenger train at 12:25. As soon as the train stopped, two men delegated for that purpose, uncoupled the mail car from the coaches. The baggage and express were all taken from the car and then the engine and mail car were ready to proceed eastward.

Some time since the officials of the Great Northern issued a new schedule to govern various employees. This was to go into effect the 1st of April, and it made sweeping reductions in the wages of all the employees. The men would not accept it and it was hung up awaiting the return of President Hill from Europe. Since his return he has ordered that the schedule be enforced, and rather than accede to the demand, which they consider unjust, the men left work at noon today.

The strike extends from Larimore, N. D., to Spokane, and 1,500 men are now out, 200 of that number being in this city. The only trains that have left Helena today are two freights, one eastbound and the other westbound, which left this morning. They will be allowed to proceed to their destinations.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 13.—The industrial army arrived at 3 p. m., with banners flying and men cheering. The train was not permitted to stop within the city limits, but the engines were changed at Corlett station, five miles west of the city, and the train of twenty-six cars was afterwards run through to East Cheyenne, where but a brief stop was made to take on a supply of provisions, including 1,300 loaves of bread and five beehives, furnished by the city—enough to feed the men until North Platte, Neb., is reached to-morrow morning.

APIA, Samoa, March 28.—Samoa blood has again been shed. Since early in March, there has been a bloody contention between the rival native tribes, and already over thirty natives have been killed and fifty cruelly maimed.

It had been hoped that there might be a peaceful settlement of the inter-tribal differences and it was with that end in view that the warring factions submitted their chiefs to a trial before the chief justice. This peaceful method, however, came all to naught. On the 10th inst. the two factions came together in actual warfare. On that day a detachment from the Aana, or rebel party, ambushed a number of natives of Faasaleaga, Salvail, who are understood to be supporters of the government. Several were killed. News of the outbreak was received here during the progress of a consultation between the president, chief justice and consular representatives.

This opening battle showed conclusively that neither the rebels nor the government natives will heed in the least the ordinance recently enacted by the Samoan government prohibiting head-cutting barbarities. In fact, the taking of the head of Chief Taffaga was of more than usual atrocity. When brought a captive into the government camp, he was but slightly wounded, but it is asserted that his arms were first taken off and afterward his head. That Chief Taffaga's head was actually brought to Apia to be presented to King Maliato, is certainly significant.

Following this outbreak, there was a cessation of hostilities for a few days, but there was great excitement here, caused by news that the people of Aana, who sympathized with those of Aana, intended to join the rebels in an attack on Apia.

The united consuls issued a proclamation warning armed parties of Samoans against coming within the Apia