

MAKE DASH FOR LIBERTY

STRIKERS ARE ARRESTED, BUT SUCCEED IN ESCAPING.

Officers Take Them in Charge for Trying to Run a Man out of Their District.

TAMAQUA, Pa., July 26.—This evening about 50 strikers captured William Egan, a Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company brakeman, and made an attempt to march him out of the region. When they reached a point near March Chunk they were met by about 20 deputies armed with Winchester rifles. At the point of their guns the officers marched the men to a train which was in waiting and took them to Lanford. When they arrived there a large crowd of strikers gathered about the train and made a demonstration. The deputies surrounded the prisoners and, keeping the crowd back by leveling their rifles, took up the march to the jail. About 8 o'clock the deputies made an effort to take the prisoners to the office of a Justice of the Peace. When they reached the principal part of the town the strikers pressed in and the prisoners made a dash for liberty, all but 17 of them making their escape. At present the town is in a state of turmoil, and serious rioting is feared.

MAY IMPEACH JACKSON. Miners Wrought Up Over Parkersburg Decision.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26.—Miners' officials are preparing a transcript with a view of bringing impeachment proceedings against Federal Judge Jackson, at Parkersburg, who restrained them from holding meetings to induce men to quit work and implore Congress to pass legislation for violating an injunction. The plan of action is not definitely outlined, but it is probable that the impeachment proceedings will be begun soon if Judge Jackson, after a final hearing, refuses to dissolve the injunction.

Secretary Wilson admitted today that the miners' petition to the President is a complete transcript of the case, including the complaints and Judge Jackson's decision, will be prepared for submission to President Roosevelt and the Senate. The miners also intend to give the public the evidence in the case. Wilson says that the miners will not ask the President to interfere with the injunction, but that they expect the President is without power to annul injunctions, but if the habeas corpus proceedings fail to release the organizers the President will be asked to petition the habeas corpus courts at Centralia and Spring Valley, Ill., and Frontenac, Kan., each sent checks for \$100. The total receipts have now passed the \$200,000 mark.

RAIN STORMS IN TEXAS.

Deluge in the Central Part of the State Has Not Abated. DALLAS, Tex., July 26.—The deluge of rain which has been pouring over Central Texas since Thursday has not abated. In addition to three lives lost at Stephenville, reported last night there has been much property damaged. Within four hours at Cameron yesterday 15 inches of rain fell. A thousand feet of the Santa Rita mountains at Big Springs has been washed out. The Corpus Christi and Spring Valley, Ill., and Frontenac, Kan., each sent checks for \$100. The total receipts have now passed the \$200,000 mark.

CASES OF CONTEMPT.

Hard-Fought Legal Battle Expected at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 26.—The contempt cases of District President John P. Richards and others promise to be a hard-fought legal battle through next week. The hearing commenced today in the Federal Court before Judge Keller. Attorneys for Richards sought to test the jurisdiction of the court, but Judge Keller, president of the complaining coal company, was on the stand testifying all the afternoon. Attorneys for Richards stated in court that they expected to prove that the Colliery Company had employed as guards ex-convicts, men capable of assault, and who were in the habit of committing assault, and armed them, with the intent of provoking the strikers to a breach of the peace, and that the leaders of the strikers, Richards and others, counseled the strikers to be orderly and not allow the guards to intimidate them.

RELIEVING STRIKERS.

Plans Under Consideration by Miners' Officials. WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 26.—President Mitchell was kept busy receiving committees at strike headquarters today. A committee from the stationary firemen spent some time with him. It is understood that the Indianapolis convention made no provision for the firemen, but it is understood they will receive the same provisions as the miners. A committee from Nanticoke expressed to President Mitchell that the men at that place should receive the first consideration, and that the relief given them should be larger than that given to men with small families.

APPROVES GLENN FINDINGS.

But President Disapproves Court's Action in Cook Case. WASHINGTON, July 26.—The President has returned to the War Department the report of Major Glenn, Fifth Infantry, First Cavalry, who was sent to the Tenth Cavalry, and Lieutenant Norman G. Cook, Philippine scouts. Glenn was found guilty by the courts and sentenced to suspension for one month and to forfeit \$50 of his pay; Cook was found guilty and sentenced to suspension for three months and to forfeit \$50 per month during that period. Cook was acquitted.

John J. Drake's Home Burned.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The large colonial mansion of John J. Drake, one of the prominent businessmen of the United States, at Rye, N. Y., has been destroyed, together with its entire contents, which consisted of curios from all parts of the world and many gifts from European potentates. Mr. Drake, who is 80 years of age, has occupied the mansion half a century. He was rescued by means of a ladder.

First Christian.

Today at the First Christian Church, Rev. J. F. Gormley will take for his morning theme "The Fellowship." His evening theme will be "Masterbuilders." Special music at both services.

Do You Know Your Neighbor?

In a city a man may not know his next-door neighbor. It is quite different in the country. In some sections a man may know every man, woman and child in the county and be able to give the family history of all his neighbors for three generations back. In such a community a man is quick to help him out as he would be to aid one of his own children. An instance of this is related by H. H. Seal, a well-known merchant of Fortney, Tenn. His neighbor's wife was taken with a severe attack of cold. Hearing of it he ran to his store and bought a box of Chamberlain's Cough, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, three doses of it and she was cured.

Refusals to Accept Reduction.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., July 26.—John Edward Lodge, of the Amalgamated Association, composed of the employees of the Shenandoah iron mill here, the largest in the world, today announced that it would not accept the 25 per cent reduction proposed by the American Tinplate Company. The vote was taken by separate ballot.

Aid for the Strikers.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A committee appointed by the Central Federated Union to devise ways and means of aiding the striking anthracite miners has decided to

FIGHT WITH OUTLAWS.

Leader of Band of Horse-thieves and Several of His Men Captured.

GUTHRIE, O. T., July 26.—Another desperate battle was fought on Caddo County soil at sunrise today between Sheriff Jim Thompson and Deputy Sheriff Smith and a band of horse-thieves under the leadership of Charles Johnson, an alleged Mexican outlaw, for whom a reward is offered. The officers reached the pasture, where the horse-thieves had rounded up a bunch of stolen animals. Johnson and several of his men were wounded and captured, and their horses and their guns were confiscated. The officers escaped unscathed. The fight occurred on the South Canadian River.

DARING AS TRACY.

Chase of a Negro Murderer in West Virginia. PHILADELPHI, W. Va., July 26.—The real assassin of Chief of Police Wilmoth has been located, and officers with bloodhounds and a dog named Tracy, who was daring and desperate of Tracy, the negro murderer, heavily armed, is terrorizing the people and steadily pushing his way up the mountains. His name is not known, but the number of his dog, which reported confession to another negro, whom he was trying to take with him. He was located by the authorities on the Roaring Creek, about 20 miles from the town of 20 miles northwest on Womelsdorf.

Strangled Her Children.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Richard Meade, a night watchman, on returning to his home in Brooklyn today, found his two daughters, the older one aged 10 and the younger one, caused by twin light tied around their throats.

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OUR NEEDLES AND PINS

GREAT GROWTH OF THE INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Since 1860 It Has Increased From Eight Establishments to 43—History of the Business.

"Needles and Pins" is the subject of an interesting bulletin recently issued by the Census Bureau. It is prepared by Charles M. Karch under the direction of S. N. D. North, chief statistician for manufactures of the Census Bureau. The report shows the great development that has taken place in that industry during the past 40 years. The Census Bureau first took particular notice of the industry in 1860, when it was reported that there were two establishments and pins had been carried on in this country prior to that time. In 1880 there were eight establishments engaged in the industry, with a capital of \$206,400. The last report made in 1900 shows that there were 43 establishments.

While the number of establishments enumerated in the report is smaller by two than the number in 1890, the amount of capital is greater by \$1,485,099, and the value of the products greater by \$1,222,574. The increase in the number of children employed in the industry is also very noticeable. In 1890 there were 20 engaged in the work; in 1900 there were 141. Connecticut has the largest number of the establishments, 13 being operated in that state. The other States are as follows: New York, 8; Massachusetts, 6; New Hampshire, 5; Pennsylvania, 4; Missouri, 2; and one each in Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

During the census year 1900 were produced 1,130,533 gross of needles, and 50,167,817 gross of pins, or practically two-thirds of a gross of pins for every individual in the United States. The figures do not represent the total number of gross of needles and pins manufactured during the census year, as it is probable that many establishments engaged in the manufacture of needles and pins are not reported with other industries failed to state that fact, and reported them under all other products.

The report also contains a general history of the manufacture of pins and needles, from which the following interesting extracts are copied:

The Manufacture of Pins.

The familiar and very commonplace article known as a pin is not without a history and an ancestry as old as the oldest. When pins were first made, it is difficult to determine, but it is safe to assume that in some form they were used by our most remote ancestors. Nature gave man the pattern for a pin in the horn, and the first pin made, undoubtedly, this material article, but later other materials were introduced for its construction. In the overhauling of ancient ruins, pins made of bone, and of ivory, and of other materials have been found. The most prominent discoveries made in this line were in Egyptian and Scandinavian tombs and on sites of the ancient lake dwellings of Central Europe. In the latter class of sites in Switzerland alone more than 10,000 pins have been taken. These ancient pins are in various forms, and in cases where the ornamental has been used they are very curious and beautiful. The oldest pins known to us in use and differ from the modern pattern in that they taper gradually from the head to the point. In the Central European sites like the modern halfpin, and a few were found at Peschiera, Italy, fashioned like the modern safety-pin. The use of the single-pointed pin was not introduced until the late part of the 15th century, when it was made of brass. In ancient and medieval times pins were made of bronze, and this was the principal material used in the manufacture of pins advanced far enough to give a better material in brass. It is said that the early Anglo-Saxons and Britons used ribbons, and the Romans used iron wire. The wire of the inclined bar, in their suspended position they are seized between two parts of the machine and passed along, rotating as they move, and the wire is cut by a sharp groove on its surface, that points the pins. They are then thrown from the machine properly shaped, and if they are brass pins they are annealed in a furnace. After they are cleaned they are coated with tin. This is done by placing alternate layers of pins and grain tin in a copper pan and adding water. The pins are then stirred in the pan with a revolving barrel of bran or sawdust. Lastly the operation of "papering" takes place. This process is performed now by an automatic papering machine, some of the people were made by hand, in connection with which a steel plate is used, with longitudinal slots corresponding to the number of pins which form a row in the wire. The pins are then passed through the steel plate, the shanks are dressed through the slots in the steel plate, and the pins are suspended by their heads.

Needle-making was one of the first arts practiced by man, and no doubt dates back to the remote past, when man first strove to shape clothing to his figure. Remains of civilized and uncivilized nations bear evidence of the use of needles made of various materials. Some excellent specimens have been found in caves near Bruniquet, France, and on the sites of the ancient lake dwellings of central Europe. In Egyptian and Scandinavian tombs bronze needles varying in length from 2 1/2 to 8 inches, have been found. This material, which quite likely suggested itself for use in needle manufacture, was used by the ancients, and the material principally used, especially among the early European and Western Asiatic peoples, whether other materials than those of iron were used, is not known. It is of its primitive pattern the needle was an awl-shaped instrument, which merely perforated the materials meant to be fastened together along their edges, so that they could be laced together by hand. As the use of this needle involved two operations, it was soon displaced by a needle which had a circular depression near the blunt end, and the thread, and thus did away with the large operation. Since this needle, though it did well enough for coarse work, was inadequate for finer work, the needle with the eye was introduced. The eye of the needle was made by a pair of iron plates, which were passed over the wire, and the wire was then drawn through the hole in the plates, and the plates were then drawn together, and the eye was formed. This method was used until the introduction of the modern sewing-machine needle, which is made of steel, and is of a different shape from the old-fashioned needle. The modern sewing-machine needle is made of steel, and is of a different shape from the old-fashioned needle. The modern sewing-machine needle is made of steel, and is of a different shape from the old-fashioned needle.

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Thousands Have Kidney Trouble

and Don't Know It.

How To Find Out. Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass urine is also a convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What to Do. There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidney, bladder, and every part of the urinary passage. It cures inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the night, and to get up many times during the day. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and \$1. sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery absolutely free of charge.

More about it, both sent absolutely free of charge, on receipt of this paper. Address Dr. Kilmer, 501 Home of Swamp-Root, Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

started in plants provided with convenient facilities for its production, improvements were slowly introduced in performing the different operations. The most notable improvements prior to 1850 may be summarized as follows: Drilled needles were first made in 1830, and were followed by the "needle" made by the burning machine, by means of which the eye secures its beautiful finish. In 1840 the process of hardening in oil succeeded the former method of hardening in water, in which a large percentage of the needles became crooked, so that their straightening involved considerable time and expense. The stamp to impress the point of the needle, and the press with the punch to pierce the eye, though suggested as early as 1800, were not in general use until 1850, and by 1856 were superseded by an automatic machine. In 1859 a simple method was invented by Mr. Morr for polishing many thousands of needles simultaneously, and in 1869 a machine was brought out by Mr. Lake for doing every step of the work previously performed by hand. The more recent improvements have been made in devices for heating and ventilating, and for getting rid of the injurious dust which rises from every step in the manufacturing process.

Needle manufacture as an industry, however, was not put on a permanent basis in the United States until 1852, when the peculiar kind of needles used in machine sewing was introduced. As the sewing machine is essentially an American production, and the most important feature of the invention of the machine was the needle constructed by Elias Howe for the making of the lock stitch, it was very natural that this part of the sewing machine should be manufactured in this country. It is estimated that from 5 to 8 per cent of the needles made in the world in the construction of the sewing machine is employed in making the needle. With the successful manufacture of the different varieties of sewing-machine needles began the manufacture of needles for knitting machines. As the demand for sewing and knitting machines increased there was a corresponding demand for the needles used in their construction, and the industry developed rapidly.

In addition to the common household sewing-machine needles there are needles for use in sewing, including many varieties to suit the various machines. Some of these needles, in distinction from the common sewing-machine needles, have a hook instead of an eye. The material used in the manufacture of these needles is the same as that used in the manufacture of the common sewing-machine needles, but the thread is then pulled through by the hook. In most leather sewing machines, however, the needle itself perforates the material and pulls the thread through. The blanks are then polished, first inspection, hard straightened, finish pointed, and finished. There are two methods in use for the manufacture of the modern sewing-machine needles. The first method is the one in which the wire is fed into a machine which straightens the wire and cuts the blanks into pieces about one-third the length required for the finished needle, and then by a process known as cold-swaging these are brought to their final length.

As modern machinery used in the first process mentioned is largely of private design, the manufacture can not be described in detail, but may fairly be said to be the following: The wire is drawn from a coil, and is then straightened by a pair of rollers, and is then passed through a series of rollers, which straighten the wire and cut the blanks into pieces about one-third the length required for the finished needle, and then by a process known as cold-swaging these are brought to their final length.

The second method of manufacture of the modern sewing-machine needles is the one in which the wire is fed into a machine which straightens the wire and cuts the blanks into pieces about one-third the length required for the finished needle, and then by a process known as cold-swaging these are brought to their final length.

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HOW IS THE TIME

TO TREAT AND CURE CATARRH

SPECIAL NOTICE--Office Hours From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Evenings, Tuesday and Friday From 6:30 to 8:30. Sunday From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

DISEASE DESCRIBED BY SYMPTOMS

The Proper Course for Sufferers. Great numbers of people suffer from the malign poison of catarrh, and from other chronic maladies, without any correct or efficient removal of the cause of their affliction. The following symptoms have been carefully arranged to enable many sufferers to understand what ailment it is that afflicts them. Many diseases, known under various specific names, are really of a catarrhal origin and nature. Every part of the mucous membrane, the nose, the throat, eyes, ears, head, lungs, stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and bladder, are subject to disease and blight by catarrh. The proper course for sufferers by this kind of disease is to be careful, over, mark those that apply to your case and bring this with you to Dr. Copeland and Montgomery.

CATARRH OF HEAD AND THROAT

The head and throat become diseased from neglected colds, causing Catarrh when the condition of the blood predisposes to this condition