MINERS RESOLUTE.

eir Rights as American Citi- olve to Disarm and Claim tection of the Law.

Wash., July 9.—The follow- have been drawn up by the appointed for the purpose at colored men held on Monday

The colored miners of Frank- misquoted and misrepresented ress by the evil influence of Western Central Labor Union agitators, so that they have cial, moral and intellectual very questionable light; and, known fact that the shores of nd always have been open to gration of the people of all earth; that they are allowed y state and territory of the why question the right of do likewise, since it is known at each and every one of them n American citizens.

We have been the objects of paces that were thrust at us time, showing conclusively were in danger of actual vio- ecame a fact on the morning hen one of our number was t in the dark while in dis- uty by one of nine cowardly d to the teeth, this and other us to act upon the defensive. hat the allegations made by iners that the negroes were class of beings, unfit to be- citizens, and that they were peaceably disposed citizens trage and murder, are false ular, and without foundation oof of the facts herein stated, refer the public to the testi- llowing named gentlemen: s, chairman; I. W. Evans, mittee, James H. Orr, M. M. Boyd.

is that the colored people of isposed to be peaceable and W. P. WILLIAMS.

J. B. TROUTMAN.

ames H. Woolery, sheriff of aid, after a careful investiga- uld see nothing to warrant ents of the striking miners, General Curry acquiesced in on; and

n the evening of the same id man was shot, a train on nd Puget Sound railroad was cowardly assassins in am- n having on board a party of from the Newcastle mines, of the Oregon Improvement o, believing themselves in back into the bushes, from ng came; and simultaneously the hill at the east end of the striking miners, causing iners, in self-defence to fire ts of which no one deplores do.

ce the state and civil author- ted their rights to disarm us t they can and will protect ding citizens we have laid s, and now we demand the our rights and citizenship by es from all outside inter-

hat we ask the suspension nion until all the facts have ly investigated, and the here it justly belongs, feel- the fact that not only we, Corey will be vindicated acts concerning the mining Oregon Improvement Com- known to the public.

RONTO TRUTH'S

Bible Competition. No. 22.

ter days there have arisen chemes and many scores of TRUTH'S Competitions, but one ave failed and utterly perish- remains, and makes good all Its reputation is now too well risk damaging it, and as it large amount of money and care and labor to build up, ould not afford to fail in car- is agreements to the letter ty-one divisions of the largest prizes ever offered and ever away by any publisher in the otal value of prizes in the bout $10,000.00. The lists would cost altogether too them in detail here. There d and silver watches, china sets, ladies' and gentlemen's tea sets, silk dresses, books, ndreds of other valuable re- ay nothing for these prizes, cedes that full value is re- dollar in securing TRUTH r three months. Send one wers to the five following here in the Bible are these nd: 1, GRAIN; 2, CORN; 3, BARLEY; 5, RYE. If your rect and your letters arrive are almost sure to get a here are so many, and not always find correct these questions. All the five be correct to get any prize, t full value for the dollar in on't get anything else. If see the list of rewards before dollar, mail TRUTH ten cents ill be sent you containing the But there have been very few ize-winners in previous com- idering that he has given the past eight years scores of rizes. Some people expect a y dollar sent, and are mad if t. He wishes it were possible subscriber a gold watch or a th, but says it can't Some publishers intimate but nobody can do it gth of time. Send one ect answers and you won't bear in mind that it is not t everybody whose answers get a prize, but that all the enty-one different lists will The competition remains the last day of June next, which the prizes will be im- ributed to the successful s will be allowed for letters from distant points after All, however, must be ere mailed not later than the ny time between now and Address S. Frank Wilson, e, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

eow-wkly—eos-dly.

ler Guards Going Home.

S., July 10.—The troop hich is to take the Grena- ck to England, arrived in y. The Guards have be- ular since their advent at he natives will be sorry to Guards, however, are de- chance to get home and eather.

CLIQUES IN CLUBS.

Every Large Club Has Its Sets of Fellows Who Ride Hobbies.

In every large club there are sets or cliques. Every other member naturally drifts into one of these sets very soon after he joins the club, says a writer in the New York Sun. They may be defined in this way: First, there is the billiard set. Its members rarely visit any other part of the club than the billiard room, and every other member knows just where to find them. They are usually evening men, for the billiard-tables are not much used in the day-time. Most of them are billiard experts—gentlemen experts, of course—and they can not tolerate the ordinary billiard player.

Then there is the card set. Not all the clubs allow card playing, but most of them do. In a good many of the clubs whist is nominally played, but actually all sorts of gambling games with cards are permitted. All the card players in the club gradually drift into this set. Of course, occasionally, men play a quiet game without becoming slaves to the habit, but these are not members of the card set, and their presence is not at all desirable to the latter.

There are some men who have fallen into the habit of breakfasting at their clubs, and are never seen there at any other time. Others come only to luncheon. Their places of business are not remote from the club-house, and they drop over there for an hour in the middle of the day. Sometimes they bring friends along, and they always have a good time. This is a pleasant set.

The set containing the men who hang around the clubs in the day-time is a very peculiar one. Its members are either wealthy young fellows who think it beneath them to engage in any useful occupation, or men who prefer to do their work at night. The latter are few. These are the men who constantly occupy the club windows and gaze out upon the fashionable throng with superciliousness.

A good many only see the club when they drop in on their way home to take a cocktail. They are family men, who go home to dine, and occupy their evenings with social engagements or domestic affairs. It is no unusual thing to see fifty men drop into a club between four thirty and six o'clock, just for the purpose of taking a little champagne and bitters, or a less aristocratic cocktail. These men rarely stay more than half an hour. The reading set contains a very desirable element of the club. Its members are quiet, gentlemanly fellows, who lend tone and dignity to the club and are always well informed.

The dinner set is not so well defined as the others. It includes men of all kinds, but there are particular men who come only then, and who are experts in good living. These are always good fellows, and everybody is glad to know them. A man who dines well must be a good fellow in his heart, and usually is an interesting one, too.

AFRICAN PIGMIES.

Stanley Tells a Curious Story About the Dwarfs and Their Poisoned Arrows.

When we first encountered the tribe who fought with poisoned arrows, writes Stanley in Scribner, we were not prepared to be greatly impressed with the danger, but we received a severe lesson in August, 1887, during a fight with the Avisibba savages. Young fellows, inspired by the example of Lieutenant Stairs, R. E., rushed with brave homicidal intentions to the front, and the tiny arrows sailed in showers past them; but some of them found their intended billets, and were arrested quivering in arms and shoulders. With contemptuous smiles the young men drew them out and flung them away, and some continued answering the savages with rifle shots, while others sought the surgeon, bearing with them the arrows with which they had been wounded. When the day's fight was over of course we had more leisure to examine the missiles, and our anxiety was great when we observed that they had been freshly smeared with a brown, gummy-like substance which emitted a subtle acrid odor, with a suspicion of asafœtida in it. The arrows seemed to have been plunged into a pot containing a goodly quantity of a resinous substance, and twirled around in it and well soaked and then lifted up in a bunch and covered with a banana or a piece of phrynium leaf. Quivers full of the arrows showed us that the weapons were considered by their owners to be dangerous, for those so smeared were tied together, head downward, and apart from the others.

Yet the wounds made by these slender arrows were mere punctures, such as might have been made by finely-pointed butchers' skewers, and being exceedingly ignorant of the effect we contented ourselves with syringing them with warm water and dressing them with bandages. In some instances affectionate men sucked their comrades' wounds, to make sure that nothing of the substance should be left to irritate them. In no instance was this method of any avail. All who were wounded either died after terrible sufferings from tetanus, or developed such terrible gangrenous tumors as to incapacitate them from duty for long periods or wreck their constitutions so completely by blood-poisoning that their lives became a burden to them.

A British Buried City.

It is reported that a British Pompeii or buried city has been discovered on the estate of the Duke of Wellington, in Berkshire, and an exhibition of articles discovered in it is to be held in London. The excavations have brought to view the remains of a house ornamented with mosaic floors and containing rooms heated by hypocaturto. Among the articles to be exhibited are potsherds, bones, combs, bronze utensils, fragments of good glass vessels, pieces of ironwork, chiefly tools, including carpenters' planes, chisels, axes, hammers, gouges, anvils and some edged tools sharp enough, after having laid buried for ten centuries, to work with now. The city was laid out with great regularity.

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CORNER OF BROUGHTON

TWO EASTERN SNAKES.

The Cobra Is Good-Natured But the Polonga Is a Bad Neighbor.

From ages past, says a writer in Popular Science, the susceptibility of snakes to the influence of music has been fully recognized, and it would be interesting to know how many varieties acknowledge its power. In Ceylon the natives say that only two—and they the two most venomous, the cobra and the tic polonga—can be charmed. The former, the hooded or spectacled snake, every one has heard of; the latter is not so well known out of the island and is a far more deadly and dangerous foe. The natives hold the cobra in the highest estimation and look upon it as the king of snakes—the Tamil name for it being in fact "nulla parmbu," or "good snake," and I think it is an admitted fact that it will seldom if ever attack any one unprovoked. I have myself seen cobrae under many circumstances, and although I have conscientiously destroyed every one that I have been able to, I have no hesitation in saying that they are not dangerous unless disturbed. In proof of this I would quote the case of a pair that occupied a hole in a clump of oleanders in a certain garden for several years. No one ever disturbed them and they sunned themselves where they pleased, and the gardener rather looked upon them as an additional attraction to the place. They used to eat squirrels, young birds and any thing else that came in their way, but never attempted to do any harm, and remained unmolested as long as I knew the place, and probably raised an interesting family meanwhile. Unlike the cobra, the tic polonga is always ready to attack on the slightest provocation, and as it inhabits many localities—some being found in shrubs and trees, some in grassy waterways and others invariably in the vicinity of footpaths—it is more often met with, and is I think, responsible for most of the fatal cases of snakebite that happen from time to time. This difference in the habits of the two snakes is well known to the natives and is the subject of one of the Singhalese fables, which is as follows:

One very dry year, when little rain fell, when rivers had dwindled into a silver thread, when tanks were baked hard and brown and wells and water courses were dried up, a prolonga, suffering agonies from thirst and faint from the overpowering heat, met a cobra looking very lively and refreshed. "Have you found water anywhere?" gasped the polonga. The other said: "Yes." "Where—oh, where is it? Tell me, I implore you, for I am dying of thirst!" said the prolonga. The cobra replied: "I can not tell you unless you promise to do no harm to any living thing that may be beside the water." "As for that," replied the polonga, "I would promise any thing so that I might quench this intolerable thirst." And he gave a solemn promise. "Well, then," said the cobra, "beyond those bushes is a large earthen pan of water, in which a child is playing. Go and drink from it, but at your peril do not harm the child." So saying they parted. The cobra, after going a little way, began to distrust the prolonga, knowing the latter's treacherous disposition and rugged temper, and turned to follow him. He arrived too late. The prolonga had not only drank of the water, but crept into the pan where the child began to play with him. On this he grew violently angry, bit the child with all his force, so violently, indeed, that the infant died in a few minutes. The cobra, in hot and fiery indignation, attacked the prolonga and punished him severely, biting off a piece of his tail. Hence to this day all prolongas have blunt tails. Ever since cobras and prolongas have been at deadly feud. They are the most deadly serpents in Ceylon. When people hate one another mortally they are said proverbially to be like cobra and prolonga.

TAKEN ON FAITH.

Men Who Have Tried to Shave with Vaseline Vowing Vengeance.

The faith of the newspaper reader is sometimes great and abiding, but occasionally it leads him into errors. A few weeks ago, says the Galignani Messenger, a London weekly journal, published exclusively for ladies, contained a letter from a lady correspondent asserting that vaseline as a shaving cream was superior to any soap or cream that had ever been invented. This scarcely appears likely to be a very interesting topic for the gentler sex, but, nevertheless, many letters were published on the subject, and finally it became an established truth among bearded women that vaseline was the very best article with which to supplant soap, which, it is said, "chaps" and irritates the skin.

Had this theory remained confined within the limits of the journal that gave it birth no harm might have been done; but unfortunately, several American journals of repute and standing, ever ready to grasp a progressive innovation, boldly announced that vaseline was the only article with which a man could comfortably remove his beard. Perhaps the readers of these papers tried it on a very cold morning, or perhaps their razors were blunt, or perhaps—and very much more likely—the lady who asserted that she had removed her beard every morning for many years with the aid of vaseline was playing a little trick on the journal with which she corresponded.

Doubtless she never suspected that powerful and influential dailies in America would proclaim her method as an infallible one. And now the result is that old men, middle-aged men, and youths across the Atlantic are vowing vengeance against those who recommended such a painful experiment. Having a sound tooth drawn is a trifle compared to shaving with vaseline—at least, so the gentlemen across the Atlantic say.

Heed the Law.

Under the laws of every State in this Union the man who shoots another man who may be stealing his fruit or robbing his hen roost can be prosecuted for manslaughter. The idea is that you shall go out and argue with him, and if argument won't do whistle for an officer