

FEW PEOPLE AT THE FAIR.

The Last Sunday It Is to Be Open, Not a Drawing Card.

The Injunction to Keep the Gates Open Not Vacated.

The last open Sunday of the Exposition did not show any improvement upon other Sundays in point of attendance, but as nearly all pass holders paid the entrance fee of 50 cents for the fund for the benefit of the sufferers from the Cold Storage fire was considerable in a substantial way.

The morning was uncomfortably warm and the sultry air in the vast Park made walking and sight-seeing a laborious task.

The crowd which was expected to be the largest of the season was disappointed. The gates were almost entirely ignored, the holders of the photographic privileges in nearly every instance buying a piece of postcard bearing the words, "Admit one, benefit sufferers from the Cold Storage fire," or using their passes and depositing a silver half-dollar in the receptacle which met the eye just inside the gates.

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Music was furnished during the afternoon and evening by the Chicago, Cincinnati and Iowa State bands, the feature of "Horse Day" being much enjoyed and appreciated by moderately-sized crowds.

THE SUNDAY CLOSING QUESTION.

In regard to Sunday closing, it is said a temporary injunction, obtained several weeks ago by Charles W. Clingman, one of the stockholders in the Exposition company, and a taxpayer of Chicago, compelling the gates to be kept open, still stands in the way.

Judge Stein, of the Superior Court of Cook County, who granted the decree, said: "The injunction is still in force, there is no doubt about that. If the Court's attention is officially called to any violation of the order, it will, after due consideration, take such action as may appear proper."

Mr. Clingman could not be found to ascertain what course he proposes to pursue. Mr. Mason, declared, however, that it would be an easy matter for the Exposition company to override an order of the Court, so long as they have a strong force of guards to guard the premises and the gates.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The 150 striking boiler makers at the Bigelow Works in New Haven, resumed work, their demand for a nine-hour day having been granted.

The Charles Parker Company, of Meriden, Connecticut, has shut down its works indefinitely, thus throwing about 1,000 employes out of work.

The Fuller & Warren Company's stove plant, at Troy, N. Y., has suspended operations on account of a strike. Five hundred men are thrown out of work.

It is believed that the strike of coal miners in Kansas will speedily be settled. The strikers ask 55 cents for mine run coal the year round. The operators offer 54 cents, and, it is thought, this will be accepted.

REPRESENTATIVES from the Knights of Labor from Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts met at Boston, and after organizing the New England Knights of Labor Alliance, adopted resolutions thanking Gov. Altgeld of Illinois, for pardoning the "so-called anarchists."

The Mayor of Ishpeming, Michigan, has recommended that the Council stop all municipal work, other than absolutely necessary, as all the money the city can raise will be needed to support idle miners and their families during the winter. The Winthrop Mine closed and over 1,000 miners are now idle in Ishpeming alone, and 8,000 in the district.

A CLEVELAND despatch says that the Finance Committee of the Lake Carriers' Association has sealed down the wages of the crews on all boats in the organization because of the dullness of business. The reduction amounts to about 20 per cent. "It will probably be accepted without demur, as the bad condition of lake business is apparent to every one."

The striking miners at Pittsburg, Kansas, rejected a proposition made by the mine owners. Fifty more miners went back to work in the mines of the Kansas and Texas Coal Company at Litchfield, the largest in the district. The company is preparing to fill the strikers' places with new men and have ordered the strikers to vacate their houses. The company has sent armed guards to their mines to protect their men and property. It is believed trouble will follow if the company persists in evicting the strikers.

It is officially denied in London that the captains of the British Mediterranean Fleet are to be court-martialed for not obeying Admiral Trzon's order.

CABLE SPARKS.

AMBASSADOR and Mrs. Bayard will attend the coming State fair in London.

A British war-ship has been ordered to Apia in anticipation of war in Samoa.

DISASTROUS floods have occurred in the Austrian Tyrol, attended with loss of life.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has founded a prize for the Imperial Yacht Club's annual regatta.

THERE are 120 members of the Italian Senate out of a total of 320 concerned in the bank scandals.

LORD SALISBURY has written an article showing the danger of home rule from an international standpoint.

M. LEFEBRE, prefect of the Seine-et-Oise, has been appointed to succeed M. Loze in the prefecture of police in Paris.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., limited of London, has failed. Its capital amounted to £4,500,000.

The official report as to the sanitation of Hamburg shows that the health conditions are good, though the heat is intense.

Mrs. BANCROFT, the well-known actress, was thrown from a cab in London and run over. She received severe injuries.

The entrance to the harbor of Rio Grande do Sul is in the possession of revolutionists while the state troops hold the city.

Eighty-five cases of cholera are reported in the hospital at Alexandria, Egypt. Forty deaths from the disease have occurred.

It is thought in Singapore that French aggression in the Siam will result in the establishment of a British protectorate over the country.

Mr. GLADSTONE denies the published statement that he would not stand for re-election in a Middlesex district, but would seek a Welsh constituency.

The Berlin National Zeitung suggests the advisability of the creation of a upper house of the German Reichstag, the members of which should be nominated by the federated princes.

In the House of Commons Mr. Redmond moved to increase the Irish representation in the House from 80, as proposed in the home-rule bill, to 103, the present representation, but it was voted down—266 to 250.

CRUSHED ON A HORSE CAR. Four Persons Killed and Eight Hurt by a Locomotive in Chicago.

Forty-ninth street at the crossing of the Grand Trunk Railroad was the scene of another accident whereby four lives were lost and many people injured.

The south-bound Halstead street car, of the open pattern, was crowded and men were standing on the footboards. It was in charge of Conductor Frank Barnett and Driver Charles Stalmeier.

At forty-ninth street is a network of tracks and the crossing has always been regarded as a dangerous one. A long freight train group west had just passed and the tower man, George Barnett, had raised the gates.

This was taken as a signal that the way was clear, and Stalmeier whipped up the horses as he started to drive across the tracks. Previously, however, Conductor Barnett had gone ahead, and, not seeing the approaching passenger train because of the freight, he motioned his driver to go ahead.

Barnett, in the watch tower, saw the passenger train, and realized that a collision was imminent, yet as he says he could do nothing. He at once lowered the gates. But he was too late, for the street car was already on the tracks and the passenger train was only a few feet distant. It was running at a lively rate of speed, it is said, and crashed into the side of the car. The horse car was turned around and thrown 30 feet through the air.

PEOPLE AND EVENT.

According to Canon Farrar, about four thousand clergymen of the Church of England are out of employment. Another writer declares that an equal number are miserably underpaid.

The promotion of men from the ranks to commissioned officers has not had the most promising sequel in our army. For the fourth time this year the War Department has had cause to pronounce an officer thus promoted a deserter.

ALMA TABERNA says in the Studio that "the camera has had a most healthful and useful influence on art and is of the greatest use to painters." This high opinion will be of unusual interest to those persons who have contended that photography has done irreparable damage to real art.

The chief engineer of the Austrian state railways, Henry Graf, is in Washington. He has come to America to make a special study of American railway systems. He has official letters to many high officials on American railways. Herr Graf considers American lines more solidly built than those of Europe, and the line made much faster while the Europeans excel in the matter of precautions against accidents.

DR. RUBEN ALDRIDGE GUILD, who has just resigned as librarian of Brown University, has served his alma mater in that place for forty-six years. His term of continuous service is longer than that of any other officer Brown has ever had, excepting only the late Professor Lincoln. To fill the vacancy caused by Dr. Guild's retirement the advisory committee recommended the election of Henry L. Koopman, who has served in Astor, the Cornell University, the Columbia college and Rutgers College libraries.

His Highness the Maharajah of Kapurthala who is now in Japan because of the World's Fair, is a petty Hindoo potentate (maharajah is Sanskrit for "great king"), but a very gorgeous one, for he is wealthy in the Orient's barbaric pearl and gold, and wears one or more rings on every finger and on his thumbs as a slight indication of his fondness for jewelry. He is rather old and unlike most Eastern princes, not very well educated. He is accompanied by numerous attendants, and is on an excursion agency.

D. C. GILMAN, president of the John Hopkins University, Baltimore, has presented, in behalf of the trustees of the University, to the American Bible Society, a facsimile of the Chaldean Flood tablet, recently reconstructed by Professor Haupt. The tablet is a plaster cast from a modern reproduction in clay of the so-called Izdubar or Gilgamesh legends, commonly known under the name of the Babylonian Nimrod epic. It contains the cuneiform text of the Chaldean account of the deluge, as restored by Professor Paul Haupt. The text is based on thirteen fragments, which were found during the British excavations in the valley of the Euphrates and Tigris and are now preserved in the department of oriental antiquities at the British museum, London. The casts have been finished in colored plaster, so as to give the appearance of a real cuneiform clay tablet. The tablet contains, in six columns, 331 lines of cuneiform writing.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

EDWARD B. FOOT, a clerk in Bellevue Hospital, New York, died of typhus fever.

Two men were killed, two fatally injured and two badly hurt by an explosion of gas in the Petrolone Colliery, near Wyoming, Pa.

The hail storm which visited the country around Texas Falls, Minnesota, did damage estimated at more than \$100,000.

OVER 100 persons at Mansfield, Ohio, were poisoned by eating cheese several days ago, and 12 of the victims are in a critical condition.

At West Richmond, Indiana, a buggy containing Mrs. John Gale and her two children was struck by a train, and all three were instantly killed.

A PLATFORM at the station of the elevated railway at West Brighton Beach, Coney Island, collapsed, about ten persons were injured, one severely.

The village of Fairville, a suburb of St. John, New Brunswick, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. Eighty families are homeless. It was burned twice before.

Mrs. KATE FROST, a victim of the tornado at Pomeroy, Iowa, died. There are six or seven other victims likely to die. There is a crying need for food, the supply being exhausted, with the exception of a few uncooked barns.

A CHESTNUT and Ohio Railroad excursion train ran into an open switch and collided with a freight train at Newport, Kentucky. Albert Lang was killed and seven other persons dangerously injured. It is believed that some person purposely opened the switch.

ABOUT 8,000 pounds of dynamite in a storage house in South Denver, Colorado, exploded. There was a general destruction of window panes, and many doors were blown in. Two men are supposed to have been blown to pieces. The cause of the accident is not known, but it is supposed to have been the work of tramps.

A NEW AIRSHIP.

John Evans, of Shamokin, Pa., says He Will Sail to Chicago and to Europe.

John Evans, a mechanic of Shamokin, Pa., has almost completed the construction of an air-ship which he claims will revolutionize aerial navigation. He proposes to give his first exhibition at the fair of the Shamokin Agricultural Association next month and says that his point of landing will be Chicago. Then he will sail to Europe.

Mr. Evans has been at work on his invention for more than five years. He maintains that his model worked excellently several months ago when he made a trial ascension. The balloon will consist of a cigar-shaped gas chamber twenty feet in length and measuring twelve feet in thickness at the largest point. Suspended from this will be a car, shaped like a row-boat, composed principally of wire. It will also be twenty feet long and will be from ten inches to five feet in depth. In the rear of the boat will be constructed a propeller, which will be worked by a powerful storage battery. The inventor claims that he will have complete control of the ship and will ascend or land at pleasure. Peter Bruskie, one of his friends, will accompany him to the fair.

TORNADO IN ITALY.

Many Houses Overthrown and the People Killed—Dead Bodies Recovered. A tornado swept down suddenly on Voghera and Casteggio, in Piedmont. Hundreds of buildings were wrecked. In one section of Voghera hardly a house was left standing. Not a structure in either town was left intact. Hundreds of persons were injured. The number of dead is not known, as the bodies are buried in the ruins. Only seven bodies have been recovered.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

SEVEN inmates of Markey's boarding house at Pittsburg suffered symptoms of poisoning after eating supper. Doctors were undecided whether to attribute it to tomatoes or coffee.

PATRICK J. GALLAGHER, the Homestead poisoner, retracted his alleged confession exculpating Dempsey, declaring he had been "pulled" into making it.

The Bethlehem Iron Company and the Midvale Steel Company receive big Government contracts for ordnance and forgings, amounting to nearly \$100,000.

By a fall of top slate in a Pittston colliery two men were killed and a third fatally injured.

The Alleghenier Saengerbund held its annual convention at Wilkesbarre. William Lenger, of Reading, and Louis Tisch, of Wilkesbarre, were elected delegates to the Northeastern Saengerfest in New York. The prize concert took place in the afternoon.

As the iron and steel manufacturers and workmen have not agreed on a scale at Pittsburg, thousands of workmen are still idle and the situation is serious.

THOMAS A. SEATON died from a copperhead snake bite at Greensburg. Annie Brant, of Ridgeview Park, was bitten by a snake of the same kind.

The United States Pipe Line Company started its station at Parson, pumping oil from Athens, sixty-six miles away.

A STATE League of Koeleyites was organized at Pittsburg.

LUTHERAN ministers met at York and revised the Provisional Catechism.

The ninth annual session of the Cumberland Valley Sabbath School Assembly began at Williams Grove.

FRANCIS LEON CHRISTMAN, her husband and former manager, is defendant in a suit by Mrs. Marie Decca, the lyric artist, to recover property in Harrisburg which she alleges was bought by Christman in his own name with her funds.

The Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Democratic Society fixed September 25th as the date of the General Assembly at Allentown.

JUDOK ACHERSON, in the United States Circuit Court at Erie, decided the celebrated case of the Stonemetz Printing Machinery Company vs. the Brown Folding Machinery Company in favor of the former.

MR. AND MRS. FRANKLIN S. KILKE, of Tilden township, were seriously injured in a runaway accident. Two small children escaped injury.

FEDILIO SOVIO, an Italian laborer, employed on the Reading Railroad, was drowned in a reservoir while bathing at Monocacy.

The Union Coal Company have issued orders to resume operations at the Hickory Swamp Colliery. Five hundred men and boys had employment there. It resumes because of the enforced idleness at Pennsylvania Colliery owing to the fire. All work at Scott shaft is stopped.

TAYLOR BRADLEY, a young man from Oxford, was lodged in jail at West Chester on the charge of throwing stones at passenger cars.

GEORGE ERNST, aged four years, was drowned in a well at his home in Ashland. The mother saw her boy's feet above the top of the well and quickly drew him out, but life was extinct.

JOHN ROBINSON, an ash pitman of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Gallagherville, was struck by the St. Louis express and buried a dozen yards, receiving injuries from which he died.

ALBERT MACK, of Shamokin, was removed to the Miners' Hospital in order to have both hands and both feet amputated. Mack was thrown from a sleigh while crossing a mountain last winter and was badly frozen. All of his fingers and toes were amputated at the time, but it was found necessary to perform further amputations, as the frozen hands and feet cannot be healed up.

A PECULIAR case and the first of the kind in Allegheny county has just been decided by Judge Ewing. W. J. Kerr, a farmer of Plum Township, this spring had some valuable sheep killed by the dogs of a neighbor. He presented his bill to the township for the value of the sheep, but the amount was refused. The court decides that the money should be paid out of the dog and sheep tax and orders a peremptory mandamus to issue to the Treasurer of Plum Township.

THE SPY IN TIME OF PEACE.

How a German Officer Risks His Life in Russia.

My friend Captain Zinnowitz came to dinner with me one night in Berlin. He was invited particularly to meet Remington, and we spent a long evening together talking about his work as an officer of the Prussian army. I knew that he had been into Russian Poland several times for the benefit of his government, and therefore drew the conversation on to the best means of succeeding at this delicate work.

"When I go into Poland," said he, "I am not an army officer any longer; I dress my hair differently, and become simply plain Mr. —, who is seeking employment as a hydraulic engineer. I have, of course, an address in a small provincial German town, from which all my letters come, and where I have a trusted friend ready to answer all questions in regard to my occupation and identity should the Russian secret police make inquiries in regard to me.

Last year I was instructed to report upon a line of railway projected for a certain point in Poland, and for that reason hired a Jew to pilot me. We went together for some distance, when the Jew told me that there were two policemen on the train evidently on our tracks, and that he would go no further. I went on alone, and at the next station jumped off on the side farthest from the railway station, and made for the woods. I had not gone far, however, when the two policemen overtook me, and demanded to know what my business was. Of course I had to make up a plausible story, and therefore remarked that I was buying wood, and had to inspect the forests of the neighborhood. Upon this, one of them said that there were no forests in the direction in which I was going, and that I must accompany them to the police station. To this I objected, protesting that I had been informed of a vast amount of timber cut and stored near here. Now this timber had all been cut for the purposes of the railway I had to report upon. The Russian policemen admitted that such was the case, much to my satisfaction, but said that they must take me to headquarters under any circumstances, where I would be examined as a matter of form. So off we went together, the policemen leading me into the very fort that I did not dream of getting into, because it was a new one, guarded with particular jealousy, and one about which my government was very anxious to gain accurate information.

"As we marched along, however, the question of how to get rid of my secret notes embarrassed me, for had anything of this kind been found upon me, of course I should have been taken out and hanged. To accomplish my object I pulled out cigars, which I offered to my guardians; they accepted them with an ill grace, but did not smoke them. As I proceeded to light mine, I held with the cigar a bit of tissue paper on which I had made memoranda, and as my match burned it lit not only my cigar, but consumed the tissue paper I held in the hollow of my hand. I had to allow my cigar to go out several times in order to get rid of the notes I had made, and heaved a great sigh of relief when the last piece was destroyed. When we reached the fortress I was taken to a commandant, and inspected carefully; that is to say, every part of my person was investigated to see if I had not concealed the smallest scrap of paper. My passport was then copied out, and I was allowed to go. They ordered me back the same way, but by dint of very energetic language, I succeeded in persuading them to let me pass on to the next town, by which means I was enabled to re completely through the works of the fort, and report exactly upon their extent.

"On arrival home, after several more episodes of the same kind, my government suggested to me the desirability of knowing more of the interior construction of this work, and when I see you next year I will tell you some more.

Neither Remington nor I ever saw him again. He spoke of his adventures as lightly as though he were recounting some simple episode, and regarded the risk of being hanged from day to day as that he should wear his uniform and go to par. de.—[Pocitney Bigelow, in Harper's Monthly.

Died Like a Hero.

A navy, working at the top of one of a series of numerous shafts in a tunnel on a line of railway, recently met his death in a manner which showed a spirit of heroic presence of mind that deserves to go on record.

His duties were simply to warn his fellow workmen in the "drives" 200 feet below of any falling masses of rock or earth from the truck sent up to be emptied by a shout of "Look out below."

One unhappy day "Bill the banker," the only name by which he was known, incautiously stepped too close to the edge, his foot slipped, and he knew that he must be dashed from side to side of the narrow shaft and be crushed to death at the bottom. But his mates! If he screamed, the unusual noise would cause them to rush out to the foot of the opening.

Bill never lost his nerve. The signal "Look out below" had barely reached them before his mangled remains were lying at the feet of the men whose lives would have been imperilled had any involuntary call escaped from the falling man.—[New York Mercury.

A Big Alligator.

One of the largest of the Southern visitors to the Columbian Exposition arrived the other evening, and is now the guest of a South Water street firm. This visitor is not only the largest, but is one of the oldest natives of Louisiana. He was, in fact, a subject of Napoleon even before his present State ceased to be a French possession. As the Louisiana lay in the rude box which had been provided for his accommodation he measured just seventeen feet in length. The mouth of his alligator was large in proportion and was ample to take in a whole bunch of bananas at a single bite.—[Chicago Herald.

The jury in the Mead murder case, at Wau-paca, Wisconsin, after a brief charge by Judge Bardeen, and in twenty-four minutes returned a verdict of not guilty as to all of the defendants, Sam Stout, Charles A. Prior and Edwin C. Bronson. The Aspen Col., miners have appealed to Grand Master Workman Powderly to unite the laboring classes in their interest and incidentally of the free-silver people.—Agents Thompson and Calder, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, appeared in court at Tacoma, Wash., to answer to the indictment by the United States grand jury for cutting rates contrary to the inter-state commerce law. Both entered pleas of "not guilty," and their trial was set for November.—In the United States Court at Atlanta, Ga., the attorney for the Central Trust Company filed a bill to foreclose a fourteen million five hundred thousand dollar mortgage on the Georgia Pacific Railroad. This is part of a reorganization scheme.—Wm. La Forge of Kingston, N. Y., is charged with murdering his young wife.—Henry A. Hoffman, of Pittsburg, Pa., a successful inventor, committed suicide while troubled with melancholia.—Wm. Dixon, an evangelist, was arrested in New Brunswick, N. J., on a charge of assault.—Three young men, sons of Frank Lundgren, of Geneseo, Ill., aged, respectively, fifteen, twenty and twenty-two, were drowned in Green river by the capsizing of a boat.

Senator Edward B. Osborne, of the Fifteenth New York district, died in Albany.—In a battle between strikers and non-union miners at Weir City, Kan., a number on both sides were injured.—By the explosion of a can of naphtha in J. D. Campbell's factory in Brooklyn, four persons were killed.—Patrick Gallagher confessed to Warden Wright, of the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary, that the statement he made Wednesday to the district attorney was false, and that he, Dempsey, Beatty and Davidson were guilty as indicted.—The closing down of the various cotton mills in New England is a precautionary measure to prevent the accumulation of goods during the autumn.

Large consignments of Sumatra tobacco, which was undervalued, was seized at Philadelphia.—Rodney Gray, a notorious negro tough and gambler at Paducah, Ky., snatched a sum of money from one of five men and attempted to run away. He was overtaken and literally beaten or butchered to death in a ravine near the city limits.—Maggie and Emma Pixler was killed in Pittsburg by a trolley car.—At Pittsburg Mrs. Tim Laughny tried to start her kitchen fire, using oil as kindling. A terrific explosion followed. The roof of the kitchen was blown off, and Mrs. Laughny was covered with burning oil. Her husband succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but not until his wife had been fatally burned.

Negroes near Neelyville, Mo., having been warned to leave the country by whites, will stay to defend their rights, and are arming.—Isaac Jenkins, colored, was left for dead on a tree by a lynching party near Beacom's Station, Va., but despite his wounds was able to cut himself down and crawl to Norfolk.—The body of a twelve-year-old, Charles Langford, of St. Paul, who mysteriously disappeared a year ago, was found in a one hundred and fifty foot tunnel which the boy had burrowed near his father's home.

The unidentified bodies of a boy and a middle-aged man were found near Wharton, I. T., near the railroad, riddled with bullets, probably put in them on Sunday. Their team grazed near by.—Conrad Ester, Jr., furniture dealer at Lima, O., has failed. The assets will probably exceed the liabilities.—The McNamara Dry Goods Company, of Denver, one of the largest houses in the West, was closed on attachment.—The steamer Emily was wrecked in Coos Bay, Ohio, and, while drifting into the breakers, had her passengers and crew rescued, with one exception, by the life-saving crew. Charles Robinson was washed overboard.

A body supposed to be that of I. B. Olds, state senator in Montana, was inclosed by Boulder river.—Tom King, the escaped horse thief who was captured at Guthrie, O. T., has proven to be a woman.—Switchmen in the Rio Grande yards at Pueblo went out on strike, demanding the discharge of Yardmaster Crocker, who, they say, is tyrannical and unreasonably. The men declare the switchmen on the entire line will go out, unless their demands are complied with.—Thomas E. Walsh, president of the University of Notre Dame, in South Bend, Ind., died.—The People's Savings, the Rocky Mountain Dime and Dollar and the Colorado Savings Banks, of Denver, closed their doors.—The Missouri National and the Grand Avenue Banks, of Kansas City, suspended.—Michael Lanzoni stabbed Antonio Roabeck three times in South Mount Vernon, N. Y., inflicting probably fatal wounds. Carlos Roabeck in trying to save his brother, was seriously cut about the hands and arms. Lanzoni has been arrested.

At Manchester, N. H., the Namaske bag mill closed.—Some girls in Edison's lamp works, at Newark, N. J., struck for higher wages.—The Lark Alice Reed arrived at the Delaware Breakwater with yellow fever aboard.—Joseph De Peyster, a noted gambler, was killed in Ohio county, Ky., by an unknown miner.—The body of Mrs. Henry Bailey, one of the Sutherland Sisters, was buried at Lockport, N. Y.—At Indianapolis, Lopez Eganough, a worthless and dissolute cigarmaker, shot his divorced wife's sister, Miss Mary Winsch, and then killed himself.—At Lawrence, Mass., Gates Hall fatally shot Abram Mills.—The remains of Anthony J. Drexel were buried in Woodlands Cemetery, near Philadelphia.—The residence of John Ulrich, of North Fairmount, Ohio, was burned by the explosion of a gasoline stove, and Mr. Ulrich was fatally burned while his wife and five-year-old child were seriously injured.

KILLED IN A FACTORY.

Four Lives Lost by the Explosion of a Can of Naphtha.

A can of naphtha exploded in the sweat-band factory of J. D. Campbell, 211 Walworth street, Brooklyn, N. Y., killing four persons and injuring another.

The building was completely wrecked. It was a two-story frame structure. There were twelve persons employed in the factory but all excepting the five named were in the basement and escaped without injury. The noise of the explosion was heard several blocks away, and caused consternation in the neighborhood.