

The Chicago News is convinced that a very large proportion of the Canadian people are victims of American fever.

Minnesota's Legislature has discovered that several men thrive handsomely in Minnesota by breeding wolves and selling their scalps to the State at \$5 apiece.

Great Britain's tobacco bill, as figured up by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is \$80,000,000 a year, or \$15 per head per annum of the adult population of England and Ireland.

The *Medical Gazette* points admiringly to Germany because "nearly all her schools have connected with them gymnasia and libraries, while many are provided with bath-rooms, supplied with hot and cold shower baths."

It has been stated that over boys under fourteen or fifteen, a woman can more easily exercise a good influence than a man, and at Scottish educational conference held this year a move was made to employ women as teachers for boys and mixed classes.

A Polish drink prepared from honey is said to be growing greatly in favor in England. A large consignment has just been dispatched from Warsaw to London. "If the fact be true that honey as a drink is becoming popular, then," observes the *San Francisco Examiner*, "we are returning to the simple tastes of our Saxon ancestors."

A statistical person in Washington announces that the proceedings of the Fifty-first Congress cover about 16,000 pages of the Congressional Record. There are about 1500 words on a page of that publication. Hence the recorded utterances of our statesmen during the two sessions amount to about 24,000,000 words.

A German who lost a leg in the United States service at Bull Run, and finding himself thus exempt from military service in his own country, returned home and has since resided at the village of Posen, near Jena, has lately received a pension and arrears, amounting to over \$6000. The German papers, says the *Picayune*, are much impressed with what they call the munificence of the United States Government.

The offer of a bounty of 100 acres of land to the head of every family of twelve children in Quebec has resulted, according to the *St. Louis Star-Sayings*, in at least three times as many claims as expected. The idea was, of course, to encourage the immigration of men who had given an unusual number of hostages to fortune, and judging from the fact that over 1000 abnormally large families have already entered claims, the idea was a remarkably good one.

"Over one hundred tools and processes, which are marvels of ingenuity and scientific knowledge," says the *Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat*, "have been invented by safe burglars. A recent burglar's outfit, captured by the police, consisted of a little giant knob-breaker, a diamond drill and a high explosive of the nature of dynamite, but put up in the form of a powder. It would open the strongest bank safe in a half hour, and without noise enough to disturb people in the next house, while the entire outfit could be carried in the pockets of an ordinary coat."

"Experiments are being made by the United States Government," said Herbert W. Hotchkiss, of Michigan, to the *New York Telegram*, "as to which spot in this country is the healthiest. That is, they are trying to find out by certain tests and prescribed areas which part of the country has the lowest death rate. I am told that the long-life circle includes Grand Traverse Bay in Michigan, near Charlevoix, and I can say that it is a place of perpetual youth. I went there to die some years ago and am now enjoying perfect health. There is no better place to build up in than there. The hospitality of lumbermen is proverbial and any man who spends three months up there and does not come out a new man had better die at once."

There are, remarks the *New York Sun*, about 200 tea tasters in this city, a well-paid class of men, most of whom in the course of nature will die of kidney disease superinduced by their unwholesome occupation. The habits of these men are exceedingly curious. Some of them refuse to ply their trade save in the morning, on the ground that the sense of taste cannot be trusted after it has been bewildered by hours of work. Most of them avoid the use of tobacco and of highly seasoned food. Their accuracy of taste is astonishing. A tea taster will grade and price a dozen qualities of tea all from the same cargo. All this accuracy seems unnecessary, however, for grocers unhesitatingly sell the same tea to different persons at very different prices, so ignorant are most persons of quality in teas.

"Under the new law," states the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, "no pension attorney can claim more than \$2 for securing an increase of pension."

The progress which has been made in the various branches of electricity in this country can only be appreciated, maintains the *Boston Cultivator*, by comparing it with the other countries. France, which is one of the most progressive countries in Europe, has only about 18,000 telephones in use, while the United States has 400,000.

Mexico will be at the World's Fair with a novel display. The exhibit will be an artificial hill of iron, covered with terraced soil, surrounded by a fac-simile of the Castle of Chapultepec, and it will show the progress of Mexico from the time of the Aztecs. Temples, images and like scenes will be a feature of the exhibits at the base of the hill.

The Philadelphia *Times* calls attention to the rapid disappearance of our representative old men. Few of the presidential cabinets remain. With Bancroft went the last of the Polk cabinet, and with A. H. H. Stewart, of Virginia, the last of that of President Fillmore. Until the death of Jefferson Davis there were two survivors of the Pierce cabinet. One now remains—James Campbell, of Philadelphia, who was appointed Postmaster-General from Tennessee.

Many stories of the generosity of the late Leonard Jerome are floating about, but one that is quite curious, recalled by the *New York Courier*, seems to have escaped attention. At the time when his younger brother was a student at Williams College Mr. Jerome donated a handsome sum, the interest of which was to provide an annual gold medal for the "most perfect gentleman" of the graduating class. The faculty found so much difficulty in defining the characteristics of a gentleman that the donation was afterward withdrawn.

Says the *Boston Cultivator*: "Prices of farm products were higher this past winter than for several years before. This was partly because of crop failures, but all the same it is likely that wages of farm hands will hold up to what they have been for several years past. Despite the common saying that farmers are always croaking when it comes to making plans for the new year, most of them discount whatever profit they are likely to gain through the season. If they did not, then bad seasons would not be so disastrous as they are. A farmer out of debt can always make a living by the old plan of cutting his coat according to the cloth."

According to the *Chicago Herald* New York's Board of Education is considering a proposal to banish the teaching of French and German in the public schools of the city. At present French and German are taught in five grades of the schools to about 25,000 children, 100 minutes per week being devoted to these languages. French and German are optional at present with the trustees of the various schools, and the system has heretofore given satisfaction. The principle of giving instruction in branches demanded by a majority of the parents is, however, confesses the *Herald*, "one that needs to be carefully restricted. Most of our public schools already attempt far too much, and the result is that instead of turning out graduates thoroughly well drilled in the rudiments of English education in too many instances they are contributions to swell the tide of mediocrity by attempting to give instruction in too many branches. Thorough work in the essentials first and after that the extras, if there is time and money for them, should be the aim of public school work."

The big guns of modern men-of-war are likely, as appears from recent experiments, to do quite as much damage to friends, as enemies. A naval officer has been describing the firing of a sixty-seven ton gun on the new battle ship *Trafalgar*, considered one of the three or four finest vessels in the British navy. He says: "The gun was pointed directly ahead and fired with a charge of 630 pounds of slow-burning powder and a 1250-pound projectile. The blast produced by the rush of the powder-gas and the shot was so tremendous that the plates of the forecastle were forced in and the deck beams bent out of shape, while almost every round carried away some fragment of the projecting portions of the ship, even when the training was to the right or the left. It is estimated that the vessel would be reduced to something very like a wreck were twenty-five rounds to be fired either directly ahead or directly astern. This interferes with, or renders impossible, firing when either in flight or chase, and has caused our naval constructors to modify the plans for the projected battle-ships, as it is not deemed desirable to have them sink from the discharge of their own guns."

LOST IN THE WRECK.

The Bark Dictator Founders Off Cape Henry, Va.

The Captain's Wife, Son and Six Sailors Perish.

The Norwegian bark Dictator, Captain Jorgensen, from Pensacola to West Hartlepool, England, laden with pine lumber, with a crew of fifteen and the Captain's wife and boy of three years, went ashore on the Virginia coast in a strong easterly gale a few mornings ago, four miles south of Cape Henry and two miles north of Virginia Beach Hotel. Eight lives were lost, including the Captain's wife and son.

The weather was so thick that the vessel was not until spectators were brought ashore in the breakers broadside on, and within a quarter of a mile of the shore. Full crews from the life-saving stations—those of Cape Henry and Seatack—under command of Captain Drinkwater, were promptly on hand, and began firing lines to the stranded bark. The guns could not deliver the lines, though repeatedly fired.

The crew finally succeeded in getting a line ashore. It was fast to a barrel, which the surf carried to the shore, and within a few minutes the vessel was quickly rigged and towed to the vessel. Unfortunately the crew were ignorant of its use, and the rescue was delayed until Captain Drinkwater of the life saving crew wrote instructions, put them in a bottle and sent it to the Dictator by the line connecting the vessel with the shore.

The men on board broke the bottle at once, as could be seen by glasses from the shore, and proceeded to carry out the directions. The first man was brought ashore in eight minutes, and seven others were rescued before sunset, four of whom came in a lifeboat, which was capsized, but the men succeeded in reaching the shore in a half-dead condition, one man having his arm broken.

During the entire day the ship rolled and pitched terribly, and made the work of rescuing the sailors difficult and slow. The life line would tighten and slacken in response to the motion of the vessel. Once the line broke, with a man midway to the shore, and he was hauled back to the bark half dead. The line was mended, and the same man safely landed. The beach was lined with people who had come from the country houses and the hotel near by. To the surprise and delight of the people on the bark and hear their cries for help. At nightfall there were still nine persons on the bark, among the number being the Captain's wife and child. The Captain begged his wife all day to leave with him, and she refused. She would not leave her husband and child, and only one could take the buoy at a time.

That night the work of rescue was continued in the face of a heavy sea. The Captain's wife, who had vainly attempted to save her life, took her half-dead child and strapped him to his back. The father said farewell to the wife and leaped into the sea. The father reached the shore, but the son was lost. Late at night the bark went to pieces. All on board were lost, including Mrs. Jorgensen.

All that could be gathered from the half-dead sailors as to the cause of stranding was that they did not know where they were, the sun not having been seen for four days, and the weather being so thick that they struck the breakers before they could see the coast. The life savers worked all day without food. The list of the saved is as follows: Captain J. M. Jorgensen, Second Mate Julius Anderson, Ampler Barrett, John Steves, John Patterson, Yelmer Olsen, John Mall, Carl Olsen (broken arm), and Charles Joseph Hamilton Roads, having been disabled by hurricanes.

THE LABOR WORLD.

BRASS UNIONS are spreading.

INITIATION fees are going up.

COLORADO has Miners' Alliances.

NEW YORK has a Japanese carpenter.

ENGLAND will revive industrial villages.

SAN FRANCISCO unions exclude Japanese.

LOWELL (Mass.) weavers can average \$8.50 a week.

SAN FRANCISCO musicians talk of a music library.

PALESTINE (Ohio) pottery girls struck for less hours.

UNION and non-union shearers are at war in Australia.

LABOR agitation is unusually active in Chicago just now.

MASSACHUSETTS sweaters make eighty-eight per cent profit.

The international bricklayers have accumulated a fund of \$4000.

LORD DERBY has accepted a seat on the English Labor Commission.

The Flint Glass Workers' Union has 7000 members and \$90,000 in bank.

The carriage-makers and wheelwrights are about to form a national body.

DEMARK proposes an international union of machinists and blacksmiths.

ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY THOUSAND New York girls get sixty cents a day.

The boiler manufacturers are forming an insurance and inspection company.

ABOUT 700,000 able-bodied workmen are out of employment in France at present.

The French Labor Commission will establish a Labor Bureau and an Arbitration Board.

The Secretary of the Navy is unable, under the law, to supply men for the new war vessels.

The railway managers of Holland employ watchwomen instead of watchmen at their stations.

ALL arrangements have been perfected for the building of a million-dollar cotton mill in Huntsville, Ala.

The corner-stone of the Printers' Home at Denver, Col., will be laid on George W. Child's birthday, May 12.

CANTON (Switzerland) municipal authorities have decided that all employers must share profits with their laborers.

In the United States the average annual production of each employe is \$720, of which the laborer receives \$346 and capital \$374.

The Reading Railroad of Pennsylvania is cutting down the trees along its tracks that the engineers may have a better look ahead.

SIX or seven thousand workmen are now steadily employed in the various branches of industry connected with Edison's inventions.

The Master Masons' Association, of Philadelphia, refused to grant the increase of pay from \$5.25 to \$5.50 per day asked by the masons, who threaten to strike.

FIFTY of the coal miners at Rondvile, Ohio, broke open a general store and carried off thirty barrels of flour and several hundred pounds of meat. They said that they had to steal or starve.

In 1890 there were in Germany 1181 strikes, in each of which more than ten men participated. The total number of strikers were 394,440. In 430 cases they were entirely unsuccessful; in 468, partially successful; in 187 they got all they demanded.

GENERAL ROSENCRANS, the Register of the Treasury, is remarkably vigorous at seventy-one years. He breakfasts every morning at seven, reads his desk by nine and remains there hard at work till four. The value of his salary goes to old soldiers and other needy claimants on his charity.

MISS NORA GRAY, while crossing Ramsey Creek on the railroad bridge at Ramsey, Ill., was surprised by the approach of a train. In her fright she jumped from the bridge, which is fifty feet high, but was not seriously injured.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

The Maine Legislature has adopted the Australian Ballot law.

MICHAEL and Edward Burns, two men employed in the quarries at Hopeville, N. J., were struck by a train at Trenton and instantly killed.

A. WHITNEY & SONS, car wheel manufacturing, of Philadelphia, Penn., are financially embarrassed. The car wheel works were founded by Asa Whitney in 1848. The founder died in 1874 possessed of over \$1,000,000. Since then the business has been conducted by his sons.

The New York Recorder has succeeded in raising the requisite fund to erect in that city a monument to General W. T. Sherman. The amount subscribed was over \$50,000.

The Railroad Commissioners find the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road responsible for the death of the victims of the Fourth avenue tunnel disaster in New York City.

HELEN P. CLARK, an Indian girl, who was a teacher at Carlisle (Penn.) Indian school, has been appointed special allotment agent by the United States Government. She left for Montana to assume the duties of her office.

MILLIE CAFFEY, aged sixteen years, committed suicide at her home in Foundryville, Penn., by shooting herself through the heart with a revolver. The girl's parents wanted her to marry an aged suitor, and Millie, who was in love with a young man, a neighbor, killed herself in despair.

CHARLES ABTUCKLE, the millionaire coffee merchant, died a few days ago in Brooklyn, N. Y., in his fifty-ninth year.

A WRECK occurred on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, two miles from Ashland, Penn., by which three men were killed and several injured.

The commercial hotel and boarding house of R. Henry, at Austin, Penn., were destroyed by fire. Three lives were lost. Lizzie McGarvey, a servant, Jack McGarty, a boarder, and an unknown man. The origin of the fire is unknown.

South and West.

S. M. GARRITT, an attorney of Kansas City, Kan., was found in his office a few days ago a raving maniac. He was very poor. He had no money to buy food, and was too proud to beg. Hunger drove him mad.

MISSOURI has received her share of the Direct Tax.

ANDERSON, GREEN & Co., dealers in wholesale drygoods, notions, etc., Nashville, Tenn., have failed; liabilities about \$175,000.

MORE than half the business portion of Russellville, the county seat of Franklin County, Ala., was burned. The total loss is estimated at \$50,000.

A NORTH bound passenger train and a Milwaukee freight train collided at Racine Junction, Wis., killing Welles Andrews and John "Robben, firemen.

The Warren Lumber Company, of Beaumont, Texas, has been placed in the hands of a receiver. Liabilities, about \$500,000.

FIRE at Mitchellville, Iowa, destroyed two of the principal business blocks. The loss is over \$20,000, including all of the city records.

ONE of the heaviest and most severe snow storms of the winter raged in Kansas a few days ago.

At Cumberland Gap, Tenn., J. A. Burke, the telegraph operator, was shot and instantly killed by Tom Hurley, a colored man.

DAVID H. MORRISON, Deputy Clerk of the Scott County Court, Virginia, has, by various sharp transactions, obtained and appropriated to his own use from \$10,000 to \$30,000 and left the State.

At Beaver Creek Bridge, La., J. T. Jugalski and J. N. Crover were waylaid and killed.

The bill to pension disabled Confederate soldiers and their indigent widows and to appropriate \$10,000 for a soldiers' home at Little Rock has passed both houses of the Arkansas Legislature.

The bill appropriating \$25,000 for a State exhibit at the World's Fair has been rejected by the Senate of Tennessee. The House, however, passed a bill permitting county authorities to make appropriations for the fair.

GENERAL JAMES A. Ekin, of the United States army, died at Louisville, Ky., a few days ago. He was born in Pittsburg in 1819. He was a member of the commission which tried Mrs. Surratt, and was for many years Quartermaster of the Government at Jeffersonville, Ind.

HENRY SMITH, colored, was hanged at Louisville, Ky., for the murder of Louis J. Specht. Specht was a saloon keeper, and employed Smith. Specht asked Smith to do some work. Smith grabbed a pistol and beat Specht to death.

CAPTAIN W. D. DOWELL, a well-to-do farmer and State Treasurer of the Farmers' Alliance of Arkansas, was hanged out of \$3000 at Fayetteville, Ark. It was the same old game. Captain Dowell loaned one of the men the money with which to cover a wage on a game of cards.

Washington.

The President appointed Ivory G. Kimball of the District of Columbia, to be United States Judge of the Police Court of the District of Columbia.

The answer of Governor Nichols, of Louisiana, to Secretary Blaine's telegram of March 15 in reference to the New Orleans affair has been received by the Secretary.

The Seventh and Eighth (colored) Battalions of the District of Columbia National Guard have been consolidated into one battalion, and will be known hereafter as the First Separate Battalion. The Seventh and Eighth Battalions were the ones which General Ordway proposed to disband, owing to the lack of sufficient appropriations by Congress for their maintenance.

The British Government has accepted President Harrison's invitation to take part in the Chicago World's Fair.

The Pension Commissioner has ordered all attorneys to submit their circulars to him before distribution.

SUPERINTENDENT PORTER, of the Census Bureau, has in preparation an important bulletin giving the population of the South Atlantic and South Central States, Missouri and Kansas, by race. The total population embraced in this count is given as 23,875,250 of which 15,968,355 were whites; 6,996,195 colored and 10,888 Chinese, Japanese and Indians.

The Spanish Government has notified the Department of State that it will participate at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

The President will not appoint the nine Circuit Judges under the new law until after Congress meets in December.

The President appointed Joseph Pinkham, of Idaho, to be United States Marshal for the District of Idaho, and John C. Quinn, of California, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of California.

INDIANA received from the Secretary of the Treasury a draft for \$700,144, being the amount of the direct tax money returned to the State under the act of the last Congress.

The cloth chosen by the Postoffice Department for the new uniforms of the letter carriers is a new shade of carlet blue. The contract for furnishing two suits each to the 10,070 letter carriers throughout the country at \$16, without hat or cap, has been awarded to a Baltimore firm.

Foreign.

The Governor of a province of Madagascar, who massacred 278 persons, has been executed for the crime.

The Italian Government mediates taking steps to check emigration to America.

M. BALTOFF, Bulgarian Minister of Finance, was assassinated while walking with Premier Stambouloff, in Sofia.

The Cork (Ireland) Court House caught fire while the Tipperary riot trial was going on, and was destroyed. Many ancient and valuable records were burned.

CAMILLE TORREAU, of East Templeton, and Alfred Bradley, foreman, of Prescott, were killed by a slide of rock in a phosphate mine near Ottawa, Canada.

A CASE of brandy exploded in a store at Zehn, in Posen, Germany, killing two persons and setting fire to the building, which, with the adjoining ones, also a store, was burned.

MANY members of the Newfoundland House of Assembly showed their disapproval of the English Government's policy by refusing to attend the Governor in the Council Chamber.

COURT FABRICE, Premier and Minister of War of the Kingdom of Saxony, died a few days ago.

In the election throughout Ireland for Poor Law Guardians the Fenians have been generally unsuccessful.

GREEN VICTORIA, of England, arrived at Quebec in the south of France, and was enthusiastically received by the inhabitants and chief officials.

The Bank of Leghorn has suspended, with liabilities amounting to \$10,000,000. A prominent financier there who had recently failed committed suicide.

The Government of San Domingo has appointed Manuel Jesus Galvan as Minister to the United States, and it is understood that he is especially instructed to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with this country.

COUNT ARTHUR KESSELSTADT and Countess Anne Fries were caught in a storm in a pleasure boat off Albania, Austria, and were drowned. The youthful Count Fries was saved.

A MERCHANT has been murdered by a Mafia assassin at Kufstein, in the Tyrol of Switzerland.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

EX-SPEAKER REED has gone to Europe.

SENATOR ELBERT PEPPER, of Kansas, wears no necktie.

The Czaritch of Russia will not visit the United States.

THEODORE THOMAS will be offered the position of Musical Director at the World's Fair.

DR. NANSSEN, of Christiania, is about to make another attempt to find the North Pole.

The King of Italy has granted to Princess Clothilde the pension of her husband, Prince Napoleon.

The late Prince Napoleon was dull, incapable and cowardly. He was nicknamed "Top-Flop," which means one who fears lead.

EDWIN BOOTH, the tragedian, declares that he will never write a book. He is said to have refused \$25,000 and a heavy royalty.

KARL WILHELM, of Gerding, has written a biography of his grandfather, 500 copies only of which will be printed for circulation among royalty.

SENATOR ELLIOT PALMER once worked for twenty-five cents a day on a Illinois farm, and afterwards learned the trade of cooper. He paid his own way through college.

GENERAL JOHN C. LEE, Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio under General R. S. Hayes, and one of the most prominent lawyers in that State, died recently, aged sixty-three.

SENATOR SANDERS, of Montana, says that it is inconvenient for him to sleep in a sleeping-car, for the reason that he is too long for the berth. His feet stick out at the end of the berth, to his great discomfort.

CHARLES PELTON, the new California Senator, is a New Yorker by birth, being a member of Erie County. He is sixty-nine years old. He was born in 1824, and though poor then he is a millionaire several times now.

DANIEL H. WELLS, counselor of the twelve apostles, general in the Nauvoo Legion and an old-time leader and trusted official of the Mormon Church, died in Salt Lake City, Utah, a few days ago of pleuro pneumonia.

The late Senator Hearst, of California, was forty-nine years old when the Comstock silver mines were discovered. In six months after he reached the Comstock lode he had made \$500,000 and, from that date till his death his wealth went on multiplying.

WHEN ex-Empress Eugenie left the railway carriage in the Paris station, on the occasion of her recent visit to the French capital, she was almost lifted off, and did not need the walking sticks she usually carries. Her hair had become white, and she had faded beauty of her face. Her smile is pathetic, and every line in her countenance bears the impress of sorrow.

THOMAS A. EDISON was at Schemenstadt, N. Y., the other day, where the Edison Works are located, and after examining an electric torpedo boat, dined at the hotel. As evidence of how deeply absorbed he comes at times in his thoughts, it is said he got up from the dinner table, and in passing out of the dining room commenced to sing "Sweet Violets," much to the amusement of the waiter girls and hotel guests.

GENERAL JOE. E. JOHNSTON.

He Succumbs to Heart Affection, Aggravated by a Cold.

General Joseph E. Johnston died shortly after 11 o'clock on a recent night at his residence on Connecticut avenue, Washington.

For three weeks he had been ill from an affection of the heart.

It was aggravated by a cold he caught soon after General Sherman's funeral in New York. His physician has been trying to keep his strength up for some days, but his advanced age was against him, and there was little hope for his recovery from the beginning of his illness.

General Johnston was the last, save General Beauregard, of the six full Generals of the Confederacy. He was born at Cherry Grove, Va., in 1807, and was graduated from West Point in 1829, in the same class with General Robert E. Lee.

General Johnston, after the war, became successively President of a railroad company in Arkansas, of an express company in Virginia, and an insurance agent in Georgia. He was elected to Congress from the Richmond District in 1877, and next saw public life as Commissioner of Railroads, which office he held under President Cleveland's Administration. He had lived in Washington City since he lost his office.

General Johnston was a man of slender build, of not more than medium height, and with a kindly, pleasant face.

FELL FIVE HUNDRED FEET.

The Horrible Fate of Four Men in a Kansas Salt Mine.

At the Lyons (Kan.) Rock Salt Company's mill four men were descending the shaft in a bucket early on a recent morning, when the traveler became loosened and fell to the cage, about 500 feet down the shaft. The four men in the bucket were instantly killed. Two of them had the backs of their heads cut off completely from their eyes to the base of the skull. Three were dismembered. One was so badly mangled as to be almost unrecognizable. The names of the men were: Thomas Beach, married; Nelson Van Brocklin, married; leaves a widow and three children; Thomas McCandless, single; Fred A. Miller, single.

JAMES, John and Jacob Farley, three brothers, farmers residing near one another near Walnut, Ind., recently celebrated their sixtieth birthday anniversary. So far as known they are the oldest triplets living.

THE GRIP EPIDEMIC.

Ravages of the Disease in New York, Pittsburg and Chicago.

An Unprecedented Death Rate of Thirty-five Per Thousand.

The weather recently has been damp and

and variable, and the grip has thriven and expanded to an alarming extent in New York City, Pittsburg, Penn., and Chicago, Ill. The large number of deaths

within a comparatively recent period has excited apprehension that the disease has assumed an epidemic form. The symptoms of grip are familiar. A feeling, as if the head were a solid block, sneezing and pain in all the joints, are the forerunners. This year an innovation in the shape of sore throat adds to the distress of the patient. Humidity is at the bottom of it all, the doctors say.

In New York City, Dr. Cyrus Edison, of the Board of Health, said the mortality for the past week was 840, or about 250 in excess of the average. There were 136 deaths from pneumonia, an increase of thirty-seven over the deaths from the same cause during the previous week. He has been informed by medical men that a large number of their patients are suffering from the grip, and the indications are that the disease is increasing. Dr. Anthony Ruppner is a sufferer from the malady, but he thinks the season is too far advanced to justify fears of an epidemic of the malady. He prescribes as a preventive, regular bathing, plenty of exercise, a careful diet, a cool head and dry feet. In the Police Department it is reported that the grip had invaded the ranks of the police, 176 of whom were enrolled on the sick list.

A prominent physician places the aggregate number of victims now suffering from the grip in New York City at not less than two thousand. He alone has nearly forty patients down with the disease, including two entire families. Four deaths from unmistakable grip were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, while the increased number of monetary fatalities is undoubtedly attributed to grip and its complications. There is hardly a department in the city that is not seriously crippled by reason of sickness among its employees, and notably in this case in banking institutions and large stores where the employees are exposed to atmospheric changes without proper precautions against them.

In Pittsburg, says a dispatch, physicians and hospitals are busy as never before. It is because of the prevalence of the grip. There were over 700 deaths in Pittsburg and Alleghany during the month. Thirty-eight deaths were reported at the local Health Department during a recent twenty-four hours. Grip, influenza, pneumonia and typhoid fever are the chief causes. In the two cities there were fifty-one funerals last Sunday. There are twenty-seven hearse in the two places, and in some instances covered wagons were used, because no hearse could be secured. There are about 215 carriages in the two cities available for funeral purposes. These were all in use, and more than 100 more were called for. It is estimated that more than 600 people are suffering with the grip in Pennsylvania towns along the Pennsylvania road. At Bellevue and West Bellevue 300 cases are reported, some of