

# CRIPPLES BURN TO DEATH.

## Destruction of the Surgical Institute at Indianapolis.

### A Score of Patients Perish Amid Pitiful Scenes.

The Surgical Institute at Indianapolis, Ind., burned at midnight and twenty-one helpless, crippled children, inmates of the institution, lost their lives, and twenty other persons were injured, some of them badly. Two hundred and forty-six patients and thirty nurses sleeping in the two four-story buildings at the corner of Illinois and Georgia streets, on which the institute is located, were placed in imminent danger of their lives.

The fire started at midnight in the office building, above which were the wards for babes and mothers, and known as the A. B. C. departments. Smoke was discovered issuing from a room adjoining the operating-room back of the office. The fire is asserted to have started from spontaneous combustion of chemicals, and in fifteen minutes the whole lower floor was in flames.

The attendants awakened all the patients. In the halls and upper rooms pandemonium reigned. Shrieks for help went up as the inmates realized their terrible situation. In a few minutes white faces appeared at each window of the large building. The police, firemen, and attendants all worked diligently, and many patients were taken from the upper floors by means of the ladders and carried to places of safety by them. No attempt was made to save anything but life. The patients, both male and female, who could get about assisted in the work of rescue.

In the halls and on the stairways, before the fire had communicated to the main building, inmates wrapped in bed-clothing crawled and helped themselves along from one floor to another. The crowd turned in to help in the work of rescue. Cots were rudely constructed from mattresses, and policemen carried the helpless persons across the street to the new annex. At least 125 persons were taken out by firemen and carried to adjoining streets.

Seventy or eighty of the patients were carried to Weddell's restaurant. One of them said: "I was sleeping in my bed on the fourth floor. I awoke with a sense of strangulation. I felt less than a foot above my face and up to the ceiling was a dense mass of smoke. I just rolled off my bed. It was so hot I thought I was going to die. I called as loud as I could for help. Just then there was a crash of my bed. He picked me up bodily, dashed through the halls down stairs, and brought me here."

Ethel Platt, an eight-year-old daughter of James M. Platt, of Pinksyville, Ill., was found in her bed on the third floor, and was strangled with a cord from another spiral tubular. Wrapped in a blanket she was taken up in the arms of a fireman, carried down to the next floor, through dense smoke and past roaring flames, to a window, and as the arms she was thrown out. Her limb was broken by the fall.

In a room on the "A. B. C." floor Mrs. E. D. Purdy was sleeping with her little daughter, and had only time to spring up, and throw a blanket over the child, and to protect her, attempted to make an escape. She ran into the halls, fell, recovered her feet, and then stooping dragged her little girl about seventy-five feet to the top of a stairway. Again she took her child, now unconscious, in her arms, and had made her way half way down the steps leading to the third floor when she lost her balance and fell downward, the little one falling upon the child, and the child upon her until she reached the landing about ten steps below. Here the mother and child were found by John Gavin and a commercial traveler and rescued.

Lazarus Stearns, of Dubuque, Iowa, who had been an inmate of the institution about five months, was left in room 101. He was helpless. The fire burned through the partition at the foot of his bed, and burning boards fell on him. He lost consciousness. He was removed by police and firemen, but when taken to the restaurant it was found that his feet were terribly burned.

At the restaurant of A. J. Griffith, directly west of the institute, the scene was terrible. More than fifty rescued inmates were huddled in groups on the floor, from old men down to babies.

Nine bodies were taken from the upper floor of the main building. Three bodies were taken out of one room of the ruins, one man and one woman, and another was badly burned as to make the sex undistinguishable.

During the fire two women jumped from the windows. One of these was badly injured, but another, who was caught by a man standing in the crowd below, escaped. When taken to the restaurant it was found that her feet were terribly burned.

There was a total insurance of \$51,500 on the Surgical Institute buildings, furniture and surgical supplies, placed through the agency of McGillivray & Clark. The loss will be at least \$40,000.

# THE BAY FELL SIX FEET.

## A Singular Phenomenon at Traverse City, Mich.

A curious phenomenon was observed at Traverse City, Mich., a few nights ago. At a few minutes before three o'clock the wells at the water works and the electric plants gave out simultaneously. Upon investigation the lake shore was found entirely bare for fully one hundred feet from its usual line. Steamboat docks were high and dry on the sandy beach and the waters had fallen just six and a half feet, as though an earthquake shock or great tidal wave had swept them from the bay.

For fully an hour the city was in total darkness, and many townpeople assembled at the beach and upon the docks to view the curious freaks of the waves.

The waters rushed back with terrific force, and as in a mighty wave as rapidly as they must have disappeared. Once before the water in the bay fell five and a half feet in two days, but this night's sudden fall discounts any record. As no strong breeze was blowing from off shore the mystery seems the more inexplicable.

# A TERRIBLE REVENGE.

## The Rival of a Shopkeeper and His Family Banned to Death.

A peasant, who formerly kept a shop in the Government of Tula, Russia, became so poor that he begged for assistance from a rival in trade, whose success had caused his ruin by attracting away customers. The rival refused to listen to the appeal. Thereupon the one that had lost his business determined upon a terrible revenge.

He procured a large quantity of herbaceous and went to the house in which his rival and family lived. When it was dark he drenched the dwelling with kerosene and set it on fire. The flames made rapid headway, and as the incendiary had deliberately barred the only way of escape, the inmates of the house, three women and seven children, were burned to death.

The famine in many Russian provinces has stopped the business of the wholesale stealer carried on by the officials.

# FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

## In the Senate.

17TH DAY.—The Vice-President laid some departmental communications before the Senate.—Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, reported favorably the bill fixing the times of holding the District and Circuit courts of the District of Iowa. By unanimous consent the bill was passed.

18TH DAY.—The President sent in a report from the Secretary of State respecting the awards of the Mixed-Claims Commission.—These public building bills were passed, appropriating \$1,225,000.—Monmouth Hot Springs, Yellowstone Park, \$10,000; Tampa, Fla., \$140,000; Waterbury, Conn., \$100,000; Hastings, Neb., \$250,000; Mansfield, Ohio, \$100,000; Norfolk, Neb., \$250,000; Jacksonville, Fla., \$75,000; Pegasus Falls, Minn., \$100,000; Nashua, N. H., \$100,000; Zanesville, Ohio, \$100,000.—The La Abra claim was discussed nearly all the session, with an average attendance of twenty-five Senators.—Several appointments by the President were confirmed.

19TH DAY.—The Senate spent the morning hour—before 2 o'clock—on the calendar, adopting a number of minor measures exclusively for the West.—Eight public building bills were passed.—The La Abra claim bill went over again.

20TH DAY.—Mr. Cockrell reported favorably a bill to facilitate the settlement of claims for arrears of pay and bounty.—Mr. Frye reported favorably Senate bills to establish a Marine Board, to regulate the marking of vessels on stem and stern and to protect the wages of seamen.—These bills were introduced: Mr. McPherson—A bill to increase the efficiency of coast defense.—Mr. Gillingham—To amend the Inter-State Commerce law.—At the close of the morning hour Mr. Stanford addressed the Senate in support of his bill to provide the Government with means sufficient to supply the National want of a sound circulating medium, through the instrumentality of a land loan bureau.

21ST DAY.—The Senate spent the morning hour—before 2 o'clock—on the calendar, adopting a number of minor measures exclusively for the West.—Eight public building bills were passed.—The La Abra claim bill went over again.

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23RD DAY.—The Senate spent the morning hour—before 2 o'clock—on the calendar, adopting a number of minor measures exclusively for the West.—Eight public building bills were passed.—The La Abra claim bill went over again.

24TH DAY.—The Senate spent the morning hour—before 2 o'clock—on the calendar, adopting a number of minor measures exclusively for the West.—Eight public building bills were passed.—The La Abra claim bill went over again.

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10TH DAY.—The Senate spent the morning hour—before 2 o'clock—on the calendar, adopting a number of minor measures exclusively for the West.—Eight public building bills were passed.—The La Abra claim bill went over again.

# READY FOR WAR.

## The Government's Preparations to Battle with Chile.

### What Has Been Done by the War and Navy Departments.

The trouble with Chile on account of the attack on sailors belonging to the United States warship Baltimore in the streets of Valparaiso, and the unsatisfactory condition of affairs which followed the demand of our Government for reparation, prompted the Army and Navy Departments at Washington to prepare for the most serious outbreak of the pending negotiations. A Washington special outlined the preparations made and the plan of campaign as follows:

If Secretary Tracy sees hope of a peaceful settlement of the Chilean trouble, he is ready to say that the present he has been making. An entire plan of campaign has been mapped, so far as it is possible to do so in advance of a possible settlement. The publication of any of the details would be manifestly improper, as it would furnish valuable aid to the Chileans, and would enable them to map out a line of defense.

It may be said, however, that those who have hoped for a "short, sharp, and decisive" campaign, and peace in a few weeks, will in all probability be disappointed. No unnecessary time will be lost, but the extreme distance at which operations must be carried on, in itself, is a serious obstacle. The plan of the department, contemplates an attack in force when the proper time comes, and that cannot be properly made until the ships have been concentrated. As they are now widely separated, some at San Francisco, some at San Diego, some at Montevideo, some in the West Indies, and still others at New York and Norfolk, much time will necessarily be required before they can all be gathered in the neighborhood of Valparaiso.

Another reason for delaying the decisive attack as long as possible is the lack of armored ships and the desire to get the fleet together as soon as possible. It is expected from her, as she is superior to the Mian-tonoh, not only in battery power, but in speed as well. Then there is the matter of supplying the fleet with coal. The kinds of merchant steamers must be chartered, and time will be required for this.

The destination of the Chilean fleet, which is expected to be in the neighborhood of Valparaiso on Wednesday, is still a mystery at the Navy Department. It is possible that the intention may be to threaten San Francisco, but this is not very probable. It is much more likely that the vessels will go south to the straits of Magellan, if they should go up to San Francisco, however, they would find that port much better protected than it is generally supposed to be. The army has not yet decided on the route to be taken in the field, and it is not yet known whether the work of the army in the war will be principally to occupy and hold the points captured by the navy. Troops will not be required for this service until some time after the naval operations have been completed. It is not yet known whether it is necessary, therefore, to do more than prepare in a general way the plans for equipping and mobilizing the force.

It is estimated that at least 35,000 men will be needed, and possibly as many as 50,000. There has been some talk of sending 100,000 men, but officials of the War and Navy Departments, who have been in consultation on the subject, do not think more than 50,000, at the most, is necessary. As the work of the navy, there is no necessity for taking so large an army as would be necessary if there was to be fighting on shore.

Secretary Tracy this afternoon sent a cable message to Valparaiso, instructing him to take the Baltimore refugees now under his protection to Callao and land them there, but to use his discretion as to the time of his departure. The Secretary said this afternoon that no orders have been sent to the Baltimore, the departure of the Yorktown from Valparaiso would leave the United States without a single naval vessel in Chilean waters. The Yorktown could hardly make the trip from Valparaiso to Callao and return in less than a week's time. The distance between the two ports is about 1500 miles. As Captain Evans is vested with full discretion in the matter, it is not regarded as likely that he will leave Valparaiso immediately.

The Valparaiso Outrage. Captain William H. Jenkins, of the American gunship Keweenaw, was examined at San Francisco by Judge Remy as to his knowledge of the attack on the Baltimore sailors in Valparaiso on October 16 last. The Keweenaw was at Valparaiso at the time. Captain Jenkins testified that he was eating and drinking in a hotel in the fashionable part of the city on the evening of October 16, when he heard the shouts of a mob outside. He ran out and found the mob attacking a Baltimore sailor. The man tried to escape, but he was caught and his arms were raised. The mob then knocked the sailor down and beat him. The police afterward arrested him.

Captain Jenkins continued as follows: "I returned to the hotel and sat looking out of the window with a lady, when we saw a Baltimore sailor come running into the square, pursued by a mob, who were stoning him. One overtook him and knocked him down in the gutter. Another then picked up his head, brought it down on the prostrate body. The heavy stone struck the sailor on the shoulder, knocking the man stiff. It was the most cruel thing I ever saw. The lady with me fainted at the sight. The police came and carried the insensible body away."

The Captain declared that he had seen on the day of the assault about twenty Baltimore sailors on shore and all appeared sober. Those he saw attacked were certainly sober.

Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of the representation to which it is entitled in the next Electoral College, and each Territory and the District of Columbia shall have two delegates.

All Democratic conservatives, citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constituting government, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the Convention.

CALL FOR CONVENTION. Chairman Bruce Issues the Formal Summons to the Democracy. The Democratic National Committee has issued from Washington this call: To-day the National Democratic Committee, at a meeting held this day in the city of Washington, D. C., has appointed Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1892, as the time and chosen the city of Chicago as the place for holding the National Democratic Convention.

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# PROMINENT PEOPLE.

## GLADSTONE HAS NEVER USED TOBACCO.

EGYPT'S NEW KHEDIVA is but seventeen years old.

GOVERNOR BUCHANAN, of Tennessee, is described as a man of great decision of character.

SIR HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFE has been appointed British Ambassador at Madrid, Spain.

SPEYERSON, the great London evangelist, has so far recovered his health that he is able to revise his sermons for weekly publication.

SPEAKER CRISP'S hands and feet are as small and as neatly shap'd as a woman's. Yet he is a large man, broad-chested and muscular.

EXTRAORDINARY as he was, Tewfik Pasha, the late Khedive of Egypt, couldn't spend one hundredth of his income. He had four palaces.

THE Prince of Wales has begun to sign himself "Edward," instead of "Albert Edward," indicating that when king he will be Edward VII.

DAVID J. WILLIAM, of Saratoga, N. Y., is a hale and hearty veteran of the War of 1812. He recently celebrated his one hundred and second birthday.

HERBERT SPENCER, the philosopher, lives very quietly near Regent's Park, London, England, happy in the companionship of a few old friends and his books.

THERE is a rumor that the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough (formerly Mrs. Hammersley) will come to this country to live, because snubbed in England.

THE Duke of Cambridge, who is a cousin of Queen Victoria and Generalissimo of the British army, has the reputation of using the most violent language of anybody in the English army.

SECRETARY ELKINS, Postmaster-General Wadsworth, Judge Nathan H. Goff, Senator John G. Carlisle and Senator Arthur P. Gorman are among the most conspicuous smooth-shaven men in public life.

PRESIDENT SEOR DON JORGE MONTE, of Chile, who is declared to be "not a painfully brilliant man," endeavored himself to the Chileans by the bravery he displayed while commander of the sloop of war O'Higgins.

THE death of ex-Postmaster-General Crewless leaves General Schofield, Hamilton Fish, George S. Boutwell, E. Rockwood Hoar and William Brewster as the prominent surviving members of Grant's cabinet.

RUDYARD KIPLING, the well-known story writer, was married in London, England, a few days since, to Miss Balaister, sister of the young American novelist, Woodcut Balaister, from American land in Dresden, Germany, under typoid fever.

JOHN R. THOMAS, one of the pioneers of Illinois, who has just celebrated his ninety-second birthday at Belleville, was one of the founders of the Republican party. During the memorable campaign in Illinois between Lincoln and Douglas he was one of the leaders of the then new party in Southern Illinois.

IRRIGATION IN MONTANA. Statistics Gathered by the United States Census Bureau. The United States Census Bureau issued from Washington a bulletin upon the subject of irrigation in Montana. It is shown that in that State there are 3706 farms that are irrigated out of a total number of 5664. The total area of land upon which crops were raised by irrigation in the census year ending May 31, 1890, was 750,583 acres, in addition to which there were approximately 217,000 acres irrigated for grazing purposes. The average cost of the irrigated farms, or, more strictly, of irrigated portions of farms on which crops were raised, is ninety-five cents per acre, which, deducted from the average annual value of products per acre, leaves an average annual return for grazing purposes.

RUSSIANS LIE UNBURIED. Starved Villagers Take the Sacrament and Then Wait for Death. The London Standard has received an account of the famine from the Government of Orskurg, on the Russo-Asiatic frontier. One instance is mentioned which throws a lurid light upon the situation. The inhabitants of Chelabinsk have fled from the district by hundreds to avoid starvation. Bodies of men, women and children and carcasses of horses and cattle lie unburied in the houses and fields.

DOUBLE HANGING. A Man and a Woman Perish on One Scaffold in Virginia. A double execution at Danville, Va., a few days since, was the first hanging in that city during thirty-five years. The principals in the tragedy were James Lyle and Margaret J. Lashley, both colored, and the crime for which they were hanged was the murder of George Lashley, the husband of the woman, by Lyle, while Margaret Lashley figured as an accomplice. The murder was committed in North Danville on October 26, 1890.

SCORES CRUSHED. Roof of a Church in Russia Falls Upon the Congregation. A frightful accident occurred a few days since at Siobodskoi, sixteen miles from Viatska, Russia. While worship was going on, the roof of a church fell in, crushing with its great rafters many of the congregation. One and a half hundred were hurled to the dead and the injured. Fire also broke out. The number of killed and injured was estimated at sixty-five or seventy.

GREAT BRITAIN has been agitated in the past by the American use of the word "blizzard," and has professed utter ignorance as to its meaning. Recent experiences with storms will go far toward enlightening the "right little, tight little island."

JOHN SULLIVAN says that he doesn't want any chloride of gold in his N. John would rather be tight than be President.

# MR. BLAINE AGAIN ILL.

## An Attack Compelled Him to Leave a Cabinet Meeting.

Secretary Blaine while at a Cabinet meeting in Washington suffered another attack of indigestion, accompanied with nausea, and felt so uncomfortable that he left the meeting about 12:15 P. M., with Secretary Elkins in the latter's carriage.

Mr. Blaine came to the White House at about 11:45 o'clock, and seemed to be in good health, but he had not been there more than half an hour when he complained of nausea, and said he felt weak and faint. He suggested that he had better go home, and Secretary Elkins agreed to go with him. They drove to Mr. Blaine's house in the Postmaster-General's carriage which happened to be the most convenient at the time. Mr. Blaine's not being there. His regular physician was soon in attendance and Mr. Blaine was soon relieved of all feeling of nausea.

The attack was somewhat similar to the one of a fortnight previous, but was not nearly so serious, and yielded much more readily to treatment. The doctors thought it would not be likely to have any serious or permanent effect.

# THE MARKETS.

## Late Wholesale Prices of New York Produce Quoted in New York.

BEANS AND PEAS. Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice, \$2.25 @ 2.50. Medium, 1891, choice, \$1.85 @ 1.90. Pea, 1891, choice, \$1.90 @ 2.00. Red kidney, 1891, choice, \$2.00 @ 2.05. Red kidney, 1891, choice, \$2.00 @ 2.05. Black turtle soup, 1891, \$2.00 @ 2.05. Yellow eye, 1891, choice, \$1.90 @ 2.00. Lima, Cal., per bush, \$1.90 @ 1.95. Foreign, medium, 1891, \$1.70 @ 1.80. Green peas, 1891, per bush, \$1.35 @ 1.40. 1891, base, \$1.25 @ 1.30. 1891, Scotch, \$1.25 @ 1.27 1/2.

BUTTER. Creamery—State, full tubs, \$9 @ 37. Fein, extras, \$31 @ 32. Eight, extras, \$31 @ 32. Other West, extras, \$31 @ 32. State dairy—half firkin tubs, full ends, extras, \$25 @ 26. H. F. tubs and pails, full, \$21 @ 22. H. F. tubs and pails, 2 1/2, \$25 @ 26. Welsh tub, extras, \$25 @ 26. Welsh tub, 1st, \$21 @ 22. Welsh tub, 2d, \$19 @ 20. Tubs, thirds, \$17 @ 18. Western—In creamery, 1st, \$19 @ 21. Creamery, 2d, \$15 @ 17. In creamery, 3d, \$12 @ 13. Factory—Fresh, extras, \$22 @ 23. Fresh, 1st, \$20 @ 21. Fresh, 2d, \$19 @ 20. Creamery, 3d, \$15 @ 17. Rolls—Fresh, extras, \$20 @ 21. Fresh, 2d to 1st, \$16 @ 18.

CHEESE. State factory—Full cream, full, fancy, \$11 1/2 @ 12. Full cream, full, fine, \$11 1/2 @ 11 3/4. Full cream, good to prime, \$10 1/2 @ 11. Common to fair, \$9 @ 10 1/4. Part skims, choice, \$9 @ 10. Part skims, good to prime, \$8 1/2 @ 9 1/2. Part skims, com. to fair, \$6 @ 8. Full skims, \$5 @ 6 1/2. Pennsylvania—Skims, \$2 1/2 @ 3.

EGGS. State and Penn.—Fresh, \$2 @ 2 1/4. Western—Fresh, fancy, \$2 1/2 @ 2 3/4. Fresh, fair to good, \$2 @ 2 1/4. Southern—Fresh, per doz., \$1 1/2 @ 1 3/4. Western—Low house, \$1 1/2 @ 1 3/4. Lined, per doz., \$1 1/2 @ 1 3/4.

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH. Apples—King, per bbl., \$2.50 @ 3.00. Spitzenberg, per bbl., \$2.50 @ 3.00. Baldwin, per d. h. bbl., \$1.50 @ 2.00. Greenings, per d. h. bbl., \$1.47 @ 1.75. Grapes—Western N. Y., Cal., \$8 @ 14. Sawto, 3 lb. basket, \$8 @ 12. Western N. Y., Concord, \$10 @ 12.

HOPS. 1891, choice, per lb., \$25 @ 25 1/2. 1891, prime, \$24 @ 24 1/2. 1891, common to good, \$19 @ 21. 1890, choice, per lb., \$19 @ 21. 1890, common to prime, \$13 @ 15. Old, \$6 @ 8.

LIVE POULTRY. Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn., \$12 @ 12 1/2. Western, per lb., \$12 @ 12. Chickens, Western, \$11 @ 11 1/2. Turkeys, old, per lb., \$12 @ 12 1/2. Ducks—N. Y., N. Y. Penn., per pair, \$8 @ 11. Western, per pair, \$7 @ 10. Geese, Western, per pair, \$1.50 @ 1.87. Pigeons, per pair, \$35 @ 45.

DRESSED POULTRY—DRY PACKED. Turkeys—Jersey and Md., lb., \$14 @ 15. State and Penn., per lb., \$12 @ 13. Chickens—Folia, per lb., \$12 @ 13. Jersey, per lb., \$14 @ 15. State and Penn., per lb., \$12 @ 13. Fowls—State and Penn., lb., \$11 1/2 @ 12 1/2. Western, per lb., \$11 @ 12. Ducks—Jersey, per lb., \$15 @ 17. State and Penn., per lb., \$15 @ 17. Geese, Jersey and Md., fancy, \$11 @ 14. Quails—White, per doz., \$5 @ 7. Dark, per doz., \$2.00 @ 2 1/2.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES. Potatoes—Jersey, bulk, bbl., \$75 @ 125. State Rose and Hebron, per 180 lb. bb., \$1.25 @ 1.37. L. I., in bulk, per bbl., \$1 @ 1.50. Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bbl., \$1.50 @ 2.75. Onions—Connecticut, red, bbl. \$2.25 @ 2.50. Orange County, red, bbl. \$3.00 @ 3.25. Orange County, yellow, \$3.00 @ 3.25. Eastern, yellow