MILLIONS IN ASHES

Milwankee, Wis., Swept Over by a Terrible Conflagration.

Twenty-two Blocks Laid Waste by the Fierce Flames.

Milwaukes, Wis., has been visited by a great conflagration which did millions of dollars' worth of damage and was the most serious fire in the West since the great Chicago conflagration. The fire started at 5:30 o'clock in the evening in the Union Oil Company's store on East Water street, and soon threatened to destroy the entire wholesale business section of Milwaukee, east of the Milwaukee River, below Huron street. For an hour the Fire Department struggled bravely with the elements, which were fanned by a gale that was blowing at the rate of thirty.

six miles an hour. Chief Foley kept the fire confine I to ono block on East Water street until 7 o'clock, when it got away from him and leaped across the street and began a rapid murch toward Lake Michigan, six blocks away, cutting down in short order the stores of F. Dohmen & Co., wholesale drugs; M. Bloch, wholesale liquor; Bub & Kipp's seven-story furniture factory; Roundy, Peckham & Co., wholesale grocers; Jacob Wellauer & Co., wholesale grocers; Johnson Brothers' branch of the American Biscuit Company, and the National Distilling Company.

At So'clock the flames had crossed Broad-way, between Buffalo and Detroit streets, taking numerous wooden structures, an then advancing to Milwaukee street. At 8:15 the flames had reached Jefferson street, three squares from where it broke out, and began burning private residences. The course of the fire changed at 8.15

o'clock, and it soon seemed likely to consume the territory between Broadway and Jefferson streets to the east and west branch of the Milwaukee River The fire reached the river, and the big Angus Smith grain eleva-tors were next to fall.

The Fire Department was powerless to stay its progress. Not only was the fire advancing with the wind on its mission of destruction, but it commences to back up at the point it began, where there was no

means of staying its progress. The freight yards of the Chicago and Northwest Roads were reached, and whole trains of cars loaded with merchandise, live

stock, and grain were soon burning. An appeal for help was telegraphed to Chicago, and Chief Sweenie replied that reinforcements would be in Milwaukee as soon as steam could get them there. In half an hour several Chicago companies were on their way there.

Several fires in other parts of the city broke out, but there were no engines to re-spond. The entire lower part of the Third Ward, which is inhabited largely by poor Irish families, was next devastated. About 300 cottages were destroyed, and the occu-pants were wandering in the streets, loudly lamenting their loss. Alarms were coming in every few minutes from parts of the city widely separated, and it was thought that firebugs were helping in the work of destruc-

The fine residence of L. F. Hodges, a member of the Board at Trade, at Ninth and Cedar streets, two miles from the fire district, was destroyed. An alarm was also rung in from the House of Correction, Up to 9 o'clock only two fatalities had been reported. One fireman, it was learned, was killed and a woman suffocated.

The gas works caught fire, and frequent explosions occurred that shock the whole city. The lights then began to go out over a large part of the city. The department used dynamite in an effort to stop the advance of the flames, and several buildings were blown up.

Many of the scenes of the great fire of 1871 in Chicago were re-enacted. The dynamite explosions, the leaping flames, and the crumbling walls added to the terror of the homeless Third Warders. A report came from the life-saving station that four of its

MRS. HARRISON'S FUNERAL. STATE HOUSES DEDICATED.

The Obsequies of the President's Wife Simple and impressive.

The funeral services over the body of Mrs. Harrison were conducted in the East Room of the White House at Washington at 10 o'clock in the morning in the presence of the family, immediate friends and a num-ber of notable persons. Rev. Drs. Hamlin and Bartlett officiated and the services lasted about three-quarters of an haur. The services were beautiful and impressive, but

Inside the house all of the doors connecting the halls and adjouring rooms with the East Room were thrown open. Near the centre of the East Room was place i the coffia. The room was nearly filled with chairs and sofas. There was a profusion of flowers and plants. flowers and plants.

Some time before the hour set for the beginning of the services the personal friends of the family began to arrive and were shown to seats by the ushers, Commander Cowles and Lieutenant Cover of the United Cowles and Lieutenant Cover of the United States Navy, Lieutenant D. A. Fray of the Army, and S. D. Miller, son of the Attor-ney-General. The first row of seats at the foot of the coffig was occupied by the family, the next by the most intimate friends, and the remainder by the employes and servants of the house. The first row on the north side was assigned to the Cabinet and Private Secretares Halford the Cabinet and Private Secretary Halford, the second to the Supreme Court, and the remaining rows to other friends, without specification. Just before ten o'clock Mr. Blaine entered, accompanied by Mrs. Blaine and his daughter Harriet, and the ex-Secre-tary was seated beside General Proctor. Most of the members of the Diplomatic Corps were also among the early arrivals. In the green room adjoining and opening into the East Room were stationed the boys of the choir of St. John's Episcopai Church

At lo o'clock the honorary pall-bearers en-tered the East Room and were seated. They walked slowly in the following order; Vice-President Morton and Secretary J. W. For-ter Sacratary Ellina and Attorney Generation ter, Secretary Elkins and Attorney-General Miller, Postmaster,General Wanamaker and Secretary Tracy, and Secretary Noble and Secretary Rusk. The household followed soon afterwards. The President escorted Mrs. Mc-Kee, his only daughter; his son, Russell, and his wife came next, followed by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Mrs. Harrison's father, with Mrs. Dimmick, and the other relatives and memters of the household after them. The Rev. Dr. Hamlin repeated a few passages from the Scriptures, beginning "In My Father's house are many mansions," and inluding several verses from the Psalms, and losed with the Lord's Prayer. The Rev. Dr. Bartlett, of the New York Avenus Presby terian Church, who was formerly Mrs. Har rison's pastor at Indianapolis, read a num ber of passages from the Old and New Tes-

ber of passages from the Oid and New Tes-taments, and the Psalms. The choral selec-tions of the service were" "I heard the voice of Jesus say," and "Lead, kindly light." At the conclusion of the services, preceded by the two officiating elergymen and the honorary pallbearers, the coffin was borne out of the doorway of the White House, and as it came into view the throngs on Pennsyl-vania evenua corcesita the manufor stood vania avenus opposite the mansion stood with uncovered heads. The funeral procession was formed behind the hearse, and moved down Pennsylvania avenue on the way to the station. Nearly all the business buildings had raised the National colors to half-mast, About 1000 persons had congre-gated at the station, but perfect order was preserved by a squad of police. The special funeral train startes from the station at 11:40 o'clock for Indianapolis

Interment at Indianapolis.

President Harrison and the members of his personal and official family arrivel at Indianapolis Ind., in their special train at 9:30 o'clock a. m., promptly on schedule time. They were greeted by thousands of sympathatic friends

A delay of half an hour in removing Mrs. Harrison's body from the train was caused in transferring from the funeral car the wealth of floral emblems.

ng at last in readiness, the

Six Commonwealths Open Their

World's Fair Buildings.

Impressive Ceremonies Attended the Formal Consecrations.

Six States, including New York, Massachusetts and Ohio, took advantage of the presence of their leading officials in Chicago to dedicate their pavilions in the World's

Fair grounds. The State buildings, although, as a rule, far from finished now, will form one of the most interesting features of the great ex-position. They occupy an area second only to that of the big Fair buildings, and scat-tered among them are the structures put up

by many foreign countries. By far the handsomest State building, as well as the largest, is that of New York. It contains a columned hall, fifty-six by eighty feet, vestibules, banquet rooms, kitchens, bedrooms and all the appointments of a club house. The purpose of the State buildings in the Fair grounds is to afford hospitable retreats, for it is expected that visitors will soon tire of the endless array of stupendous edifices and exhibits. edifices and exhibits.

Chief among the numerous dedications was that of the New York Building. No was that of the New York Building. No other State surpassed her in the num-ber and character of distinguished persons participating in the exercises, and the building itself proved to be one of the finest pavilions on the grounds. A large assemblage was present, the invited guests alone numbering 900. After music and prayer the exercises began with the formal assignment of the building to expo-sition uses by Chauncey M. Depew, as Presi-dent of the Board of Managers of the Ex-hibit of the State of New York. Then came the acceptance of the building by Director. General Davis, and addresses by Governor dication poem by William H. McElroy and music by Sousa's Marine Band brought the dedication exercises to a close,

The Massachusetts pavilion was formally delivered over in the morning to Governor Russell by E. C. Hovsy, representing the State Commission, and the Governor in a short speech returned the building to Mr. Hovey as the Executive Commissioner. The exercises were made as brief as practicable as everybody was anxious to attend the New York dedication.

Iowans mustered strongly at their build-ing in the forenoon. President Crosby turned the editics over to Governor Boies, who dedicated it in a few graceful words to the Exposition, Director-General Davis re-sponding. Mrs. Lucia Gale Barber recited a commemorative ode and E. P. Leeds delivered an address.

Over three hunared Rhode Islanders saw Commissioner Simshaud the keys of their State building over to Governor Brown, who passed them to Ex scutive Commis Wyman, all three making pertinent

The Kansas dedication was thoroughly en thusiastic. The famous Modoc Club, which was heard at the Centennial Exposition, sang an ode, "Hail! Happy Kansas." A. J. Feit, School Superintendent Winans, Com-missioner of Agriculture Mohen, J. H. Ives, Mrs. Lewis Hanbach, Mrs. Robert D. Mitch-eil and Judge Alired H. White made

Ohio made elaborate preparations for her dedication. The whole State Legislature, all the State officers, the Onio Historical Society and 2000 of the State troops were present. Speeches were made by Governor McKinley, Senator Sherman, Senator Brice and Captain W. W. Peabody, President of the Board of State Managers.

FATAL CULLAPSE.

A Bridge Gives Way and the Workmen Fall Sixty Feet.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THERE are 50,000 idle workmen in the East End of London alone. In Bremen, Germany, the textile factories are working half time.

THE Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, near Denver, Col., has now twenty inmates. PARIS will spend \$400,000 annually in increasing the wages of her municipal laborers. THE English congress of railway men defeated by a large majority a motion for an eight-hour day.

THE Miners' unions in Great Britain are discussing a plan to found an orphanage for miners' children.

It is said that over 1,000,000 workman in Germany remain unmarried because they cannot support a family.

The first branch of the building trades to secure an eight-hour work day in Massachu-setts was the bricklayers. THE Trades and Labor Assembly of Louis-

ville, Ky., has four women delegates, repre-senting the tailoresses and shirtmakers of that city.

THE whole of the farm work in Germany, practically, is done by women and girls. Their pay is about sighteen cents per day, and they board themselves.

THE organized railroad employes of France have demanded that men having served twenty years' service receive a pen-sion amounting to one-half of their salary.

In the future the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association will hold its National Conven-tions every two years, like several other la-bor organizations whose members consider annual conventions superfluous.

An important concession to the dockyard hands has been made by the British Admir-alty, to the effect that men on piece work are to be paid the full amount of their earn-ing, however much in excess of their ordinary wages. Hitherto men were not allowed to earn more than fifty per cent, above their iaily wages.

In twenty-two of the largest cities of this for a living, were questioned by Govern-ment agents. Of these 15,388 were single and the average age was twenty-two years and seven months. They represented 342 vocations and their average pay amounted to \$5.5 µ per meth to \$5.51 per week.

THE Germans are trying the experiment of introducing coolis labor into East Africa. They recently landed 500 Chinese coolies at Tanga, whence they were taken some dis-tance inland to the cotton and coffee planta-tations at Lewa and Damere. This experi-ment may prove a disastrous failure, as it is not at all certain that the Chinese can thrive under the unfavorable conditions they will inder the unfavorable conditions they will neet in equatorial Africa.

WRECK OF A STEAMSHIR.

The Roumania Driven Ashore and 113 People Drowned.

The Anchor line steamship Roumania. Captain Young, went ashore early in the morning at the mouth of the Arnoya, near Peniche, Portugal, and 113 of the 123 passengers on board were lost.

sengers on board were lost. The Roumania left Liverpool four days before for Bombay, India. She carried fifty-five passengers, a crew of sixty-seven men and a full cargo of merchandise. She experienced heavy weather. On the third day she ran into a furious storm: all

her passengers were ordered below and were not allowed on weck. The Roumania ran into a thick fog in about forty-two degrees north latitude. She proceeded at half speed, and it was sup-posed was well out from the coast. A iolent storm came on after several hours

When the storm struck her the Roumania was but a few miles from shore. The ship was but a rew miles from sobre. The sup made little progress and the captain was unable to keep her bow to the wind. She went on the rocks almost without warning, for up to the last few minutes the ship's

ers did not realize their peril.

A TRIBE ANNIHILATED.

Mexican Troops Brutally Destroy an Aztec Village.

Slaughter of 368 Soldiers in the Tomocnians' Last Struggle.

News of the annihilation of the Tomocniens, a people who inhabited a village called Tomocnie, and who, it is said, were nearly pure Aztecs, has been received at El Paso, Texas. Tomocnie is situated on the direct road to Guerrero and Jesus Maria, in the mountains of southeastern Chihuabua, Mexico, and the people had been in open rebellion against the State and Federal Government for more than a year on account of excessive taxation, extortion by Government officers, and Government in-Government officers, and Government in-terference with their religious belief. Two months ago the Federal Government sent the 110th Battalion, in command of Gen-eral Ranjel, to make the people pay the tax required of them and to accept the Government officers appointed to take charge, or to kill every one of them. This alternative was openly boasted of by officers in Chihuabus before the troops started for the town, and when the Tomoe-nieus heard of it they decided to fight to the end, as they knew that even should they reend, as they knew that even should they re-ceive the soldiers peaceably they would be shot on the slightest provocation. When the soldiers made their descent on

the village, they were met and driven off with the loss of twenty-two officers and fourteen men killed and two officers and fortyfive men taken prisoners. The prisoners were confined on top of an adobe church. General Ranjel was the only officer who escaped When the news of the affair reached the

ears of President Daiz, he decided to annihi-late the village. Soldiers left Chihuahua and formed a junction with others from Pinos Altos and Guerrero to the number of 1200. Then an attack was made on all sides. The Tomocniens, who only numbered thirty-eight, took refuge with their families in the church and awaited the which took place at about ten in the morning. The attack attack, which took place at about ten o'clock in the morning. The attack was made on all sides, and lasted until dusk, when the soldiers gained an en-trance to the church. Then a terrible hand-to-hand fight took place, and the soldiers completed the massacre. The report says that 368 of their number were killed and many wounded attack. many wounded. The village the next day presented a ter-

rible view. The stream leading to the church were strewn with bodies and flowing with blood. Not a man of the Tomocniens was left except those who happened to be out in the mountains.

The Tomocniens were some tin rich people in cattle and farms, but the lack of rain and failure of crops had broug t them to poverty and they were unable to endure the extortion of the Government. They were very hospitable and several weeks ago when hospitable and several weeks ago when several parties of Americans passed through from Guerrero to Chihuahua, they were treated kindly and well-cared for, though the Government officials objected to their going, they saying that the Tomocniens were brigands. The feeling against the Government is said to be very strong, and the affair is called a second Alamo, destined to bring liberty to the Mexican people.

SEVEN WERE KILLED.

Fatal Collision on the Reading Near Philadelphia.

The Shamokin express, on the Philadelphis and Reading Railroad, which is due in Phila delphia, Penn., at 9:30 p. m., ran into s train of empty coal cars, a short distance north of West Manayunk Tunnel, abou

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THERE is a short French barley crop. ITALY's crops are above the average. A DROUGHT is prevailing in Australia. POLITICAL harmony now exists in Brazil, SCOTLAND is having bitter winter weather. THE tea crop is unusually small this year. COLD weather is causing suffering in England.

In Southern Russia no water has fallen for three months.

A HUNDERD THOUSAND of Berlin's inhabitants live in cellars.

THE total indebtedness of the State of Arkansas is \$4,909,432. In many sections a total failure of the

honey crop is reported. MAINE has 3310 abandoned farms, with a

total area of 254,512 acres. THE French troops have already killed 150) Dahomeyans in Africa.

THE long dry season has resulted in the usual forest fires in South Jersey.

THE Sioux Indians in the Northwest are threatening another gnost dance

Russia has nearly a \$100,000,000 deposited n the different European capitals.

FLORIDA is going to ship oranges to Eag-lan 1 direct by steamer from Fernandina.

KILLING frosts have visited some of the outgern States, and a cold area is passing along the entire cotton beit.

MEXICO and Denmark have declined to be represented in the naval parade next April ommemorate the opening of the World's FAIT.

NEW YORK CITY is to introduce the kindergarten as a part of the public school sys-tem. The appropriation for the first year is \$50,000.

FIFTEEN of the horses usel in the Berlin-Vienna military ride are disabled for life, ten died on the road and others are severely crippled.

THE records of the Census Bureau show that there are now living 1.073,857 soldiers who acted with the Union Army during the Civil War.

THE M., K. & T. Railroad has divided \$5000 among the families of the men killed in the war on the Dalton gang at Coffeyville, Kao.

THERE was quite a large increase in the crop acreage in Ireland this year. The va-rious crops were grown on 4,884,784 acres of land, which is an increase over 1891 of 66,-403 acres.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

Produce Quoted in New York,
44 BEANS AND PEAS.
Beans-Marrow, 1891, choice#2 30 @#2 55
Medium, 1891, choice 1 95 @ 2 00
Pes, 1891, choice 1 95 @ 200 Red kidney, 1891, choice, 2 50 @ 260
Red kidney, poor to fair 1 75 @ 240
Lima, Cal., per bush 2 05 @ 210
Green peas, 1892, per bbl @ 175
BUTTER. Creamery-St. & Penn, extra 28 @ 29
St. & Penn., firsts 23 @ 27
Western, firsts 25 @ 27
Western, seconds 22 @ 24 (Western, thirds 20 @ 21
Western, thirds 20 @ 21 State dairy-half tubs, and
- palls, extras
Half tubs and pails, 1sts. 22 @ 24 Half tubs and pails, 2ds. 20 @ 21
Welsh tubs, extras 25 @ -
Weish tubs, 1sts
Welsh tubs, 2ds
W. Im. creamery, 2ds 17 @ 19
W. Im. creamery, 30s (2 -
Western Factory, fresh, firsts 16 @ 1614 W. Factory, seconds 1556@
W.Factory and dairy, 3ds 14%@ 15
CHEESE.
State factory-Full cream,
white, fancy 10%@ -
Full cream, colored, fancy 10% 10% Full cream, good to prime 9% 9%
Part skims, choice 6%@ 7
Part skims, good to prime 5 @ 614
Part skims, common 3 @ 3% Full skims 1 @ 2
Full skims 1 @ 2 EGGS.
State and Penn-Fresh, 24 @ 25
Western-Fresh, fancy @ 23
Fresh, prime 221/@ 22
FRUITS AND BERRIES-FRESH.
Apples-Red sorts, bbl 2 50 @ 8 50
Green sorts, per bbl 2 00 @ 275
Sweet varieties, per bb1 — @ — Pears, Bartlett, per bush 200 @ 400
Seckel, per bbl 500 @ 700
Common producer and bbl 9 03 28 9 50
Grapes, up river, Del., 51b, 14 @ 20 Up river, Niagara, 51b, 11 @ 18
Up river, Concord 5 lb, 10 6t 12
reaches, Jersey, extra, basket, (d)
Poor to fair @ -
Plums, up river, per crate — @ — State, 10 lb basket — @ —
Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl. 3 00 @ 7 00
HOPS.
State-1892, fair to choice 21 @ 25
1891, prime 23 @ 24
1891, common to good 18 @ 22 Old odds 5 @ 9
LIVE POULTRY.
Fowls-Jersey, State, Penn, 101/2 11
Fowls-Jcrsey, State, Penn. 1016 11 Western, per lb 956 10
Western, per lb 954 10 Spring Chickens, local, lb 954 105
Western, per lb
Western, per lb
Western, per lb
Western, per lb 9%@ 10 Spring Chickens, local, lb 9%@ 10% Southern per lb 9%@ 10% Roosters, old, per lb 6 6% Turkeys, per lb 6 6% Ducks-N. J., N. Y., Penn, 6% 6% per pair
Western, per lb
Western, per lb.,
Western, per lb
Western, per lb.,
Western, per lb.,
Western, per lb
Western, per lb.,
Western, per lb
Western, per lb
Western, per lb

n the fog.

Heavy seas broke over the ship's decks,

crew, who came up Broadway to iend assis-tance to the Fire Department, had been buried by a falling wall at Weisel & Vilters's mschine shops. A buglar passed down Broadway at 9

"clock, calling together members of the Light-Horse Squadron and Fourth Battalion the to assist the police in guarding property The first help from other cities came in the shape of one engine from Racine, Wis., and one from Waukeshs, Wis. Not a gaslight was burning in the city at 10 o'clock, and some portions of the city, where there were no electric lights, were in total darkness.

Up to 11 o'clock the fire had lapped up everything in the territory bounded on the west by the north branch of the Milwaukee River, on the east by the lake, and on the south by the harbor branch of the river-twenty-two solid blocks, five of which were cupied by wholesale houses, factories, disetc., and the rest by residen tilleries, This did not include the yards of the Chi-cago and Northwestern Road, which covered acres. Hundreds of cars were burned.

At this bour not even a veteran fireman would have ventured to estimate the final extent of the fire. It was then extending uth of Broadway bridge and backing up Detroit street at the river front and at the lake. It had swept clear through to the lake, a distance of about eight blocks, or one mile, and was burning fiercely along the great elevators of the city at the mouth of

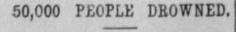
At 11 o'clock the fiercest fire was just west and north of the gashouse. East of the gas-house the fire had consumed everything, and there was nothing more in that locality for it to feed on.

West of the gashouse the flames attacked the Riedberg Vinegar Works, which were

The fire was now eating its way south to Erie street, and seemed likely to con-sume everything in that locality. Only small buildings owned by the gas

company had been burned up to this time, and the firemen were trying to save the main

At midnight insurance men estimated that the entire loss had aggregated \$7,000,000 up to that hour. One estimate placed the los at \$20,000,000. At 11:45 Chief Foley ar nounced that the fire was under control.



The Yellow River Again Causes Awful Destruction in China.

Letters from China bring terrible accounts of the loss of life and property caused by the breaking of the banks of the Yellow River, which is aptly called "China's Sorrow." It is only three years since the whole basin of the river was floded, and now comes a new flood fully as disastrous as the other. It is estimated that the flooded district is 15) miles long by thirty miles wide, that over 50,000 people have been drowned, and that fully 1,000,000 will starve to death unless the Chinese Government furnishes th-m food from now until next spring. These figures furnish some idea of the

enormity of the calamity, in which, in single vilages, the whole loss of life at Johnstown is surpassed. The work of strengthening the embankment of the river strengthening the embandment of the river was poorly done three years ago, and the high water this season swept away the clikes as though they were made of straw. In several districts the water is fifteen fest deep, and whole families are perched on the rools of their houses. Only the more substantial structures resist the action of the water, the majority of the houses crumbing away and carrying the wretched people to death.

Missoual's population, all races and both sexes, for 1893 was 2,679,184, of whom 1.385,-238 are males and 1,393,946 females.

casket was lifted and slowly and reverently borne out by John B. Elam, the President's law partner; Judge Woods, E. B. Martin-dale, General Lew Wallace, Dr. Allen and

P. Haughey In front of the pall-bearers were Judge Niblack and W. B. Fishback, and in the rear Moses G. McClain and John R. Elder, and following them the relatives and the President's official family.

The cortage proceeded directly to the church, where there was a beautiful display of floral tributes mingled with heavy hang-ings of mourning creps. When the proces-sion arrived at the church a crowd of 5000 5000 ple thronged the sidewalks and pushed nto the streets.

The church services were characterized by the greatest simplicity. As the coffin was the greatest simplicity. As the order was carried up the aisle the organ pealed forth a soft melody. The choir then sang "Lead Kindly Light" with beautiful effect, and Dr. Haines offered a short invocation and read a selection from the Scripture. The funeral sermon was from the text, "Wherefore, omfort one another with these words." The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Hyde

The procession was reformed and moved slowly to Crown Hill Cemetery. With but few exceptions all of the private residences along the Boulevar1 displayed emblems of mourning. The cemetery was reached just mourning. The cemetery was reached just before 1 o'clock, Here a passage of Scripture was read by the Rev. Dr. Hyde, and a final prayer and benediction pronounced by Dr. Haines. The President paused a moment and looked down into the epen grave, and then with bowed head turned away.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE Cincinnati Club released Browning. THE City of Mexico has failed to enthuse over baseball.

WARD, of Brooklyn, is still the champion base purioiner.

PRESIDENT VON DER AHE, of St. Louis, has come out against bunting.

WARD'S transfer from Brooklyn to New York is far from an impossibility.

THE game is to be introduced into Brazil this winter by a team of professionals.

THERE was not a game played during the season with the least suspicious feature. The Southern League had the most successful season this year of any in its history. PITTSBURG was the only team in the League with an entire outfield of left-hand-

ers. TF : Cleveland Club made fewer changes in its team than any other club in the league.

Asson and Ryan are the only member the Inmous Chicago champion team of 1885 left to Chicago.

THE Bostons lost the championship of the second selson to Cleveland by their fallure to do a little sacrifice hitting.

CONNER, of Philadelphia, led all the first basemen in fielding, an i Richarlson, of Washington, led at second base and short

Ir the bunt hit should be abolished, the Cieveland team would have no chance for next year's enampionship. It was the making of that team

THE New York Club, with its team of alleged "stars," in the first season ended tenth. The "youngsters" of the second season ended sixth.

JONES, of Atiants, Ga., who pitched his first League game for Cincinnati on the last day of the spason, made a memoraole record He has been signed for next year.

MCCARTRY, as captain, handled the Bos-ton team weil during the last two weeks of the camraign, and piloted them to victory in the final series with Cleveland, in which the Bostons won five consecutive games.

of workmen who were doing some construction work on the line of the Great Northern Railroad in Washington, resulting in the death of seven of the men, the fatal injury of five more, and the serious injury of six thers

The men were employed by Shepard, Sims & Co., and had finished the track to the Wenatches River. They then started to lay rails across the stream. The east approach and the first span were crossed safely, when the middle of the second span was reached the false work under the bridge collapsed, and the track machine, to-gether with two car loads of ties and timber and several cars loaded with rails, fell to the river, sixty feet below. The workmen were thrown in every direction, and some of them were buried under ties and rails. The water in the river was about three feet deep and ran through a solid rock channel. Conductor John Leonard, of St. Paul, was standing at the end of his train when the accident oc curred. His body was afterward found with a heavy rail lying across his head and another across his feet holding him under water.

accident was due to the undermining of the false work of the bridge by the water That part of the road on which it occurred is still under the control of the contractors and has not yet been accepted by the rail-

road company. No intimation of the catastrophe was given to the unfortunate men. All were busy with their respective duties when the bridge shock, tottered and finally collapsed entirely, dashing them against the solid rock below. Six flat cars and an engine were on the the bridge at the time. The engine was uncoupled, luckily for some of the injurad, because the horror of roasting to death would have been added to the distressing accident. The temporary structure was supported by piles driven in the gravel, and in such a way that each span depended on the other, hence both spans are now a mass of broken timber at the bottom of the gully.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Rules for the Opening and Closing of the Exhibition.

The general rules governing the conduct of the World's Fair have been issued. The gates will be open to employee at 6 a. m., and the public at 8 a. m. They will be closed at 7 p. m., unless in case of some special exon or event, when they will close n later than 11 p. m. Admission will be in all cases fifty cents a person, except in that of children under six years accompanied by a parent or guardian. These will be admitted

A limited amount of power will be furnissed gratuitously to exhibitors, but where a large amount of power is required a charge will be made. The management will charge will be made. The management will exert reasonable care in the protection of excluding but will not be responsible for any loss or damage. No nostrums whose ingre-dients are concealed will be accepted for ex-hibition. Catalogues will be printed in English, French and Spanish, and will be published by the Fair management exclu-sively. sively.

THE crop of winter apples now being har-vested is only sixty-four per cent. of an aver-age yield in New England compared to eighty-seven per cent. last year, according to special reports from four hundred corres-pondents of the New England Homester. Maine has nearly a full crop, and the six States return three hundred thousand bar-rels for export.

and many of the passengers who ran on deck in a panic were swept overboard and trowned.

LIVES AND VESSELS LOST. The Sea at Greenspond Plays Sad

Havoc in Two Gravevards.

The bark Selina, owned by McKay & Dicks, of New York, forty-six days out from Philadelphia to Greenland, put in at St. John's, Newloundland, short of water. She got to the mouth of the Omanata River, in Greenland, eight miles from her destination, four times, and each time was driven back by contrary winds.

Details arriving daily show that the gale raging was severe. The coast was devastated, and tan vessels are either lost or missing an i twenty-two lives were lost.

At Greenspond the sea unearthed the bodies in two graveyards and they were broken to pieces on the Grand Banks. The Knight Templar of Giousester, lost her salls, spars and anchors, and is leaking



The Rebels Victorious and in Possession of the Capital.

The revolt in San del Estero, Argentine Republic, has assumed such proportions that the Federal Government has decided to intervene to restore the Provincial Government in authority. The latest intelligence from the city of Santiago dei Estero is to the effect that a battle, which lasted two hours, took place between the rebeis and the Gov ernment supporters. It resulted in a victory for the rebels, who drove the Government for the recess, who drove the Government forces out of the city. The capital is now completely in the hands of the recels. A body of Federal troops was dispatched to Santiago to suppress the revolt.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Father, Mother and Two Little Sons Perished in Their Sleep.

James Shannon, his wife and their two children, boys age 1 four and six years, were

They livel in the uppyr part of a twostory building which caught fire in some unknown way, the flanes starting in the saloon beneath, kept by Shanno's and James McGinty.

The family slept in a large front room and doubtless were overco ne by the smoke before the flames reached them. The front half of the building was destroyed and the four bodies were buried in the rains.

HOFMANN A STOWAWAY.

The Piano Prodigy Furns Up on a Ship at Calcutta.

A story comes from Bombay, India, to the effect that the plano prodigy, Josef Hofmann, while visiting a relative at Cardiff, Wales, some time ago, disappeare !, diff, whiles, some time ago, disappeared, and the next known of him appeared as a stowaway on a vessel that had arrived at Calcutta. The boy'sown statement, accord-ing to the Bombay story, is that while in Cardiff he took a suiden fancy to see the world and stowed himself on a ship bound for Calcutta. He says he was happy, and was kindly treated by everyoody on the vessel. He visited soveral places in India, where he gave concerns to pay his expenses.

eight miles north of t at city, at a few minutes past 9 o'clock in the morning Seven persons were killed outright, nine teen injured persons were taken to St Timothy's Hospital at Roxborough and several others were treated at other places. The Shamokin express left Pottsville, Penn., at 7 o'clock. At Pacenixville orders dated Reading were received to run on the northbound track from West Conshohocken to West Falls, a distance of only a few miles, regardless of all other trains, which was done. The train was composed of five cars, including a Pullman parlor car. The southbound track was blocked with freight cars, and to this fact is primarily due the catastrophe. Train No. 53 empty coal cars started north from 538 0 Manayunk on the northern track shortly before 9 o'clock. The two trains came together right on a

curve at two minutes past 9 o'clock with a terrible crash. The express was comfort-ably filies with passengers. The engine literally ploughed their way through each other, and rolled over on their sides in one conglomerate mass of shattered ma-chinery. The greatest force of the collision occurred between the smoking-car and the passenger coach next to it. The smoker telescoped its way into the other coach fully one-half its length, and how any one who vas in either car escaped death is a mys

tery. The baggage car caught fire and was soon burned up. The next two cars kept the track, although they telescoped together and were almost completely demolished. Except for scratches and bruises, the passengers in the last two cars all escaped unburt.

As the engines approache i each other, the engineer, Billig, the conductor, Gerlacher, and the fireman, Gallagher, of the coal train, all jumped and escaped with injuries. Conductor Hamilton at once collected a staff of neipers and soon had the dead and manufacture of the process. wounded out of the wreck. The injure were quickly taken away, and soon a row o The injured seven dead bodies were laid out on the side of the road, battered and torn almost beyond the hope of recognition. Word was sent immediately in several directions for medical aid, and in a short time a staff of physicians were on hand looking after the injured who could not be immediately removed in the ambulance As soon as the wounded had a been attended to they were removed in am bulances; those who could go home or come to the city going to trains, and the others to adjacent hospitals. The dead were taken to the city police station at Manayunk.

A FATAL BOMB.

Seven Persons Killed at a Fireworks Exhibition.

At a pyrotechnic display, concluding the Columbus celebration at Los Angeles, Cal., in the presence of 10,0 m persons, an explosion occurred which killed seven people and seriously wounded eight or ten more. A man named Wilson contracted to firs a salute of twenty-one guns. The "guns" were gas pipes two feet long and five incless

were gas pipes two feet long and five incless in diameter. Wilson has been arrestet. It is thought he did not use ordinary pow-der in loading the "guns." The killed were El Reghetto, Frank Ford, Louis Ognen, two children named Cohen, and two girls named Raps. Mr. Kapp was holding his daughters by the hand. Both girls were instantly killed, the side of one of them being entirely blown away. Among the wounded were Herman Cam-met, who works for a local fireworks maker, and was supposed to have fire t the fatal

and was supposed to have fire i the fatal bomb, right leg amputated; E1 Griffiths, mineteen years oid, first oron from the right leg. Mike Suilen, eighteen, right arm frac-tured, B. Bunker, fifty, probably fatally in-jured; H. J. Lloyd, thirteen, left leg shat-tered.

Lard-City Steam - @ 8.40a LIVE STOCK.

rele for export.

THE drought, water scarcity and moun-tain fires have contributed to the very gen-eral alarm which is felt throughout the Eastern section of Pennsylvania.

Ohio.

burnel to death in their bels at Clevsland,