

FIERCE FIRES.

Much Property Lost in Three Big Blazes.

Three Factories and Ten Stores Destroyed in Brooklyn.

Fire destroyed the wall paper factories of R. H. Hobbs & Co. and Walther & Co., the carpet factory of Sperry & Bailes and ten stores, and burned out about twenty-five families in Brooklyn, N. Y., a few afternoons ago.

The big paper manufacturer of Waldeman A. Walther & Co., No. 1 Tiffany place, caught and the adjacent stair-pand carpet factory of Bailes & Co., as well as a number of tenement houses.

While the district is mostly occupied by manufacturing establishments they are sandwiched here and there between four and five story tenements.

The efforts of the occupants of these buildings, assisted by other residents of the neighborhood, were their household goods, created much confusion, and the cries of children and the frightened screams of women could be heard above the din of the engines.

The area devastated by the fire runs about three lots from a point on Columbia street, opposite Irving place, through the block to Tiffany place, then from that point on Tiffany place to Harrison street, covering about half a block, and thence through to Hicks street, upon which buildings on about two lots front, are destroyed.

When the paper factories had been consumed the blaze became less fierce and the numerous streams of water playing upon it had an appreciable effect.

Big Blaze in Boston.

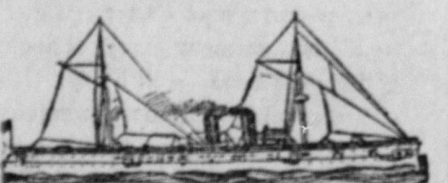
At 10:30 p. m. fire was discovered in the shop of H. S. Robinson & Co., boiler-makers, in Boston street, East Boston, Mass., and by the time the fire apparatus reached the place a lively blaze was in progress.

Twelve business firms and six families were burned out by a fire at Pawling, N. Y. The Pawling National Bank and the Dutch House were saved only with the greatest difficulty, and but for a timely change of wind the entire village would have been swept away.

During the fire three persons were injured, but none fatally. The aggregate loss is estimated at \$75,000, on which there is about \$25,000 insurance.

THE CINCINNATI.

Successful Launch of United States Cruiser No. 7.



THE CINCINNATI.

United States Cruiser No. 7 was successfully launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard a few afternoons since, and as the vessel dipped smoothly down the ways it received its new name, Cincinnati, from Miss Stella Mosby, daughter of the Mayor of the Ohio metropolis.

It was shortly after 2 o'clock when Miss Mosby, pronouncing the name "Cincinnati," broke a bottle of wine over the bow of the vessel. Then the last of the propellers were knocked away and cruiser No. 7 of the United States Navy shot proudly out upon the Wallabout Bay.

The cruiser Philadelphia and Atlanta, the double-turreted monitor Miantonomoh, the dispatch boat Drachin, the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius and the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan, all of which took part in the naval parade last month, were in the Navy Yard and their crews were interested spectators of the launching of the Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati is a steel-protected cruiser. Her length on load water line is 300 feet, her extreme breadth forty-two feet, and she has a displacement of 3185 tons, and a mean draught of eighteen feet.

Her total coal capacity will be 675 tons, which will enable her to steam 1500 miles at full power without recaling.

The cruiser's armament will consist of one six-inch breech-loading rifle, ten five-inch rapid-fire guns, eight six-pounder and four one-pounder rapid-firing guns and two Gatling guns. Besides, she will have six torpedo tubes above water.

Her construction was authorized by an act passed September 7, 1888, but her keel was not laid until 1890. The cost of the Cincinnati's hull and machinery was limited to \$1,100,000.

In Austria the distress among the poor becomes more and more clamorous. A mob collected in one of the poor quarters threatened to pillage the shops. They threw a police agent into a canal, whereupon a body of mounted police charged upon them and cleared the streets. Boatmen saved the agent. A large number of arrests were made.

COLLAPSE OF A STRIKE.

New Orleans Emerges From a Remarkable Labor Experience.

The big strike at New Orleans, La., has collapsed. It was a most ambitious labor movement and nearly succeeded. The interference of Governor Foster killed it. The strike was altogether on the question of unionism, and was an attempt to prevent the employment in any trade or industry of any but union men. The Amalgamated Council organized all the trades in New Orleans, sixty-one in number, into unions last spring, and then set about raising wages and reducing the hours of labor and compelling employers to take only union men.

In order to bring the merchants to terms it was intended practically to paralyze New Orleans, to affect every industry, and to bring the matter home to every man, woman, and child in the town, so that they would unite in insisting that the merchants concede their demands. As a strike it was a success. There could have been no more complete one. Only four men in 13,000 ordered out refused to obey the orders of the council.

For a week New Orleans was without lights, cars or carriages. The factories were closed, business killed, steamboats tied up, the street newspapers and theatres crippled. Neither the Mayor nor the police seemed capable of doing anything. The city was drifting rapidly to anarchy when Governor Foster assumed charge and restored order.

His proclamation had the desired effect. Some 23,000 men were idle for a week, losing \$500,000 in wages. The employers probably lost fifty per cent. more. This is their busiest season of the year. The receipts of produce average about \$1,000,000 a day. Of this about half has been diverted by the strike, and including the shipments the direct loss to New Orleans for a week's nearly complete suspension of business will be between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000.

PROFESSOR A. D. HOPKINS, of the West Virginia Experiment Station, has arrived from Europe with a bug which, he thinks, will destroy the pine-tree beetle that has so greatly damaged the West Virginia forests.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Beans-Marrow, Peas, Red kidney, Lima, Green peas, Butter, Creamery, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like State factory-Full cream, Full cream, good to prime, Part skims, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like State and Penn.-Fresh, Western-Fresh, Fresh, prime, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Apples-Red sorts, Green sorts, Sweet varieties, Pears, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Grapes, Peaches, Plums, Cranberries, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like State-1892, fair to choice, 1891, prime, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Fowls-Jersey, Spring Chickens, Roosters, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Potatoes-State, Jersey, etc., Onions, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Flour-City Mill Extra, Patents, etc., Wheat, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Hay-Good to Choice, New-Low, etc., Lard-City Steam, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Berries, City dressed, Milch Cows, etc., Calves, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Sheep, per 100 lbs, Lamb, per lb, etc., Hogs, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Live Stock, Milch Cows, etc., Calves, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Sheep, per 100 lbs, Lamb, per lb, etc., Hogs, etc.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

The Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture.

The Average Yield of Cotton, Potatoes, Tobacco and Hay.

The crop returns of November to the Department of Agriculture, with those of October, indicate the yield of the year of the principal food products, and point approximately to the perfected estimates at the close of the year. The yield of lint is generally short in proportion to weight of seed cotton, and the staple is short, though generally clean and of good color.

The crop returns of November to the Department of Agriculture, with those of October, indicate the yield of the year of the principal food products, and point approximately to the perfected estimates at the close of the year. The yield of corn averages by November returns 24 bushels per acre, and promises an aggregate production of 1,000,000,000 bushels.

In the Northern States of the Atlantic coast the crop ripened well. In the cotton States it was injured somewhat by excessive dryness, and the yield is a possibility of some districts is shortened by drought. In Ohio the crop is well cured, but chaffy from drying too rapidly.

Wet weather in spring and drought in summer reduced quantity and quality in Missouri. The average in Kansas is reduced by the early frost, and the possibility of some districts is shortened by drought. In Ohio the crop is well cured, but chaffy from drying too rapidly.

The yield of tobacco is less than last year. The average being reported at 682 pounds per acre of air-dried leaf against 784 last year. The average yield of hay is 1.17 tons per acre, nearly the same as in 1891.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 20.

LESSON TEXT "Paul's First Missionary Sermon," Acts xiii., 26-43. Golden Text: Acts xiii., 26-Commentary.

26. Paul and Barnabas on their first missionary journey having arrived at Antioch in Phœnia are found in the synagogue on the Sabbath day, and being invited to speak Paul begins at the exodus of Israel from Egypt, and briefly reviews the nation's history up to David, and then passes at once to the seed promised to David, even Jesus, the Saviour of Israel, mentioning John the Baptist and his preaching as the herald of Jesus.

27. He then testifies that the rulers at Jerusalem, not believing the prophets, although read in the synagogue every Sabbath day, had done just as the prophets had foretold, and had crucified their deliverer to death. See Ex. xxii., 12-18; Isa. liii., 2, 7, and compare Acts iv., 27, 28.

28. He confirms the threefold testimony of Scripture that there was no fault in Jesus (John xviii., 38; xix., 4, 6). He knew no sin. He did no sin, for he was holy, harmless, undefiled and separate from sinners (I Cor. v., 1; I Pet. i., 22; Heb. vii., 26). Even Judas testified that He was an innocent man (Math. xxvii., 4).

29. All things are known to God from the beginning (Acts xv., 18), and the Holy Spirit had written beforehand in the Old Testament every detail of the sufferings, death and resurrection of Christ, all of which was literally fulfilled even to the casting lots upon the crown of thorns and His being buried in the tomb of a rich man.

30. "But God raised Him from the dead." God has sworn to David concerning his seed that He would establish the throne of His kingdom for ever (I Sam. vii., 12, 13). Isaiah also had said that the Wonderful Counsellor should have His kingdom established upon the throne of David forever (Isa. ix., 6, 7). But this implied an immortal man, a man because he would be David's seed, immortal because he would reign forever.

31. The witnesses to His resurrection were very many, not less than 500, and He was seen ten times at least during a period of forty days, and was always speaking of this kingdom, the kingdom to be restored to Israel after being again in glory (I Cor. xv., 6; Acts i., 3, 6; ii., 24).

32. "We declare unto you glad tidings." The Gospel is always glad tidings, whether it be the Gospel of the grace of God or the Gospel of the glory of God (Acts xx., 24; I Tim. ii., 16, 17). And when received it invariably makes glad those who receive it. It is a high honor to be privileged to declare these glad tidings, and yet this honor is freely conferred upon every believer (Acts viii., 2; Rev. xxii., 17).

33. The apostle opens with the statement that it is about Jesus Christ, the son of David the son of Abraham, implying that all that was promised to both David and Abraham was made good to and in Jesus Christ. All the promises of God in Him are yea, and Amen (I Cor. i., 20). The resurrection of Christ is the pledge of the fulfillment of every promise.

34. Having quoted Ps. ii., 7, as referring to the resurrection of Christ, he now quotes Isa. lv., 3, as referring to the same great power, and he says that he will now tell them those things which he has seen and heard, and which he has surely seen and heard, carrying out of every provision in I will (Rev. i., 18).

35. Yet another quotation does Paul make in this sermon, and all to prove that Jesus was the one spoken of in the prophets and in the Psalms. This time he refers to Ps. xvi., 10. How much more like Bible readings rather than like the ordinary sermons of to-day are the discourses of Peter and Paul and Stephen. Compare with this chapter the chapters xvi. and xvii.

36. David could not have written of himself in Ps. xvi., for his body saw corruption, and although some say that Jesus is now on David's throne in heaven, they fail to tell us where it is written that David ever had a throne in heaven, and so to carry over to the written "David is not ascended into the heavens" (Acts ii., 34).

37. "But He, whom God raised again, saw no corruption." His life was not taken from Him, but He laid it down of His own accord, and he rose again, and he will come again (John x., 18). This is our Redeemer, the Great Head of the church, the King of Israel and King of Nations; and to us who are in Him will He give immortality, incorruptible bodies like His own (I Cor. xv., 52; Phil. i., 23, 24).

LAUNCH OF THE OLYMPIA.

Cruiser No. 6 Now in the Water and Named for Washington's Capital.

Cruiser No. 6 was launched a few days ago at San Francisco, Cal. The yard was gay with bunting soon after noon. Governor Markham and his staff, accompanied by a party of official visitors and Miss Anna Belle Dickie, made their way up the gangway to the ship, and the launching of the Olympia is a protected cruiser of the first class, and was authorized by the same act of Congress that appropriated the money for the construction of the Cincinnati. The limit of her cost was put at \$1,800,000, exclusive of the cost of the armament or of any premiums that she may earn because of increased speed over the guarantee. Miss Anna Belle Dickie, who christened her, is the daughter of Mr. George W. Dickie, one of the owners and the manager of the Union Iron Works.

A \$500,000 FIRE.

The Business Portion of Camden, Me., Has Been Wiped Out.

The business portion of Camden, Me., has been visited by a half-million-dollar fire. The fire was discovered in the top story of Cleveland's Block, on Main street, about 2 a. m. Aid was at once summoned from Rosport and Rockland, but arrived too late to be of much use. Dynamite had to be used to stay the course of the fire.

The fire swept both sides of the main street, and a territory of nearly four acres burned by Mechanic, Washington and Jewett streets. Thirty-five buildings, all but one being wooden, were entirely consumed, and eighty business firms lost everything.

IN A LITTLE WATER.

Husband and Wife Drowned in a Creek and Foot Deep. Joseph Townsend and wife, aged sixty-one and fifty-five, while driving across the Mouthpiece Bridge over the Callicoon Bridge, near Callicoon, N. Y., were suddenly precipitated into twelve inches of water. A horse fell upon them, pinning them face downward in the water, where they drowned.



SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Fifty-one metals are now known to exist.

The dragon-fly can devour its own body and the head still live.

The bleaching of one piece of linen requires forty-four distinct operations.

Fish are thought to be very cold, yet their normal temperature is seventy-seven degrees.

The astronomers say there are at least 18,000,000 suns, each as large and many larger than ours, in the Milky Way.

There are seventeen different railroad gauges in this country, varying from two feet to five feet seven inches in width.

Hypodermic injections of peroxide is said to be the new cholera remedy which checked the disease in Hamburg, Germany.

The moth has a fur jacket and the butterfly none because the nocturnal habits of the moth require it; the diurnal movements of the butterfly do not.

From a Japanese fruit a German chemist has obtained a green coloring matter, trichosanthin, which is interesting as being the first vegetable green differing decidedly from chlorophyll.

It can be proven by a simple calculation that the number of people which have existed on the globe during the past 6000 years approximates the grand total of 66,000,000,000,000,000.

It is proposed to construct a railway to the top of Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in the British Islands, where a meteorological observatory has been maintained for years, connected with the lower world by a telegraph wire.

Calculations deduced by a newly invented "electric measuring and flash-light photographic apparatus" prove that cannon balls move through the air at the rate of 1625 feet per second, the average being about three seconds to the mile.

Recent astronomical calculations have caused the "star-gazers" to announce that the surface of the moon is about as great as that of Africa and Australia combined, or about equal to the area of North and South America, without the islands.

Mars is in opposition about once in two years, but, owing to the eccentricity of his orbit, his distance from the earth varies greatly at different oppositions. The most favorable ones—like those of the past summer and 1877—occur at intervals of about fifteen years.

A man in Columbus, Ohio, has patented an electrical device intended to automatically lower and raise railroad gates at grade crossings; at the approach and after the passing of trains. The apparatus is expected to entirely supplant the flagmen and gate tenders.

Heat-lightning is simply the reflection of the lightning of distant storms, too far away for the noise of the thunder to reach us. These storms often draw nearer and develop into the ordinary type of thunder-showers, or they may pass away in another direction.

A steam dynamo is the latest combination noted. In this the steam engine—an upright one—is attached to the dynamo, instead of, as at first, the dynamo being attached to the engine. The floor space required is no larger than if the dynamo had a pulley for belt driving.

The Muses.

The Muses were demi-gods, or, rather, demi-goddesses, the patrons of literature, music, poetry, dancing and the fine arts generally. They dwelt upon the three sacred mountains, Helicon, Parnassus and Pindus, in Greece, and there were nine of them.

Clio was the muse of history. She is generally represented carrying a roll of manuscript. Melpomene was the muse of tragedy and is made to wear a mask and sometimes carry a sword or club. Thalia was the muse of comedy and burlesque. She wore a mask and carried a shepherd's crook. Then came Calliope, the muse of heroic poems, sometimes called the chief of the Muses. She carried a writing tablet and a stylus.

Urania presided over the study of astronomy. In the representations she sits beside a globe, holds a compass with one hand, while with the other she points upward to the stars. Euterpe presided over music. She was figured as playing the flute. The muse of song and oratory was Polyhymnia, or Polymnia, generally pictured in an attitude of contemplation and wearing a laurel wreath. Love and marriage songs had Erato for their inspiration. Erato wore a wreath and played on a large lyre with many strings. Terpsichore was the last of the muses. She presided over dancing, and is represented as wreath crowned and carrying a lyre. Mnemosyne, meaning "memory," was the "mother of the muses."

The muses occupied a prominent place in the later mythology of Greece and Rome, and are the subject of very frequent allusion in literature.—New York Voice.

"Compressed Tea."

A novelty for travelers who enjoy the cup that cheers is "compressed tea." This is put up by certain Russian firms resident in China. It is made of the fine dust of tea-leaves, but is none the less expensive for all that, for it is compressed by the powerful force of steam machinery into compact tablets which take up about one-sixth the space which the same amount of loose tea-leaves would occupy. These tablets are in turn enclosed in tinfoil, then in fancy paper wrappers, and finally packed in metal lined cases. Put up in this way, the tea is considerably easier to carry, and the fine dust of the tea which is usually sold at a low price is made use of to good profit. These tablets of tea have been extensively used for some time in Russia, for every Russian enjoys his cup of tea and knows but little about coffee, though the Turk, who is at his very doors, makes the very best coffee in the world. Thus far these tablets of tea have not been imported to any extent into our country.—New York Tribune.

Corduroy is again in favor. All the jackets are quite long. Sable is always of extreme elegance. The bell skirt is having its knell rung. The Puritan is a quaint little bonnet. Passementerie trimming are more than ever in vogue.

There are 1000 men to every 706 women in Greece.

Queen Victoria's new dining room at Osborne cost \$100,000.

There are seven women in the pharmacy department of the Kansas University.

Free drawing schools for girls were first organized in France by Rosa Bonheur.

The costliest dresses in the world are said to be worn by the women of Sumatra.

Miss Braddon, the English novelist, has one hobby—the collection of old china.

Bret Harte's young daughter, Jessamy, is taking after her father in the literary calling.

Mrs. C. P. Huntington, of San Francisco, Cal., has the costliest ring in this country.

At forty-eight, the Princess of Wales is said to look like a woman of half those years.

The United States more than sixty-five per cent. are women.

A beautiful bare foot is almost unknown. We have to thank the fashionable boot for this.

The women of to-day average two inches more in height than they did twenty-five years ago.

Some rich new silks are woven with steel or other metals glittering throughout, and wonderfully effective.

Mrs. E. Burd Grubb has been elected ensign of her husband's old regiment, the Twenty-third New Jersey.

Miss Maude Stone, of Cincinnati, is to be married. This is the young lady after whom Maud S. was named.

The Czar of Russia has granted \$500,000 for the establishment of a medical school for women near St. Petersburg.

An American physician, Mrs. Darr, is named as having "built up a large and profitable practice" in Dresden, Germany.

The Western Michigan Diocese has decided that hereafter, at all vestry meetings, women may vote for vestrymen.

Miss Elizabeth Deering Hanscom was among the first women to enter Yale's open door. She is going to study for the Ph. D. degree.

Miss Anna Haydn Webster, the advocate of Greek art in modern dress and manner, will go abroad this month to spend a year in Greece.

The legacies left by the late Mrs. Emily T. Eckert, of Philadelphia, to charitable and religious organizations of that city amount to \$614,000.

Rose-colored veils are suggested as becoming for winter wear, adding out more to the long list of colors permissible nowadays in face coverings.

Women will do well to substitute some other neckwear than feather boas to wear in high winds. A strong breeze makes them "moult" disastrously.

Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke, is eighty-two years of age, lives in her own villa at Genoa, Italy, and still often does literary work with all her early enthusiasm.

Miss Harriett Monroe, the author of the World's Fair ode, emboldened by the success of her first poetic venture, is going to write a whole volume of rhymes.

The most highly valued gift at the Queen of Denmark's golden wedding was a crown of golden wheat ears and clover, bought with the pennies of 10,000 school children.

Mahala Buckwalter, Ella N. Dealing, Clara M. Hicks, Sarah E. Pike and Genevieve Bates were recently ordained deaconesses of the Methodist Church at Calvary Church, New York City.

Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Brown Davis is a young Southern woman who has won distinction at Washington as an accomplished mathematician. She is reckoned among the first in this country.

The Brooklyn (N. Y.) Hospital for Women and Children has a board of sixty women managers and a hospital staff of twenty-two women physicians. It is the only hospital in Brooklyn where women are permitted to practise. It has in connection a training school for nurses.

In honor of Queen Isabella appear hats, wraps, slippers, and jewels arranged in antique patterns, and among the most elegant of autumn bonnets of black velvet are those called the queen, trimmed with the softest and most delicate of yellow Isabella roses and jet aigrettes.

Miss Ruth Gentry, who won the fellowship in higher mathematics of the Associated Colleges, is pursuing her chosen study at the University of Berlin, which no German woman has ever succeeded in entering. Miss Gentry is a pretty Western girl, pale and quiet, and of the most unassuming presence.

The French Minister of Public Instruction has decided to preserve the home of Joan of Arc in Domremi as a museum in which to illustrate her history. It will contain models of the various statues raised to her memory, copies of the paintings showing various scenes in her life, and the pictures of her which are in the Pantheon.