ANNUAL REMEMBRANCE OF THE NATION'S DEAD.

Origin of the Custom of Decorating Soldiers' Graves-Famous Orations Called Out by the Memories of the War on This Anniversary-The G. A. R.

DECORATION DAY, 1893. "The heart so leal and the hand of steel Are palsied aye for strife, But the noble deed and the patriot's meed

Are left of the hero's life. The bugle call and the battle ball Again shall rouse him never.

He fought and fell, he served us well, His furlough lasts forever."

In one of the most impressive Decoration Day addresses ever delivered these words were uttered: "When the war was over, in the South, where under warmer skies and with more poetic temperaments symbols and emblems are better understood than in the practical North, the widows, mothers and children of the Confederate dead went out and strewed their graves with flowers; at many places the women scattered them imily also over the unknown and unmarked resting places of the Union sol-diers. As the news of this touching tribute flashed over the North it roused, as nothing else could have done, National amity and love and allayed sectional animosity and passion. It thrilled every household where there was a vacant chair by the fireside and an aching void in the heart for a lost hero whose remains had never been found; old wounds broke out afresh, and in a mingled tempest of grief and joy the family cried, 'Maybe it was our darling!' Thus out of sor-rows common alike to North and South came this beautiful custom. But Decoration Day no longer belongs to those who mourn. It is the common privilege of us all, and will be

Thus Chauncey M. Depew, in his Decora-tion Day address in 1879, told briefly of the from Day address in 1879, told briefly of the origin of the custom of strewing graves with flowers, and John S. Wise, in a speech some years ago, declared that the tenderest and most touching legacy of the war was that sentiment of common pity and humanity to which the women gave expression in a Southern cemetery when they decked the graves of Confederate and of Federal soldiers with invaryital band.

celebrated as long as gratitude exists and

with impartial hand. The custom was at first rather slow in tak-ing root, and not until the Grand Army posts throughout the Union, by common consent, fixed upon the 30th day of May, the time of the blossoming of the flowers, was set apart as a day when they should pay tribute to their lost comrades by strewing their graves with flowers. The custom met with such popular approval that the Legislatures of the States set apart the day legally for such ob-

The suggestion that on the battlefields of the South should be plots of ground conse-crated as burial places for soldiers who fell on those fields, seems to have been spontaneous. It was a popular demand recognized by Congress, and legislation was procured early, as a result of which a National ceme tery lies contiguous to every battlefield of importance. Appropriations are made by the Government every year for the maintenance of these cemeteries, and visitors see in the thousands and thousands of marble headstones at Fredericksburg, in the Chicahominy region, at Chickamauga, at Arlington, at Gettsyburg, the visible evidence of the terrible mortality which the stupendous contest

The two most interesting cemeteries are at Gettysburg and Arlington. The Gettysberg battiefield is, probably, the best defined of any of the world's great fields of battle. By voluntary action many of the regiments and brigades have located by monuments the precritical moments of three momentous days.

home at Arlington to accept the comm tendered him by his native State, Virginia the Government took possession of his estate, all the more tenderly because it was hallowed with memories of Washington. Lee never saw it again until two or three years after the close of the war, and when his eyes rested upon it he saw the lovely park land which surrounded the colonial mansion dotted with than 8000 little white monuments, most of them marking the grave of some un-known soldier. The sight affected the Gen-eral greatly. Shortly before he had visited the Confederate cemetery in Richmond, and he spoke touchingly of the contrast. Plain pine boards, many of them rotted, marked thousands of graves, and instead of well-kept mounds the graves were sunken as though there had been speedy burial beneath, and yet the tender remembrances and love of those who had dear ones buried there were made manifest because here there over the sunken graves were flowers some withered and some fresh. It was said to the writer on the occasion of his visit to that cemetery that Union men, some of whom had fought in the Union armies, felt it a pleasure to go occasionally to that cemetery and scatter flowers here and there that they might thus bestow their tribute of respect for the heroism displayed by the men who fought for what proved to be a losing cause.

It was reported to one of the Congressional Committee a few years ago that the number of visitors to the National cemeteries increases constantly, and that the most pathetic sight witnessed by those who have charge of them is when some persons, now advanced in years, come to the cemetery, wander around among the nameless graves, frequently with the tears rolling down their cheeks, because they know that beneath some one of the mounds rest the remains of some one who was dear to them, and who perished on the field of battle near by, but was buried among the unrecognized Another pathetic sight is when a man, with streaks of gray in his hair and beard, comes to the cemetery with his children and tells them that those who lie buried there were comrades who fell in the battle in which he

When General Arthur was President he went occasionally to the little cemetery at the north of Washington, and chatted with the keeper, a veteran, who witnessed the skirmish on the plains on that hot July morning in 1864 when General Early's army appeared in the woods back of Montgomery Blair's country home; and the veteran delighted to tell the President of the exciting adventures of that day, how the sharpshooters in the trees or bushes yonder picked out men on the Union skirmish line. "Two are buried in those two graves," he told the President, and then he parrated how, standing on the ramparts of the fort, wearing a long linen du which made him conspicuous, President Lincoin exposed himself to the sharpshooters, and how he was prevailed upon to step down from that place of danger when the officer in him to quit it. Afterward Generalism to quit it. Afterward Generalism to the Baldy Smith's Sixth Corps came on the Baldy Smith's sixing a tremendous cloud of command of the fort perentorily ordered him to quit it. Afterward General dust along the highway, and the soldiers of Early retired. A detachment went out and gathered up the dead—not more than two score of them—and hastily buried them in the plot which became the little National cemetery. On Decoration Day of 1882 Prescemetery. On Decoration Day of 1882 President Arthur, without the knowledge of any one except the gardener, caused to be sent to the cemetery the most beautiful tribute of

Decoration Day Speeches.

flowers probably ever strewn upon soldiers

One of the most notable of Decoration One of the most notable of Decoration Day addresses was delivered by Chauncey M. Depew in the Metropolitan Opera House on May 30, 1879. Depew had a magnifi-cent audience. He had accepted the invita-tion rather rejuctantly, but as he began preparing his address he became fas-

cinated with his subject. Many of those who have heard Depew are of opinion that it was the finest oration ever delivered by It differed entirely from the address of Ingersoll, which was really a prose poem. Depew's address was the speech of a states-man inspired to loity and solemn sentiments through the contemplation of the heroes whose achievements he was to celebrate. Colonel Ingersoll, who heard the address, pronounced it one of the finest specimens of eulogy ever delivered by an American.

Perhaps one of the most noteworthy of Decoration Day addresses was delivered by General Garfield at Arlington. Many of those who heard it were familiar with Garfleid's oratory. He was singularly felicitous when speaking on a subject involving the higher order of sentiment, and in the Arlington address he reached probably his finest oratorical achievement, at least on a subject

After all, bearing in mind the great orations that have been delivered on Decoration Day or on the occasions of the dedications of Federal cemeteries, no effort can be compared with the brief address delivered by President Lincoln at the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. Decoration Day was un-known then. The war was not over. Grant had not been long the commanding General. was intended to make the Gettysburg cereonial a conspicuous event, to fix the eyes of the North upon it, and if possible to inspire those who were fighting for the Union with new hopes and firmer purposes, For that reason President Lincoln consented to go to Gettysburg and, as he said, say something appropriate to the occasion. The orator of day was Edward Everett, one of the greatest of American orators. Mr. Everett pre his oration with greater care than he had been accustomed to bestow on his previous addresses. No orator ever took more pains with the composition of his speeches or more patiently drilled himself with respect to the elecution and oratorical graces that should embellish delivery. Mr. Everett believed that the Gettysburg address was to be the oration of his life, and the one, perhaps, by which he

trict, escorted President Lincoln from Washington to Gettysburg. The President seemed to be in one of his moods of sorrow when they entered the cars, and McPherson, who was familiar with Mr. Lincoln's varying expressions of counte e, thought that the President was burdened that day with a sense of mighty re-sponsibilities, and was saddened by the reflection that the struggle to maintain the Union had cost hundreds of thousands of lives. After leaving Baltimore, Mr. Lincoln seemed to brighten up, and he took from his pocket two or three sheets of commercial note paper, on which had been written with lead pencil what seemed to be some fragmentary ents. Mr. Lincoln took out his glasses read the memoranda, and made one or two trifling corrections. He said that he had jotted down a few things which had occurre him to say, because it was expected, he be lieved, that he would say something. H was inclined to think that Mr. Everett's oration would be in every way worthy of the event, and he spoke in praise of Everett as a atriot and an orator.

When the time came for Mr. Lincoln to deliver his address he rose, put on his specta-cles, took the few sheets of note paper from his pocket, and read the address in that manner of his which at first sight seemed alnost ungainly and became impressive as proceeded with his speech. Comparatively lew of the great throng present were able to hear it. Most of those who did were not essecially impressed by the speech; but a few nen realized that they had listened to an address which was sure to become a classi and, perhaps, would be regarded as the most perfect example of English prose address ever produced by an American.

Mr. Everett's oration was stately, dignified, elegant, but formal. He had written it on the models of the best English and American orations, and had pronounced it according to the rules of elocution. It sounded well: it was impressive when heard, but it has been forgotten practically. Nearly a rigades have located by monuments the prese position which they held at the most
ritical moments of three momentous days.

When General Lee quitted his beautiful
ome at Arlington to account the reading of it, and, being short, was published in almost every newspaper in the country. Men recognized its extraordinary merits. James Russell Lowell pronounced it in sublimity of thought, appropriateness of deas, solemnity of sentiment, and purity of English the finest specimen of oratory, English or American, and that view was reiterated by the English critics. It furnished the ideas or thousands of Decoration Day addresses which have since been delivered, been utilized by the professors of rhetoric in schools and colleges. Mr. Lincoln was aston-ished when he learned the opinion of the ablest men regarding the oration, and he ould only explain the exalted view taken of it by saying that he had spoken as he felt.

The Grand Army of the Republic.

The Grand Army of the Republic is something more than a mere charitable organization, something more than a society organized to perpetuate a sentiment; it is really band of brothers. They may differ in many points of political and religious belief, but they are bound by the ties of friendship wrought out of the experience of danger and sorrow through which they have passed.

Before the Grand Army of the Republic

was organized officially there were doubtless bands of Union soldiers who, before their terms of service expired, had been held to-gether through the fraternal feelings and emories that had grown out of the war. There were secret societies among the Union n escape. They had their passwords and a liar secret ritual, which is said to have been the germ of the original muster in service peculiar to the early days of the Grand

But the man who has been called justly the at the man who has been called justify the father of this gigantic organization was Dr. Benjamin Franklin Stephenson, Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. He suggested the idea of an organization of the veterans of the Union Army, and at the outset he was assisted in the development of his idea by the chaplain of the regiment, W. J. Ruttaler. Lither was not 1866. ledge. In the spring of 1866 the two men met at Springfield, Ill., and consulted as to the plans for carrying out their project, the meantime Dr. Stephenson had endeav-ored to interest in the scheme his former associates, had procured copies of the ritual of other military organizations, and had out-

lined a ritual for the new order. By the merest accident in the world the first post, instead of being organized in Spring-field, where the projectors had met, was started at Decatur, Ill. The new ritual of the order, which was to be secret, was sent to the Tribune office in the latter city to be printed, for the reason that the printers there were veterans of the Union Army, and the work could be more safely intrusted to them. The idea of the organization was so attractive to the printers that a dozen of them, on April 6, 1366, organized a post at Decatur, called Post I, District of Macon, Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic. Dr. Stephenson's name, by a slight and permissive fiction, ap pears on the official records as Commander in-Chief of the department. Dr. Stephenson, who was born in Illinois in 1822, served as rgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment om April 7, 1862, to June 24, 1864. He died

at Rocky Creek, August 30, 1871. Three years ago, at the National encamp-ment of the Grand Army of the Republic, it was resolved to establish at the city of Decatur, in recognition of its being the birth-place of the order, a Soldiers' National Me-morial Hall, in which it is proposed to store and preserve the official records of the encampments, departments and posts, and the trophies of the war which belong to organizations and individuals. Originally was intended that the fund for the erection and endowment of this structure should be raised by increasing the annual dues of the members twenty-five cents per annum for three years but a committee ap-

pointed to consider the subject was opposed to that scheme, and suggested voluntary subscriptions for the erection of the building.

In the early days of our organization it had not only posts. National and State depart-ments, but district and county organizations, with separate officers for each division. The ritual was very long and wearisome. Instead of all members being called, and standing on the simple footing of "comrades," military titles were preserved—Generals, Colonels, etc. Later on the district and county divisions were dropped, the ritual was simplified, and members were not recognized by their

military titles. The original declaration of principles of the G. A. R. bound its members to the preservation of kind and fraternal feelings : couraged them to works of kindness, and the giving of material aid and assistance to those in need; made provision for the support, edu-cation, and care of soldiers' orphans, and the maintenance of widows of deceased soldiers; gave protection and assistance to dischled soldiers, and encouraged allegiance to the United States, and the protection and defence

of its soldiery, socially and politically.

Posts were organized rapidly in the different States, as follows : Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Maryland, Washington, D. C. (Potomac), Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey in 1866; Michigan, Louisiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, Arkansas, Colorado, Virginia, New Mexico, Maine. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, California, Rhode Island, Connecticut in 1867; West Virginia, Florida Texas, Montana, Delaware, Vermont in 1868 Oregon, 1869; Washington, 1877; Utah, 1878, Arizona, 1881; Dakota, Idaho, 1882; Georgia, 1888; Alabama, 1889. The State of Mississippi is attached to the department of

Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Hayes, Harrison, Alger, Slocum, Logan—in fact, nearly all the prominent military leaders of the war, joined the organization in the early days of its history, and all took an active part

in the work of the order.

To-day the G. A. R. numbers more than ward McPherson, was told something of the manner in which Mr. Lincoln prepared his address. McPherson, as a member of Congress, representing the Gettysburg district, escorted President Lincoln from 1870 to 1889 inclusive. In 1877 the total gain was 280; 1878, 3837; 1879, 13,736; 1880, 15,882; 1881, 25,222; 1882, 48,845; 1883, 80. 000 posts, with nearly half a million mem-745; 1884, 57,772; 1885, 21,619; 1886, 28,784; 1887, 32,345; 1888, 17,044; 1889, 25,014.

WORLD'S FAIR PRICES.

It Will Cost \$18.10 to See Everything at the Big Show.

The following is a full list of prices of all the side shows at the World's Fair:

Constantinople street scene, Turkish theatre (two performances daily), admission 50 cents; Persian tent, admission 25 cents; panorama, Syrian photos, admission 25 cents; Turkish restaurant, native must of performances, tribe of Bedouins, admission 25 cents.

Cairo street—Egyptian amusements, admission 25 cents, reserved seats 25 cents; Egyptian temple, 25 cents.

Dutch East India village—Two theatres (one on each side street), native bands, jug-glers, snake charmers, dancers (male and female), 25 cents.

German village and town of medieval times—German and Bayarian bands, 25 cents natatorium, with use of baths, 50 cents. Esquimaux village, 25 cents.

Moorish palace—cafe in connection—25

Panorama of Bernese Alps, 50 cents. Panorama of volcano of Mount Küauea, 50

cents. Algerian village, 25 cents. Hungarian concert pavilion and cafe, 25

Venetian glassware and mosaic, 25 cents. Chinese village theatre, josshouse and tea garden, 25 cents.

Japanese tea house, light lunches and samples of high-priced teas, 10 cents, 25 cents and 50 cents.

Persian building, 50 cents.
Ruins of the cliff dwellers, 25 cents.
Costumed natives of forty countries, 25 Typical Irish village with native inhabi-

Model of St. Peter's Church, Rome, 25 Hagenbreck's zoological arena, 25 cents, seats, 25 cents to \$1.

Model Eiffel Tower, 25 cents. Whaling bark Progress, 25 cents. Electric scenic theatre, 25 cents. Festival Hall, entertainments by famous

Captive balloon, 25 cents ; trip in balloon, \$2. Barre sliding railway, 10 cents. Constantinople street scenes, sedan chairs, native carriers, \$1 an hour. Cairo street scenes, donkey and camel des, 50 cents an hour. World's Fair Steamship Company, 25 cents.

Electric Intramural Railway, 10 cents. Steam launches, 25 cents, llectrical launches, 25 cents. Wheel chairs, 75 cents an hour. Venetian gondolas and barges, 50 cents.

Elevators in Transportation Building, 50 Elevator to the roof of the Manufacturers' Building, 50 cents. Vertical revolving wheel, 50 cents.

Movable sidewalk, long pier, 5 cents.

THE CAPTAIN REMOVED.

Too Tardy in Going to Sea With the Cruiser Atlanta.

The failure of Captain Higginson promptly to sail from New York with the United States cruiser Atlanta for Nacaragua when ordered to do so by Secretary Herbert has been followed by the summary detachment of that officer from his command. The effect of this action of the Navy Department is an official censure of Captain Higginson's want of zeal in an emergency when the greatest prompt-ness and fullest obedience were expected. presence of a ship at Greylown to American interests was urgently de-The officially promulgated naval orders

contain the following announcement:
"Captain John R. Bartlett has been detached from command of the Minnesota and ordered to command the Atlanta, relieving Captain F. J. Higginson, who is detached and ordered home and placed on waiting or

On the 2th of May the Navy Department telegraphed Admiral Gherardi to send the Atlanta to Greytown immediately in order to protect American interests there. On the morning of the 10th a reply was received from Admiral Gherardi stating that the Atlanta needed coal. The department telegraphed the commandant of the New York Navy Yard to furnish the ves sel with coal with the utmost dispatch, also telegraphing to Admiral Gherardi to have her coaled immediately and to have her sail At 8:30 o'clock on the evening of the 10th a message was received from Admiral Gherardi stating that tubes for the Atlanta's boilers were needed imme

Early on the morning of the 11th the department telegraphed Admiral Gherardi "The Atlanta has eight boilers, six in per-fect condition and two defective. All can be She can go around the world with Spare tubes for boilers have not been delivered. Supply anything needed by the Atlanta from ships under your command at

once. She must not delay on account of tubes. Send her to sea immediately." At 4 30 p. m. on the 11th Captain Higgin-son sent the following dispatch to Commo-dore Melville:

"Please do not let the Atlanta sail without putting boiler tubes on board. We have two bollers out of action by leaky tubes." This telegram, in the face of instructions telegraphed Admiral Gherardi, showed Cap-tain Higginson's desire to delay his depart-

The Department of State made the request for the vessel on the 8th, but she did not get way until the evening of the 13th.

CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW.

THE SUPREME COURT SAYS IT IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

Three of the Eight Justices Read Dissenting Opinions-Justice Field Denounces the Law as Brutal-It Will Cost \$6,000,000 to Deport the Unregistered Mongolians.

The Supreme Court of the United States at Washington has affirmed the constitutionality of the Geary Chinese Exclusion and Registration act. The opinion was announced by Justice Gray, Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field and Brewer dissenting. The announcement that a decision in the case was expected attracted a large attendance of spec tators, and the fact that it was the last day of the term accounted for the presence of an unusually large array of attorneys within the bar, including Attorney-General Olney, Solici-tor-General 'Aldrich, and Senators Pugh, Dolph, and Cockrell, Ex-Justice Strong and several members of the Diplomatic Corps were interested spectators.

Justice Gray, in announcing the judgment of the court, said that the power of this Nation to restrict or prohibit the immigration of any aliens into the country, or to require such aliens already in the country to remove therefrom, was a well settled principle of international law, and was confirmed by an unbroken line of decisions in this court. The legislative power of the Government had not transcended any of its constitutional limita tions in the act under consideration. It was within its power to determine the regu under which these aliens should be permitted to remain in the United States failing to observe these regulations, they should be required to leave the country. The provisions of section 6 of the act, which are the part of the particuliarly at issue, were nonsistent with the relations and duties not inc of the legislative and judicial departments of the Government. The mode of procedure set forth in the section is similar to that in other well-established proceedings, such the habeas corpus and naturalization, fixing the requirements of citizenship and the like, in which the judicial branch of the Govern-ment accepted the determination of the Excutive upon the questions involved.

As to the requirements that the Chinese en-titled to remain in this country should estab ish that right by the evidence of one creditable white witness. Justice Gray said that it was within the power of the Legislature to letermine the character of evidence night be received in a case at law and what force should be given to the testimony so fered. Not discussing the wisdom nor the justice of the act in question, which was beyond the province of the judicial branch of the Government, it remained only to say that the judgment of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York in refusing to grant writs of habens corpus to the several petitioners was af-irmed. Mr. Justice Gray said that it had been impossible, in the brief time clapsing since the hearing of the argument upon the petitions, to prepare in writing the opinion of the court. It would be filed as soon as it

Justice Brewer said that he felt compelled to dissent from the view of the majority of the court. He read his views at some length, declaring in substance that the act of 1892 was unconstitutional, and that if it were upheid there was no guarantee that similar ireatment might not be accorded to other lasses of our population that the Chinese.

Justice Field, who delivered the opinion of the court in the first case under the Exclusion act, also read a dissenting opinion. He held that there was a wide difference between exclusion of immigrants and the deportation of allen residents, and he characterized the act in the strongest language as inhuman and brutal, and as violative of the Constitution in every section. He regretted to say that the decision of the court was to his mind fraught

with the gravest dangers to the priceless conchief Justice Fuller also dissented from the opinion of the court. He denied the soundness of the proposition that the cases before the court were such as the political department of the Government alone could deal with. It was, in his view, a judicial question, and, however reluctant courts may be to pass upon the constitutionality of legislative acts, it was the very the discharge of that duty was properly im-posed upon it. He entertained no doubt that the provisions of the fifth and fourteenth amendments were universal in their application, and that while the general Government was invested, so far as tries were concerned, with all the pow-ers necessary to the maintenance of its absolute independence and security, it could not, in virtue of a supposed inherent sovereignity, absolutely deal with persons lawfully and peacefully within its domain. The act before the court was not an act to abrogate or repeal a treaty, nor to expel Chinamen lawfully here, and no such intent could be imputed to Congress. Its object was to prescribe a method of registration, and the deportation denounced by way of punish

ment was, in his view, an unusual punish-ment not authorized by the Constitution. J. Hubley Ashton of counsel for the Chinese moved for a renearing of the case and an argument before a full bench of the next At present the court stands five three in support of the law, Justice Harlan to consider the motion and afterward denied

it, so the opinion stands as announce Secretary Carlisle, soon after he heard of the decision of the Supreme Court, went to the Executive Mansion and had a conference with the President on the subject. He remained for an hour or more. Attorney-General Olney said that, until the line of action to be pursued by our Government was mapped out, he could say nothing on the ct, except that the Department of Justice had no money for deporting Chinese Conservative estimate places the amount necessary to deport the unregistered Chinese

It is estimated that there are 110,000 Chinese in the United States. Reports from thirty-four districts show that 3100 have registered. The twenty-nine districts not yet heard from, it is estimated, will increase the number to 6000, which is regarded to be the maximum registration. During the present fiscal year 150 Chinese subjects have been deported. The cost of deportation from San Francisco is \$35 per head. Only \$16,806.03 of the appropriation for the enforcement of the Chinese law re-mains unexpended. This amount will go but a small way toward paying the expenses of deporting the 104,000 Chinese who have not registered. It is not known at the Treasury Department that any other fund can be drawn upon to provide for the expense of carrying out the requirements of the law. Intimations were heard that Congress might onvene to consider the matter.

A SIAMESE LEGATION.

To Be Represented by a Former Minister to England.

The Secretary of State has received official information of the purpose of the Government of Siam to establish a Legation at Washington, and that the officer to be placed in charge of it is now awaiting an opportunity to present his credentials to the President. The new diplomatic officer formerly repre-

sented Siam at the Court of St. James, and is a gentleman of rank and culture.

The United States has had a Legation at Bangkok, Siam, for many years, but that country has never before had a Legation in the United States.

THE LABOR WORLD.

OMAHA has 6000 union men.

Los Angelos (Cal.) cooks have organized. FRANCE bonsts of 4,000,000 trades unionists, SWITZERLAND has 4500 union watchmakers. THERE are 100,000 unemployed in Belgium. OMAHA, Neb., has an elevator boys' union. Indianapolis, Ind., has 1500 union carpen-

Boston agitates a State employment bu-

Aknon (Ohio) union bricklayers will erect San Francisco, Cak, has Chinese shoe makers

DAVENPORT, Iowa, 200 a building trades' Tolepo, Ohio, reports a scarcity of metal

Typeweiters employ 18,000 persons in New BROTHERHOOD firemen received \$57,000 in benefits in March.

Toronto (Canada) giris will establish a co-operative glove factory. County officials at Seattle, Washington

must work nine hours a day. THE International Machinists have made Indianapolis their headquarters.

It is claimed that strikes have "cost" workingmen \$52,000,000 in six years. THE Monongahela Valley coal miners decided to join the United Mine Workers' Association.

St. Paul (Minn.) unions are to gather \$100,000 for a board of legal protection for

workingmen. CHICAGO marble cutters won their demands and hereafter will not be compelled to work on convict cut marble,

CARNEGIE workmen at Duquesne, Pittsburg, Penn., accepted a cut in wages from twenty to forty per cent.

Over one thousand miners were thrown out of work by the shutting down of the Schuyikill, Elmwood and St. Nicholas col-

Ten national and international organizations, with a gross membership of about 180,000, are included in the "American Railway Union," the new federation of railroad

employes. Ar the recent convention in Boston of the Lasters' International Protective Union, it was decided that the working hours of the trade in the United States and Canada should

be reduced after October 1 to nine a day. Twelve weavers in 1843 agreed to pay two cents a week, and in 1844 the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Association, with twenty-eight members, was established, with a capital of \$140. In 1880 the association cleared

\$175,000 for one year. THE recent recommendation of Acting Register Smith, of the United States Treasury, for the destruction of \$152,000,000 of unissued registered 4% per cent bonds of the funded loan of 1891 has been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the bonds will be destroyed in accordance with the recommendation, specimens of the same being retained after cancellation.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

1	20 BEANS AND PEAS.			
SECURIOR SEC	Pea, 1892, choice Bed kidney, 1892, choice White kidney, 1892, choice. Lima, Cal., F bush	1 90 1 85 2 60 2 00 2 10 1 85	@ 1 @ 0 @ 0 @ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	95 90 275 220 215
1	BUTTER.			
and produce of the control of the co	Creamery—St. & Penn, extra St. & Penn, firsts Western, firsts Western, second Western, second Western, third State dairy—half tubs and pails, extras. Half tubs and pails, firsts. Half tubs and pails, second Welsh tubs, firsts Welsh tubs, firsts Welsh tubs, seconds. Western—Im. creamery, firsts W. Im. creamery, seconds. W. Im. creamery, thirds. Western Factory, fresh firsts. W. Factory, second W. Factory, second W. Factory, second	243 222 23 23 22 21 22 20 18 21 19 18	ଚରଚଚଚଚଚଚଚଚଚଚ	25 23½ 22½ 24 23½ 22 23½ 21½ 23 21 19 20 20
	NEW CHEESE.			
	State Factory—Full cream, white, fancy. Full cream, colored, fancy. Full cream, good to prime. Part skims, choice. Part skims, good to prime. Part skims, common. Full skims.	10 9 7 6		10% 9% 634 3 134

Western—Fresh, fancy..... 141/6 Duck eggs..... 16 @ Duck eggs..... FRUITS AND BERRIES-FRESH. HOPS.. Old odds.... LIVE POULTBY.

State and Penn-Fresh.....

Chickens, local, Western, F B. 71/49
Roosters, old, F B. 12 @ Turkeys, 7 lb.
Ducks-N. J., N. Y., Penn., DRESSED POULTRY-PRESS EILLED. Ducks-Fair to fancy, # 1b.

VEGETABLES. Potatoes—State, ₹ bbi... 2 50 @ 2 75

Jersey, prime, ₹ bbi... 2 25 @ 2 50

Jersey, inferior, ₹ bbi... 1 75 @ 2 00

L. I., in bulk, ₹ bbi... — @ —

Cabbage, Savannab, ₹ crate... 1 25 @ 1 50

Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbi. — @ —

Bermuda, ₹ crate. — @ 1 60

State, ₹ bbi... — @ GRAIN, ETC.

Straw-Long Ryc.... 65 @ 75 Lard-City Steam...... 10,25 @ 10.50e LIVE STOCK. Beeves, City dressed.

Milch Cows, com. to good ... 25 00
Calves, City dressed ... 7
Sheep, # 190 lbs ... 5 00
Lambs, # lb ... 5 7 @ 11 5 00 @ 5 6234 5\4@ 1234 - @ 8 00 9 @ 1054 Hogs—Live, ¥ 100 fbs.... Dressed....

DEATH IN RAGING FLOODS

DISASTERS BY STORMS AT OHIO LAKE PORTS.

Fourteen Lives Lost at Cleveland, Conneaut and Ashtabula-Life Savers Drowned While Trying to Effect a Rescue-A Dredge and a Schooner Go to the Bottom.

A storm of rain and wind which lasted three days produced a flood unprecedented in the history of Northeastern Ohio. Fourteen lives were lost, great damage was done to shipping, and the loss to other property amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars. There was a long list of disasters by lars. There was a long list of disserts by storm and flood from Ohio Lake ports.
At Cleveland, shortly after noon, Captain Stanley Flannigan and Michael Le Blonde were going down the river in a rowboat

which they used for peddling milk along the docks. When near the mouth of the angry docks. stream one of Le Blonde's oars broke and the two men were left at the mercy of the waters. They and the mercy of the waters. They were quickly carried into the lake, and as it was evident that their frail craft could not live in the sea that was running, preparative in the sea that was running. rations were begun for their rescue by life saving crew. Seven men manned lifeboat, and they pulled away toward the east pier of the breakwater, toward point the boat containing Fian-and Le Blonde had drifted. nagio When the life savers were well out of the mouth of the river an oar broke and instantly the cork-like vessel swung broadside to the angry waves. Before assistance could be rendered the boat was overturned and all the men were thrown into the water. Three of them succeeded in catching hold of the overturned lifeboat, where they hung on until they were rescued in a terribly exhausted condition. The remaining four were unable to swim to the lifeboat, and were drowned. Their names were: Chester Simons, Nicholas Servas, John Johnson, Albert Currier. Captain Distell and the other two life savers who escaped were brought ashore by a tug-boat. The lifeboat was found after the accident near the east end of the breakwater. Flannagan and Le Blonde, the two men whom the life-saving crew were attempting to rescue, were also drowned.

At Conneaut, Ohio, the tug Walter Richardson, the dredge Continental, and a scow anchored in the harbor during the night. The creek rose rapidly, and at 6 o'clock scow was carried out into the lake with the tug. In culting away from the seew the tug's wheels were disabled and the tug was washed The crew was saved. was then carried into the lake and capsized. There were seven persons on board, two of whom were washed ashore on the wreckage. The five others perished. The following is a The five others perusad. The forming is the lost: W. Wilson, Captain, thirty, of Philadelphia; George O'Rourke, twenty-seven, of Detroit; J. Fife, twenty-five, Conneaut: Maggie White, cook, forty, Cleveland; watchman unknown, about fifty years old.
The sea was running high, and no bodies could be recovered. The two men saved could be recovered. The two men saved from the dredge were terribly exhausted. The property was owned by J. F. Baldwin, of Rochester, and valued at \$20,009. It is nearly a total loss. Two miles of the Shenango Bailroad were washed away, and it was feared a large piece of the new dock would be lost. The bridges all along this section were damaged. There was a current fifteen miles in the river and the water was rising rapidly, threatening every moment to break the big vessels loose at the head of navigation, and thus do damage to the rest and take out the swing

At Ashtabula, Ohio, the schooner Pelican Three of her crew of seven men were drowned, and two of those rescued were badly injured. The lost were: Peter Nelson, first mate : John Erickson, sailor : John E. Knight, sailor. The steamer Ketchum and the Pelican, with ore from Es-canaba, arrived off the port during the afternoon, but on account of the gale and heavy sea remained at anchor outside rather than risk entering the piers in the night. The hatches of the Pelican became night. cosened, and the water began to pour into her hold. She made signals of distre the tug Sunol went to her assistance. Only one man was got off before she went down, but three more were afterward picked up. The Pelican was owned by Captain William Mack, of Cleveland.

THE ILLINOIS BUILDING.

The State House at the World's Fair Dedicated.

In the presence of 60,000 people, at noon, the grand building erected by the State of Illinois at the World's Fair was dedicated. It was the brightest day the "White City" has seen since it was formally opened to the world by President Cleveland. There was not a ud in the sky, and the air was soft and my. Flags and bright-colored streamers balmy. Flags and bright-colored streamers floated from every pinnacle of every build-ing on the grounds. The fountains scattered the spray in the brilliant sunlight and the gaudily dressed Venetian gondoliers plied their way through the placid waters of the lagoons, while the thousands of visitors passed to and fro across the arched bridges and in and out of the huge magnificent palaces. Not since the opening day had there been any-thing like the crowds that swarmed through the beautiful winding walks of the Exposi-

Lafayette Funk, President of the Illinois World's Fair Commission, made the formal delivery of the building to Governor Altgeld, in an eloquent address. After remarks by Mrs. Marcia Louise Gould, President of the Illinois Woman's World's Fair Executive Board, Governor Altgeld responded, acco ing the building. Addresses were also de-livered by First Assistant Postmaster-General Mayor Harrison and Judge Collins. Mayor Harrison caused some comment dur ng his speech by earnestly advocating Sun-lay opening, and finally asked those of the audience who favored it to rise. About half of them did so. The members of the National Commission who were present resented this action of the Mayor, and after the exercises were over declared that it would not help the Sunday openers as far as the commission

NO TONGS BIG ENOUGH.

It Took Sixteen Horses to Move This Lump of Coal.

Sixteen horses hitched tandem yanked Washington's prize chunk of coal from the sidetrack to the State building at the World's Fair. The lump weighed more than twentyfive tons, the exact figures being 50,250 pounds. It came from the mines at Rosiya.

The moving of this massive exhibit required much skill. Great planks were put under the truck wheels, which were res wide in tire as thick in diameter. There were four wheel horses abreast, with four more booked to the tongue and four pairs of other powerful Clydesdales in the lend. When the word was given the eight drivers lashed the horses, the animals bending with drawn massies. The great load moved rejuctionly, but once under way the horses moved at a canter. uently the wheels went down in the bard road to the hubs.

BLONDIN, the strong man, traveling with Cole's Circus, died at Lake Placid, N. Y., holding a powerful team of horses together, each being led in opposite directions. These horses had been lately purchased and were unused to the act. They tore violently, and numerous blood vessels in Blondin's head and chest were ruptured.