

STORM STRICKEN SOUTH.

AWFUL WORK OF WIND AND WATER ON THE GULF.

The Dead Estimated at Fully Two Thousand—Great Suffering Among the Survivors—Immediate Relief Needed—The Stricken District to be Abandoned as a Habitation.

A late dispatch from New Orleans, La., says: The news from every section stricken by the storm makes it safe to estimate the loss of life at fully 2,000, while property worth millions of dollars was destroyed. Beside that, thousands of people have been deprived of the means of making a livelihood. The situation is appalling, but New Orleans is doing all it can to relieve the thousands in want. Dr. Story, Coroner of Plaquemine Parish, has made the following report:

"A good many carloads of provisions and clothing have been sent, but not near enough. Men, women and children are without food and clothing. It is a frequent sight to see little sufferers crying and begging piteously for something to eat. Single graves for the dead were impossible. Great trenches were dug and bodies were piled one on top of the other. The earth was thrown over them and if their names were ascertained they were cut in rude crosses above the graves. I do not think I exaggerate the facts when I state that at least 2,500 souls were ushered into eternity by the recent storm in Louisiana. This, of course, includes those at Bayou Cook, Cheniere Caminada, Grand Isle, etc. I never saw bodies decompose so rapidly as those of the storm sufferers which were viewed by me. This was due to the fact that the fish and birds were in the bayous and other places are filled with human forms.

"It is impossible to get at these however, as no one is adventurous enough to explore the swamps. There can be no doubt of the fact that this is conducive to an epidemic of fever, or even cholera, and in one case of the latter disease should develop it would spread through the country like wildfire, but nothing can be done to prevent this.

The relief party which set out from Biloxi tells an awful story of the destruction and loss of life in the Louisiana marshes. The marshes are filled with dead and putrefying bodies, in very few cases the corpses being recognizable. The number of lives lost in these marshes will never be known. The territory covered was a distance of 300 miles. Newly made graves were everywhere. The only sign of life seen in the marsh was one raccoon, and it was floating on a log. Hundreds of oyster boats and luggers were lost with most of their crews, and the survivors tell terrible stories of suffering. Most of them were nude when found.

Captain Julian Lefort, the leading spirit among the survivors of the Cheniere Caminada, places the number of saved at 200. The population of the island and the bayou immediately connected with it was slightly more than 1,500. He says it will be abandoned as a habitation of man. Grand Isle and Cheniere Caminada will also be abandoned.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

There are 23,000 blind people in England and Wales.

Great Britain makes over 130,000 bicycles a year.

A woman has been nominated for Coroner in Leavenworth, Kan.

New churches built in America last year numbered nearly 10,000.

A fine of \$100 is a penalty for sending a false fire alarm in London.

There is a premium offered on the Columbia postage stamps in Europe.

Washington's hop crop this year is one of the largest and finest ever known.

Boston has more electric trolley cars running in its streets than any other city in the world.

The houses of the leading millionaires of New York are mostly guarded by secret police.

Brooklyn's population, according to the census of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, is 1,900,000.

The expenses of carrying on the city government of New York next year will be \$36,600,000.

The wheat yield of Kansas is 24,831,448 bushels, an increase of 5,000,000 over the September estimates.

Patrick Collins, who brutally murdered his wife, was arrested while praying in a San Francisco church.

Miss Ollie Clark, one of the "rough riders" who got a Perry, Cherokee strip, has sold her claim for \$800.

China is about to establish a postal system, beginning with the seaports. It is hoped that within ten years it will be extended throughout the empire.

A dispatch from Clyde, Scotland, says that John Jamison, owner of the yacht Ierna, will build a yacht and challenge for the America's Cup next year.

The project of holding a National Exposition in the City of Mexico this winter, using the exhibits sent by Mexico to Chicago, has been abandoned.

Experiments with the importation of fruit from Cape Colony have proved so successful that Londoners expect soon to get not only apples but peaches and mangoes from Africa.

FROM A CANNON'S MOUTH.

Prompt Punishment of Sepoy Mutineers in Cabul.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London Times sends Lahore advices of a serious disturbance in Cabul before the arrival of the British Mission under Sir H. M. Durand.

Malik Jan Khan, Assistant Commander-in-Chief of the army, advised a Sepoy belonging to the Herati Regiment, whereupon the Sepoy's company fired a volley, killing Malik.

The mutineers fled at once, but were caught, and on the same day eleven of them were blown from the cannon's mouth. All the troops were then sworn on the Koran to strict obedience to their commanders. Faruq Khan has been arrested, and the Governor of Herat has been ordered to make further arrests.

BURGLARS IN A BANK.

One of Them Wounded and Another Captured.

Three burglars blew open the vault doors of the Carleton County Bank, Carleton, N. H., at 12 o'clock at night. They were fired upon by a policeman and one of them was wounded, but they escaped. A heavy steel safe saved the money of the bank intact. A posse of citizens went in pursuit of the thieves, and the next morning one of them was caught. He had burglar tools and candles on him.

Work has been received from Samuel J. Etrick, one of Lieutenant Perry's party, of a watermelon party given by the explorers at Godhavn on their arrival. Lieutenant Mrs. Perry on landing carried a big watermelon and a lot of lemons and oranges, which they piled on the table of Mrs. Anderson, wife of the Danish inspector of the Greenland settlements, whom they were visiting. None of her household had seen these products of the tropics for many years.

Lieutenant is said to be contemplating an appeal to the United States to protect her from France's appetite for territory.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

The second race in the contest of 1893 for the America's Cup between the British cutter Valkyrie and the American sloop yacht Vigilant was sailed by previous stipulation, J. The boat again won by ten minutes and thirty-five seconds.

Eighteen hundred weavers in Rhode Island woolen mills went out on strike against a reduction in wages.

A fatal grade crossing accident occurred four miles west of Brunswick, N. J., by which James T. Ferguson, aged two, of Brunswick, and Miss Annie Jacobus, aged twenty-six, living near Franklin Park, were both instantly killed.

The failure of J. S. McCaleb, who conducted banks in Uniontown and Conneville, Pennsylvania, is found to be much more serious than at first supposed. His more serious than at first supposed. His more serious than at first supposed. His more serious than at first supposed.

Five students were dismissed and five suspended for hazing at Princeton (N. J.) College.

The Flint Glass Workers' Union, all the men employed by the United States Glass Company, better known as the Flint Glass Trust, in its sixteen factories, went on strike at Pittsburgh, Penn. The company manager is considered the strongest labor organization in America. It has 7,000 members and has in its strike fund \$175,000.

The American yacht Vigilant and the British contestant Valkyrie met in a race of fifteen miles to windward and return of Sandy Hook, N. J., but the wind failed and they could not finish within the six hour time limit.

Eight thousand persons attended the semi-centennial of the Independent Order of Elks in the Grand Central Palace, New York City.

South and West.

The South Baltimore (Md.) Car Building Company assigned.

The tornado in Union County, Arkansas, proved to be a disastrous one. Many houses were destroyed, two women were killed and two fatally injured.

A train ran into an open switch at Whiting, Ind., causing the engine, mail-car and Pullman to leave the track. The engine and Pullman were damaged; John Christie, fireman, and six passengers were injured.

Miss Etta Gunn and Josephine Dresser were walking along the railroad track near Bluffs, Ill., and a train came up behind them before they were aware of the danger. Miss Gunn was killed instantly, and Miss Dresser was fatally injured.

CONNECTICUT DAY was celebrated at the World's Fair.

Receivers were appointed for the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad by the United States Court at Chicago, Ill.

DAVE JACKSON, a colored wife-lifter, was taken out of the confinement (La.) jail by a mob and hanged.

It was decided to prolong the World's Fair as long as it was profitable.

Fort boarders in a Lincoln (Neb.) hotel struck because the landlord substituted university students for girl waiters.

There were eighteen new cases of yellow fever, and one death from the disease at Brunswick, Ga.

A big storm raged on the Florida coast and swept on up to Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C. The wind blew a perfect gale. Reports from Savannah indicated that the damage would be greater than in the August storm.

Washington.

The Joint Congressional Commission to inquire into the status of the laws organizing the Executive Departments, etc., has made a report showing that there are 6128 more persons employed there than are specifically appropriated for, and that of 17,300 employees \$610 have from one to nine salaries each in the Government service at Washington.

PRESIDENT RODRIGUEZ, of Costa Rica, demanded reciprocity as a condition of his surrender of Embezzler Weeks to the authorities of this country.

BRIGADIER GENERAL BRECKENRIDGE in a report to the War Department, at Honolulu, the southeast defenses in the South are in a disgraceful condition.

The Tucker bill, repealing all present Federal election laws, was passed in the House of Representatives by a strict party vote, 200 to 101.

SEVERAL THOUSAND additional men will be needed to man Uncle Sam's new warships.

It is announced in Washington that Ellis Mills, the new Consul-General at Honolulu, is to marry Miss Marie S. Atong, daughter of a Chinese millionaire and sister of Commander Whiting's fiancée.

Foreign.

The rebel Brazilian warships again bombarded the forts at Rio Janeiro.

A POLICEMAN and a sanitary officer were killed in a cholera riot in St. Pauli, a suburb of Hamburg, Germany.

A MAIL BOAT plying between Housay and Eday in the Orkney Islands, was upset in the equal and the two boatmen, a woman and her three children, were drowned.

CHOLERA is decreasing in Russia, although the mortality is still heavy.

The insurgents in Rio Grande do Sul surprised and defeated the troops of the Brazilian Government. The battle was fought at Quaratum. Two hundred of the Government troops were killed and many more were wounded.

The aeronaut, Charbonnet, set out from Rome with his bride and two friends to go on a wedding tour in a balloon over the Alps to France. The balloon struck a glacier in the Italian Alps. The car was smashed and all the travelers were thrown out. Charbonnet was killed instantly and his wife and friends were injured severely.

SIXTY THOUSAND British miners returned to work at the old wages; the mine owners are practically beaten.

TEXAS HIGHWAYMEN.

After looting the Stage Mail They Remind the Driver of Lot's Wife.

Particulars of the latest stage robbery have just been received. Three miles east of Robert Lee, in Coke County, Texas, the Ballinger and Robert Lee stage was held up by two masked highwaymen at a point in the road where there are ravines and thick brush. The driver, pointing a six-shooter at him. They rifled the mail sacks, securing about \$3100, which was being sent from the bank at Robert Lee to other banks throughout the State. After securing their booty they ordered the driver to turn his face to the rear and drive fast and "remember the command given by the angel of God to Lot's wife."

The indications point to-day to one of the largest crops of sugar cane ever harvested by the planters of Louisiana. The yield of sugar last year, in round numbers, had been \$5,000,000 by a conservative and well informed sugar dealer as \$50,000,000 pounds. The same authority, from the present outlook, says that the yield this year may undoubtedly be expected to reach the very handsome total of \$50,000,000 pounds. This would be an increase in yield of a full 100,000,000 pounds over the crop harvested last year. The yield in fact may be said to be the greatest which Louisiana has ever produced.

KOREA AND GUATEMALA.

THEIR STRIKING EXHIBITS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

This is the First Time Far-off Korea Has Taken Part in an International Exposition—Articles of Interest on Exhibit—Guatemala and Its Productions.

This is the first time, according to the Chicago Record, that Korea, commonly known as the "hermit Nation," has participated in an international exposition. Though she has been open to the world for more than ten years, her relations with other powers have not been intimate, except with China, Japan and Russia. By these three Nations she is surrounded and jealously watched, lest she may become either too independent or too much under the influence of one of these three powers. Korea thus occupies a very delicate and dangerous position and must act cautiously with other Nations. She is less known than either Japan or China. Her exhibit, therefore, is very important and instructive.

The Korean booth is in the southwestern part of the Manufacturers Building, and being small, is crowded with exhibits. It is in charge of Royal Commissioner Jeung Kung Wou, who, with his associates, lives at 275 Fourth-second street. The Korean flag, which hangs from the booth, is blue and yellow, and as a symbol has a very interesting meaning. As explained in the preface of Dr. H. N. Allen's book on Korea, the flag represents the male and female elements of nature. Blue stands for the heaven, or male element, and yellow stands for the earth, or female element. As seen across the eastern base of the earth, while the earth to landward rises in lofty mountains and folds the heavens in its embrace, making a harmonious whole. Such is the explanation of the curious design on the Korean flag. The four characters around the central figure represent just at the left of the entrance to the booth are some miscellaneous articles of considerable interest: A cupboard with dishes, a

Guatemala has erected a building at the Fair and filled it with exhibits which explain the resources of the country and tell of its prosperity. There are still vast and almost unexplored regions of the republic, which in itself covers an area of only 50,000 square miles. When Cortez was pillaging Mexico he heard of a country to the south where there was more gold, and he sent troops to Guatemala, who robbed the native Indians. These aboriginal inhabitants had reached a state of civilization high above that of the great majority of American Indians.

In one corner of the Guatemala Building is a grotto where is exhibited specimens of the fauna of the country. Here is a kind of bird called the quetzal, which sings the half hour, and is as correct as a sundial. It is almost as good as a Government observatory. It stops its vigils, however, at sundown, and begins again in the morning, which is the salvation of the hibiscus of Guatemala, who keeps one of these birds in the house.

On the east wall of the open court there is painted a map which shows the location of the principal towns and the railways already built, in course of construction and projected. The principal work the Government is doing at present is the building of a railway which, when completed, will connect San Jose, the principal town on the Pacific coast with Puerto Barrios, on the Gulf of Honduras. Already the city of Guatemala, the capital of the republic, has been reached from San Jose, and 175 miles of the road has been constructed from the Puerto Barrios end. The Government has already expended \$2,000,000. The total cost of the work it is estimated, will reach \$10,000,000.

The Guatemalans claim that for flavor their coffee is the best in the world. To advertise it to the American people they have built a pavilion by their building, where they serve Guatemala coffee to the music of the marimba. In the center of the building is an open court, where about a tountain is displayed the exhibit of the flora of the country. Pictures are hung about the balcony which show the principal places in the city of Guatemala and the other large towns.

Along the Pacific coast of the republic there is a line of volcanic peaks, the loftiest of which is that of Tajumulco, which is over 14,400 feet above the level of the sea. The land of Guatemala is dotted with lakes, some of which are very large. The population of the country in 1892 was 1,510,326. More than two-thirds of these people are Indians, the other part being Ladinos, descendants of the white race and a mixture of Europeans and

Indians. The Indians for the most part are devoted to agriculture, while the Ladinos are engaged in commercial pursuits. Guatemala is one of the most fertile of the Central or South American republics. Without cultivation pineapples, oranges, bananas, lemons, guavas, papayas and almost all kinds of tropical fruits are produced. In the northern and southwestern parts of the country are vast forests. Gold, copper, iron and silver mines are worked with great gains. All of the South American republics have courted immigration in connection of the United States, but most of them without very bright results.

Guatemala is ruled by a political code which was adopted in 1879 and in part revised in 1885. The President is elected for six years, and by the constitution he is not allowed to succeed himself. The legislative branch of the Government is constituted by an assembly, the members of which are elected by the people. The President is elected by the people. The President is elected by the people. The President is elected by the people.

The young Korean in charge of the exhibit has evidently become tired of answering hundreds of times every day the same questions by different visitors. Consequently to the corner of a map showing Korea and the neighboring countries he has attached a paper headed "Questions Answered." Many of them are here reproduced:

"Korea and 'Corea' are both correct, but the former is preferred."

"Korea is not a part of China, but is independent."

"The Koreans do not speak the Chinese language, and their language resembles neither the Chinese nor the Japanese."

"Korea made treaties in 1852."

"All the articles are owned by the government."

"Korea has electric lights, steamships, telegraphs, but no railroads."

"Koreans live in comfortable tile-roofed houses, heated by fires under the floor."

On the west wall of the open court there is painted a map which shows the location of the principal towns and the railways already built, in course of construction and projected. The principal work the Government is doing at present is the building of a railway which, when completed, will connect San Jose, the principal town on the Pacific coast with Puerto Barrios, on the Gulf of Honduras. Already the city of Guatemala, the capital of the republic, has been reached from San Jose, and 175 miles of the road has been constructed from the Puerto Barrios end. The Government has already expended \$2,000,000. The total cost of the work it is estimated, will reach \$10,000,000.

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"Korean civilization is ancient and high—16,000—climate like that of Chicago, country mountainous, mineral wealth undeveloped; agricultural products, chiefly rice, beans, wheat and corn."

GUATEMALA AND ITS EXHIBIT.

Close up to Mexico lies Guatemala, the first land of Central America. Although the frontier of Mexico is like an impassable chasm, and the Republic of Guatemala is shut off from all intercourse with the realm of the west, she has almost without any assistance risen to a high degree of commercial worth. Over the Mexican border almost all the trade that is done is carried on to visit the cities of Guatemala and highland Guatemala, like that of Chicago, country mountainous, mineral wealth undeveloped; agricultural products, chiefly rice, beans, wheat and corn.

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the formations of any of the twelve geological ages. The specimens are oftenest found in mountain canons, broken places in the earth and about volcanoes.

Right here in this cabinet of the Cambrian age begins the forward march in the evolution of man, through monkeys of all degrees and finally through the mammals of the tertiary and quaternary ages. After the Cambrian age came the Ordovician. The trilobites became more numerous and increased in varieties and the erinoids begin to show for the first time.

Then the oyster made his bow to the veterans of the earth and took up his abode. The fourth division of time in geology was the Silurian age, and at this time the appearance of the nautilus was marvellously frequent. The nautilus is in evidence in numerous fossils. Great quantities and varieties of coral are seen. Still all the life on earth was confined to invertebrate animals and there were no signs of vertebrates. The star fish came in the Devonian age. A score of varieties of these fish in fossils were found at the falls of the Ohio near Louisville.

The permian, triassic and jurassic ages are classes together and called the "reptilian ages." In the latter part of the permian the reptiles began to come. From small animals they grew into huge-jawed beasts. Some walked on their hind feet and after awhile developed wings. The ichthyosaurs, a huge creature of the sea, is found impressed on fossils. There were in those days hundreds of varieties of the nautilus, while to-day there are but few. The fish mostly had cartilaginous skeletons, like the shark of to-day. Vertebrate animals began to put in their appearance, and in the cretaceous, the tenth age, then the first bird soared into the air, if the theory of paleontologists is sound. The bird was only a further development of the reptile with wings. It had a caudal appendage of the tail, and was covered with feathers. One animal of the tenth age was the iguanodon.

A femur bone of one of these animals is in the possession of Professor Ward. The bone is four and one-half feet long, which would make the height of the animal about twelve feet. The tertiary and quaternary ages were the ages of mammals. Some of them grew larger than the elephant and some were the prodigious bulk of the mammoth. The mammoth was a huge creature of our own age. The common, ordinary cows of which skulls and horns have been found in the strata of the quaternary age, are the same as the prize 2000-pound bulls of the stock farms of to-day.

Some of the jaws of the mammals are four feet long with the teeth several inches wide. The eggs of animals akin to our ostrich are about four feet in circumference. The bones of these prehistoric animals probably attract more attention than any other exhibit in the Anthropological Building. The largest of these models is that of the great Siberian mammoth, which is displayed in the center of the south gallery. The measurements were taken from the largest bones of the mammoth contained in the Royal museum of Stuttgart, while the model of the outer covering is copied from portions of skin, covered with hair, taken from a mammoth that was found in 1799 in a glacier ice near the mouth of the River Lena, in Siberia, and is now preserved in the Imperial museum of St. Petersburg. The mammoth was sixteen feet high and twenty-two feet long from its tail to the forward curve of the trunk. The tusks are nearly six feet long and curved. A huge skeleton of a plesiosaurus, a marine reptile of the same time, stands with a copy of other models. The original specimen was found in 1848 in the Lias, near Whitby, England. It measures over twenty-two feet and would be a hideous complement to any nightmare.

A restored cast in plaster of the huge dinosaurian reptile, the hadrosaurus fouldii, from the upper cretaceous of New Jersey, stands near the huge mammoth. A testudo of wonderful proportions, and an immense ungulate or booted animal, called the dinosaurus, which, in the tertiary day, were numerous in Wyoming.

In the enclosure of the Ward exhibit are the skeleton and several legs of various specimens of mos, a gigantic, wingless bird, found in recent deposits in New Zealand. The mos was but lately exterminated. Complete skeletons, with portions of the skin and feathers still adhering, have been found.

A glyptodon relic of the latter part of the tertiary age was found near Montevideo. A cast of this animal is contained in the Ward exhibit. It was a huge armadillo, but without the bands or joints present in modern species, by means of which they can roll themselves into a ball. There are nearly a score or more of these peculiar animals, most of which have no counterparts in modern life.

RHODE ISLAND DAY AT THE FAIR.

Rhode Island's day has been celebrated in fitting manner at the World's Fair. The Rhode Island National Guard was represented by the staff officers of the Newport Artillery, the 11th regt. of the Rhode Island Infantry, the personal staff, and many military officers on the general staff. At the Rhode Island Building Governor Brown and Professor Williams delivered addresses.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Tailors have 200 unions.

Japan mills run on Sunday.

Canada has 6000 union men.

There are 311 molders' unions.

Canadian farmers need workers.

Fall Bites, Mass., has 8000 weavers.

Kansas runs a State employment bureau.

Only one-sixth of the K. of L. has work.

Montana bill posters have formed a State union.

Striking miners in Belgium are returning to work.

California grape pickers get \$1 a day and board.

Twelve per cent. of the industrial classes are women.

Some Fall River (Mass.) weavers have had their wages cut twenty per cent.

A free labor bureau and free soup have been introduced by business men at Fresno, Cal.

There are eighty-five women in Great Britain engaged in the occupation of chimney sweeping.

The German Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Union embraces 314 firms who employ 241,000 men.

Cooks of all Nations are to have a fair and feast in Paris next year, with prizes for "authors of new dishes."

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Iron Trades' Council protested against the employment of Canadians on a locomotive job.

In Philadelphia 22,000 hands formerly employed in the carpet, woolen and knitting mills are out of work.

The number of men now employed at the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard is 750, the largest force there in years.

Soup-houses have been opened at Ironing, Mich., to feed 500 Polish and Finnish laborers out of employment.

At Fresno, Cal., Chinese vineyard and orchard workers are abducted at night by the wagon load and dumped into the local Chinatown.

The most skilled workman in New York is an operative whose business it is to make the lenses of astronomical instruments. This man has but one eye.

The end of the long colliers' strike in England is announced. The men have accepted the intermediate offer of the majority of the colliers in the mining districts and will resume work at their old wages, but with reduction of ten per cent. to take effect in December.

About ten thousand men will be needed in California's raisin country, where two months' work will be available. The wage paid is seventy-five cents a day and board, or \$1.15 without board. Chinese are being dumped there by the carload, to the chagrin of thousands of white idle men in nearby cities.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

40TH DAY.—Before the silver Purchase Repeal bill was taken up Mr. Wolcott offered a resolution directing the Committee on Finance to report a bill for the coinage of gold and silver in accordance with the policy set forth in the declaration of the section of the Gold bill. Mr. Bosch addressed the Senate against the repeal of the Sherman act. He was followed by Mr. Allen.

51ST DAY.—The debate on the silver bill developed into a lively discussion, in which many Senators took part. Senator Cullum began a long speech on the subject of repeal.

52D DAY.—Mess