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., eays: The news from every section stricken by the storm makes it safe to estimate the loss of life at fully 2000, while property worth millions of dollars was destroyed. Beside that, thousands of people have been deprived that, thousands of people have been deprive of the means of making a livelihood. The situation is appalling, but New Orleans is doing all it can to relieve the thousands it want. Dr. Story, Coroner of Plaquemin Parish, has made the following report:

"A good many carloads of provisions and clothing have been sent, but not neat enough. Men, women and children are without food and clothing. It is a frequent without one little sufferers crying and beg

without food and clothing. It is a requesi-sight to see little sufferers crying and beg ging piteously for something to eat. Single graves for the dead were impossible. Great trenches were dug and bodies were piled it 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 exag gerate the facts when I state that at leas 2500 souls were ushered into eternity by the 2500 souls were ushered into a certain your 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 ma This was due to the fact that the fish and crabs in the bayous eat the remains. I be lieve firmly that the marshes and other places filled with human forms.

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

The relief party which set out from Billoxi

tells an awful story of the destitution 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 on these marshes will never be known. The territory covered was a distance of 200 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 few survivors tell terrible stories of suffering. Most of them were nude when found.

of them were nude when found.

Captain Julian Lefort, the leading spirit among the survivors of the Cheniere Camin-ada, places the number of saved at 300. The alation of the island and the bayous impopulation of the island and the bayous im-mediately connected with it was slightly more than 1500. He says it will be abandoned as a habitation of man. Grand Isle and Chemedeleur will also be abandoned.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THERE are 23,000 blind people in England

GREAT BRITAIN makes over 130,000 bley-

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 the penalty for sending a false fire alarm in London.

THERE is a premium offered on the Columbian postage stamps in Europe.

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

Bostox has more electric trolley cars running in its streets than any other city in the

of New York are mostly guarded by secret

BECOKLYN'S population, according to the ensus of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, is

THE expenses of carrying on the city govof New York next year will be

\$36,000,000 THE wheat yield of Kansas is 24,881,448

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 Clink, one of the "rough riders" who got a lot in Perry, Cherokee Strip, has sold her claim for \$300.

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 Iverna, 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 Chi-cago, 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 Commanderin-Chief of the army, abused a Sepoy be-longing to the Herati Regiment, whereupon the Sepoy's company fired a volley, killing

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. Faramuz 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, M nn., 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 sale saved the money of the bank intact. A posse of citizens went in pursuit of the theyers, and the Aext morning one of them was caught. He had burglar tools and

Wond has been received from Samuel J. Entriken, one of Lieutenant Peary's party, of a watermeion party given by the explorer at Godhavn on their arrival. Lieutenant and Mrs. Peary on landing carried a big watermeion 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 fropics for many years.

LIBERIA 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, over a triangular course off Sandy Hook, N. J. The Vigilant again won by ten minutes and thirty five seconds 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 fifty-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 Connells-ville, Pennsylvania, is found to be much wille, Pennsylvania, is found to be allow more serious than at first supposed. His place of business was surrounded by mobs of angry Hungarian and Italian credi-tors, who threatened to kill McCaleb on sight. The clerks in the banks have armed themselves to protect the property of their

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

THE Flint Glass Workers Union, all the men employed by the United States Glass Company, better known as the Flint Glass men employed by the Company, better known as the Flint Glass Trust, in its sixteen factories, went on strike at Pittsburg, Penn. The company employs 2500 men. The Flint Glass Workers' Union is considered the strongest labor organization in America. It has 7000 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 off Sandy Hook, N. J., but the wind failed and they could not finish within the six hour

Eight thousand persons attended the semi-centennial of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith in the Grand Central Palace,

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 two Pullmans to leave the track. The dead are: Henry Warner, engineer; John Christie, fireman. 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

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

Dave Jackson, a colored wife-beater, was taken out of the Covington (La.) jail by a mob and hanged.

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

FORTY 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 mis 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

Washington.

THE Joint Congressional Commission to inquire into the status of the laws organizthe Executive Departments, etc. made a report showing that there are 6128 more persons employed there than are specifically appropriated for, and that of 17,599 employes 5610 have from one to nine latives each in the Government service at Washington.

PRESIDENT RODRIOUEZ, of Costa Rica, de-manded reciprocity as a condition of his surrender of Embezzier Weeks to the authorities of this country.

BRIGADIER GENERAL BRECKINGIDGE in a report to the War Department declares the seacoast defences in the South are in a dis-

graceful condition. THE Tucker bill, repealing all present Federal election laws, was passed in the of Representatives by a strict party

vote, 200 to 101. Several thousand additional men will be needed to man Uncle Sam's new warships. Ir is announced in Washington that Ellis Mills, the new Consul-General at Honolulu, is to marry Miss Marie S. Afong, daughter of a Chinese millionaire and sister of Comman-

Foreign.

THE rebei Brazilian warships again bombarded the forts at Rio Janeiro.

POLICENAN and a sanitary official were killed in a cholera riot in St. Pauli, a suburb of Hamburg, Germany.

A MAIL boat plying between Rousay and Eday in the Orkney Islands, was upset in a squall 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 sur-

prised and defeated the troops of the Bra-zilian Government. The battle was fought at Quaratum. Two hundred of the Government troops were killed and many more were

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.

Stary 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. These miles east of Robert Lee, in Coke County, Texas, the Ballinger and Robert Lee stage was held up ballinger and Robert Lee stage was held up by two masked highwaymen at a point in the road where there are ravines and thick underbrush, who ordered the driver to throw up his hands, 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 through-out the State. After securing their booty they ordered the driver to turn his face to the rising sun 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 set lown 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 confidently be expected to reach the very handsome total \$1,500,000,000 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 - Gustemala 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 than ten years, her relations with other powers have not been intimate, except with Chins, 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, in the World's Columbian Exposition, is very important and instructive. portant and instructive.

The Korean booth is in the southwestern

The Korean booth is in the southwestern part of the Manufactures Building, and, being small, is crowded with exhibits. It is in charge of Royal Commissioner Jeung Kiung Wow, who, with his associates, lives at 275 Forty-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. and as a symbol has a very interesting invaling.

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 fe-male element. As seen across the eastern male element. As seen across the eastern sea, the heavens seem to lap over and embrace 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 the four norms of the company.

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played a game evidently resembling chess, banners and lanterns, a kite and reel, vases

(white and blue) and on the floor a brass cannon, very old, used in the American at-tack on Korean forts in the 70s. One of the

naval officers, by the way, who participated in that attack, is now a resident of Chicago. He is Lieutenant F. S. Bassett, interpreter of the foreign department of the World's Fair,

and Secretary of the Chicago Folk-Lore So-

or the walls of the booth hang banners like Japanese Kakemono. One painted on straw attracts attention. There are also here and there screens, of which one was handembroidered by the ladies of the palace. The boxes and cabinets for clothing look like trunks and seem durable. Skins of sable, leopard, fox, tiger and other animals are

scattered about. In an upright glass case are exhibited various fabrics, articles of foot

gear, an embroidered ailk cushion and arm

rest, a man's suit, a lady's dress and a lady's

court dress, while on dummies in the center of the room are shown the ancient warriors' costumes, the ladies' dress for dance and the

court dress of both a military and civil offi-

The young Korean in charge of the exhibit

has evidently become tired of answering hun-

dreds 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 inde-

"The Koreans do not speak the Chinese language, and their language resembles neither the Chinese nor the Japanese."
"Korea made treaties in 1882."

"All the articles are owned by the govern-

"Korea has electric lights, steamships,

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

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

"Korean civilization is ancient and high—area, 100,000 square miles; population, 16.000,000—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 President Dias she has almost without any

WORLD'S FAIR-VIEW FROM THE EAST BALCONI OF THE HALL OF MECHANIC ARTS.

bronze table and dinner set for one person, boots and shoes of wood, straw and leather: devoted to agriculture, while the Ladinos a fire pot and tools, a board on which is are engaged in commercial pursuits. Guat-

devoted to agriculture, while the Ladinos are engaged in commercial pursuits. Guatemala is one of the most fertile of the Central

emala is one of the most ferthe of the central or South American republics. Without cul-tivation pineapples, oranges, bananas, lem-ons, anona, zapote and almost all kinds of tropical fruits are produced. In the north-eustern and southwestern parts of the coun-

try are vast forests. Gold, copper, iron and silver mines are worked with great gains. All of the South American republics have courted immigration in emulation of the United States, but most of them without

Guatemala is ruled by a political code

and the system is very similar to that of the

There are all forms of fossils ranged in rows of cabinets and cases in the south gallery of the Enthropological Building. The evolution of the first form of life to its perfection—man—is laid out and traced in order, according to the lore of paleontologists, in the Ward collection. Cabinets of crustaceans, trilobites, crinotis do not alone monopolize the space of the exhibit in paleontology. There are all sorts of things of all the geological ages, from the first to the latest before our own, from the Laurentian to the quaternary. There are reproductions of the forms of giant reptiles, mastodons and models of the huge beasts of prehistoric times. To the mind of the paleontologist the term antediluvian does not convey the improvements.

times. To the mind of the paleontologist the term antediluvian does not convey the impression of great antiquity. He deals with things of the age when the earth was a shapoless, motion mass, of the age when it first began to cool so that existence was made possible upon it.

Properly the Ward collection has its beginning in the north end of the row of cabinets which adorn the east wall of the south gallery. Over the first division of fossils is the label "Laurentian," which signifies the first of the geological ages. In this age, according to the crudition of paleontologists, the molten mass first assumed shape and had cooled so that it had a crust. With the gradual conting and the forming of the crust

very bright results.

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 50,600 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 higher than that of the great majority of American Indians.

In one corner of the Guatemala Building In one corner of the Guatemaia Building is a grotto where is exhibited specimens of the fauna of the country. Here is a kind of bird called the gavilan, which sings the half hours, and is as correct as a sun dial. It is almost as good as a Government observatory. It stops its rigils, however, at sundown, and begins again in the morning, which is the salvation of the bibulous Guatemalan, who keeps one of these birds in the malan, who keeps one of these birds in the

On the east wall of the open court there is 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 expendend. The Government has already expended \$3,000,000. The total cost of the work it is estimated, will reach \$10,000,000.

The the Guatemalans claim that for flavor their coffee is the best in the world. To ad-

vertise 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 fountain 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 sen. The curious design on the Korean flag. The four characters around the central figure represent the four points of the compass.

Just at the left of the entrance to the booth are some miscellaneous articles of considerable interest: A cupboard with dishes, a white race and a mixture of Europeans and

Guatemala has erected a building at the 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 moliusks 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 crinoids begin to show forth.

show forth.

Then the oyster made his bow to the vetrans of the earth and took up his abode. The fourth division of time in geology was the Silurian age, and at this time the appearthe Silurian age, and at this time the appearances of new forms of life were marvelously 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 is fossils were found at the falls of the Ohio near Louis-

The permian, triassic and jurassic ages are classed together and called the "reptilian ages." In the latter part of the permian age the reptiles began to come. From small animals are the reptiles began to come. the reptiles began to come. From small animals they grew into huge-jawed beasts. Some walked on their hind feet and after awhils developed wings. The ichthyosaurus, a huge creature of the sea, is found impressed on fossils. There were in those days hundreds 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 perance, and in the cretaceous, the tenth age, then the first bird secred into the air, if the theory of paleontoles, is sound. The bird was only a further development of the reptile with wings. It had a caudal appendage and teeth and was covered with feathers. One animal of the tenth age was the iguanadon.

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 the ages of mammais. Some of the growing larger than the elephant and some were of prodigious bulk as well as height. The things of the waters were huge beyond comparison with any living creatures of our own age. The common, ordinary cows of which skulls and horns have been found in the strata of the quaternary age would put to shame the prize 2000-pound bulls of the stock

exhibit.

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 models 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 stands great Siberian mammoth which stands near the center of the south gallery. The restoration was made by the celebrated German preparatem, Herr L. Martin. The measurements were taken from the largest bones of the mammoth contained in the Royal museum of Stuttgart, while the char-Boyal museum of Stuttgart, while the character of the outer covering is copied from portions of skin, covered with hair, taken from a mammoth that was found in 1799 in glacier ice near the mouth of the Biver Lena, in Siberia, and is now preserved in the Imperial museum of St. Petersburg. The specimen stands sixteen feet high and twenty-two feet long from its tail to the forward curve. men stands sixteen feet high and twenty-two feet long from its tail to the forward curve or the trunk. The tusks are nearly six feet long and curved. A huge skeleton of a plesiosaurus, a marine reptile of the jurassic time, stands with a coterie 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 compliment to any nightmare.

A restored cast in plaster of the huge dinosaurian reptile, the hadrosaurus foulkii, from the upper cretaceans of New Jersey, stands near the huge mammoth. A testudo of wonderful proportions, and an immense ungulates or hoofed animal, called the dinosaurus, which, in the tertiary day, were nu-

ungulates or hoofed animal, called the dino-saurus, which, in the tertiary day, were nu-merous in Wyoming.

In the inclosure of the Ward exhibit are the skeleton and several legs of various speci-mens of moa, a gigantic, wingless bird, found in recent deposits in New Zealand. The moas were but lately exterminated. Complete skeletons, with portions of the skin and feathers still adhering, have been found. A givelodon relie of the latter part of the certiary age was found near Montevideo. A cast of this animal is contained in the Ward exhibit. It was a buge 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, all of which have no counterparts in modern

RHODE ISLAND DAY AT THE FAIR. Bhode Island's day has been celebrated in fitting manner at the World's Fair. The Bhode Island National Guard was represented by the staff officers of the Newport Artillery and 115 men, Governor D. Bussell Brown's personal staff, and many military officers on the general staff. At the Rhode Island Bulding Governor Brown and Professor Williams delivered addresses. lessor Williams delivered addresses.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Tailons have 200 unions. Japan mills run on Sunday. CANADA has 6000 union men. THERE are 311 molders' unions.

CANADIAN farmers need workers. FALL RIVER, 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 STRIKING miners in Belgium are returning

Guatemala is ruled by a political code which was adopted in 1879 and in part revised in 1885. The President is elected directly by the people. His term of office is 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 appoints his cabinet of six secretaries, in charge of departments of foreign affairs, interior and justice, public works, war, treasury and CALIFORNIA grape pickers get \$1 a day and justice, public works, war, treasury and public instruction. The judiciary is com-posed of a chief justice and a supreme court, 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, THERE are eighty-five women in Great Britain engaged in the occupation of chimney

THE German Iron and Steel Manufactures' 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 "au-

THE Buffalo (N. Y.) Iron Trades' Council rotested against the employment of Canadians on a local job. Ix Philadelphia 32,000 hands formerly em-ployed in the earpet, 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. Sour-nouses have been opened at Iron-wood, Mich., to feed 500 Polish and Finnish laborers out of employment.

At Fresno, Cal., Chinese vineyard and or-chard workers are abducted at night by the wagon load and dumped into the local China-THE most skilled workman in New York is an operative whose business if is to make the lenses of astronomical instruments. This

frontier of Mexico is like an impassable chasm, and the Republic of Guatemala is shut off from all intercourse with the realm of President Diaz, she has almost without any assistance risen to a high degree of commercial worth. Over the Mexican border almost all the Irade that is done is carried on hy smugglers. Moraliway crosses the frontier, and when a citizen of Guatemala wants to visit the Mexican capital he gets on a steamer at San Jose, goes to San Francisco and then by rail travels back to the city of Mexico. President Barrios married an American and, and the friendly feeling of the country was increased toward the United States. man has but one eye. The end of the long colliers' strike in England is announced. The men have accepted the intermediation of the mayors of the cities in the mining districts and will resume work at their old wages, but with a reduction of ten per cent. to take effect in December.

About ten thousand men will be needed in California's raisin center, where two months' work will be available. The wage paid is seventy-live 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 this will be a the chagrin of thousands of white this will be a the chagrin of thousands of white this will be a the chagrin of thousands of white this work.

sands of white idle men in nearby cities.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

COTH DAY.—Before the biliver 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 section of the Voor-hees bill. Mr. Roach addressed the Senate against the repeal of the Sherman act. He was followed by Mr. Allen.

spoke on the Bepeal bill, Mr. Cockrell spoke for the Beyon and Cockrell spoke on the Beyon bill, Mr. Cockrell spoke on the Beyon bill, Mr. Cockrell spoke for the Beyon and the without coming to for five hours and then, without coming to an end, yielded the floor, 53p Day,--The Silver Purchase Repeal bill

was taken up at 11.45, and Mr. Cockrell be-gan the third installment of his speech

inst it. He spoke until 2.19 p. and then said that he would yield the floor temporarily to Mr. Smith. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Cockrell again took the floor. He was followed by Mr. Allen. At 6 o'clock, instead of an adjournment, the much talked-of "test of physical endurance" was begun. At 6.05 p. m. Mr. Dubois suggested that it was past the hour when the Senator from Independent of the control diana (Mr. Voorhees) usually made a motion to adjourn. He asked that Senator whether he desired to submit that motion. "I feel it my highest duty," said Mr. Voorhees, "not to make that motion this evening, but, on the contrary, to ask the Senate to sit in continuous session until the pending measure is disposed of." The Senators then began to provide themselves with pillows and blankets in view of the determination to hold a continuous session. The first speaker of the night session was Mr. Allen. He spoke against the bill. He gave a remarkable exhibition of endurance, holding the floor all night and not concluding his argument until 8 o'clock next morning, thus ocng, but, on the contrary, to ask the Senate til 8 o'clock next morning, thus occupying the floor for 14% hours. He was followed by Messrs. Martin, of Kansas, Teller, of Colorado, and Stewart, of Nevada, who made long speeches which together with the dilatory tactics of the filibusters and the frequent calls for a congruence. ters and the frequent calls for a quorum, consumed the entire day's session. consumed the entire day's session.
At about 8 o'clock p. m. the situation took
on a new aspect. The visible signs of weariness on the countenances of the Senators were increasing with the passage of each hour, and every time the sharp double ring of the electric bells called for a quorum they rose from their lounges and snug chairs and came into the easy chairs and came into chamber with greater reluctance. The symptoms of discontent multiplied.

icol cail after roll call succeeded each other

antil 1.40 a. m., when the Sergeant-at-Arms
submitted a report in writing, which showed that there were two Senators absent from the city, twelve excused by the Senate, four un-able to attend on account of filness, nine in the Capitol who made no answer to the summons, and sixteen reported at their residences as absent from home and could not be found. Immediately following this report Mr. Voorhees said that, in view of the report of the Ser-geant-at-Arms, it was evident no further business could be transacted, and he thera-

business could be transacted, and he therefore moved that the Senate adjourn. There was no opposition, and the Senate at 1.45 a. m. adjourned, having been in continuous session for thirty-six hours.

54TH DAY.—The debate on the Repeal bill was continued, Mr. Stewart holding the floor nearly the entire day. A night session was held during which the filibustering was continued.

The House.

49TH DAY .- The Federal Election bill was taken up, and Mr. Everett advocated it. He was followed by Messrs. Grosvenor, Oates, Hepburn, Swanson, Cannon and Hunter. Fifteen members were present when, at 5.45

o'clock, the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, when the debate was continued.
50 m Day—The consideration of the Federal Election bill was resumed, and Mr. Aldrich spoke in opposition to it. He was followed by Messrs. Dolliver, Boutelle, Payne

51st Day.-The day had been set for the passage of the Federal Election Repeal bill. Routine business was first transacted, but at Burrows's amendment to amendment, and it provided for the reten-tion of sections 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2010 of the law. On a standing vote there were eighty-one in the affirmative and 183 in the negative. The year and mays in the negative. The yeas and nays were ordered. The vote was—Yeas, 100: nays, 192. The next vote was on the hays, 192. The next vote was on the Lacey amendment, which strikes from the repealing clause the criminal sections of the statutes. The Lacey amendment was defeated—Yeas, ninety-six; nays, 192. Mr. Fitch then withdrew his substitute for the Tucker bill. The Tucker bill was passed—Year 200, party 101, a strict party yets. The leas, 200; nays, 101; a strict party vote. The copulists voted with the Democrats in the affirmative. The House then, at 2.45,

52p Day.-The bill to amend the Chinese Exclusion act was debated by Messrs. Mc-Creary and Geary.—The bill to remit the penalties on the dynamic cruiser Vesuvius was then taken up. The amount involved in the bill is \$39,700. No action was taken. Mr. Hunter asked unanimous consent for the eonsideration of a joint resolution providing for a recess of Congress. Mr. Outhwaite objected, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Bules. 530 Dax.—The bill for the protection of forest reservations was discussed.—The

amendment to the Chinese Exclusion act was 54rs Day. - Debate on the McCreary bill to amend the Chinese Exclusion act occupied most of the session.

A RELIEF TRAIN.

Six Carloads of Supplies Forwarded to Fever Stricken Brunswick.

A relief train of six freight care of provisions and supplies for the fever-stricken town of Brunswick, Ga., left Jersey City, N. J., the other morning.

The train carried a large amount of flour, sugar and other staples, as well as tea, cof-fee, delicacies and medicines, all of which are sorely needed by the unfortunate inhabitants of the quarantined town whose practical isolation from the outside world has resulted in their grievous discomfort and in many cases in actual suffering and privation.

TWENTY-FOUR LIVES LOST. Devastation Caused by Bursting

Waterspouts in Mexico. Bursting waterspouts in the Torritory of Tepue, Mexico, caused great loss of life on several haciendas. Twenty-four persons are known to have been drowned. One man who was caught by the drowned. One man who was caught by the floor in his cable swam until the water reached the roof. He then burst a hole through the top of his dwelling and escaped.

The town of Santa Ines, in the State of Oaxara, was inundated and the Town Hall and many other buildings were swept away. There were similar disasters in other towns

CARL ROURKE, a resident of Trail County, North Dakota, and one of the largest, if not the largest man in the United States, died at his home in Belmont a few mornings ago. His weight before he died was '520 pounds, and he was well proportioned. His communication of the communicatio

Mns. Joseph M. White has bought for the Children's Aid Society a farm of 125 acres near Kensico, N. Y. Boys from fourteen to eighteen years old will be sent there to acquire a knowledge of farming and to receive religious instruction, after which they will be sent to farmers' homes.