MANGLED AND BURNED.

TERRIBLE DISASTER TO TWO WORLD'S FAIR TRAINS.

Many Passengers Killed and Injured in a Collision on the Grand Trunk at Battle Creek, Mich .- A Frightful Holocaust Caused by Disobedience of Orders.

A terrible accident occurred about 4 o'clock a. m. in the yards of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad close by the roundhouse in Battle Creek, Mich., by which at least twenty-six persons lost their lives, and twice as many more were badly injured. A Raymond and Whiteomb special train of passengers from New York and Boston was returning from Chicago. The train, made up of six Pullman cars, with a comple-ment of baggage cars, left the Sixtieth street station of the Grand Trunk Railroad in Chicago at 8 o'clock p. m. It ran as the first section of regular train No. 6. Conductor

Scott received this message:

"Carry red signals for second section of
No. 6 from Battle Creek to Durand. Meet
No. 9 on double track."

This double track is a sort of siding mid-way between Battle Creek and Nichols, a small station one mile to the east. Train No. 9 is known as the Pacific express. The big engine was hauling ten coaches, a bag-gage car and a mail car. The coaches were filled with Canadians and New Yorkers who were on their way to the Fair. At Lansing Conductor Burke, of No. 9, received this

"Run to double track for No. 6."

Engineer Woolly of No. 6 did not run upon the double track, as he was ordered to do, and Conductor Scott did not see that the instructions were followed. On the contrary, structions were followed. On the contrary, Scott, who had been told by Fireman Turner that the Pacific Express had passed out of the yards, gave the signal to move upon the main track. The heavy train of Pullmans moved off the siding and started out at a lively speed for the East.

It had gone a quarter of a mile when Engineer Woolly saw the headlight of the Pacific express bearing down upon him. He

racific express bearing down upon him. He nade a frantic but unsuccessful effort to check his train. There was a terrible crash, and when the townspeople searched the wreck they found twenty-five bodies, most them burned beyond recognition, and a bleeding and dying man lying on the dry leaves near the tracks. This man was C. C. Vandusen, of Sprout Brook, N. Y. He died a few minutes after he reached the sanitar-

ium.

Here is a list of the dead. Identified:
Henry, W. W., Woonsocket, R. I., lumber
dealer; identified by business cards. Magoon, E. T., Providence, B. I.; identified by
papers in a pocketbook. Van Deusen,
Charles, Sprout Brook, N. Y.; died of injuries. Van Deusen, Mrs. Charles, wife of
above; burned to death.

Lydentified: Man, too heally burned for

above; burned to death.

Unidentified: Man, too badly burned for identification. Man, about 145 pounds; no papers; silver watch with engraved initials "W. A." Man, supposed to be T. A. McGarvey, of Ontario; gold open-faced watch in vest pocket. Man, weight about 180 pounds; silk handkerchief in hand; clothing destroyed; no identification. Man, apparently about 150 pounds; open-faced watch of Illinois make; no means of identification. Man, apparently weighed about 180 pounds; clothapparently weighed about 180 pounds; clothapparently weighed about 180 pounds; clothing destroyed; burned beyond possibility of identification. Man supposed to be G. W. Beardsley, of Watkins, N. Y.; in pockets \$30 in currency and two checks, one for \$200 and the other for \$100. Man, paper in vest pocket with statement from John Monroe, banker, New York, to Charles E. Wenzel; also a note written in German from Charles E. Wenzel to Dr. Howard E. Vance. Man, apparently about thirty-five years old, heavy build; in pocket of trousers several English gold sovereigns; jackknife, with horn handle, in vest; silver watch, gold spectacles; handkerchief, with the initials "H. G.," in old English letters; trousers were brown, on the old English front-flap style. Woman, weight about 100 : no identification. Woman, burned to a crisp; no clothing remaining. Woman, burned be-yond all possibility of identification. Wo-man, badly burned; identification alimpossible. Woman, burned identification; no clothing pounds; chain bracelet, with key lock on right wrist; badly injured. Woman, burned beyond identification; portion of black slik dress and blue striped underskirt remaining: also chain bracelet on right arm Woman, burned; had in pocket of skirt letters addressed to Mrs. F. R. Kenzie, and signed by Mrs. M. Parker; envelope post-marked Stamford, Conn.; together with \$25

missing: medical examination It was about 4 o'clock when the two trains ne together just east of the signal tower at Nichols. Daylight was just breaking, and a drizzling rain splashed against the windows of the lofty room where the telegraphers sat

in money; in another pocket was a handker-chief with name of F. R. McKenzie.

in leather case and a pair of rubbers in paper marked "Middletown, Conn. Boy,

apparently about twelve years old; face and upper portion of head, as well as feet, burned

to a crisp; few red hairs remaining on back of neck; in pocket of coat, handkerchief with

red border; chatelaine watch. Baby, burned

beyond recognition; charred trunk; limbs

red plush coat taken out of the

There was no time to apply air brakes or reverse levers. The engineers and firemen of both trains jumped for their lives; and a second later the giant locomotives came together with a crash that could be heard a half mile away. With fearful force the en-raine of the special plowed nearly half way into that of the express, driving it backward into the baggage car, and the latter in turn

into the day coaches behind.

The shock was so terrific that the first four of these were completely telescoped, the first coach cutting through the second and second into third in an instant, the roof of each passing over the heads of the sleeping passengers and sweeping them in a mass to the north end of the car.

Immediately the wreck took fire from the stoves or lamps. Through the dust and escaping steam a sheet of flame leaped from

The travelers on the special, nearly all of whom had been shaken out of their berths by the shock, poured out of the cars, but before the fury of the flames they were almost powerless to render any assistance except to

The Fire Department was prompt in re-sponding, but the nearest hydrant was nearly 2000 feet away, and, when a line of hose was laid, the pressure was not sufficient to be of much service. The firemen meanwhile attacked the blazing wreck with axes, hatchets, and lengths of rails found in the yards, but by the time a supply of water was available the felescoped coaches had been reduced to fragments of charred timber, little more than

In response to the slarm from the fire station pretty nearly the entire town had turned out, and the residents, assisted by their wives, devoted themselves to the relief of those injured in the four cars. These were placed in buggles and carts and taken to the Nichols Home, where a corps of physiclaus and nurses were in waiting to a clast all nurses were in waiting to inherent to their sufferings. For want of a sufficient number of stretchers, boards were natical to-gether, and a freight car standing on a side track was converted into a temporary

While the flames were raging flercest the helpiess rescuers saw a beautiful woman hanging out of one of the windows of the second coach. They made a desperate offort to drag her from the wreck, but she was so firmly held by the twisted rods that she could not be released. Conscious of her im-peding fate, the poor woman gave her name and those of her friends, and begged that she be left to die. Within five minutes nothing remained at the sill but a blackened bead. She was C. C. Van Deusen of Sprout Brook, N. Y. Before the fire reached her she clasped her hands and prayed. The spectacle drove the rescuers into a frenzy. They battered at the side of the car and wrenched the hands that were clasped in supplication, but the heat was so great that the men were driven back.

The manner in which the rest of the victims met their death was quite as awful. Twenty-three men and women and one boy

tims met their death was quite as awful. Twenty-three men and women and one boy were buried in the heap, but so completely were they covered by wreckage that not one of them could be seen through the roaring flames. Those who were not killed instantly in the crash were held by the wreckage in such a way that escape was impossible.

After the wreck Engineer Woolly of the special train remained upon the spot and viewed the horror that had been caused by his neglect of orders. After the last of the injured had been taken away he went to his

injured had been taken away he went to his

That afternoon warrants were sworn out Prosecuting Attorney Clark, charging colly and Conductor Scott with mat-

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

55TH DAY. -Several important amendments to the rules were offered. — Mr. Jones, of Nevada, spoke all day against re-

voted to a discussion of proposed amend-ments to the rules, after which the silver de-57TH DAY.—The whole day was devoted to discussion of the proposed amendment to the

58TH DAY .- The whole day was spent in debate of the rules, during which Mr. Morgan again attacked Mr. Hill. gan again attacked Mr. Hill.

59TH DAY—A report from the Finance Committee was presented and read.— The discussion of the past two days was then taken up, and Messrs. Stewart, Dubois and Butler spoke on the question of changing the rules.
60rn Dax.—Mr. Voorhees introduced a
closure rule.—Mr. Morgan introduced a
bill to facilitate the collection of debts of
aided railroad companies in the United
States.—The remainder of the day was devoted to an executive session.

The House.

voted to an executive session.

55TH DAY.—Debate on the bill to amend the Chinese Exc. sion act was continued by Messrs. Maguire, Outhwaite, Everett, Her-man, Sibley, Mahon, Williams and Helborn. 55TH DAY.—The McCreary bill, extending for sty months the time is which Chinese for six months the time in which Chinese resi dents may register under the Geary law, was passed.—The Cox bill, for the better control of National banks, was taken up, and, without disposing of the measure, the House

adjourned.

57th Day.—A bill dispensing with proof of loyalty in the cases of persons who before the war were entitled to pensions and to bounty war were entitled to pensions and to bounty lands, was objected to by Mr. Burrows as far as the pension clause was concerned. Thereupon Mr. Oates, who had charge of the measure, withdrew the pension clause, and the bill was passed.—Then came up the proposition for the better control of National banks, and after a brief exchange of views between its supporters and opponents. views between its supporters and opponents, it was agreed to without a division.—The cemainder of the day was consumed in the consideration of the Public Printing bill.

5878 DAY.—The bill amending the Revised Statutes relating to clerk's fees, semi-annual returns of fees by district attorneys, marshals, and clerks, commissioners' fees, and to offenders against the United States, was passed.—The New York and New Jersey Bridge bill was passed.—The House then resumed the consideration of the Printing bill, but without disposing of it adjourned.

50TH DAY.—Eulogies on the late Representative Mutchler, of Pennsylvania, were delivered.

60TH DAY .- The House passed the joint resolution looking to an international agree-ment for removing the derelicts from the North Atlantic.—On motion of Mr. Sayers a bill was passed providing for the urgent deficiencies of the Government. It appro-priates \$335,000.—The bill to remit half the duties on exhibits sold at the World's

SCHOFIELD'S REPORT.

The Army Said by the General Commanding to Be in Excellent Shape.

The annual report of Major-General Schofield, commanding the United States Army, has been published by Secretary Lamont. The General says the most ardnous service which has been rendered by the troops during the year, and in some respects the most important, has been that required to suppress and punish violations of the neutrality between this country and Mexico.

The General reports that the state of discipline of the army continues satisfactory and the efficiency of the army with respect to firing with heavy and small guns has probably never been so high as now. General Schofield suggests that a reserve supply of the most approved infantry rifles and of the standard breechloading rifle field guns be provided in amounts not only for the regular troops and organized militia, but for such volunteers as may be immediately called into service in the event of war.

Satisfactory progress is reported in the fabrication of modern high-power guns, and considerable work has been done in providing displacements for such guns and mortars. Experiments have also been continued in respect to disappearing carriages for such

An increase in military education throughout the country is noted and the demand for educated officers for duty at colleges and universities and other institutions of learning is constantly increasing.

General Schofield thinks that the principal

objects of the policy contemplated by the Government in the enlistment of Indians as coldiers has been accomplished.

General Schofield advises that the regular

term of enlistment be reduced from five to three years and that the legal restriction apon re-enlistment be removed so that the department may be at liberty to continue those whose services are found to be valu-

HE TIED FARRAGUT.

A Celebrated Scaman Commits Sulelde at the Mare Island Yard.

John Neil, a seaman in the United States Navy, serving on board the receiving ship Independence, Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. The deceased was reprimanded for having overstayed his leave of absence and was punished by restriction to the ship for a period of sixty days.

for a period of sixty days.

As soon as Neil received his punishment he was seen to go below into the ship bag room, where he was found later with a bullet wound in his right temple. The deceased was a man of unusual distinction, having received medal honors from Congress for bravery and meritorious conduct.

Neil enlisted in the navy in 1861, served with Farragut at Mobile Bay, and lashed the Admiral in the rigging of the Hartford, while he stood by his side throughout the fight. Since the war Neil has served continuously in the navy, and was one of the survivors of the fill-fated Trenton, which went down in Apis harbor, and received general mention for bravery in rescuing shipmates from the Vandalfs, which was also wrecked in the same gale. He was a native of Ireland, aged sixty-two and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the regular Army and Navy Union.

THE Ameer of Afghanistan has sold 10,000 captives into slavery, to help cover the cost of putting down the Hazara tribes' rebellion.

covers a total of sixty-nine acres, over twice the entire acreage of the huge Manufactures Building. It is at this pole of the Fair, says the San Francisco Chronicle, that the farming interest is magnetized, while the artistic spirit is attracted to the opposite pole, over a mile to the west. For the most part the exhibits in the main hali ring the changes on pyramids of glass jars containing samples of grain, vegetables, fruits and other products of the soil in a profusion which can only retain its interest to the scientific farmer. The National Department of Agriculture discovery National Department of Agriculture directions the displays made by the different experithe displays made by the different experimental stations at the universities and "cow" colleges" throughout this country, and the tresult is one that by itself will repay a day's attention on the part of the scientifically concerned. One is impressed with the fact that tilling the soil is no mental child's-play, and that an education in the treatment of soil, the nature of posts and the processes of

LIVE THINGS ON SHOW.

THE STOCK EXHIBITED AT

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Sheep as Heavy as Some Swine, and Swine as Heavy as Some Horses—Shetland Ponies—Dairy Machinery and Methods—Food Display From Land and Sea.

The agricultural exhibit of the World's Fair, including the stock payilions, the great the regard to anything in particular. Many of them wear canvas overcoats to pretect their wool from getting soiled, and the rams and flitted with leather aprons over their eyes to discourage their propensity to open holes it each other. All-white Southdowns and the Hampshire downs, with their dark muzzles and black woolen stockings are present in numbers. Then there are the Merinos, whose superfluous skin lies bunched in multifold like the convolutions of the human brain Cotswolds with backs as wide as tea tables and beautiful all-wool bangs; Cheviots, with fine independent hairs of pure white, like spitz dogs, and Angora goats from California, with their long, curly, silky Mohair wool. Exhibited by the same Southern Californian are Persian fat-tail sheep, whose noses make one wonder how they wendered eventually they wender they wendered eventually they wender they The agricultural exhibit of the World's
Fair, including the stock pavilions, the great
display amphitheater and the main building,
the Holy Land. The Dorset horned sheep are also present in large numbers, and much is claimed for their hardthood and money value. The horns of the ram grow round and round like a corkscrew, and the older rams look out through the centre of a series of several twists of stout horn.

What is claimed as the largest sheep in the world is a "Lincoln," a breed which some what resembles the Cotswold. He is five years old, weighs 457 pounds without his canvas vest, and when he was last sheared surrendered twenty-two and one-quarter pounds of wool.

Two breeders of Shetland ponies maintain a permanent exhibit in the stock sheds. These firms confine themselves entirely to the raising of toy horses. They show about lifty Shetlands of all colors and sizes, notably one beautiful black stallion with bangs reaching half-way down his nose, who stands about as high as a door knob. These convenient little steeds, who have all the advange of the standard of the stan that an education in the treatment of soil, the nature of pests and the processes of germination is a prime requisite of success in an occupation where competition is more severe than in any other. Indeed, the farmer's work has joined completely in the race with all the other pursuits that were once almost entirely matters of muscle and are now almost wholly matters of brains and machinery.

The display of agricultural implements,

The display of agricultural implements, with nickel-plated metal parts and on platforms covered with heavy carpets, is but little suggestive of the soil. The few foreign exhibitors who ventured into a region so generally acknowledged as our ground of vantage, have sent their machines substantially in the condition in which they go into service.

Owing to the nature of many lines of exhibitors who ventured into a region so Ontario, has taken a very prominent position in this department, as well as in that of live stock, and out of the awards for cheeses ninety-six out of 100 went to the Canneks. As an adjunct to the dairy display a very important series of competitive tests has



IN FRONT OF THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

hibits there are many sections where the floors are almost bare of visitors, even during the most crowded days. This is true more of the Agricultural Building than of any other. A display which consists of a number of bottles of mineral water arranged in a fancy booth which is only a little different from a hundred others near by, is not calculated to attract attention where there kent of the decrease or increase of the ulated to attract attention where there | kept of the decrease or in are so many thousands of highly attractive cow's weight during the period, and finally the amount of butter, cheese, skim milk and plays of cereals strking designs have been buttermilk obtainable from the product of made out of corneobs, straw and various careal growths in such a manner as to be extremely entertaining. The best of these is in the California Building, where a huge the last two will be for butter and cheese wall, is produced with a reference to values and perspectives that is remarkable. Not-withstanding the large collection of her products shown by California in her housing, she also occupies to advantage a section of the Agricultural Building equal in size to that of most of the other States.

The arrangements for the exhibitions of live stock have been most magnificent and complete. The great amplitheatre is built like a huge permanent circus, except that there is no roof over the arena. It is 280 feet by 410, in oval shape, and there are comfort-able seats around for 3000 people. Near by are twenty-four stock sheds, built on the style of a Mexican hacienda. The stock shows are transient affairs, divided up into different classes, and each lasting about ten days. The exhibit of running and road horses and cattle closed during the first days of September, and is said to have been the finest display of the kind ever made any-where. After the departure of the stock in that division the stalls in the various sheds were converted into pens, half of which contained swine or sheep. Later on came the trotting horses, perhaps the most interesting of all, together with light wagon horses and heavy draught horses. Still other separate heavy draught horses. Still other separate shows are made of fine poultry, dogs and

Of very large hogs there are many. "Columbus" is a Minnesota hog of high renown and worthy of the deepest respect of hogs and men for the sweetness there is in him. and men for the sweetness there is in him. His life has been three years of oats, barley, sleep and general delight, and his frame barely suffices to support the great weight of lard, ham and spare—rib which content has bred upon it. "Columbus" claims to weigh 1270 pounds, and probably does weigh over 1000; he has great difficulty in rising from a position of rest without steeping on his position of rest without steeping on his position of rest without stepping on his stomach, which, when he sleeps, lies spread about him in various directions. He never rises except to eat and then never ites down until he has cleared the board. It is estimated that if he were penned up and deprived of food he could survive for a period of two months on his surplus tissue and still be living on the fat of the land. Like some others of us he has never tasted corn, having been brought to his present proportions on

The Poland China breed of hogs is the one most liberally represented—a black and very fat species. The largest of these and the largest hog of any description to be seen in the sheds weighs 1050 pounds. He is so fat that it requires the moral support and hob-nailed boot of his owner and trainer to rouse

hibits there are many sections where the been going on for the last four months to decape, occupying a large section of one alone. So far the Jersey cows have led the is produced with a reference to values two other breeds by a substantial percentage,

seas we have the living sight in the Fisheries Building to an extent which covers about half of the fish that are good to eat. fresh water varieties are very well repre-sented, but those of the brine are almost nil, The Fisheries rising in a succession of polygonal towers to a height that sets it well off against the surrounding structure, is one of the departures from general agreement of main proportions which has been followed by the architects. The main tower and the great hall at its base are flanked by colonnades which lead at either side to polygo pavilions, one of which is used as a restaurant and the other for the aquaria. The peo-ple congregate in a tremendous throng in ple congregate in a tremendous throng in the latter, and perhaps no equal space inside the grounds contains such numbers of visitors during the afternoon hours. The aquaria are disposed in two circles, one within the other, and the heavy glass sides expose the interior of each tank from top to bottom. Most of the tanks contain two or three different varieties of fish, whose names are di played on placards hung along the face of the giass. One lady was asked by her com-panion which of two fish swimming about in the same tank was a sunfish and which was a cunner. "Oh, you can easily tell," she answered; "according to the signs the one on the right is a cunner and the one on the left is a sunfish.

curious toad fish with the uplifted eyes; the paddie-fish, with a nose like a rub-ber-boot, and the long-nosed gar, who wears an old-fashioned darning-needle for an upper lip, are all stared at in open wonder by nine tenths of the visitors, to whom the existence of such monsters is for the first time made known. The clusters of sea anemone, which remind one of a first-class chrysanthemum show under water, and the spider crabs which crawl about them with their hands bigger than their feet, are only a few of the creatures which absorb the gaze of the multitude. But on the other hand the fish themselves probabig think that we on the dry side of the glass are the observed and that they on the wex side are the observers. What the fish see is a thousand times more full of variety and interest than the fish themselves.

PLENTY OF MEDALS.

A Chicago paper observes that the World's Fair medals are now being dealt out by the the sheds weighs 1059 pounds. He is so fat that it requires the moral support and hobnailed boot of his owner and trainer to rouse him to the trough. Between times he lies out and sleeps with a snore that is like a steam pump full of twigs. Altogether he looks like a big bologna sausage, with his tall representing the bit of string on the end. Some of the young pigs seem to grow faster than their skins expand to hold them, so that the act of closing the mouth causes their tails to wiggle with a regular and coresponsive movement.

For those who like their pork more lean there are the Tamworth hogs, which look like big, brown, overfed rats. There is nothing in the physiognomy of any of these prize brutes to suggest aught like a spirit of any sort, but the "improved" Yorkshire breed have faces that are full of expression and linger in the memory. The nature of the improvement in the "improved" Yorkshire does not communicate trails to a model of the new Mamphis bridge. like big, brown, overfed rats. There is nothing in the physiognomy of any of these prize brutes to suggest aught like a spirit of any sort, but the "improved" Yorkshire breed have faces that are full of expression and linger in the memory. The nature of the improvement in the "improved" Yorkshire does not communicate itself readily to the observer, unless it be in the whiteness of the skin and bristles and in the high, noble forehead which starts at an abrupt angle with the snoot, and curves after a while into the back.

The sheep stand about in various medita-

DROWNED INLAKE ERIE

WRECK OF THE PROPELLER DEAN RICHIONS.

She Ran on a Reef in Lake Erie, Near Dunkirk, in the Storm, and Vent to Pieces - Her Girgo and he Bodies of Her Crew Washed Ashore.

The Delaware, Lackawaina and Western line propeller Dean Richmond was tost some time during the night between Dunkirk, N. Y., and Erie, Penn., with all on board, comprising a crew of eighteen. She was loaded with flour and grain and bound from Toledo for Buffalo. There is no living witness of the disaster, and the manner of it could only be surmised from the wreckage and the

bodies that came ashore.

The Richmond put into Erie at 5 o'clock p. m. to coal up, and departed shortly afterward for her destination.

Next morning the shore from Dunkirk to Van Buren, a distance of four miles, was strewn with thousands of sacks of flour.

pieces of ship's furniture, etc.

About 9 o'clock a, m. a body came ashore a mile west of Dunkirk, and by papers on the body it was identified as that of Albert G. Dodge, of Fayette, Ohio, a sailor on the Richmond.

In the afternoon two more bodies came ashore. There was nothing on them by which they could be identified, but manifestly they were sailors.

To each of the three bodies was fastened a

life-preserver, and as they were only partially dressed, it is presumed that the disaster came without warning and that they leaped from their beds only to find death in the

raging waters.

All the bodies were terribly bruised by striking against the rocks, and it is believed that death was the result of exposure and pounding against the rocks, as they did not bear the appearance of having been drowned. Richmond's after part came ashore a miles from Dunkirk in the afternoon. It is badly broken up.

From all that can be deduced from the ap-

From all that can be deduced from the appearance of the wreckage and the bodies the propeller must have become unmanageable and gone on the rocky shore, where the tremendous sea that was running quickly pounded her to pieces. The sailors may have been suddenly left struggling in the waves by the collapse of the vessel or they may have had time to embark in the small boats, but in either event the end could not have been in either event the end could not have been

The flour which was consigned to Boston parties is being gathered up by the beach

A dispatch from Buffalo, N. Y., says: The bodies of five of the victims of the Dean Richmond disaster have come ashore at Van Buren Point, forty miles from this city, near Durkirk. The shore of the lake is stream with wreckenge and perchandice and the wreckage and merchandise, and the waves hourly yield up further evidence of the Rich-

A report from Eric, Penn., states that the Dean Richmond's yawl has been found near Dean Richmond's yawl has been found near where the first two bodies were picked up. There can be no doubt that all on board perished. The coast is full of rocks and the waves ran twenty feet high all night. The Dean Richmond was a thirteen-hundred-ton vessel, owned at Port Huron, and valued at \$70,000. She was built in 1869 and rebuilt in 1890. The vast amount of wreckage indicates that she went to pieces late in the night.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Knurr employs 16,000 men. THERE are 6500 union plasterers. THERE are 330,000 union trainmen.

STRIKES have reached South Africa. New York has 12,000 teleghaph boys. CARPENTERS have unions in 620 cities. YHERE are 12,000 union plate printers. Boston has 6000 union building laborers.

Pacific coast sailors are offered \$35 a New ENGLAND has thirteen co-operative

Yourns under eighteen must not run elevators in Omaha, Neb. ALBANY (N. Y.) printers have inaugurated

a movement for a labor temple. CETCAGO union men will not buy of clerks who cannot show a union card. CHICAGO girl electric workers have an

eight hour club with 400 members A BLUE book just issued says the condition of farm laborers is better now than ever

GOMPERS, the labor leader, says there are more men out of work at present than ever before in this country. ABOUT 350 convicts in the Massachusetts

State prison are employed in making colore! shirts for a New York firm. Sr. Paul (Minn.) bricklayers have asked

the Mayor to see that home workmen are employed on city jobs instead of the men who have lately flocked to the city. OLNESVILLE (B. L.) girl clerks marched in a body the other evening to the stores of two merchants who had not been observing the early closing rules and received a favorable

hearing for their cause. THE city government of Stuttgart, Germany, has established a bureau to register applicants for work, without expense to workmen. It is estimated that the scheme will cost the city not over \$1250 a year.

THE Belgian and German striking miners are not as well off as the French. The Bel-gians receive only about sixty-five cents a day, while the miners of the French districts of Pas-du-Calais and Bassin-du-Nord average about \$1.15 for nine hours' labor, besides benefits in reduced rent, free fuel and medical attendance equal to fifteen or twenty

A LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

The House in Which He Died Dedicated as a Public Museum. Ceremonies of a most interesting char-

acter, to which Vice-President Stevenson, Senators Cullom and Palmer and others of the Illinois delegation in Congress, and other prominent public men lent their active participation, were held to mark the formal opening of the newly established Lincoln Memorial House in Washington. Through the patriotic efforts of a number of prominent citizens forming the Lincoln Me morial Association of the District, the unpremorial Association of the District, the unpre-tentious three-story brick house on Tenth street, into which Lincoln was carried after the fatal shot was fired in the old Ford Theatre opposite, and where he died on that April morning, twenty-eight years ago, has been secured on lease and has been made a museum of Lincoln relies and memorials. The collection, which is not yel complete, embraces all the interesting relies which Captain Q. H. Olroyd has been collecting since 1860, and which up to last apring were which Captain Q.H. Oiroyd has been collecting since 1860, and which up to last spring were retained in the house at Springfield, Ill., where Lincoln resided when he was elected President. This properly came into the possession of Robert T. Lincoln, who presented it to the State of Illinois. There are between 2000 and 3000 articles formerly in the Springfield collection of the most interesting character which are now transferred to Washington, and many more are to be Washington, and many more are to be

THE SITE OF THE Old Bushwick Reformed Church, in Williamsburg, N. Y., on which religious structures have stood for 239 years, was sold a few days ago.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

Union County, New Jersey, was visited by a band of fifteen tramps, who killed and atecows and depopulated hen roosts until the farmers rose up and smoked the lazy thievesout of their rendezvous in a hut situated in a woods near Oak Tree, N. J.

RESIDENTS of Kingston, N. Y., celebrated the 116th anniversary of the burning of the etty by the British.

The greatest wind storm of the decade swept over the Adirondacks of New York. Many houses and barns were blown down, also telegraph lines. Snow, which followed, covered the mountains.

THE failure of the Wellman Iron and Steel ompany, of Chester, Penn., has been an-

E.-Labou Commissioner C. F. Peck surredered himself in Albany, N. Y., and gave all for trial for forging statistics.

LORL DUNRAVES and his party sailed from New York for England. The Volkyrie will winter o. this side.

A FIRE h. New York City swept away one-third of the block bounded by Tenth ave-nue, Forty-irst and Forty-second streets, destroying the wall paper factories of Will-iam S. Campbell and Nevins & Haviland and George Schaste; & Sons' plano and furniture factory in the adjoining block south of For-ty-first street. It was thought that five lives had been lost in the flames. The damage to-property is estimated at \$3,500,600.

PARK POLICEMAN DAVID LYONS James.

PARK POLICEMAN DAVID LYONS, James Hayes and George Bogan and a companion —Charles Furey—were discovered dead in a layatory in Central Park, New York City. The place was filled with gas.

The Presbyterian Synod, at Bochester, N. Y., adopted the Judicial Committee's report dismissing the Rev. Dr. C. A. Briggs's com-

South and West.

THE treasury of Indianapolis, Ind., is bankrupt, there being only \$2000 on hand, and debts amounting nearly to \$900,000 out-

standing. The business portion of King City, Mo., was destroyed by fire with a loss of \$150,000. Five well blowers at Ervington, Ill., were killed by a premature explosion of dynamite. Two bystanders were severely hurt and

several houses were blown down. THERE colored men have died from burns ectived at the burning of the Baltimore

(Md.) City Jail. COUNTY TREASURY W. M. CAMPBELL, of Lawrence County, Missouri, was robbed of 84500. While he was absent to dinner thieves entered his office and took the money out of

At Riverside, Cal., W. K. Wrisley stabbed and killed his wife, from whom he had been separated for some time. He then blew off the top of his head with a revolver.

THE Pennsylvania limited was in collision with a freight train at Wellsville, Ohio. Four men were killed and three injured.

THE stallion Directum trotted a mile in 2.05% in a race at Nashville, Tenn. THE bankers of the United States held

their nineteenth annual convention in Chi-cago, and discussed the financial situation. Cardinal Gibbons celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration as a Bishop with great pomp in Baltimore, Md.

Washington.

GENERAL McCook, commading the new Department of Colorado, recommends in his annual report the abandonment of old Fort Bowie, in Arizona; that the military reservations of Fort Verde, in Arizona, and Fort Union, in New Mexico, be opened in settlement, and that Fort Wingate, in New Mexico, and Fort Logan, in Colorado, ten miles from Denver, be made regimental

Tur President has written a retter to President Higinbotham, of the World's Columbian Exposition, expressing his regrets that he and Mrs. Cleveland are unable to accept the invitation recently tendered them to attend the World's Fair before it is permanently

SECRETARY CARLISLE received the resignation of Michael Kerwin, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New York, He accepted it, to take effect on the appointment of his successor.

COMMODORE M. H. FARQUHAR, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Yards and Docks, esti-mates in his annual report, just submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, that \$1,882,701 is required to carry out the work of the bureau during the next fiscal year.

THE Brazilian insurgent steamers Urano and Palias were fired on by a Rio fort a much damaged; several men were killed.

THE British Mediterranean squadron, under the command of Admiral Sir Michael Culmer Seymour, arrived at Tarranto and will visit other Italian seaports. This de-monstration is believed to be intended as an offset to the visit of the Russian squadron at

Six men were literally blown to stome by the explosion of a powder mill at the village of Kragujevatz, Servia.

ADMIRAL AVELAN and the officers of the Bussian fleet arrived in Paris, and were en-thusiastically welcomed; they were received by President Carnot, and a dinner and ball were given at the Elysee in their honor.

ADMIRAL MELLO, commander of the insur-Janeiro. The damage done is said to have been great. Many of the residents who re-mained in the city during the prior bom-bardment are now fleeing to interior cities. and towns.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, unveiled statute of his grandfather in Bremen. PRESIDENT PEIXOTO has declared that Brazii will not be responsible for property damaged during the revolution. He also brands as deserters all officers and soldiers

who have joined the insurgents. PERU has adopted gold for the currency of GENERAL BROUSART SCHELLENDORF has

been appointed Prussia's Minister of War to succeed General von Kaltenborn-Stachau. A \$50,000,000 DEFICIT.

Reported to the Senate That the Government Expenses Are Too Heavy.

A report from the Pinance Committee was presented to the United States Senate and read. It contained a communication from the Treasury Department in response to a resolution calling for the receipts and ex-penditures of the Government for the first three months of the current fiscal year.

The report shows the deficit for those three months from the estimated receipts to be over \$21,000,000, or at the rate of over \$37-000,000 for the year.

It shows actual expenditures to have been over \$38,000,000, or an average of about \$33-

000,000 a month, The expenditures for the year at the same rate would amount to about \$394,000,000 or about \$21,000,000 more than the estimated expenses, and would show an increase of expenditures over supposed actual receipts of a little over \$97,030,000.

A definite fore rast for the whole year was impossible, but it was apparent that should the present conditions continue, the deficit at the end of the year would be about #50,-000,000. The report was ordered printed.

Forest fires in the region about Paget Sound have driven the bears and cougars out of their mountain haunts into the valleys and among the farm lands and settlements. They have been seen in considerable numbers near some well settled districts, and 22e inhabitants are afraid that the searcity of food occasioned by the fires may cause the fierce beasts to give them serious trouble.