

# TRENTON BATTLE SHAFT.

## THE MONUMENT UNVEILED WITH PATRIOTIC POMP.

It Marks the Spot Where the Tide First Turned in Favor of the Revolutionary Army—Eight Governors Participate in the Imposing Ceremonies.

The Trenton (N. J.) Battle Monument has been dedicated. Governors of many States participated, and an imposing military display was one of its features. The city was never more lavishly decorated.

The shaft rises from the spot on which Captain Alexander Hamilton opened fire on the Hessians in that memorable battle on the morning in 1776. Of the \$60,000 thus spent to commemorate the victory which followed, the United States Government contributed \$30,000, the State of New Jersey \$15,000 and the people of Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Connecticut, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, each contributed \$1,000. The monument is a shaft of granite, 100 feet high, and is surmounted by a bronze statue of Washington, 13 feet high, which is the gift of New York State. Washington is represented as standing, glass in hand, surveying the field of battle. The shaft is surrounded by a bronze statue of Washington, 13 feet high, which is the gift of New York State.

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# PRISONERS ABANDONED.

## A Night of Terror in the Baltimore (Md.) Jail.

Fires started in the electric-light plant of the Brush Company at Baltimore, Md., about 10 o'clock p. m. It was caused by the crossing of electric wires. Soon the extensive plant was in flames, and in effort could save it from complete ruin. Suddenly the jail, which was in the city jail block, the Maryland penitentiary building, fronting on Madison street, half a block away, were aflame. The sparks found their way down the ventilating shafts of the south wing of the jail, a big stone structure. In the jail hundreds of prisoners were confined, while across a yard the Maryland penitentiary had looked in its cell 600 convicts.

Instantly there was an uproar among the prisoners in the jail. Smoke was filling the corridors, and the guards, satisfied that the flames would soon be extinguished, examined the locks to see that no prisoner could escape and then went out in the air. Fear turned into mad panic as the smoke thickened, and the confined men shrieked, cursed, and prayed as the thin tongues of flame crept along the sills into the windows of their cells. They beat their heads and tore their clothes in an agony of terror. One poor fellow was later carried out with a fractured skull.

Meantime the guards, carrying the keys which would have liberated the men from the horrible smoke and fire trap, had realized that the danger was great. They attempted to return to the upper tiers of the south wing and liberate their charges, but were driven back by the impenetrable smoke. The flames, urged on by the shrieks of the tortured as well as by the cheers of the multitude below, staggered through the corridors, smashing lock after lock and releasing the occupants of the cells.

Many of the prisoners were found unconscious, others in their mad haste to escape leaped from the upper tiers to the floor. Charles Dunn, colored, was fatally injured in this way and died next morning. It was more than two hours after the jail took fire before the last unconscious victim was carried out. The patrol wagons of the fire department conveyed thirty of the more seriously injured to the near-by hospitals. The other prisoners were treated and confined in the north wing of the jail or removed to the penitentiary. Seventy-eight women were in another tier, but Matron Bishop gathered the females in the lower hall and quieted their fears.

The fire was confined to the south wing of the jail, which was gutted from roof to cellar. The loss is estimated at \$55,000.

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# STEAMER WOOOKEN LOST.

## Fouled in Lake Erie and Thirteen of Her Crew Drowned.

The steamer Wookoen, from Cleveland, foundered in ten fathoms of water just above Long Point, on the northern coast of Lake Erie, in the late storm, carrying down with her all but three of her crew. The list of those who were lost is as follows: Captain Albert Meswald, Captain, Marine City; Mrs. Sarah Meswald, his sister; Captain John Mitchell, Cleveland; Captain David Jones, first mate, Cleveland; Matthew Hasler, second engineer, Marine City; Michael Hinkelman, chief engineer, Cleveland; Charles Minard, steward, Marine City; Henry Branch, watchman, Marine City; John Hinkelman, fireman, Marine City; George Smith, fireman, Marine City; Edmund Eldredge, watchman, Marine City; Mike Kenny, deck hand, Marine City; William Kachl, wheelman, Marine City.

The Wookoen was bound from Ashtabula, Ohio, to Duluth, Minn., with a cargo of coal. She made her way to Erie, Pa., where she was to pick up her cargo. There she picked up her consort, the Joseph Paigo, and proceeded up the lake. The vessel had proceeded well into the lake before she was struck by the storm. She faced the gale and prepared for the battle for life. After she had been swept fore and aft by the tremendous seas and had been almost dismantled, Captain Meswald saw that further effort to combat the storm were useless. His boat was being rapidly torn to pieces, and the only hope was to seek the protection of Long Point.

The Paigo weathered the gale much better than the steamer, and having the advantage of position rode westward before the storm and found safety behind Long Point, where she sank. The Wookoen was not so fortunate.

As the boat became waterlogged, and it became evident that it was a question of but a few minutes until she must go down, the crew made her way to Erie, Pa., where she was to pick up her cargo. There she picked up her consort, the Joseph Paigo, and proceeded up the lake. The vessel had proceeded well into the lake before she was struck by the storm. She faced the gale and prepared for the battle for life. After she had been swept fore and aft by the tremendous seas and had been almost dismantled, Captain Meswald saw that further effort to combat the storm were useless. His boat was being rapidly torn to pieces, and the only hope was to seek the protection of Long Point.

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# LATER NEWS.

## POLICEMAN GELHARDT, of Brooklyn, N. Y., shot and killed John E. K. Green on account of his attention to Mrs. Gelhardt.

Two deaths and eleven new cases of yellow fever were reported at Brunswick, Ga. Four persons were killed by a boiler explosion in Spokane, Wash.

MANY nominations were confirmed by the Senate, among them those of J. J. Van Alen to be Ambassador to Italy, and James T. Kilbreth to be Collector of the Port of New York.

A STATEMENT compiled by Comptroller Eckels shows a general improvement in the condition of banks.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY reports to the House that there is grave doubt of the validity of the Union Pacific receivership proceedings so far as the United States are concerned.

THE Matabele have been defeated twice by the British forces in South Africa, with a loss of 100 warriors in one of the engagements.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN. The Lucania Makes the Fastest of All Trans-Atlantic Voyages.

The Cunard steamship Lucania has broken the eastern record by one hour and twenty-five minutes. This was on her return trip to Europe, just completed.

She arrived at Browhead, sixty miles from Queenstown, at one o'clock on the fifth day out. Her time from the Sandy Hook lightship was five days, thirteen hours, thirty minutes. The Lucania left New York October 14, and from noon of that day her runs in miles were as follows: 25,490, 467, 498, 509, 490, 345.

The record has heretofore been held by her sister ship, the Campania. The Campania's record was five days, fourteen hours, fifty-five minutes, and the Lucania has broken that record by just one hour and twenty-five minutes.

THE Standard Oil Company has chartered the British tank steamer Batoum, to trade between New York and England. She is the largest tank steamer in the world, her capacity being 2,700,000 gallons of oil in bulk.

THE Markets. Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

Beans—Marrow, 1893, choice \$2.80 @ \$2.85  
Medium, 1893, choice... 2.60 @ 2.65  
Peas, 1893, choice... 1.95 @ 2.00  
Red kidney, 1893, choice... 2.65 @ 2.70  
White kidney, 1893, choice... 2.90 @ 3.00  
Lima, Cal., 60 lbs... 1.60 @ 1.75  
Green peas, 1892, 7 bush... 1 @ 1.35

Butter. Creamery—State, tubs, extra 28 @ 28  
State, tubs, extra... 27 1/2 @ 28  
Western, firsts... 25 @ 27  
Western, seconds... 23 @ 24  
Western, thirds... 20 @ 22  
State dairy—H. L. tubs and pails, extra... 27 @ 27  
H. L. tubs and pails, firsts... 24 @ 25  
H. L. tubs and pails, seconds... 22 @ 23  
Wash tubs, extra... 25 @ 25  
Wash tubs, firsts... 22 @ 23  
Western—Im. creamery, firsts... 22 @ 24  
W. Im. creamery, thirds... 19 @ 20  
W. Im. creamery, seconds... 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2  
Western factory, tubs, firsts... 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2  
W. Factory, seconds... 18 @ 18 1/2  
W. Factory and dairy, thirds... 17 @ 18

Cheese. State Factory—Full cream, Sept. fancy... 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2  
Full cream, August fancy... 11 @ 11 1/2  
Full cream, large, choice... 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2  
Part skims, choice... 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2  
Part skims, fair to good... 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2  
Full skims... 5 @ 5  
Eggs. State and Penn.—Fresh... 22 1/2 @ 23 1/2  
Western—Fresh, fancy... 22 @ 22 1/2  
Duck eggs... 18 @ 18

Fruit and Berries—Fresh. Apples—Inferior, 7 bush... 1.00 @ 1.50  
Green varieties, 7 bush... 2.25 @ 2.75  
Red varieties, fall, 7 bush... 2.50 @ 3.25  
Pears, Bartlett, 7 bush... 3.00 @ 4.00  
Other kinds, 7 bush... 1.00 @ 4.00  
Grapes, Del., 7 bush... 14 @ 17  
Concord, 7 bush... 8 @ 8 1/2  
Niagara, 7 bush... 1 1/2 @ 3  
Peaches, Jersey, 7 bush... 40 @ 1.00  
Cranberries, Cape Cod, 7 bush... 50 @ 5.50

# DELIVERS IN DEEP WATER.

## THE DIVER'S BUSINESS AND THE APPARATUS USED BY HIM.

The Modern Knight in Submarine Armor Engages in Dangerous Toil Down Among Wrecks.

“THERE were never so many diving suits in use in this country as there are today,” said one of the few New Yorkers interested in making these goods. “Minor improvements are making in the suits constantly, but the greatest change within a few years has been in the manner of attaching the helmet. But you must know first how submarine armor is constructed, before I can explain this to you. You have the common notion, I suppose, that if you just have a diving suit you can do all the diving you wish. That is a very erroneous idea. The suit is a small part of the necessary apparatus. For instance, you can buy a diving suit for \$40, of the best quality; but before you can make a dive you must have apparatus which, of corresponding quality, will cost you \$687.”

“As the pay of a diver is only \$5 a day and his work very uncertain, you will readily imagine that the divers do not own their own suits. The suits are bought by wrecking companies and other corporations, and they employ the divers. The most expensive thing about the outfit is the air pump, and the next is the helmet. The diving dress proper is made of India rubber, laid between two layers of canvas, the rubber being entirely covered. A copper collar, which fits over the shoulders, chest and back, is fastened to the rubber suit with twelve bolts. To this collar the helmet is attached. Formerly the helmet was screwed to the collar, but the recent improvement I mentioned is the fastening of the helmet with bolts, which is much stronger and safer. The helmet is made of sheet copper and weighs about thirty pounds. It has three eye-holes, one in front and one on each side, all filled with half-inch thick glass, and protected with strong copper wires. On one side is a valve which allows the foul air to escape, and at the back is a copper pipe to which the breathing tube is attached. The sleeve wrists are made of strong rubber, which keeps the water out. The shoes have iron soles which weigh over twenty-five pounds each. The heavy leather belt is lined with blocks of lead, weighing in the aggregate 100 pounds. The suit complete weighs about 225 pounds, and on the surface it is very burdensome; but in the water it feels no heavier than any ordinary suit of clothes. The helmet is always the last thing put on. When the diver comes up for a breathing spell the helmet is not taken off; one of the eye holes is unscrewed, which answers every purpose.”

“The life-line, as we call it—the rope with which the diver communicates with the surface, and with which he is hoisted when necessary—passes through a ring in the helmet, and after being bolted in several places to the collar on one side goes through a ring in the belt, and is then bolted to the collar on the other side. This is not only a life-line, but a telegraph line, too. One pull, means ‘more wind’; two pulls, less wind’; three pulls, ‘stop the pump for a moment.’ You see, the air supply is the main thing, and most of the things relate to it. But the diver may have too much air as well as too little. The air pipe is made much heavier and stiffer than the ordinary rubber hose. If it were too limber it would get into ‘kinks’ and shut off the air.”

“Three men on the surface attend to one diver—two to work the air pump, and one for the air tube and life-line. They must be trustworthy men, too, or they will kill the diver. Some companies make it a point to employ father and son, or two brothers, or very close friends. While one relative dives, the other exercises great care on the surface.”

“I have told you only of the larger parts of the outfit. The complete apparatus, the \$687 worth, consists of a three-cylinder air pump, with water tank around the cylinders to cool the air, a brass-trimmed oak case for the pump, a bolt helmet, the diving dress proper, 150 feet of air hose, a set of belt weights, a pair of leaded shoes, a pair of wrist expanders, a pair of rings and clamps, a pair of diving mittens, a pair of chafing trousers, a life-line, six extra bolts and nuts for the helmet, a pair of extra couplings, a yard of repair cloth, six feet of snap tubing, a box of rubber cement, and a cutting punch.”

“Encased in this armor the diver keeps as dry as a chip, and, of course, the pump gives him plenty of air. But I do not say that it is altogether comfortable. When the water is cold the diver is cold, and requires one or two suits of heavy flannels and woolen mittens to wear beneath his diver's mittens. In clear water he can see very well, but about this harbor the water is not clear, and most of the work must be done by feeling. In fact, it is very hard work; so hard that four hours is counted a full day's work. Formerly the divers' wages were much higher, but they have come down. New York divers probably run less risk than any others in this country, because they do more work and know how to keep their apparatus in order. Very much depends upon that, but not everything. Occasionally an accident happens in spite of all the care possible. The last fatal accident to a diver in this harbor that I remember was several years ago. A steamship had sunk near her dock, and a diver went down to see how she lay. He felt his way along her deck up to the bow, for the water was too muddy for him to see much. It was too muddy, indeed, for him to see that one of the anchors lay on its side with a duke in the air. As he went up one

side of the deck and down the other his life line passed around the anchor. On completing his work he gave the signal to be drawn up, but when his companions drew on the line they only pulled him toward the anchor. He could not see what was wrong, but he managed to get hold of something to cut the line. Unfortunately, instead of the life line he cut the air tube, and before he could be extricated he was drowned. The men on the surface immediately dived for him without any armor, but they were too late.—New York Sun.

SELECT SIFTINGS. A foot soldier in the army of the Czar carries over sixty-eight pounds. Schools at Oxford were established by Alfred the Great about 879. The Tartars take a man by the ear to invite him to eat or drink with them. Arithmetical notation by the nine digits and zero was used in Hindustan in the sixth century. In 1552 books on geometry and astronomy were destroyed in England as savoring of magic. The first attempt to give regular instruction to the deaf and dumb was made by a Spanish monk in 1570. The children of the Aitutaki Islanders are born with the left leg an inch shorter than the right. There were no italics used in the biblical translations until the time of the King James version, 1611. No representation of the face of a man was ever stamped on a coin until after the death of Alexander the Great, who was regarded as a divinity. The earliest standing army in Europe was that of Macedonia, established about 358 years B. C., by Philip, father of Alexander the Great. The bride's cake of to-day is a relic of a Roman custom. At a Roman marriage the bride was expected to prepare a part, at least, of the wedding feast with her own hands. A watch that was worn by Alexander Hamilton when the Declaration of Independence was signed, and also during the duel with Aaron Burr, is in the possession of Louis M. Habbins, of Madison, Wis. When the first Bible was printed in America it took three years to print the Old Testament. When the revised version of the New Testament was telegraphed to Chicago, in 1881, it was put in type and stereotyped in twelve hours. A hale and hearty man, 113 years of age, was among a party of pilgrims who arrived at the Troitz-Sergievsk Monastery in St. Petersburg recently. He had tramped the whole distance from Lugz, some eighty-five miles, and showed no weariness. His age was properly attested by the baptismal papers he carried with him. The principle of the modern plow was laid down by Thomas Jefferson. A plow consists of two wedges, a cutting and a lifting wedge, and Jefferson discovered and enunciated the proportions of each and the relation each bore to the other. Before his day no two smiths made plows alike; now they are all made in accordance with a mathematical formula. Curious Showers. M. Peltier has put a frog shower on record as having happened within his own experience. He speaks of seeing the frogs fall on the roofs of the houses and rebound thence on to the payment below. A mud shower occurred along the Union Pacific Railroad at Onaga on the 4th of April, 1892. The rain, we are assured, commenced early in the day, and soon the south and east side of all the houses were covered with yellow clay. A Union Pacific train which ran through the storm had its windows covered, and the headlight was so completely plastered that the light was shut in and the train ran in darkness into Roseville, where the mud had to be scraped off. As far east as Topeka the windows showed that the edge of the mudstorm had extended this far. It is said to have been even more severe fifty miles northwest. Blood rain and black rain are only varieties of this phenomenon. Of the latter we hear nothing worth speaking of nowadays, but an almost historic shower of this sort fell at Montreal in the earlier part of this century and enveloped the then youthful city in a black pall, which must have been worse than a prime London fog, seeing that it gave the inhabitants the idea that the last day had come, or was, at least, on the point of coming. “Blood” rain is caused by the presence of infinitely little planets, animals, or minerals in the globules. In one instance of a shower that fell at Bristol and in the Bristol Channel, the analytical examination showed that the red color was due to iron-beryllate. In medieval times blood rain was a prodigy. In the East it was connected with the belief that man was produced from blood that fell from a heaven.—Chamber's Journal.

Gold Fish. The gold fish, which is distributed over nearly all parts of the world, is one of the most interesting members of the finny tribe. It apparently is very susceptible to atmospheric changes, and any one who takes the trouble to note its actions in the aquarium will be astonished to find that the beautiful little fish is a true prophet in matters relating to changes in the weather. When an area of lower temperature, with rain or snow, is approaching, the gold fish remains near the surface of the water, while if clear, sunny weather is expected they will always be found near the centre of the reservoir.—Chicago Herald.

# NEWSY GLEANINGS.

The Navy is short of men. Apples are scarce and high in price this year.

ARKANSAS will market 800,000 bales of cotton.

A new course, that of physical culture, is offered to Yale seniors this year.

The closing of silver mines has brought new capital to the Cripple Creek (Col.) gold region.

The coal war in England is practically ended and the price of coal has fallen nearly \$3 a ton.

The stories told of the burning of cotton gins in the South by the White Caps are greatly exaggerated.

More than \$500,000 of damage was done to the Louisville and Nashville lines by the late Southern storms.

THREE arc forty women farmers near Wellsville, Allegany County, N. Y., all of whom are successful.

EXPORTS of breadstuffs, provisions and cotton for the past nine months show a falling off as compared with 1892.

The Pamir question, which has long been a delicate issue between Russia and Great Britain, has been opened again.

FIVE New York companies have paid out an aggregate of \$160,000 for losses occasioned by the late cyclones and high winds.

The grave of Captain Miles Standish at South Roxbury, Mass., has just been marked by a granite bowlder bearing his name.

The Government of Honduras asks New York City's Police Board to allow a policeman to go there and reconstruct their constabulary.

The Bolivian Congress has formally decreed the abolition of Indian slavery in Beni and other northern and eastern districts of the Republic.

The President has approved the joint resolution authorizing the State of Wisconsin to place a statue of Pere Marquette in the statutory hall of the Capitol.

THERE is evidence that a tramp beating his passage opened the cock of the airbrake, rendering it useless, and thus caused the accident at Jackson, Mich., by which twelve persons were killed and many wounded.

It is said that a citizen of Milwaukee, Wis., has discovered a rich pocket of Tripoli polish near Bay View and inside the city limits. There are many thousands of tons in sight, which, in its rough state, wholesales at \$10 per barrel. A large plant will be erected on the spot.

MASSACHUSETTS farms have not yielded abundant harvests, according to the report of the State Board of Agriculture for September. Corn, rye and fall feed, onions, potatoes and apples are all reported as below the average—in some cases very far below. There is a rich promise of large root crops. Cranberries alone have made a fine showing.

\$75,000 FOR HIS LEGS.

A Big Verdict Against the Michigan Central for a Boy's Injuries.

The heaviest verdict for personal damages ever given at Detroit, Mich., was returned in the Wayne County Court against the Michigan Central Railroad Company. It was for \$75,000 in favor of William Lucklin, seven years old, who had both legs cut off by a Michigan Central train a year ago last April. The boy's foot became caught in the guardrail, and before he could extricate himself the train backed down upon him. His parents live in Detroit.

Mrs. ELIZABETH KENNERLY, who died in St. Louis a few days ago, at the age of nearly ninety-four years, had lived in that city for nearly the whole of that period. It was a little French hamlet when her parents moved thither. During her residence in St. Louis Mrs. Kennerly lived under three flags—the French, Spanish and American. She had also lived under the administration of every President of the United States.

J. W. STROGATON, of Grand Rapids, Mich., went to the Chicago Fair and chanced to meet a lady whom he knew in his youth. A few days later he sent a telegram to the School Board of Trinidad, Col., which read: “Hire another teacher. Miss Clarke was married to me 15 days ago.”

THE BROOKLYN baseball nine won the championship of the Metropolitan District by taking the decisive game from New York.

# DEATH OF GOUNOD.

## The Great Composer Sank Steadily After His Apoplectic Stroke.

M. Gounod, the great French composer, died peacefully at 6.25 a. m. at Paris. He never recovered his faculties after he was stricken. Many of his relatives and friends were at his bedside when he passed away. The direct cause of M. Gounod's death is certified to have been general paralysis of the brain.

Paris on June 17, 1858, and his first memory of music was when as a boy he listened to his mother, a distinguished pianist. She gave him his first insight into a musical education.

After finishing his classical studies at the Lycee, St. Louis, he took his degree as Bachelor of Letters in 1836 and entered the conservatoire, where he was in Halvey's class for counterpoint, learning composition from Paer and Lesueur.

His first success in musical composition was in 1837, when his cantata, “Marie Stuart at Blois,” obtained the second prize of Rome, which entitled him to study in Italy. For several years he studied in Italy as a pensioner of the Academie de France. A few years later he determined to study for the priesthood and devoted two years to reading and attending a course of theology. He discovered at the end of that time that he was not destined for the priesthood and never took orders.

Then followed long years of study of the works of Schumann and Berlioz, and then he suddenly appeared for the first time in the musical world, making his debut in London, where he produced his first opera—“Sapho”—in 1851, with Mme. Viardot in the principal part. In rapid succession he composed choruses, masses, symphonies. His opera, “The Nonne Sanglante,” was produced in 1854. But it was not until he produced “Faust” that he took front rank as a composer. His compositions embrace almost the whole field of higher music, with efforts at times in lighter veins. His last opera, produced in 1878, “Polyete,” contained flashes of the great composer's power, but it never was classed by critics with “Faust.”

Between 3,300,000