

# TALMAGE CHURCH BURNED

## BROOKLYN TABERNACLE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Hotel Regent Goes With It—The Summerfield Church and About Twenty Residences Damaged—Most Destructive Fire of Recent Years in Brooklyn.



REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage's church, the Brooklyn Tabernacle, and the Hotel Regent, which was the finest hotel in the East outside of New York City, were completely destroyed by fire, and the Summerfield Methodist Church and no less than twenty residences were damaged to a greater or less extent. It was one of the greatest fires that Brooklyn has ever seen, and it is estimated that the damage done to the city was about a million and a quarter dollars. It extended over the two blocks bounded by Greene, Clinton, Lafayette, Washington and Waverly avenues. The fire department was incompetent to handle it, and it was so serious in spreading the alarm that not only the whole of the church, where the fire started, was in flames, but they had spread to the hotel which adjoined it before the first engine was on the scene. Then, too, the fire spread to the Summerfield church, and to the residences on the East side of the city. The fire started in the church listening to the Sabbath morning sermon. Had the discovery been made while the Rev. Dr. Talmage was in the church, it is probable that a stampede and a fearful loss of life.

The celebration of the close of the twenty-fifth year of Dr. Talmage's pastorate was concluded in the church, the services before and the decorations for the occasion remained in the building. Dr. Talmage had preached upon "A Cherub's Church," and referred to the joyous features of the occasion. He had also spoken of his intended trip around the world, and expressed the hope of meeting his people when he returned after six months' absence. He was preparing to go upon an extended trip to the Holy Land at the time of the last fire in his church, and the work of rebuilding was forward in his absence, while services were held in the Academy of Music. Arrangements had been made for the Rev. Dr. Fay Mills, the well known evangelist, to fill the Tabernacle pulpit during Dr. Talmage's projected trip to Australia and India, upon which he had planned to sail from San Francisco on May 30.

Dr. Talmage had concluded the services and remained upon the platform to shake hands with those who wished to speak with him, and the organist, Henry Eyre Brown, was playing the great organ, when Edward W. Adams smelled smoke. He had just shaken hands with Dr. Talmage and called his attention to the fact. Mrs. Talmage was sitting in her pew for her husband, and she saw flames mounting amid the organ pipes. A young man had already told the sexton, James Day, that a fire had broken out. He ran to the basement and could discover nothing in the motor-room, and he sent his assistant up into the organ. The latter reported that there was much smoke, but he could find no blaze. In the meantime a fire alarm was sent in. Efforts were made to save the furniture in the church and Sunday-school room, but the building filled with smoke and flames so quickly that nothing could be done. Dr. Talmage was in his study when he was warned to escape. Treasurer Birkett and some of the trustees were counting the collection when they heard the cry of "Fire" and they had to flee from the building. Many of the congregation had not left the building, and the people from the other churches in the vicinity were on their way home, so that a great crowd of spectators was speedily assembled. The church was filled with flames, and the fire spread to the hotel, and the fire soon burst through the windows and reached the ceiling. The flames rose above the roof for a few minutes and then the beams fell with a crash and the whole interior of the edifice was gone. The walls were left standing, except upon the Waverly avenue side of the Sunday-school structure adjoining and forming a portion of the church, where the wall fell into the street.

Meanwhile there were scenes of excitement in the spacious Hotel Regent adjoining. This had ninety feet frontage in Clinton avenue, and a depth of 200 feet, extending to Waverly avenue. The fire, which first communicated to the hotel through the party wall, was extinguished by the fire brigade formed of the employees, but when the Tabernacle was fully aflame the hotel caught in so many places that it was found that it could not be saved. The suites of rooms were occupied by about 19 guests, and there were ninety-three servants. Some of the guests were in their rooms, but all made their way down by the elevators or the fire-escapes.

Mrs. A. Loomis, of Savannah, Ga., was sick in her room, but she was carried down the fire-escape by William Francis, and taken to a neighboring house. Mr. Francis assisted two other women to escape. Miss Keenan, the housekeeper, was overcome by smoke in the effort to save some of the trunks and had to be carried out. George P. McCoy went up in the elevator to his rooms on the seventh floor and secured such of his personal effects as he could carry, and then made his way down the fire-escape. One of the occupants of the hotel was Judge Henry A. Moore, but he and his wife were out of the building. They lost all their property, as did the other occupants. Only the books in the office of the hotel were saved. In the safe was personal property valued at \$60,000 belonging to the guests. The wind carried sparks across Waverly and Green avenues, and set fire to several houses. At Green and Clinton avenues there was a loss of \$2000 on the house of Louis Hirsch, No. 335 Clinton avenue. Adjoining this, at No. 328 Green avenue, there was a loss of \$5000 on the house of Dr. Moller. At No. 130, the loss to S. H. Reeves was \$1000. At No. 122 J. H. Popper lost \$300 on his store and house above it. The next block, on the south side of Greene avenue, is occupied by the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, and this was damaged to the extent of about \$2500. There were two small houses and a stable

burned in Waverly avenue, opposite the Tabernacle, with a loss of about \$1000. On the north side of Greene avenue, and between Waverly and Washington avenues, there were five houses, the loss upon which was about \$2000. On the east side of Washington avenue, at the corner of the house of Dr. Kretschmar, at No. 402, was damaged \$15,000. At No. 404 George Harvey's house suffered a damage amounting to \$10,000. At No. 405 an unoccupied house was damaged \$2000. At No. 385 Washington avenue there was a loss of \$1000 to the house of Freeborn G. Smith. The aggregate of these losses was a little over \$50,000.

The damage to the Tabernacle was about \$300,000. The property was valued at \$400,000, and the site is worth \$95,000. The debt upon it was about \$175,000, not including interest of \$25,000 more. There is a mortgage of \$125,000 held by Russell Sage, and a lien by George Wills. All the building cost \$50,000. On the Hotel Regent the loss was estimated at \$700,000, without counting the personal effects of the guests which were burned. The site cost \$100,000, and the building was erected at an expense of \$650,000. The insurance was \$400,000. It was furnished in a costly manner.

A meeting of the trustees was held at Dr. Talmage's house at 5 o'clock p. m. After a prolonged session it was decided to make a complete reconstruction. It was decided, providing the new Tabernacle is free from debt, Dr. Talmage promised to be the pastor. He yielded to their wishes not to postpone his trip around the world. A new structure was approved. A committee was appointed to find a place for the temporary accommodation of the Tabernacle congregation. Within four hours after the fire offers of a dozen halls and churches gratis had been made.

The trustees sent a reporter: "We almost feel as if we had a load off our minds. There seems every prospect of our building a new Tabernacle. Before it was a case of helping a sinking ship and the public was slow to assist. Now we start in anew, with no debts or embarrassments whatever. We believe the public will generously respond and help build a church for the greatest of living preachers. We have raised \$1,000,000 in the year past, and we should be able to raise \$200,000 for each other church now. That will be sufficient. In a year's time a new Tabernacle may be erected."

This is the third time that Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle has been burned down. The last two have been on Sundays, and the last two have been on the thirteenth day of the month. The first and second Tabernacles were burned down on Sunday, December 22, 1872, and Sunday, October 13, 1889, respectively.

The trustees of the church say that this fire must have been of incendiary origin. There were no electric light wires near where the fire was first found, and the only fire in the church was in the basement.

## THE NATIONAL GAME

MURPHY, of New York, leads the League in batting.

MACMAHON is doing the star pitching for Brooklyn.

KENNEDY is the only reliable pitcher the Brooklyn have.

EWING and Clarkson are playing strong ball for the Cleveland.

The latest terms indicate the pitcher and catcher are deceiver and retriever.

The National game bids defiance to hard times and has come to spend a merry summer.

RICHARDSON is playing a pretty fielding game for Louisville, but his batting has been weak.

"BILL" Brown, the first baseman of the Louisville, has been released, and Weaver takes his place.

The Philadelphia Club has signed First Baseman Cooke, the star player of Pennsylvania Varsity team.

The Louisville at present are doing the lightest hitting in the League and only good pitching has held them up.

It is some years since there has been such good all-round playing in the League at the opening as there has been this season.

That remarkable thrower, Treadway, of Boston, is going to make an attempt this season to beat the long-distance throwing record.

In Breitenstein the St. Louis Club has undoubtedly the best left-handed pitcher known since the triumphant days of Ramsey, of Louisville.

HARRY WRIGHT says the umpires have more power this year than ever before, and that they can quickly prevent kicking by enforcing the rules.

Among the players who are still in the business who were playing twelve years ago are Ewing, Ward, Glascock, Brotherton, Connor, Anson and Pfeiffer.

COLLEGE are pretty well represented in professional baseball this year, and from all accounts the representation will be much larger next season.

Of the captains in the League, four are third basemen, three are first basemen, two are second basemen, one a shortstop, one a catcher, and one a right fielder.

It looks as though Yale, Princeton, Harvard and Pennsylvania were evenly matched this year. The struggle for the championship will prove interesting before it is decided.

A second baseman is needed badly by the Chicago. It is reported that President Hart is willing to pay \$100,000 for McPhee's release, but that Mr. Brush refused to part with him.

HIGHLANDS, late of Harvard, is a settled thing now, will join the Boston next year, and will practically make his debut with that team August 27, when he pitches with them for cricketer Charlie Bennett's benefit.

For the first time in the history of Canada the Governor General advocates baseball. He is a great lover of the American National game, and has been elected honorary patron of the Ottawa Club of the Canadian League.

BOB FENWICK, one of the best-known players in the profession, died suddenly of apoplexy at his home in Brooklyn, five days ago. He was a member of the old Atlantic Club for years, and up to three years ago had been an umpire, when he retired with a comfortable competence.

MURPHY, Burke, Doyle and Clark, of the New York team, are all under five feet seven inches in height, while Ward, Westcott, Wilson and Davis each stand five feet six, Farrell, Ruste and Connor are the only six-footers on the team. Considering the facts, the name "Giants" seems misplaced.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS. For Club, Won, Lost, etc. Club, Won, Lost, etc. Cleveland, 13 4 .765 Cincinnati, 8 10 .449 Baltimore, 13 6 .684 St. Louis, 8 10 .449 Philadelphia, 12 6 .667 Brooklyn, 7 11 .389 Pittsburgh, 11 7 .611 Chicago, 5 11 .313 Boston, 11 7 .611 Louisville, 5 12 .293 New York, 10 8 .556 Washington, 3 17 .150

## RIOTERS KILLED.

Gendarmes Forced to Fire on a Mob in Austrian Silesia.

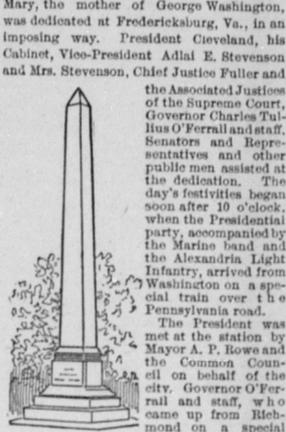
The striking miners made a desperate attack at Troppan, Austrian Silesia, upon a detachment of gendarmes who were guarding a colliery in Polish Ostrau, with the object of making a raid upon the mines and buildings in order to drive away the men who were at work.

The rioters were warned to disperse, but instead of doing so began pelting the police officers with stones. Finally they made a rush upon the police, expecting to drive them away by force of numbers. The gendarmes, after a last warning, opened fire upon the rioters, killing nine of them and wounding twenty others. The mob then fled in all directions.

# TO MARY WASHINGTON.

## THE MONUMENT AT FREDERICKSBURG DEDICATED.

The Handsome Memorial Shaft Unveiled in the Presence of Thousands—President Cleveland, the Vice-President, Members of the Cabinet and Others Take Part.



THE MONUMENT.

The monument erected to the memory of Mary, the mother of George Washington, was dedicated at Fredericksburg, Va., in an imposing way. President Cleveland, his Cabinet, Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson and Mrs. Stevenson, Chief Justice Fuller and the Associated Justices of the Supreme Court, Governor Chamberlain, the Hon. Rufus O'Ferrall and staff, Senators and Representatives and other public men assisted at the dedication.

The day's festivities began soon after 10 o'clock, when the Presidential party, accompanied by the Ministers of the United States and the Alexandrian Light Infantry, arrived from Washington on a special train over the Pennsylvania road.

The President was met at the station by Mayor A. P. Rowe and the Common Council on behalf of the city. Governor O'Ferrall and staff, who came up from Richmond on a special train, accompanied by the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, the crack regiment of Virginia, welcomed the President and party on behalf of the State.

They were drawn in line and fired a salute of twenty-one guns as he alighted from the train. The Presidential party was then escorted to the Mary Washington house, where an informal luncheon was given to President Cleveland, followed by a reception on the old porch of the mansion.

The procession, including various patriotic societies and benevolent orders, companies of the State Militia, the Governor's staff, and representative ladies on horseback, was then formed and marched to the monument, where a grand stand to accommodate the 400 guests had been erected. On Washington avenue in front of the stand nearly 10,000 persons were massed.

Ceremonies commenced with prayer by the Rev. James P. Smith, followed by a brief address by Mayor Rowe. Governor O'Ferrall followed with an impassioned address of welcome on the part of the State of Virginia, which was frequently interrupted with applause, and in an eloquent peroration presented the President of the United States. For several minutes the enthusiasm which greeted the President was without bounds. When the cheering finally subsided President Cleveland said:

"Governor O'Ferrall, my Fellow Citizens: I speak for those who are today gathered as the official guests of Virginia and Fredericksburg when I return sincere thanks for the hearty welcome that has been extended to us in behalf of both the State



MARY WASHINGTON.

and city. Our appreciation of the warmth of your reception is not diminished by the thought that in the light of the highest meaning belonging to this occasion there are no guests here. We have assembled on equal terms to worship at a sacred national shrine.

"Nothing can be more important to those who have assumed the responsibility of self-government than the cultivation and stimulation among themselves of sentiments which ennoble and elevate and strengthen humanity. As a clear and wholesome stream must have its flow from a pure fountain head, so must a clean and beneficent popular government have its source in pure and morally healthy men. This purity and this moral health are in nothing better exemplified than in a love and reverence for motherhood. The man who said he cared not who made a people's laws if he could write their songs, might have said with more truth that he could gauge the strength and honor of a people and their fitness for self-government if he knew the depth and steadfastness of their love for their mothers. I believe that he who thinks it wrong and mainly to outgrow his care and devotion for his mother is more than he who has no music in himself, fit for treason, stratagems, and spoils, and should not be trusted. Let us recall to-day as conclusive proof of the close relation between American greatness and a lasting love and reverence for our mothers the proud declaration of George Washington, 'All I owe to my mother, and let us not forget that when his glory was greatest and when the plaudits of his countrymen were loudest, he valued more than these the blessing and approval of his aged mother.

"While these exercises cannot fail to inspire us anew with reverence for American motherhood, we will remember that we are here to do honor to the woman who gave to our nation its greatest and best citizen, and that we have the privilege of participating in the dedication of a monument erected by the women of our land in loving and enduring testimony to the virtue of the mother at Washington. Let us be proud to-day that the nobility of this woman exalted from a distinguished foreigner the admission, if such are the matrons of America, she may well be proud of illustrious sons, and that Lafayette, who had fought with her son for American independence, declared after he had received her blessing, 'I have seen the only Roman matron living at this day.'

"Remembering these things, let us leave this place with our love of country strengthened, with a higher estimate of the value of American citizenship, and with a prayer to God that our people may hold fast to sentiment that grows out of a love and reverence for American motherhood."

There was another outburst of enthusiasm when the President finished and gave way to the Masonic societies, who performed the dedicatory ceremonies. Senator John W. Daniel, the orator of the day, was then introduced by President Cleveland.

After paying a graceful tribute to Mrs. Waite and the ladies of the Lady Washington Association, whose pious hands had reared the first monument ever erected by woman to a woman, Senator Daniel said in part:

"This stone represents two ideals—womanly excellence and patriotic duty. You have reared this beautiful obelisk to one who was

the light of the dwelling in a plain rural colonial home. Her history hovers around it. She was wife, mother and widow. She nursed a hero at her breast. At her knee she taught the love of duty, of God, and to the kindly virtues, honor, truth and valor. The lion of the tribe that gave to America liberty and independence. This is her title to renown. It is enough.

"The history of the mother of Washington from her birth on the 30th of November, 1766, at the plantation home of her father, Colonel Joseph Ball, in Lancaster County, Va., on the banks of the Rappahannock where the river broadens as it blends into the Chesapeake Bay, through all the eventful years of her life down to her death at her home in Fredericksburg on the 23rd of August, 1789, and closed an eloquent peroration by saying:

"Once again the May time breaks with its sunshine, its verdure, and its blossoms over the land whose hills and plains were shaken and whose homes were shattered by the thunder of war, no more to be heard, but yet come gleaming on to the deadly fray no more is heard the noise of the Captains and the shouting; no more are seen the garments rolled in blood. Yet history repeats itself, and tonight again is marked the birth of a nation. Manhood and womanhood and childhood are here; and the people have come from far and wide; the old Masonic lodge of which Washington was a member and the countless soldiers gathered here, and our noble Chief Magistrate and Commander-in-Chief, who fills the seat of Washington and Jackson—they are all here to lift up the pure ideals of the Republic to imbed and impress the lessons of this consecrated day. 'I prophesy,' says Thomas Carlyle, 'that the world will once more become sincere, and be loving world, with many heroes in it, a heroic world. It will then be a victorious world, never to be defeated. Pure lessons and the mother's love must make it so; sincere, believing, heroic, victorious. In some like this are tokens of fulfillment of the prophet's vision. Patriotism, kneeling by this good woman's grave, invokes its inspiration and prays God's blessing on the land of Washington.'

A brief address by Lawrence Washington, a great descendant of the mother of the first President, closed the programme at the monument.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the monument, the President, Mr. Bissell, Senator Daniel, and Governor O'Ferrall went to the Hotel Washington, where they had luncheon.

In the afternoon a banquet was given at the Opera House by the lodge in which George Washington was made a Mason. When the President entered he was at once announced by the Master of Ceremonies, and he delivered a short address from the platform he acknowledged the tumultuous reception in an impromptu speech.

Vice-President Stevenson was introduced as a Master Mason to respond to the second toast, "George Washington, a Master Workman." Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court, made a most admirable speech, and offered the toast, "To the Commonwealth of Virginia," which was responded to by Mr. Blair Lee.

The evening passed away most delightfully. Patriotism, eloquence, mirth, merriment and music were blended in a sweet symphony of pleasing and imperishable memories.

## COMMONWEALERS GUILTY.

Coxey, Browne and Jones Convicted of Trespass at Washington.

Jacob S. Coxey and his lieutenants, Browne and Jones, were convicted of violating the law in carrying banners and walking on the grass in the Capitol grounds at Washington. A new trial was asked.

The cases came up in the police court at 10.15 o'clock, when Representative John P. Penne, of Colorado, addressed the jury at the third and last speaker for the defence.

Mr. Penne said that no one who had listened to the evidence given in the case could expect a conviction, and no one, in his opinion, wanted a conviction except the police officers, who had been very active in the matter. Mr. Penne believed that it was lawful for the Commonwealthers to assemble in the Capitol grounds, but the Judge had construed the law differently.

District Attorney Birney then made the closing address for the prosecution. Mr. Birney appealed to the jury not to be influenced by the views of the defendant, but to stick to the facts. Such a movement as this was what led to sedition and revolution. It was what caused the French revolution, and there was no knowing what it might have started here, if it had not been for Coxey. Coxey had pleaded that he did not know that he was committing a misdemeanor. Why, then, did he have a protest prepared which he proposed to hand to the authorities in case permission to speak on the Capitol grounds was refused him? That proved that this was a willful violation of the law, as Coxey and his lieutenants were aware of all the facts of the case.

This ended the arguments in the case. In closing Judge Miller told the jury they were simply trying the defendants under what was known as a police regulation, passed by Congress. Congress had the right to pass these regulations, and the people had no right to dictate to Congress how it should legislate. All believed in the right of unrestricted liberty was the worst thing in the world, and this law was simply a restriction, and it should be obeyed.

"You must not be prejudiced," continued Judge Miller, "by your own views of any movements of this character. It is the right of anybody to entertain any views of government he may desire. It is not only a right. It is a duty. The people have the perfect right to ventilate their views, but they must do it in a proper way and within the law."

The cases were given to the jury at 12.00 o'clock. At 3.40 the jury returned, finding Coxey, Browne and Jones guilty on the first count of the indictment, that of carrying a banner in the Capitol grounds contrary to law, and Coxey and Browne guilty, and Christopher Columbus Jones not guilty, on the second count of trespassing on the grass. Pending a motion for a new trial the defendant was committed to jail for \$200 bail.

The penalty imposed by the statute for offences of this kind is fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Judge of the police court, the fine not to exceed \$100, the imprisonment not to exceed sixty days.

## MURDERS BY HUNDREDS.

Astounding Record of Crime in the Pennsylvania Mining Regions.

For a long time lawlessness has prevailed in the Wyoming coal fields in Pennsylvania, and hardly a week has passed since January that a crime of serious character has not been committed. Within the last three months crime has been on the increase, and Captain Whalen, chief of the Detective Department, says that thirty-five mysterious and brutal assassinations have been committed, besides other atrocious deeds. In every instance the crimes have been traced to Hungarians and Slovians, who have managed to escape.

Entire communities have been terrorized by members of an oath-bound organization, whose influence appears to reach from the anthracite coal regions of Northern Pennsylvania to the bituminous country of Central Pennsylvania, and west of the Allegheny Mountains to the coke country. The criminal record of the portion of the State enumerated shows, it is said, that during the last year more than 200 murders have been perpetrated, and only seven of the murderers apprehended.

The same body of organized outlaws, committing these crimes has also been guilty of the wholesale destruction of property, and the value alone of the coalbreakers and other mine works destroyed in the anthracite country amounts, it is declared, to nearly \$2,000,000.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

### Eastern and Middle States.

RICHARD COXER announced in New York City that he wished to be relieved of some of the drudgery and responsibility of Tammany Hall leadership; this was looked upon by many as an indication that he intended to retire.

GENERAL SWEETLAND and sixty men, who marched from Connecticut to Jola Coxe's army in Washington, reached West Farms, N. Y., where the General was arrested for marching without a permit. He passed the night in a cell, while his followers visited New York City, and were entertained at the headquarters of the People's party, where they slept.

WILLIAM A. SLATER'S \$350,000 steam yacht was launched at Bath, Me.

The Special Naval Board to investigate the armor frauds reached Pittsburg, Penn., and at once went to work.

The Grand Jury of Hudson County, New Jersey, handed up a presentment charging the Western Union Telegraph Company with adding green goods men in their business.

The New York State Constitutional Convention was organized at Albany by the election of Joseph H. Choate as President. The body adjourned for two weeks.

The village of Norway, Me., was visited by a most disastrous fire. Every store, the dwellings and other buildings of Main street were burned and the total loss will amount to half a million dollars.

Fire destroyed the Clyde Line pier and two of the Long Island Railroad piers in New York City. The loss is about \$150,000.

Loss of funds caused Assistant Secretary Mackdo to direct the discontinuance of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H. This order had the effect of discharging 150 men and the detailing of a number of officers from that yard to other assignments.

Five thousand persons attended the first part of the civic celebration of the silver jubilee of the Rev. Mr. Talmage's pastorate in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Tabernacle.

MEMBERS of the Board investigating the armor plate frauds adjourned indefinitely and left Pittsburg for Washington.

RICHARD COXER made a formal announcement to the chiefs of Tammany Hall, New York City, of his final and absolute retirement from the field of politics. He also resigned as a member of the Executive Committee and as Chairman of the Finance Committee of Tammany Hall; John McQuade, a contractor, was selected to take his place.

### South and West.

STRIKING coal miners in Alabama, made desperate by hunger, destroyed property of two mines where men were still at work.

The miners' strike continued to spread in Maryland, West Virginia and Illinois; trouble was expected in Alabama.

The Governor of the Chickasaw Nation has been arrested on a charge of having abandoned \$75,000, and a Supreme Court Justice has been removed for malfeasance in office.

The coal trade of Baltimore, Md., was paralyzed by the miners' strike.

EX-STATE TREASURER STEVENSON ARCHER, of Maryland, has been pardoned out of the President's clemency. He had been confined there since July, 1890, under a five-year sentence for robbing the State Treasury of \$133,000.

The Cripple Creek Industrial, who seized a Missouri Pacific train, ran it over and around all obstructions to a point 120 miles from Pueblo, Col., where the abandoned H. Randall's army was released from jail in Laporte, Ind., on promising to leave town. Frye's army was not permitted to enter Shelbyville, Ind., Kelly's band left Des Moines, Iowa, in haste.

SARVENS and his 400 Commonwealthers, with their seized Missouri Pacific train, surrendered to a posse of United States Deputy Marshals at Scott City, Kan. Two Marshals were shot during a fight with Coxeyites in Washington State.

### Washington.

The amended tariff bill was presented to the Republican Senators and in its present shape will be passed to a vote.

The House passed the New York and New Jersey Bridge bill, amended to meet the objections raised in the President's veto, without the formality of a roll call.

The President sent in the nomination of H. H. D. Pierce, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of Legation in St. Petersburg, Russia.

The credentials of John F. Gear as Senator-elect from the State of Iowa, to succeed Senator Wilson, whose term expires March 4, 1895, were presented in the Senate by Mr. Wilson, read and laid on the table.

The President submitted to Congress a despatch from Minister Willis, at Honolulu, saying that Royalists in mass meeting had resolved not to take the oath of allegiance to the Provisional Government.

JACOB S. COXEY succeeded in making a speech and presenting a petition to the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia declare the camp of the Commonwealthers a nuisance, and ordered it abated.

CHAIRMAN WILSON returned to Washington much improved in health.

The cruiser New York was ordered to join the San Francisco at Bluefields to protect American interests, the situation having become serious.

### Foreign.

THE Brazilian Congress opened with President-elect Moraes in the chair; President Peixoto, in his speech, said the insurrection had been crushed.

FOUR young men of Nicolet, Canada, took a skiff and went down the river for a sail. While returning the boat upset and all but one were drowned.

An official dispatch from Salvador tells of the defeat of the rebels in three battles with 400 killed and 1500 wounded.

CAPTAIN WATSON, in command of the United States mail-boat San Francisco, now at Bluefields, has demanded that the Nicaraguan authorities make reparation for the death of the American citizen killed there.

The River St. Anne is rapidly eating up the village of St. Anne de la Perade, Quebec, Canada, a dozen or more houses having gone down with the landslides.

GENERAL ASHBE AVILENO CAERES has been elected President of Para, General Caeres was President from 1882 to 1890.

The Government ordered the German warships now in Brazilian waters to proceed at once to Samoa.

The delegates elected to the Hawaiian Constitutional Convention favor annexation.

By direction of the Assistant Secretary of War the few remaining Indians composing Company I, Sixteenth Infantry, at Fort Douglas, have been discharged, thereby practically wiping out the organization and making another step toward the total abandonment of the scheme of separate Indian companies.

The subject of building a ship canal between Philadelphia and New York has again been agitated in the former city; and a meeting of prominent citizens was held recently, at which it was recommended that an appropriation of \$10,000 should be made to make a preliminary survey.

The World's Fair cheese contributed by Canada was recently cut and eaten in Kensington, London. It weighed ten tons, and is said to have been very palatable.

## LATER NEWS.

HOWARD J. PROBLEY, Under Sheriff of Westchester County, New York, shot and almost instantly killed Joseph Schnelbach, who had shot and assaulted his sister-in-law, Mathilda Schwellinger, in Soarsdale, N. Y.

TIP, the unruly five-ton elephant of Central Park, New York City, who had murdered eight men, was killed by the administration of five ounces of potassium cyanide. His death was calm.

The Secretary of the Navy and a party of experts while in San Francisco, Cal., examining the Monterey found blow-holes in her plates.

The great Pullman Palace Car Works, Pullman, Ill., were closed by a strike of the men for higher wages.

While Mrs. E. S. White, the wife of a painter, was sitting in her home at Houston, Texas, discussing with a neighbor her pending divorce suit, her husband walked in and shot her dead. He then mortally wounded himself.

Two train-seizing Commonwealthers were wounded and 120 captured at Yakima, Wash. Four who left Yakima in a boat were drowned. A Commonwealther commander named Paisley was shot dead at Booklin, Cal., by a constable. The 450 Commonwealth prisoners who surrendered to United States Marshal Neely at Scott City, Kan., went in camp at Topeka with tents furnished by Governor Lowelling. The Portland (Oregon) army dwindled from 600 to 40.

The President nominated Charles D. Walcott, of New York, to be director of the Geological Survey, vice John W. Powell, resigned. Professor Walcott lives in Utica, N. Y. He has been Chief Geologist of the Survey.

The cholera is spreading with alarming rapidity in the districts of Warsaw, Kovono, Piotzk, Badoon, Podolia and Kieff, Russia. Although exceptionally careful preventive measures have been taken it is generally feared that the epidemic will be as serious as in 1893.

MEXICO is cutting down salaries in her effort to get money enough to pay the interest on her foreign gold debt.