DEATH RODE THE STORM

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A FLIM-SY NEW YORK BUILDING.

An Unfinished Seven-Story Factory Blown Down by the Wind-Nearly Half a Score Killed-The Damage Along the Coast to Shipping, and Shore Property.

A storm which swept over New York City blew down a building in course of erection. Its walls crushed into an adjoining house and killed nine persons. Miss Mary Kerr, of Englewood, N. J., was killed by the falling of a chimney cap which was blown from its place and crashed through the roof. Mrs. Murphy and two of her children were swept from a barge in Huntington Bay, Long Island, and were drowned. A surfman was drowned at Cape May. Small crafts were blown ashore in the Sound and along the New Jersey coast and

many were wreeked at their moorings.

The seven-story brick "sweater" factory. which was in process of construction at 74 Monroe street, collapsed during the height of the violent storm of wind and rain, de-molishing in its tremendous fall the twostory and attic frame tenement flanking it on the west, and crushing the rear extension on the west, and crushing the rear extension of the brick dwelling on the east, besides knocking a hole in the side wall of the main knocking a hole in the side wall of the main portion of this structure large enough for a carriage and pair to drive through.

Upwards of thirty persons were sleeping in these dwellings at the time, and how any of them escaped death is a miracle. Nine were killed outright in the crash, or lived but a few seconds after the brief, terrible, confused awakening, and seventeen were more less seriously injured.

The crash came about fifteen minutes before 4 o'clock a. m., and in a twinkling the entire neighborhood was aroused and in an uproar. The list of dead, all of No. 72 Monroe street, is as follows:

Bessie Abrams, forty years old, wife of Isaac I. Abrams; Eli Abrams, seven years old, son of Isaac I. and Bessie Abrams; Isaac I. Abrams, forty-two years old, husband of Bessie Abrams; Rose Abrams, sixteen years old, daughter of Isaac I. and Bessie L. Abrams; Abraham Karones, nine years old, son of Michael and Bertha Karones; Bertha Karones, fifty years old, wife of Michael Karones; Solomon Karones, twenty-one years old, son of Michael and Bertha Karones; Jennie Steinman, sixty years old, who lived with her daughter and son, Bessie and Meyer; Meyer Steinman, thirty-one years old, son

of Jennie Steinman.

The collapsed factory building was the property of Louis Aronowitz, an architec-iural iron worker, of No. 85 Monroe street, with his home at No. 312 Madison street. He proposed using it for "sweaters" work-shops. It was built on a lot twenty feet in

width by eighty-nine feet in depth.

The neighbors say that the building had been rushed up in haphazard fashion, and inferior materials. Aronowitz, who was arrested at noon and arraigned before
Justice Hogan, in the Essex Market Police
Court, ascribed the disaster to the storm.
He was paroled until further evidence could

be obtained. Thomas Hennessy, of No. 33 Monroe street, was standing at the corner of Pelham street, not far away, chatting with some friends. He thinks it was a quarter of four o'clock. when he started up the street in the side opposite the building to walk to his home.

As he was abreast of the factory a sound like the report of a cannon caused him to break into a wild run for the next corner. The next moment there was a deafening grinding and cracking, and with a rush the tall skeleton of brick and iron sank and then ell apart like a house of cards, sending up dense volumes of choking dust, and piling its dismembered elements over an area of

Policemen Curry and Powers, with Dr. Musgrave, a physician who lives opposite, and Janitor McLaughlin, of Primary School No 36, were first to realize the gravity of the situation. A glance showed them that the two-story frame tenement, No. 72, ad-joining the factory on the west, had been blotted out of existence, and that No. 76, a brick dwelling to the east, was also involved in the disaster. But, worst of all, were the cries of agony that issued from the piles of

Policeman Curry ran to the nearest fire alarm box and turned in a call. His next step was to telephone for all the ambulances available in the lower part of the city. The reserves from the Madison Street Station

Louis Abrams and Isaac Abrams, who were screaming for help, were pulled out with some difficulty, and were able to join the others, for whom an asylum had been hastily improvised in the school house, where the wife of the janitor provided blankets and restoratives for the half clad, half dead sur-

The experience of Hyman Abrams, who was sleeping with four others in the attic, was the most dramatic and sensational of the disaster. He was awakened by the crash and carried downward, as it seemed to him, an awful distance. There was a crushing and cracking in his ears that told him something terrible had happened, but what it was he could not know. Almost choking from the thick dust, he yet retained enough of his senses to realize the presence of other sufferers near him.

After the first excitement was over it was

the rise exortement was over it was learned that there were twenty persons in the small two-story tenement which feit the brunt of the crash, while in the extension of the brick dwelling at No. 76 Monroe street

The work of rescue was prosecuted diligently from the first, and amid the blinding rain, by three engine companies. These were reinforced later in the day by a gang of laborers, under the direction of Contractor

After two hours' hard work Annie Karones was rescued and carried into the school house, where were her brothers and sisters, Meyer Steinman was brought to the surface just after he had apparently breathed his

The neighbors labored hard to alleviate the sufferings of their stricken fellows. In-side the school house Mrs. McLaughlin, the janitor's wife busien herself in supplying the

rescued with clothing
James Wallace, a Hamilton street saloon Potatoes, St. & Jersey, \$\forall bl 1 37 \ \mathref{m} 1 62 \\
Long Island \ 173 \ \mathref{m} 2 00 \\
Sweet, \$\forall bb1 \ 150 \ \mathref{m} 2 25 \\
Cabbage, \$\forall 100 \ 203 \ \mathref{m} 4 59 \\
Onions—Yellow, \$\forall bb1 \ 125 \ \mathref{m} 1 75 \\
Red, \$\forall bb1 \ 125 \ \mathref{m} 1 75 \\
Squash, marrow, \$\forall bb1 \ 100 \ \mathref{m} 1 25 \\
Hubbard \ 100 \ \mathref{m} 1 25 \\
Turnips, Rassia, \$\forall bo1 \ 50 \ \mathref{m} 70 \\
Egg plant, \$\forall bb1 \ 50 \ \mathref{m} 1 00 \\
Celery, \$\forall doz, roots \ 10 \\mathref{m} 15 \\
Tomatoes, \$\forall box \ 50 \\
Egg 59 \\
\end{array} keeper, opened his cellar and provided free stimulants for the men who worked in the driving rain to rescue the unfortunate from

Jacob Karones was rescued by the firemen shortly after one o'clock from a great mass of debris. He was pinned down by a heavy beam, and was crying faintly for help

when the firemen got to him.

In the front of the building a girl's hand was uncovered after an hour's hard labor.

The firemen were able to reach her and give her brandy, but it was an hour and a half after that before they were able to rescue her from the broken rafters and beams that imprisoned her. Louis and Carl Abrams were utterly buried in the ruins and remained there for two hours be-fore the firemen were able to reach them. Mrs. Karones, when her dead body was

taken from under the ruins, was found to be horribly mutilated. The most remarkable incident in connection with the disaster was the miraculous escape from death of Jacob Karones. For nearly nine hours he lay buried in the debris threatened every minute with instant death should a cavein occur. A wire mattress had providentially fallen across a couple of beams directly above his body, thus giving him space in which to breathe. The workmen dug away for two hours to extricate himafter his cries showed that he was still living. The men worked slowly and cautiously. When they finally reached the imprisoned man he called for a cup of water, which was given to him. His pluck astonished everybody.

At 11 p. m. the body of Isaac Abrams was taken out. A few moments later that of the son, Eli, eight years old, was unearthed. The two had evidently been sleeping in one bed. It was midnight before the body of Mrs. Bessie Abrams, the wife and mother was dug out of the debris.

The American Line steamer New York, for Southamption, crossed the Bar at 12.40 p. m. The sea was so high that she was obliged to run down off the coast to discharge her pilot, it being too hazardous to attempt it on the Bar.

The gale did considerable damage along the Staten Island shore, and many small boats which were anchored there dragged their anchors and went on the beach. Slight damage was done to all the walls and piers along the Staten Island shore, and the ferryboats were little delayed. All the Sound steamers had a rought night of it, but managed to get through without any

serious damage.
The waves on Sandy Hook were reported to be unusually high, and the thunder of the breaking ocean on the sandy beach could be heard for miles. At daylight in the morning six tugs were struggling up the Bay and had hard work to got by Governor's Island

More damage was done on land than on sea by the high winds, and trees and fragile buildings were blown down. Up to noon the streets of New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and the neighboring towns were swept by the winds and washed by the rain

In New York, awnings, shutters, signs, window gardens, and all sorts of movable things were torn from their fastenings and hrown to the street. Trees were uprooted, shrubbery flattened, telegraph poles wrenched out of the groun i, and wires broken and twisted.

DYNAMITE ON THE STOVE.

Five Persons Killed by the Recklessness of a Michigan Miner.

John Ravell, a miner, of Ironwood, Mich., put a half box of dynamite on the kitchen stove to thaw it out for use in the morning. The family, consisting of seven persons, was gathered about the stove, chatting over the events of the day with a neighbor, Mrs. Peter-son. Suddenly there was a terrific explosion. by which the iollowing were killed: John Ravell, Peter Ravell, Dan Ravell, Louis Ravell, Mrs. Louise Peterson. The three others present were terribly injured. The house was blown to atoms.

MILE AND CREAM.

caused a generally active market the past

week. Surplus at the platforms brought an average of \$1.62 per can of 40 quarts. Exchange price 3%c. per quart net to the

BUTTER.

CHEESE.

EGGS.

BEANS AND PEAS.

FRUITS AND BERRIES-FRESH.

Plums, # 10 lb basket 20 @

State—1894, choice, 7 fb.... 1894, common to fair..... Pacific Coast, choice......

Good to prime.....

Pigeons, # pair.....

Western, Jersey, 9 B.....

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, St. & Jersey, & bbl 1 37 @ 162

Cetery, ♥ doz. roots 25 @ 50
Tomatoes, ₹ box 25 @ 175
Cucumbers, ₹ 100 125 @ 175
Lima beans, ₹ bag 100 @ 175
Cauliflower, ₹ bbl 50 @ 150

GRAIN, ETC.

 Seeds—Timothy, ₹ 100...
 5 90 @ 6 50

 Clover...
 9 75 @ 9 25

 Lard—City Steam...
 7% @ 7

LIVE STOCK.

Flour-Winter Patents..... 2 85

December

Track mixed. Rye-State... Barley-Ungraded Western...

HAY AND STRAW.

LIVE POULTHY.

DRESSED POULTRY. Turkeys, young # lb...... 7 Chickens, Phila, broilers.... 13

eipts of the week, fluid

milk, gals. Condensed milk, gals.....

Cream, gals.....

Creamery—Penn., extras...\$
Western, extras....

Western, thirds to seconds

State-Extra.....

Western Im. Creamery, firsts.

Seconds.
Western Dairy.
Factory, June, firkins....

State-Full cream, white, fancy

Full cream, good to prime. State Pactory—Part skims,

Part skims, good to prime.

State & Penn-Fresh

Duck eggs-South & West ...

Goose pggs

Green peas, bbls,

Prunes, # basket

Full skims.....

Firsts.
Thirds to seconds.....

Western, firsts. .

THE MARKETS. THE CZAR MORIBUND. Late Wholesale Prices of Country

2414@8

24% 20 @

13

1314@

10%@

20

22 18 19

17 15

@ 18 @ 12 @ —

714

20 11

814@

934

734

Produce Quoted in New York. The Russian Autocrat's Life Hangt by a Thread. Lighter receipts and a good demand

The Berlin Kreuz Zeltung, which usually obtains accurate news of the Russian court, learns that the Czar is in a far worse state of health than has been officially admitted. and that his death may be expected within a few weeks. The Czarina, according to this information, has been made fully aware of her husband's condition.





CEAR AND CEARINA OF BURRIA.

was postponed upon the advice of the physiclans of the Czar, and the marr'age of the Czarewitch to Princess Alix was also postponed upon the same advice.

The London Standard's St. Petersburg

correspondent telegraphs that the Ozar's symptoms are cancer of the kidneys. Public rumor ascribes the fact of his Majesty's growing worse to Dr. Zacharin's excessive use of the lancet. Dr. Zacharın isknown to be addicted to bleeding his patients, a mode of treatment he followed with excellent re-sults when the Czar was ill with influence

COMMANDER LAWLER'S TRIP

New Head of the G. A. R. to Visit Eastern Departments.

Commander-in-Chief Thomas G. Lawler, of the G. A. R., has established his headquarters in the city of Rockford, Ill. It is announced uno Ricially that he will soon visit New York and other Eastern depart-



THOMAS O. LAWLER.

ments. Since the war Commander-in-Chief Lawler has been one of the most active members of the Grand Army, holding every members of the Grand Army, holding every office from Post to Department Commander. For many years he served as Colonel of the Third Regiment National Guard of Illinois, and was Postmaster of Rockford under Presidents Hayes, Garfield and Harrison. He is a prominent business man of Rockford.

KILLED BY A TYPHOON.

One Town in Japan Almost Blown Out of Existence.

The steamer Guelle brings news of a serere hurricane which, according to the Kobe (Japan) Chronicle, caused great loss of life and widespread destruction on land and sea. The storm's path seems to have been unusually wide, for it devastated the country eleven miles inland and extended far out to

Logaisk was wrecked and Marinopal was practically blown out of existence. Not three houses in a hundred were left standing. It is estimated that over two hundred perished in the latter town alone. A dozen persons were killed at Berdianski.

THOUGH the English football season has Thorost the English football season has only been open a short time, numerous accidents have already occurred. For instance, a man by the name of Hudson, playing at Shipley, broke his neck, and at a game at Tottenham, two players each received a

EACH LOST AN ARM.

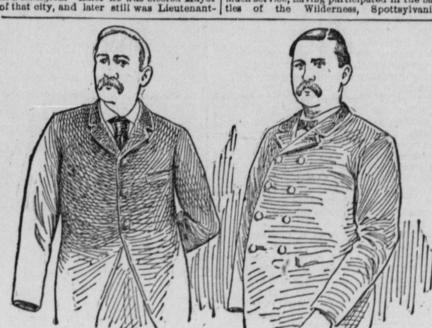
Unique Resemblance of a Governor

and Lieutenant-Governor. Urban A. Woodbury and Zophar M. Mansur, who a few days ago were respectively inaugurated Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Vermont, bear a unique resemblance to each other in that each lost his right arm in the Civil War. They are both native Vermonters. The Governor-elect has long been a politician of local and State prominence, his first office having been that of Alderman in Burlington. Later he was elected Mayor of that city, and later still was Lieutenant-

where, after five months in the poorhouse, he was transferred to Libby Prison. There he remained until October, when, with about eighty other prisoners who from wounds were also regarded as unfit for further service, he was sent back to the Union lines. After a few months' residence at his Vermont home he re-enlisted in the veteran reserves, with whom he served until 1865, when

he was honorably discharged.

Mr. Mansur was a school teachor when the war broke out. He enlisted at the age of eighteen, and three years later, while fighting under Sheridan at Winchester, lost his arm. Previous to that time he had seen much service, having participated in the het.



GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF VERMONT.

Governor of the State, At the recent Repubican convention he was the unanimous ch for Governor. Mr. Woodbury went to the war as First Sergeant of Company H, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteers, enlisting March 26, 1861. In July of the same year his regiment engaged a party of Confederates at Sudjey Church a few rolls from March 26, 1862. at Sudley Church, a few miles from Alexandria, Va., the Union Army being in command

Hanover Court House, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Monocacy Junction and Charleston. Mr. Mansur has also held several political offices. Mansur has also held several political offices.
He is a lawyer by profession, was a member of the General Assembly in 1886, Senator from Essex County in 1888, State's Attorney for the District of Essex, 1886-8. He has been President of the Vermont Officers' Reunion Society, Department Commander of G. A. R. and is now President of the Sons of of General O. O. Howard. Sergeant Woodbury was struck near the right shoulder by a piece of shell which so shattered his arm that amputation was necessary. He was taken prisoner and sent to Richmond,

GOVERNOR CURTIN DEAD.

Pennsylvania's War Executive Expires at Bellefonte.

Andrew Gregg Curtin, Pennsylvania's was Governor and one of her most prominent citizens, breathed his last at Bellefonte, Penn., surrounded by members of his family which consists of his aged wife, three daughters—Mrs. George F. Harris, Mrs. K. R. Breese and Mrs. M. D. Burnett, of Syracuse, N. Y.—and one son, W. W. Curtin, of Philadelphia. Governor Curtin had been unconscious for twelve hours prior to his death, which came so quietly that the watchers around his bed hardly knew it. At the urgent solicitation of Governor Pattison, the family consented to a funeral with military honors. The direct cause of the ex-Governor's death was a general breaking down of his nervous

Andrew Gregg Curtin was born on April 22, 1817, in Bellefonte, Centre County, Penn. His father, Roland Curtin, who imi-grated from Ireland in 1793, was extensively engaged in iron manufacture. Andrew was admitted to the bar in 1832. Mr. Curib received in 1990 the nomination of the Pennsylvania Republicans for the Gubernatorial Chair. After an exciting and protracted canvass he was triumpoanti; by 33,000 majority over his opponent, General Foster. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 Governor Curtin devoted himself to the organization of the State militia and their transportation to the front. All through the Civil War Governor Curtin's efforts to aid the Government were untiring and incessant. Upon the invasion of his State by the Confederate army, under Gen-eral Lee, in the summer of 1863, Governor eral Lee, in the summer of 1863, Governor Curtin made herculean efforts. Governor Curtin, in 1863, was again elected Governor of his State, his term of office expiring on January 1, 1867. At the Chicago Convention in May, 1868, he was mentioned favorably for the Vice-Presidency on General Grant's ticket. Mr. Colfax, however, had the benefit of more popularity with the delegates, and Mr. Curtin caused the withdrawal of his name. In the campaign that ensued he was busy as ever, campaign that ensued he was busy as ever, and General Grant rewarded his services by appointing him Minister to Russia. When Governor Curtin returned home in 1872 he took a prominent and influential part in the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Conproceedings of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention. For the nine years that followed Governor Curtin took no active part in politics except that he supported Horace Greeley for President. When he re-entered public life in 1881 it was as a Democrat, and as such he served for six years in the Lower House of Congress. At the close of the Forty-ninth Congress he relied except pages from office spending his tired permanently from office, spending his last days in Bellefonte.

GIRL AERONAUT KILLED.

She Falls 1600 Feet From a Balloon at Franklinville, N. Y.

Beatrice von Dressden, the young lady balloonist, made an ascension on the Franklinville (N. Y.) fair ground at 5 o'clock p. m., and when over 1600 feet from the earth feil from the balloon and was instantly killed. She had a parachute attachment, and was either trying to loosen it and lost her balance, or became unconscious. Great interest was taken in the event, because Miss Von Dressden was a native of the town. In reserve years because has been in Frankfort, Ky. She had been a professional aeronaut for three years, and in that time has made twenty ascensions. She had just passed her seventeenth birthday, and was

When the hour for the ascension arrived the wind was blowing rather strong, and she was advised not to make the ascension. tried to dissuade her, but she declared that she would not disappoint her hundreds of old friends, and the balloon was released from its moorings. It went up all right, but somewhat more rapidly than usual.

At a height of about 1600 feet the crowd below saw that Miss Von Dressden was pre-

paring to make her parachute jump. She appeared at the side of the basket trying to appeared at the side of the basket trying to uniasten the parachute, which was attached to the balloon. In some way, not clear to those below, she lost her hold of both the balloon and the parachute, and her body came whirling to the ground. The body struck within the fair grounds and was imbedded nearly a foot in the ground.

The girl had worn the costume ordinarily

worn by aeronauts, so as to give freedom of ilmb, and it was torn open by the force of her fall. She was dead when the people reached her, and all her bones were broken. Her father and mother were among the first to reach the body and their demonstrations of grief were terrible. The accident broke

Rich discoveries of gold are being made in Arizona. The increasing value of the yellow metal makes it well worth hunting for, and when carefully and skillfully looked after in such countries as Arizona and California it can be found in paying

GUATEMALA asserts sovereignty over a por-tion of territory claimed by Mexico and a collision is feared between the two countries.

NEWSY LEANINGS.

Eggs continue to pearce. THERE are 51,000 ewers in the world.

CHICAGO is said tonce 207 millionaires. THE rice crop ishort, though of good

THE drought intestern Connecticut is The business of a summer resorts was unusually good thienson.

Recent scattered shouts on the Texas and Pacific aggregaten miles. In the football gre with Andover, Gray, the Harvard full ik, had one of his legs

KRUPP, the great on founder, of Essen, Germany, is to supp Italy with 10,000,000

THERE have been 100 miles of new main track laid by eighty ree lines in thirty-one States and Territor THE debt of th American Board of

Foreign Missions wased within a year from \$88,318 to \$11237. It is reported to the whale catch this season has been verenall, indeed, and that bone will be exceedily high.

The National Farers' Congress in West Virginia declared force silver and against protection for wool of cotton. GILBERT PRICE, senteen years old, stole six horses in a night, Michigan while run-

ning away from a rarm school. SUPERINTENDENT PENES told the Grand Jury that New York police force should be increased at once by least 1000.

"BABE" HAWKINShe notorious Indiana desperado, is to in as an independent candidate for Sherifut Shelbyville.

A Chicago man we fined \$5 apiece for killing six robins thether day, and another was fined \$10 apieces killing two.

BALTIMORE wants, make a loan of \$4.-000,000 to purchase wrks, enlarge its water supply and build any court house. GREAT BRITAIN willaunch seven new bat-

tle-ships within the resent fiscal year. They are to be built after to Majestic type. ENGLAND, France Germany and Russia are said to have agred to guard the treaty ports and protect misjonaries in China. Though cholera sems to hold its own in Europe, it is believe that the season is too far advance! to left reach America this

BRADSTREET's repets a continued increase in the prosperity o the country, which is somewhat delayed by the price of farm

The steamer City of Lowell broke the Sound record by runing from New York to New London, Conn, a five hours and thir-

Canada's debt has men increased by \$10 .-500,000 during the yer, and Minister of Finance Foster has saied for England to borrow more money. LEADING German ugar dealers think that

a customs war between Germany and the United States may be caused by the sugar schedule of the new fariff bill.

TILLMANSUSTAINED.

The South Carolina Supreme Court Reverses a Former Decision.

The decision of the South Carolina Supreme Court in the dispensary cases was filed at Columbia. Justices Pope and Gary declare the law constitutional, while Chief Justice McIver dissents, Justice Gary argues generally that the regulation of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors comes within the police power of the State, and that the dispensary is such a regulation of the traffic; that there is no inherent right in any one to sell liquor, and, that being the case, the State has a right to prohibit the sale altogether or to so control it as it deems best for the general welfare. Justice Pops ats to this finding, which is a long legal dissertation on the constitutionality of the

Chief Justice McIver dissents, and reiterates generally the position taken by him when the law was decided unconstitutional

The effect of the decision will be that Governor Tillman will now begin an active warfare against "blind tigers," which have been flourishing without molestation since the act was decided unconstitutional. What the saloon men will do is proble They have never had any concerted action more than likely that some kind of a case will be gotten up which will finally the question into the Supreme Court of the

PUNISHING A COWARD.

An Ohio National Guardsman Who Evaded Service.

The penalty of cowardice is being visited at Columbus upon Private Dearth, a member of Company C, Fourteenth Regiment Ohio National Guard, in a peculiar manner.

When the regiment was ordered by Governor McKinley into active service in Belmont County to quell the riotous miners in June last, Dearth hastily left the city and successlast, Dearth hastily left the city and successfully eluded the commanding officers. There was apparently no excuse for the man's absence except fear of performing active service. He was summoned to appear before a court-martial and stood trial for desertion. The court found Dearth guilty, and he was dishonorably discharged from the service and active and to active and the service and active active active active and the service and active activ the service and sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment,

days' imprisonment.

The authorities, not wishing to send the man to jail, erected a pen six by nine feet in the centre of the armory building, and Dearth is now serving his time under the eye of a guard. He is not allowed to leave the little coop even for exercise, and his presence in the improvised prison serves as a warning to others who regard lightly their obligations as soldiers where entering the obligations as soldiers when entering service of the State,

KILLED IN AN EXPLOSION. Twenty-seven Boilers Blow Up in

a Pennsylvania Colliery. Twenty-seven of a nest of thirty-six boil-

ers of the Henry Clay Colliery, Shamokin, Penn., exploded about 7.30 a. m., completely destroying the boiler house, killing five men, seriously injuring two and slightly in-The dead are. William Boyle, fireman

Thomas Car, fireman; J. J. Dediam, water boss; William Elslick, fireman; William McLaughlin, laborer.
At the time of the accident there were, as

far as known, seven men around the boiler house. Nobody seems to be able to give a correct statement as to the cause of the ex-

Without a moment's warning the last boiler on the west side of the nest went up, and it was followed by the others in rapid succession. The workmen were knocked in every direction, and what had been but a few every direction, and what had been but a few minutes before a strong corrugated iron building, disappeared as if by magic, and all that remained was a tumbling mass of bricks and timbers besides numerous pieces of twisted pipe and battered boiler iron.

The colliery is operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and is the test equipped plant of that company in the ration. The pecuniary loss is \$100.090. Sixten hundred men and boys are thrown out of employment. are thrown out of employment.

Owing to the large number of Indian chil-dren at Indian Island, near Old Town, Me., a larger school building is required, and steps have been taken for the erection of one.

SCHOFIELD'S REPORT.

The Major-General Commanding Warns Us of China's Misfortunes.

The annual report of the Major-General commanding the army-the last one, probably, that General J. M. Schofield will be called upon to write before retirement-has been issued. General Schofield taken for his text the re-made to him by departports made to him by depart-ment commanders describing the efforts ment commanders describing the choice necessary to put down domestic disturbances throughout the country, and particularly in Chicago. These disturbances severely tested the efficiency of the army, but, while the latter responded nobly to the test, it was clearly demonstrately. strated that a more severe outbreak would have been beyond the control of the very small organization. He pleads earnestly for an increase of two additional regiments of cavalry to patrol the long lines of railroad under Government protection, two additional regiments of artillery for sea-coast defense and the conversion of the present twenty-five infantry regiments into three-battalion organizations. He dwells particularly upon the necessity of empowering the President to substantially increase the regular army footing without waiting for delaying legislation. He warns us also of the possibility of invasion by a foreign country, and record here are take warning by China's rebility of invasion by a foreign country, and would have us take warning by China's resent humiliation at the hands of little Japan. It is not, says he, because the Chinese are lacking in talent or general squeation or military courage, but because they have failed to develop their military strength and resources. On more than one occasion the military and militia have been opposed by infuriated mobs twice as great in numbers as the most formidable combination of Indian warriors that the army has ever been called upon formidable combination of Indian warriors
that the army has ever been called upon
heretofore to meet. The success of the
troops so iar was due to the recent redistribution, which permitted of readier concentration in the big cities.

General Schofield considers that the time
has now come when the people of the United
States should dismiss the overconfidence

born of past experience and provide fortifica-tions for the extended sea coasts of the coun-try, where the interests of the United States must be defended and protected if this country is to continue to be a first class nation. Armies, although well disciplined, nation. Armies, although well disciplines, well instructed and perfectly armed, cannot defend the sea coast against modern ships of war. Suitable fortifications with effective high power armament are the only possible means of such defence. Hence no time should be lost in prosecuting the system of fortifications and armament hera-tofore inaugurated, until all the great sea-ports of the country are placed in a satisfac-tory condition for effective defence against any possible attack. The most liberal ap-propriations for this purpose will be the

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

EARL GREY, one of the oldest peers of

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM L. WILSON has eturned from Europe. Japan's great general. Field Marshal Ya-

PROFESSOR LEYDEN, of Berlin, said that Czar of Russia might possibly recover in favorable climate.

H. J. Cox, weather observer at New Haen. Conn., has been appointed general precaster for the entire country. Professor Vincenzo Borra, the eminent writer and linguist, died in New York from njuries received in falling from a window.

A. A. ZIMMERMAN, the champion cyclist, is (wenty-five years of age, and weighs 168 pounds when in training. It is said that he has made \$200,000 from bicycle racing. SIR JOHN DUODALE ASTLEY, Baronet, the

well known sportsman, died in London. recently published a volume of remin ences, which is one of the best sporting ooks in existence. THE Emperor William has furnished every ressel of his navy with a copy of Captain Mahan's "Influence of Sea Power on His-tory," and says that he is trying to commit

the book to memory himself. COMMANDER RICHARD RUSH, United States Navy, is very much interested in the doings of Admiral Ito, of the Japanese navy, as he was one of his instructors at Annapolis. He says that Ito was a modest, studious boy,

and stood well in his classes. THE oldest professor in the world, both in cears and service, is Dr. Franz Neumann, who lectures on physics and mineralogy at Konigsberg, Germany. He is ninety-six

years old, and has been a member of the university since he was thirty. THE late Dr. Holmes was of pure old New England stock, His father, Abiel Holmes, was born in Woodstock, Conn., and his grandfather and great-grandfather lie buried in the village churchyard. His ancestor, John Holmes, was among the first settlers who left Roxbury for Woodstock in 1686.

THE Rev. Samuel F. Smith, of Newton THE Rev. Samuel F. Smith, of Newton Center, Mass., author of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," is now eighby-five years old and in excellent health. He is a graduate of Har-vard, class of 1829, and reads fifteen differ-ent languages. Mr. and Mrs. Smith recently celebrated the sixtleth anniversary of their marriage.

MBS. PROEBE BALLOU, an aunt of President Garfield, died a few days ago, at Zanesville, Obio, aged seventy-nine. The late President dent, when a young man was visiting her in Brush Creek Township, when he was prevalled upon to take charge of the district school. He there taught his first term, and boarded with his aunt.

THOMAS A. GARFIELD, the only brother of the assassinated President, is living on a farm sixteen miles from Grand Rapids, Mich. He is more than seventy years old, and is now lame with rheumatism and suffers with neuralgia. In the house opposite dwells James A. Garfield, his son, also a farmer, who has recently been elected Justice of the Peace

SLAUGHTER IN THE STORM. A Cargo of 233 Cattle and 187 Sheep Killed.

Cattlemen who reached New York on the National Line steamer Greece, from London, brought news that the Europe, another ship of the same line, encountered a terrific storm during her last run to London, and lost nearly half of the live stock she carried.

nearly half of the live stock she carried.

Owing to an accident to her steering gear the Europe rolled helplessly in the trough of the sea for twelve hours, and a pitiable slaughter of her sheep and cattle resulted.

The Europe sailed from New York with a miscellaneous cargo, in addition to which she carried 554 cattle and 599 sheep. She ran into a terrific northwesterly gale, and before night her radder chain parted, and it was impossible to keep her head to the wind. She fell off and rolled heavily, shipping seas continually, until the cattle pens on the main and spar decks were flooded. The bedding was washed from beneath the feet of the cattle, and the flooring became so slippery that they could not stand.

of the cattle, and the flooring became so slippery that they could not stand.

Dead cattle lay about all over the ship an hour later, while from the pens which had stood the strain an incessant bellowing told that the slaughter continued. A sheep pen on the port side gave way, too, and many of the animals were crushed to death. In some instances plunging bullocks where thrown into the sheep pens, and struggled there until they died. The crew was small, and even though the wind abated in the morning a heavy sea was still running, and it was not until four in the afternoon that the steering gear was repaired and the steamer got under way.

Then the sailors proceeded to clean the decks. They threw overboard 233 cattle and 187 sheep. Others were subsequently killed.