LEXOW COMMITTEE QUITS

THE INVESTIGATION OF NEW YORK'S POLICE ENDS.

The Sensational Closing Session-Superintendent Byrnes On the Stand -Sends His Resignation to the Mayor-The Sources of His Fortune-Adjournment Sine Die.

The Lexow Senatorial Committee has glosed its investigation of the Police Department of New York City. Police Superintendent Byrnes, the head of the Department, was the chief witness of the last day, and, as the climax of his testimony, the foltowing letter was made public; it came as an absolute surprise to the Senators, to Mr. Goff and to the audience that packed the court room to its utmost capacity:

POLICE HEADQUARTERS. New York City, December 13, 1894.

Colonel W. L. Strong:
Dear Sir-I appreciate as fully as any man san the tremendous responsibility that will some upon you when you assume the duties of Mayor and undertake the reform of the various departments of the city government. I desire not to be an obstacle or an embarrasssment to you in anything that you may propose to do with the Police Department on the contrary, I wish to aid you in any way that I can.

I assume that you are now considering what action you ought to take at the outset of your administration and what legislation be required to make such action practi-

I therefore now place in you hands my request to be retired from the post of Superin-fendent, to be used by you or not at any time after the 1st of January, as you see fit. And let me further say that you may be entirely free to command my services, ad-gice and information at any time in regard to the affairs of the Police Department, with which I have been so long connected. Your obedient servant. THOMAS BYRNES.

Superintendent Byrnes in his testimony dmitted that the present condition of the olice Department of New York City is bad, and that it is practically impossible to better t under the existing form of organization. He concluded his testimony by saying that he had been twice on the point of resigning from the position of Superintendent, but that he would not allow himself to be forced He felt no hesitation now in announcing that he sent his resignation to Mayor

Strong two weeks ago.

The Superintendent 'declared that,' even out the intervention of Dr. Parkhurst and his society or the Lexow Committee, he himself would have collected by this time fully three-fifths of the evidence of police prruption that now stands publicly He declared that his wealth ounts to \$350,000, and defled any one to show that he bad come by one dollar of it dishonestly. The bulk of his fortune, he said, had been made through investments managed for him by prominent financiers, principally Jay Gould, for whom he had

The testimony of Byrnes was in marked trast with that of Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams who was on the stand



POLICE INSPECTOR ALEXANDER S. WILLIAMS. during the two days which preceded the day

of adjournment, Williams was less frank. He simply entered a general denial. Inspector William G. McLaughlin made a statement, attempting to account for his ossession of property worth about \$100,-00. He traced some of it to lucky real estate speculations, and ascribed still more of it to his wife, who is in some business, whose nature he declines to reveal unless advised to do so by counsel.

Assistant United States District-Attorney John O. Mott came before the committee seeking vindication. A chance was offered to him to deny the statements made by Louis S. Streep, who, on the hearsay testimony of a green goods operator, accused Mr. Mott of official wrongdoing. Mr. Mott's feelings overpowered him and swept him into an oratorical outbreak. Thereby he lost his oppor-

the conclusion of Superintendent Byrnes's examination the investigation of the Police Department was ended.
Senator Lexow introduced a resolution

complimenting Clerk Boese, of the Superior Court, and all the attaches and sergeants-at-arms for their services. The Senators had previously presented to Mr. Boese a handne gold-headed cane. On the motion of Mr. Goff the name of

Policeman De Gann was added to the resolu-tion. De Gann has been on duty at the door of the committee rooms. Mr. Goff compil-mented him as being the first policeman with the courage to come forward to the witness chair and tell the whole truth. Senator Lexow said that formal resolu-

senator Lexow said that formal resolu-tions thanking counsel had not yet been framed by the committee, but that they would be adopted at the proper time. He thanked Mr. Goff and his associates for their services, and also referred to the services rendered to the committee by the Dis-

trict-Attorney.
Mr. Goff said that he and his associates ed to join in the recognition of the District-Attorney.

Senator Lexow announced that the ma-jority of the Board requested the Police Commissioners to grant Captain Creeden's application for retirement, Senator O'Conapplication for retirement. Senator O'Con-nor moved a complimentary resolution to the press, and then made way for Mr. Goff, who took the floor, and in impressive style addressed the committee, making his formal osing address. When Mr. Go ff sat down there were cheers,

and Senator Bradley, in the commotion, made a motion to present the witness chair of the court roop ** Dr. Parkhurst as a memento. When everybody laughed Sena-tor Bradley joined in, and the motion was

Then Senator Lexow got up to make the closing address, which was short. He thanked Mr. Goff and Mr. Moss.

"You have done a service as counsel to this committee," he said, "the like of which this committee," he said, "the like of which has never before been done by any counsel to any committee appointed by any State in this Union, or any country in the world. You have done it nobly, and you have the hearty theaks of this committee, as you have the thanks of the people of this city and this State. What has been done by you has been done with the full accord of this committee. Should any one blame you for what you have done, he must

also blame this committee, for your work has its entire sympathy and support."

He then closed the session by announcing the adjournment of the committee

without day.
When the Chairman's gavel fell for the last time a big cheer went through the court room. Then an excited individual, who had room. Then an excited individual, who been awaiting the opportunity, yelled: bless John Goff and the Lexow Committee!

THE LABOR WORLD.

ENGLAND has Chinese house servants, Our woolen mills employ 219,000 persons. THE Carnegie Steel Company will erect a plant at Lorain, Ohio.

A BIG increase of membership is reported by the Coachmen's organizations.

In Malaga and other Adalusian cities Africans are crowding out white labor, it is THE St. Bartholomew Loan Bureau, of New

York City, has lent \$195,000 to poor wageearners. In the northern portion of Florida, around

Baldwin, mosquito masks are worn by outdoor workmen.

THERE are no idle cigar makers now in Key West, Fla., and all the factories are crowded with orders.

In the Pawtucket Valley (R. I.) mills 15,-000 people struck because they were ordered to work on New Year's Day. JAMES SIMPSON, a New York dry goods

merchant, died shortly after distributing \$15,000 among his employes. Production of pig iron throughout the country is at the rate of about 9,000,000 tons a year, nearly at the highest point.

THE operators in the Massillon (Ohio) coal district have decided to stand by the arbitrators' award, and another strike will result. LETTER-CARRIERS are in luck just now. The Court of Claims is allowing them pay for time worked in excess of eight hours a

THE striking cloakmakers of New York. who are almost starving, are receiving food from a relief committee representing other trade organizations.

A REPORT from Pittsburg says that owing to a twenty per cent. cut in the price of plate glass there will be a war that will cause shut down of all small factories.

THE Junior Order of United American Mechanics have decided to erect a National orphans' home, and the committee to select the site is to meet in Pittsburg, Penn.

The art of making Gobelin tapestry is being learned by four American boys at a factory at Williamsbridge, N. Y. They are probably the first Americans to learn this

THE cotton planters of the Yazoo Delta have just concluded a convention at Nita-yuma, Miss., at which steps were taken to fix a scale of wages for cotton hands all over the Cotton States.

The great packing house of Armour & Co., in Chicago, employing 3500 men, have given notice that the hours of work will be shortened from ten to eight, and that the pay will be correspondingly reduced.

SECRETARY PATRICK McBRYDE, of the United Mine Workers' Union, has headed a movement to take twenty-five or thirty local and State assemblies out of the Knights of Labor and form an independent organization at Columbus, Ohio.

THE employes in the main shops of the Lake Eric and Western Railroad at Lima, Ohio, have demanded an increase in working hours. They complain that they can-not earn living wages in eight hours and want nine hours of work.

George Wilkinson, for forty years con-nected with the Gorham Silver Manufacturing Company, died at his office at the works, in Elmwood, near Providence, R. L., aged seventy-six. He was once ranked as the finest designer on silver in the world.

THE Empress of China, has started a vast silk weaving department, in which employ-ment will be given to thousands of girls and women. The industry will be carried on in the palace grounds, which Her Majesty, by Chinese custom, is forbidden to leave.

SAILORMEN PERISH.

The British Bark Osseo Wrecked and the Crew Lost.

The British bark Osseo was wrecked in a gale at Holyhead, England, and with her perished her entire crew of twenty-six men. The Osseo was driven ashore back of the Holyhead breakwater. Hersignals of distress were first heard by the coastguard about 4 o'clock in the morning. At that time it was pitch dark, and great waves were washing over the breakwater. In spite of the danger, the guard proceeded along the breakwater, and, having rigged up the rocket apparatus began firing lifelines in the direction of the wreck. The faint light of the rockets soon disclosed the fact that the vessel had broken in two amidships, and that the mainmast had failen, crushing the life out of several of the crew. A few survivors could be seen clinging to each half of the yessel, and their piteous cries for help could be heard above the roar of the storm. many failures the constguard succeeded in firing a line over the wreck; but by that time all on board had perished. A lifeboat vainly tried again and again to approach the

"GO SOUTH."

Master Workman Sovereign's Advice to Laboring Men.

J. R. Sovereign, Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, has made a careful study of the advantages of the South for the laboring man and the man of limited means, and,

in a published letter, writes:

"I am more favorably impressed with the South than any other portion of our country, not alone as the most promising place for the location of co-operative colonies, but for the establishment of individual enterprises of all kinds. The climate and natural respectively. of all kinds. The climate and natural resources are such as to especially invite those of limited means. The South is the coming Eden of America. It is a generally admitted fact that our large Northern cities are fast becoming overcrowded. It, therefore, seems to me that owing to the great inducements. inducements now offered by the South, the overcrowding urban population of the North should avail itself of the privilege and go South, where human life, coupled with a little Northern enterprise, can be sustained better with less capital and less effort than any other place on the globe."

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

14TH DAY. -The seats of Senators now be fore their State Legislatures for re-election were nearly all vacant when the roll was called after the holiday recess.—After the routine business Mr. Allen took the floor and ade a speech against the sale of cold tea" in the restaurant.—The report on the Bluefleids complication was received.

—The President sent in a large batch of nominations.—Mr. Morgan spoke in favor of the Nicaragua Canal bill.

18TH DAY, -Less than 100 members were their seats when the last session the Fifty-third Congress was resumed after the holiday recess.—On the calling of the committee for reports Mr. Springer made his customary motion, which was agreed to, that the House go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of further considering the Currency bid, and Mr. Bichardson took the chair. Debate on this measure consumed the day.

Mrs. Kelher, of English, Ind., in burning some old letters, destroyed \$2400, the total proceeds of the sale of her home.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

GEORGE C. CLAUSEN, President of the Park Board, and Excise Commissioner Bushe sent their resignations to Mayor Strong, of New

Two young children of John Glover were burned to death in a canalboat in Newark, N. J., where they had been locked in a cabin by their parents, who had gone to a

A MAN named Burgeon, his son and daughter, were killed at Keene, N. H., while trying to cross the track in front of a train. They had been sleighing.

An eastbound passenger train struck a sleigh a half mile east of Willard, N. Y., containing Mrs. Hughes, her son and Miss Lar-kin, of Ovid. All three were killed.

REV. DR. CHARLES H. PARKHURST issued a statement in New York City scoring Superintendent Byrnes and charging the Lexow Committee with having entered into a deal with the Superintendent whereby the latter would be protected by the committee when he appeared before them as a witness. President Martin, of the Police Board, announced his intention of sending in his resignation to Mayor Strong.

Governon Monton's first message was read in both Houses of the New York Legislature at Albany. Senator Lexow introduced the bill for consolidation of contiguous territory into a Greater New York. Hamilton Fish was elected Speaker of the Assembly, and Senator O'Connor chosen President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

Workmen began to tear down the great walls of the Delavan ruins, Albany, N. Y., preparatory to beginning a search for the bodies of the fifteen hotel employes who perished. CHARLES W. MOWBRAY, the English Anarch-

ist, arrested in Philadelphia for an incen-diary speech, had his case indefinitely continued. JOHN E. RUSSELL was nominated for the

United States Senate at a caucus in Boston of the Democratic representatives of Massa-THE Chamber of Commerce of New York City adopted a report asking for the con-tinuance of the Lexow Senatorial Police In-

vestigating Committee for another year. South and West.

James Blain, a white man, acquitted of a harge of murder, was lynched by a Kentucky mob at Mount Sterling.

Barbert Scott, defaulting Treasurer of Holt County, Nebraska, was abducted by vigilantes, and, it was thought, was hanged by them.

AT Lancaster, Ky., the Muller Hotel, a three-story brick building, and three per-sons, E. A. Pascoe, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Lesters, and his little child, aged about three years, were burned.

United States Senators Wolcott, of Colorado, and McMillin, of Michigan, were chosen to succeed themselves by Republican caucuses at Denver and Lansing.

"Bon" Moore and George East, both of whom were suspected of having been impli-cated in the Canadian (Texas) express rob-bery, and the killing of Sheriff McGee, have been killed in Oklahoma. REPRESENTATIVE JULIUS C. BURROWS WAS cominated for United States Senator by the

at Lansing. FREIGHT rates on Florida oranges have been reduced fifty per cent. because of the loss to growers from the freeze.

publican legislators of Michigan in caucus

THE postoffice at Decatur, Ala., was looted by unknown thieves and money and stamps to the value of \$1000 and registered mail estimated at \$14,000 were appropriated.

GOVERNOR MITCHELL, of Florida, has revoked the requisition for H. M. Piagler, of New York, an officer of the Standard Oil Trust, issued at the request of Governor Hogg, of Texas, under date of December Hogg, of 7

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS has been received by President Harper, of the Chicago University, from John D. Bockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, as a New Year's gift, and \$20,000 has also been received from Mrs. Caroline T. Haskell, to establish a course of lectures in Bombay, India. upon the relations of the religions of the world.

THE county elections throughout Georgia show heavy Democratic gains everywhere. The colored men in many counties voted with the Democrats. The Populists carried fifteen out of 130 counties.

Washington.

DIPLOMATS, army and navy officers, n.embers of Congress, and Justices of the Supreme Court, attended the President's New Year's reception at the White House,

POSTMASTER-GENERAL BISSELL made publie the report of the commission which investigated the New York Postoffice. It recommends an increased allowance of \$70,000. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND nominated these mmissioners of Immigration: Stradley, at San Francisco; William H.
Ruby, at Baltimore, Md.; Thomas F. Delehanty, at Boston; Joseph H. Senner, at New
York; John J. S. Rodgers, at Philadelphia.

THE President made the following nomnations: William S. Collins, Surveyor of Customs at Springfield, Mass.; Herbert Wolcott Bowen, of New York, Consul General at Barcelona, Spain; Andrew J. Patterson, of Tennessee, Consul at Demerara, British Guinea; Colonel G. Norman Lieber, to be Judge Advected General of the Army. Judge Advocate General of the Army with the rank of Brigadier-General.

THE first state dinner of the season was given at the White House by the President and Mrs. Cleveland in honor of the Cabinet, to which a number of Senators and Representatives and their wives were invited. Among those present was Senator David B. Hill, of New York.

Foreign.

THE body of Sir John Thompson, the late Premier of Canada who died in England, arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the British crutser Blenheim. THE Turkish Governor of Bitlis has been

sassinated by an Armenian. THE Japanese envoys in Europe have been

instructed to watch the chances among European princesses to get a bride forthe Mikado's heir. Failing to find a princess, they should seek a nobleman's daughter or an American heiress.

THE funeral of Sir John Thomson took place at St. Mary's Cathedral, Halifax, with the most solemnly impressive services ever seen or heard in Canada.

BLUEFIELDS REPORT.

Great Britain Recognizes the Sovereignty of Nicaragua.

The President sent to the Senate a full report of the Bluefields affair with all the cor-

respondence relating thereto.

The correspondence includes a copy of a sonvention concluded on the 20th of November last, by which it is declared that the Mosquito Indians agree wholly to submit to the laws and authorities of Nicaragua.

"Great Britain," Secretary Gresham adds, "has given this Government the most positive assurance that she asserts no right of

sovereignty or protection over the territory, but, on the contrary, respects the full and paramount sovereignty of the Government of Nicaragua. Thus is settled an international dispute of

fifty years' standing.

The royal baron of beef for Queen Victoria's Christmas dinner party at Osborne was cut from a fine West Highland bullock bred and fed at Windsor Park. The baron was roasted at the great kitchen fire in the castle and when cold was sent to Osborne, where, with the boar's head and game pie, it adorned the royal sideboard.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

Nearly '600 More New Enterprises Established Than in 1893.

In its annual review of Southern conditions, the Manufacturers' Record says that the industrial situation in the South during the last year was characterized by a steady re-establishment of confidence, and a slow but solid upbuilding of manufacturing in-

Nearly 600 more enterprises were estab-lished in the South in 1894 than in the prelished in the South in 1894 than in the preceding year, the total number being 2829, as
against 2293 for 1893. A pronounced feature
in the building of new factories during the
year has been the aim to establish a class of
industries which would retain at home
trade heretofore supplied from distant points. These new industries
have also been characterized by
the adoption of modern machinery and
the employment of skilled labor and improved methods. The aim has been not only proved methods. The aim has been not only successfully to provide for the home and neighboring trade, but to invade distant markets for their patronage. Southern made machinery is now found in many Northern and Western factories and figures to some extent in infactories, and figures to some extent in in-ternational trade. Southern flour is ex-ported to Europe in large consignments, and is winning extended popularity at home. The products of the South's stove foundries, canning factories, carriage and woodworking shops, etc., are also making reputations at home and abroad.

Comparing the year just closed with 1880, the statistics show the following increases: Railroad mileage, from 20,612 miles in 1880 to 46,900 in 1894; annual yield of cotton, 5,755,000 to 9,500,000 bales; annual yield of grain, 431,000,000 to 600,000,000 bushels; coal mined annually, 6,049,000 to 30,000,000 tons; annual pig iron production, 397,301 to 1,560,-900 tons; number of cotton mills in opera-tion, 161 to 425; number of spindles, 667,000 to 3,000,000; number of looms, 14,-323 to 68,000; capital invested in cotton 323 to 68,000; capital invested in cotton mills, \$21,038,712 to \$107,900,000; number of cotton oil mills, 40 to 300; capital invested in the same, \$3,504,000 to \$30,000,000; lumber, dressed, \$46,938,100 to \$114,746,674; capital invested, 426,902,644 to \$92,604,375; farm assets, \$2,314,000,000 to \$3,182,000,000 to value of farm products, \$666,000,000 to \$850,000,000; capital invested in manufacturing, \$257,244,561 to \$800,000,000; value of manufactured products, \$457,454,777 to \$1,-000,000,000.

PERISHED IN A FIRE.

Three Lives Lost in a Tenement House Blaze.

Three lives were lost by a fire in the tenement house at Nos. 25 and 27 Pitt street, New York City. The dead are Lena Leeman, twenty-four years old ; Sadie Leeman, two years old, and Henry Leeman, two months

Policeman Fox, of the Delancey street sta-tion, ran into the building when the alarm was given and found smoke pouring up the stairway. Fox rushed through the house, shouting to the occupants to fice. From the second floor Fox carried two children out in an foty

Policeman O'Neill, also of Delancey street station, rushed into the house. He carried Lena Jacobe, aged six years, from the third story to the ground. Twenty persons were forced to escape from the house by means of

when Engine Company No. 17 arrived on the seene Fireman George H. Leforest, together with several other firemen, went into the building. On the third floor Leforest was overcome by smoke, and Fireman Riefner dragged him out. Leforest, however,

After the fire was put out the firemen bodiss were those of the Leemans—mother and two children. The damage is \$25,000.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT. Obligations Swell and the Gold Reserve Dwindles.

The monthly statement of the public debt just issued from the Treasury Department shows that on December 31, 1894, the public debt, less eash in the Treasury, amounted to \$910,903,695, an increase for the month of \$31,320,775. Following is a recapitulation of the debt: Interest bearing debt, \$679,168,-130, increase during the month, \$40,025,100; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,825,800, decrease during the month \$1130; debt bearing no interest, \$383,247,345, increase during the month, \$126,780; total debt, \$1,654,375,379, of which \$590,134,104 are certificates and Treasury notes offset by

are certificates and Treasury notes onset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury;

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, \$139,606.354; silver, \$504,035,456; paper, \$122,914,759; general account, disbursing, officers' balances, etc., \$16,197,719; total, \$782,754,289, against, which there are demand liabilities amounting to \$629.416.709, leaving a cash balance of \$153.337,579, of which \$89,-244,445 is gold reserve. Advices received from the New York Sub-Treasury state that \$1,500,000 in gold was withdrawn for export, which, with the \$900,000 already withdrawn, leaves the true amount of the gold reserve \$83,944,445.

TREASURY FINANCES.

Anticipated Receipts From the New Tariff and the Income Tax.

The first six months of the current fiscal year, four months of which have come under the operation of the new Tariff law, give some indications of what may reasonably be expected in the months to come after the Tariff law has become effective in all its multitudinous details. The receipts for the six months have aggregated \$159,500,000 and the expenditures in the same time have been \$189,000,000, an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$28,500,000. For the corresponding period of the last fiscal year the excess expenditures over receipts was \$38,000,-

An annual revenue of \$53,000,000 or more it is anticipated, will eventually be derived from these two sources, which will bring the receipts for the balance of the fiscal year up to Secretary Carlisle's estimate as submitted to Congress. The December receipts show an increase over November of \$2,500,009 and November showed a slight increase over Ootober, indicating that business is adjusting itself to settled tariff rates,

Of the receipts for December \$11,250,006 came from eustoms duties, an increase of \$1,000,000 over the November receipts from this source. The expenditures for December were \$3,000,000 less than for November. Against this gratifying exhibit is to be set off the fact that the gold reserve continues to

EIGHT BURNED.

A Fatal Fire in a Large London Laundry.

Fire broke out in a laundry on the Edgeware Road, London, England, at an early THE Atlanta Exposition is booming. They hour in the morning.

The flames spread so rapidly that when the building was consumed the charred re-mains of its eight inmates were found among the ruins.

A CHARGE of dynamite set off for the amusement of visitors to the Chicago drainage canal the other day threw a big bowlder which killed one of them. FRANK DAVIS, of Fort Jackson, N. Y., has been keeping a pet deer for three years. He went to the barn to feed the animal the other day, and it killed him.

FATAL FIRES.

Lives Lost in Oregon, New York and Louisville.

Word has been received of an accident at Silver Lake, Lake County, Oregon, caused by the overturning of a lamp at a gathering on Christmas Eve, in which forty-one lives were lost, and sixteen persons badly injured, five fatally, it was thought, The gathering had assembled at the hall above Chrisman Brothers' store, and consisted of children, who, with their parents and relatives, were enjoying what Santa Claus had brought them.

The Lakeview Examiner says: "Some one attempted to get where he could see and hear better by jumping upon a bench in the middle of the hall. In doing so his head struck a lamp hanging from the ceil-ing, causing the oil to run out. This imme-diately caught fire. While trying to take the diately caught fire. While trying to take the lamp down it was tipped so that the oil ran out on the floor. From that time on the scene was terrible. Some one said, 'Shut the door and keep quiet and it can be put out,' while others screamed and yelled. The lamp was finally taken down, but it fell to the floor. In their attempts to get it outside it was kicked to the floor, where it lay unmolested, as it could not be touched on account of the intense heat. People were compelled to get through the flames in order to reach the door and frantically rushed to their doom."

Mrs. John Buck, Freddie and baby; Mrs. Owsley, Lillie and Bruce; J. J. Buck and daughter, and Mrs. Snelling; Mrs. Howard and two children, Wood Hearst, wife and Mrs. Coshow; Frank West, wife and two children; Ed. Bowen and Miss McCauley, T.

children; Ed. Bowen and Miss McCauley, T.

J. Labrie and child, Mrs. Ward,
Sr.; Mrs. U. F. Absbes and
Frankie Herning, Mss. Payne, Mrs. Nettie Williams and child, W. Clay Martin and
wife, Robert Snell, Mrs. Elia Ward and
child, Frank Ross, mother and sister; Roy Ward's child and Ira Hamilton, Mrs. Gus Schroeder and child.

The five fatally injured were: Mrs. T. J. Labrie, Rob Snelling and Sister, Ed. Payne The building, a two-story structure, inoluding the Postoffice and the entire stock of goods of Chrisman Brothers, was con-

Silver Lake is over a hundred miles from Klamath Falls, and the stage with Lake-view papers brought the news.

Fire Heroes Killed.

Two brave veterans of the New York Fire Department, Battalion Chief John J. Bres-nan and Assistant Foreman John L. Booney, the last named of whom wore the Bennett medal, were killed while fighting a fire in the gas fixture manufactory of Cassidy & Son, at No. 124 West Twenty-fourth street,

Eight firemen were injured, and only escaped death after cutting their way through a wall of debris which shut them in the furnace where their leaders lay pinned down and suffocating under fallen timbers.

Before the firemen realized their danger the flames had weakened the girders which

held the roof, and, with a mighty crash, a three-thousand-gallon tank plunged down from above, carrying the fifth floor with it. Chief Bresnan and Assistant Foreman Rooney were on the fourth floor, near the Twenty-fourth street end of the building. The falling tank and the wreckage which accompanied it held them fast. Booney was killed outright by a falling beam, which crushed his skull. His chief was suffocated where he lay. John Kuch, a

fireman, cut his way out. The other firemen, who were getting lines of hose into position when the tank fell, were hemmed in by the falling timbers of the fifth floor. All was smoke and darkness, and the fire was creeping nearer them mo-mentarily. Then John Tackney, of Engine No. 14, hewed away the stairway which had

cut off their retreat, and they squeezed through the opening, scorched and battered, Firemen Hurt in Louisville.

A fire which started on West Main street in the four-story building occupied by Stuckey, Brent & Co., Louisville, Ky., was not under control until 5 o'clock p. m. About 4 o'clock p. m. Chief Hughes, of the Fire Department, fell in the middle of the street partment, fell in the middle of the street from exhaustion and exposure, but he re-fused to leave his post. At last his men car-ried him to Seelbach's Hotel and placed him under a doctor's care. Several firemen were hurt, but none seriously. The loss is proba-bly half a million dollars.

NEWSY GLEANINGS. London has 803 postoffices. Japan has 39,600 physicians. HEAVY gold exports continue. GREAT BRITAIN has 20,000 postoffices. ARGENTINA has 6,000,000 acres in wheat,

Our trade with Italy is steadily increasing. GREAT finds of gold have been made in CHINA has organized a "Council of

Baiety. ALABAMA's supply of red cedar is exhausted. New Year's calling is no longer fashionable in New York.

Chicago beggars are organizing a trust to pool their receipts. Spain is considering the granting of partial home rule to Cuba. CHRISTMAS DAY witnessed six murders

BROOKLYN has 80,00) children for whom there is no school accommodation. The college presidents of Indiana have de-cided to forbid intercollegiate football.

within the borders of Fiorida.

HARVARD COLLEGE loses \$200,000 by the ecision in the Fayerweather will case. PREEZING weather in Florida, the coldest In sixty years, destroyed half the orange

THE outlook now is that the Democrats will have control of the United State Senate after March 4. They are having starvation riots in Peru.

Many hungry people have been killed and wounded in Lima. SETTLERS were reduced to eating horse flesh in the recent drought in the western part of North Dakota.

PAUL FIERBACHER, a German boy, has ina rafiroad tie and has been offered \$50,000 for the invention. THE Illinois Legislature will be asked to amend the school law so as to admit of the

establishment of kindergartens. THE German Government has modified its prohibitory decree against American meats so as to admit canned meats. It took fourteen hounds and 200 horse-men two hours and forty minutes to kill a ten-pound fox at Batavia, Ohio, the other

The annual reports of the Superintendents of the Indian schools show that great good is accomplished by educating Government wards.

Farmens in Pennsylvania are feeding chestnuts to hogs. It is said that the crop is immense and the picking of them hardly

are going to outdo Chicago in the matter of "Midway," which has been named "The "Enhand tickets" at reduced fares for messengers is the latest 'reform" in the Edinburgh tramway system. A round trip

costs two cents. Or 161 persons reported missing to the police in New York City during the year there are fifty-five who have not been found or accounted for.

A noann of survey has been inspecting the old frigate Constitution to see what it would cost to make her fit for sea service. They fix the cost at \$225,000.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 13.

Lesson Text: "Feeding the Five Thousand," Mark vi., 30-44-Golden Text: Luke 1., 53 -Commentary.

30. The apostles, having been sent forth to heal the sick and to preach the gespel, returned and told Jesus all things, both what they had done and what they had taught. They went forth in His name and wrought and taught in His name and returned and reported to Him. This is just the thing for

and taught in His name and returned and reported to Him. This is just the thing for every worker to do—go forth from Him, work and speak in His name, and then tell Him all and leave it with Him.

31. No leisure even to eat. What a description of the life of Him who went about doing good! Truly He pleased not Himself (Rom. xv., 3). He lived wholly unto dod and sought to lead weary ones into His own rest and peace even to rest in God and in rest and peace, even to rest in God and in His pleasure. No leisure for Himself, but every moment for others and their good. Though He considered not Himself, He did consider His apostles and their comfort; hence His invitation to come aside and rest

awhile.
32. They went by ship, and He went in the ship with them. They were a little company, yet one was an unbeliever, but He loved them all and sought their welfare. There are about 1200 souls on this ship, and He loves them all, and many of them love Him, but there are many unbelievers. We can tell them are far as possible of His loves and leave them as far as possible of His love and leave results to Him. 33. The people saw them crossing the lake

and ran afoot and outwent them and came unto Him. Would not multitudes come un-to Him to-day if He were kept before them in somewhat of His loveliness by the doing and teaching of His followers? Multitudes in heathendom would come to Him if they only knew of Him and His love for them. 34. He was neither angry nor grieved when He saw the multitudes, although He had brought His disciples apart to rest, but

He had compassion, was sorry they had no shepherd and began to teed their hungry souls. In Ezek. xxxiv., 2, we read of shepherds who feed themselves instead of their flocks and scatter and neglect the sheep instead of caring for them.

35. It did not prove such a resting time as many seek, for He taught them till the day was far spent, and the disciples began to think that it was time to send them away. How little of their Master's spirit these men had-how little we have! He came not to be

ministered unto, but to minister and to give His life a ransom for many (Math. xx., 28), 36. The disciples felt sorry that the multi-tudes were hungry, but had no thought of feeding them, only of sending them away to get something. It is so much easier to send people away than to spend our thoughts and time and strength in caring for them. It is so much more like Jesus to care for them; even though it takes time and strength and

care and denial of self.

37. How surprised the disciples must have been, when instead of sending them away, at they suggested, He said: "Give ye them to eat!" Their surprise is manifest in the question of this versa. John says that Jesus, to prove Philip, asked Him whence they should buy bread to feed this multitude. And Philip suggested that 200 pennyworth might give every one a little. Thus vain and fruitless are all our calculations and plans in reference to the Lord's work.

38. He asks what they have in the way of food. Andrew discovers that a lad has five loaves and two small fishes, but thinks the fact hardly worth mentioning (John vi., 8, 9). We are such creatures of sight that we seem unable to believe that the thing can be done unless we see the wherewithal. Mose failed in this matter when he asked if al the flocks and herds should be slain to give the people the meat the Lord promised (Num. xi., 21, 23). Sarah failed when she looghed at the ord's promise (Gen. xviii. 18, 14). Let us walk by faith, not by sight, and let our hearts cry out, "Ah, Lord God, there is nothing too hard for Thee" (Jer.

xxxii., 17). 39. He now begins to work, they having calculated and looked around, apparently in vain, and having come to their wits' end, but everything must be done in order; hence they are commanded to sit down in companies. There is no peace nor victory by looking within or around, but only by looking unto Him. 40. In companies convenient to be waited

40. In companies convenient to be waited upon they are now seated upon the green grass, for there was much of it. See last verse and John vi., 10. "Let all things be done decently and in order" is a law of Scripture (I Cor. xiv., 4), for, although we read in Gen. 1, 2, that "the earth was without form and void," we read in Isa. xiv., 18, that the Lord Miller to wake it that way. that the Lord did not make it that way. See 41. The loaves and fishes pass from the lad's 41. The loaves and fishes pass from the lad's hands into the hands of Jesus. The lad gives them wholly and unreservedly up. Then Jesus acknowledges the Father by looking up to heaven for a blessing upon them, after which He passes the food to the disciples to be passed on to the people. All can see that the disciples are not doing this last are aimply the preserves or waters and

but are simply the messengers or walters, and Jesus acknowledges that rie is not doing it, but the Father in heaven, even as He said in John xiv., 10. 42. "And they did all eat and were filled."
Not each one a little, as Phillip had suggested, but each as much as they would (John vi., 11). It is not the Lord's way to give it little, but rather to fill full. "Be filled with the Spirit," "Let the Lord dwell in you richly," "Drink abundantly, O beloved!" are some of His words which indicate His

pleasure. He would have us full of joy and peace (Rom. xv., 18) to our good and to His

great glory-no cares nor anxieties nor plans nor worries, but the quietness and vfulness of children. 43. He will have nothing of His lost (John vi., 12), and if so careful about loaves and fishes how much more about His redeemed ones bought by His precious blood! Yet there are saved ones who cannot seem to trust Him to keep that which He has re-deemed with so great a price. Let all such consider their own carefulness of precious things and ask if they are better than He. Let them eat and rest on John x., 28, 29; II Tim. i., 12.

44. The number fed and filled was 5000 men, besides women and children (Math. xiv., 21), but it was not wonderful to Him, who for forty years had fed millions miraculously. He is the very same Jesus still, and can use you, dear reader, to feed and bless hungry thousands if you will only put your-self as unreservedly in His hands as the lad put his loaves, and be willing to live wholly and only for His pleasure. This seems to be the only miracle recorded by each of the four evangelists. May it not be to teach us that the great mission of every believer is to have compassion upon and save and leed the per-

lahing?-Lesson Helper A Magnet Resists a Big Strain,

The greatest test to which the big magnet standing at the top of the fort at Willet's Point, Long Island, with which the inventor, Colonel W. R. King, Commander of the United States Engineer Corps, and a force of men have been experimenting, has been subjected, was made a few days ago.

The magnet is composed of a large cannon, around the muzzle of which are wound about thirteen miles of insulated wire. Three

about thirteen miles of insulated wire. Three large iron slabs, weigning several tons, were blocked up opposite the muzzle of the gun, and a current irom two large dynamos was

and a current from two large dynamos was turned on.

The fron was immediately attracted. Around it was fastened a chain. A rope attached to the chain was reeved through a large double block, and fourteen staiwart engineers manned the handles of a capstan and applied a strain of 43,000 pounds. The chain broke. The fron had not budged. The greatest strain applied at previous tests was 23,500 pounds, then there was a similar result.