

# THE LATEST NEWS OVER THE WIRES FROM EVERYWHERE

## Capital, Labor and Industrial.

By a vote of 120 to 43 it was decided to continue the strike at the Upper and Lower Carnegie mills, Pittsburg, Pa.

A notice was posted at the works of the Potstown Iron Company, that from December 12 the wages of puddlers would be reduced from \$3 to \$2.75 per ton. In 1896 \$6.50 per ton was paid at the works to puddlers for the same work that they are now to receive \$2.75 for.

The reason why the Knights of Labor have quarrelers are to be moved from Philadelphia is given by Secretary Hayes. It is because of the stand taken by Chief Justice Faxon in the Homestead treason cases.

The Thomas Iron Company blast furnaces at Hellertown, Pa., was blown out yesterday, throwing fifty men out of employment. Heiler's limestone quarry, employing fifty men, which supplied stone for the furnace, is also closed.

AN INCREASE IN WAGES.—The Hamilton Woolen Company, controlling 16 mills at Amesbury, Mass., has increased the wages of all employees, except the spinners, 7 per cent. The spinners were given an increase of 10 per cent, recently.

The Huntsville, Ala., Oil Mills, employing over 80 hand, have stopped work owing to the high price of cotton seed and the low price of oil. The mills have been running for over 10 years.

## Miscellaneous.

At Monday morning's session of the divorce side of the Circuit Court at St. Louis, 27 decrees of absolute divorce were granted in the short space of two hours. This is the largest number ever granted in so short a time in that State.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as soon as Congress and the local authorities grant permission, will begin a system of improvements in and about Washington which will cost in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000 before they are completed.

Mayor Gourley, of Pittsburg, Pa., has complied with the wishes of many Pittsburg ministers, and on Wednesday sent a communication to Chief Brown, of the Department of Public Safety, requesting him to exercise his authority to close all the city's disorderly houses and houses of questionable character, within 48 hours. The inmates of all such houses were turned into the city streets on Friday evening. Many charitable institutions of Pittsburg have opened their doors to shelter and care for those who show penitence and a sincere desire to reform.

At Columbia, S. C., Governor Tillman, of Edgfield, and Lieutenant Governor Eugene B. Gary, of Abbeville, were inaugurated in the hall of the House of Representatives.

At Montgomery, Ala., before the joint session of the House and Senate, the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Stone. The governor then delivered his inaugural address.

Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities.  
A fast freight from New London, Conn., crashed into the rear of the Boston express at Noank, resulting in a complete wreck. Engineer Frank Niles stood at his post and attempted to reverse. He was crushed beneath the wreck and will die.

Through disobedience of orders two freight trains collided on the East Tennessee Railroad near Jackson City, Tenn. Both engines and 20 stock cars were wrecked, a large number of cattle killed and one or two tramps lost their lives.

William Conklin and wife, Edward Blanchard and wife, and Mrs. Maggie Pitts were crossing the Erie Railroad, at Elmira, N. Y., in a wagon and were struck by the westbound vestibuled train. All were instantly killed except Mrs. Conklin, who was terribly injured.

## Crime and Penalties.

Three masked robbers entered the saloon of J. F. Vailz, in Chicago, Sunday night, and after holding up the crowd, rifled the money drawer. They then proceeded to the saloon of John Campbell, which was crowded with customers, and repeated the attempt but was attacked by John Kane, whom they fired upon and fatally wounded, and then made their escape.

A 15-year-old murderer was hanged at Macon, Ga. His name was Thomas Hall, and he had shot an officer dead.

Mrs. Fannie Adams of Little Rock, has confessed that she murdered her husband Anderson, and so the case could be determined by the State ticket by majorities.

## Washington News.

The total collections of internal revenue for the first four months of the present fiscal year were \$36,238,020, an increase of \$4,332,752 compared with the collections during the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

The Secretary of the Interior has sent telegrams of dismissal to 29 special agents of the General Land Office. This action was made necessary because of insufficient appropriation.

Ex-Governor Gear has formally assumed the duties of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The President has delegated to him the power to sign Treasury warrants, and also authorized him to act as Secretary of the Treasury in certain contingencies.

## Financial and Commercial.

At Joliet, Ill., the Stone City bank, a private institution, suspended payments on account of a run caused by the shutting down of the Enterprise Company, one of the departments of the big wire fence industry. The bank is operated by H. Fish & Sons. The failure is a heavy one. It is estimated that nothing less than \$500,000 will settle the firm's affairs. The failure is due to the dull season in trade.

## TWO INTERESTING REPORTS.

At Raleigh, N. C., eight stores were burned. Loss, \$40,000; half insured.

## WAR AND INTERIOR AFFAIRS.

Reforms Accomplished and Recommendations for Further Improvements by Secretaries Atkins and Noble.

Secretary of War Elkins in his annual report recently has reorganized of the regular army to conform with the advancement of military arts. The formation of three battalion infantry regiments and the reorganization of the artillery arm of the service is especially desired.

On the subject of ordinance the report says: "Additions and improvements have been made, especially in the matter of our heavy guns and coast defenses, and in all matters relating to explosives and submarine operations. Perhaps the most important advance of the year has been in the adoption of a new fire arm for the service—a magazine arm that can be used as sniping, or as a single loader. It has been adopted for a 30-caliber infantry rifle and carbine, and steps are being taken for its manufacture. Provisions should be made for a full supply to the army and to the National Guard, and for a suitable stock to be held in reserve. A test of the different arms now in service throughout the world, as well as those of recent invention, has, it is believed, enabled the department to fix upon an arm superior to any now in actual use.

The Secretary devotes a large portion of his report to the National Guard. He says: "The National Guard is the reserve force of the army. Attention is invited to the necessity of refusing supplies called for from the different States. An appropriation of at least \$1,000,000 for this purpose is recommended."

The annual report of Secretary Noble, of the Interior Department, shows that the volume of work accomplished during the present administration exceeds that of any like period heretofore or likely to come hereafter.

The General Land Office has worked off the vast accumulation of former years and is now on current business, greatly to the advantage of western settlers. The Indian Bureau has made great progress in working the various Indian tribes, in the effort of the Government to severally to individual Indians. The Pension Office has disposed of an immense volume of work and has exceeded all former records in the number of final adjudications, both original and upon appeals, exceeding the beneficent laws for the relief of the aged.

"A lot of the elementary institutions in and around Washington City have been managed so that no scandals or even complaints have arisen, and their efficiency has been advanced. Besides all this, when it is remembered that six or seven years ago we have come into the Union from out of the jurisdiction of this department, and Oklahoma has grown up into it from an uncultivated waste, the results are indeed gratifying.

Concerning the Mormon problem, the Secretary says: "The Governor of Utah expresses his belief in the good faith and honesty of purpose of the Mormon leaders and the people in their abandonment of polygamy and their obedience to the laws of Congress on this subject. An appeal has been made to the President for general amnesty for all Mormons who are under political disabilities by reason of violation of the law against polygamy. The petition pledges the people and the Church, in distinct terms, to loyal observance of the law, and declares the devotion and loyalty of the people to the country and to the Government. One suggestive evidence of the decreasing power of the Church is the division of the people upon National party lines in recent elections."

The population of Oklahoma is shown to be 13,100, not including the Indians, who still maintain their tribal relations. Eighty-five per cent. of the population are whites, and only about five per cent. are Indians. It is thought that a conservative estimate of the value of the property, real and personal, in Cheyenne and Arapahoe counties is \$40,000,000; excluding these counties the assessor's returns show a valuation of \$11,483,162. In Oklahoma the question of admission to Statehood is already being discussed, and it is announced that the people will soon ask for admission.

Alaska continues to be a source of concern to the department. The Secretary says: "Alaska is a territory without an organized Government. It is difficult to punish outrages and smugglers who debauch the natives. Only a nucleus of a military organization exists, consisting of one company, and the congressional appropriation for Alaska is now being withheld. The operations of this small body of militia are restricted. Government hospitals and a board of charities appear to be among the greatest needs of that country. The sale of liquor to the natives is represented to be a great curse to the people."

"The international complications arising from the killing of the seals, in the ocean and Bering sea, have greatly embarrassed the lesses of the Seal Islands. In 1890 no less than 50,000 seals were taken in open sea, more than the number in 1891; during the last season only 7,500 seals were killed on the islands, and the diminished number upon the rookeries show a terrible waste of seal life by the destructive methods employed in pelagic sealing."

The Secretary presents a bill framed to give Alaska a better government, and is very earnest in his recommendation that the condition of the Territory receive the attention of Congress.

## THE EXODUS FROM CANADA.

It Has Increased 37 Per Cent in Uncle Sam's Favor Since 1880.

The extent of the exodus from Canada to the United States is shown by figures derived from the Census Office. The facts show that the number of Canadians in the country at the taking of the census in 1890 was 983,000, compared with 717,000 in 1880, showing an increase of over 37 per cent. The figures for the last four decades are as follows: 1850, 249,000; 1870, 433,000; 1890, 717,000; 1890, 983,000.

## The Cholera and the Grip.

There were 700 deaths from cholera last week in Russian districts where the temperature averaged 6° below freezing. These figures show how impossible it is to avoid some recurrence of the epidemic next summer. Systematic local precautions are being quite extensively taken throughout Europe.

## CHICAGO A DISEASE-BREEDER.

A Severe Epidemic Would Likely Kill Half the Population.

Congressional Investigator Shafford finds Chicago in such bad sanitary condition, that, he says, a severe epidemic would likely kill half the population.

## JAY GOULD DEAD.

End of the Career of the Great Railway Magnate.

Jay Gould, the great financier and railway magnate, died at his residence in New York City, Friday morning. Death resulted from stomach and pulmonary troubles, from which he has long been suffering, the seriousness of his condition being kept from the public.

Jay Gould was born in Roxbury, Delaware county, N. Y., May 27, 1836. His early years were spent on his father's farm. At the age of 14 he entered Hobart Academy, New York, and in addition to his studies, kept the books of the village blacksmith. Mr. Gould paid particular attention to mathematics and surveying, and on leaving school found employment in making maps of Ulster county. His surveying enabled him to accumulate \$5,000, with Zadock Pratt he conducted a large lumber business in the western part of New York State, which he sold out in 1857. He then was estimated to be worth \$1,000,000. He then became a stockholder and a director in the Stroudsburg, Pa., bank and shortly afterward turned his attention to railroad interests.

Mr. Gould invested all his money after the panic of 1857 in the bonds of Rutland and Washington railroad at 10 cents on the dollar, and became president, treasurer and general superintendent of that company. He then became interested in several other railroads, and moved to New York City, where he established himself as a broker. He invested heavily in the Erie, Union Pacific, Wabash, Texas Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas and other railway stocks. He became interested in the Atlantic and Pacific and Western Union telegraph companies and bought up railroad stocks until he owned and controlled more miles of railways than any other man in the United States.

By purchasing railways at low figures, extending them and improving their facilities Mr. Gould likewise increased their values, and this was the secret of his rapid increase in wealth. At 37 years he was estimated to be worth \$5,000,000. Last year his wealth was put at over \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

THE VALUE OF JAY GOULD'S ESTATE IS variously estimated at from \$7,000,000 to \$15,000,000. John Terry, who has been closely allied with Jay Gould, for many years, and who is therefore perhaps best able to give authentic information on the subject, told a reporter that the estate at the present time was worth \$10,000,000. Washington Connor estimated the estate at \$7,000,000. Jay Gould's annual income was estimated at \$5,000,000. He stated, some two years ago, that it was a serious business matter with him how to invest his annual income.

In disposing of his estate, Mr. Gould put his Missouri Pacific, Western Union and Manhattan interests into a fund for the benefit of his family. George Gould is one of the trustees for the disposition of the property. It is estimated that from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 have been appropriated in the will to be distributed for charitable purposes, 40 per cent. of the entire estate will go to George Gould and the balance is distributed equally among the remaining children.

By Mr. Gould's orders the estate is so bound up as to forestall all interference with his late interests in the three principal holdings mentioned, which according to his own statement made about six months ago, constituted nearly one-half of his entire estate.

## A GREAT GERMAN SCANDAL.

The Great Army of the Kaiser Provided With Worthless Loewe Rifles.

Germany has a sensational scandal concerning the equipment of its great army. It appears that the Loewe Rifles, with which her 425,000 soldiers are armed, are worthless for actual service, and that some officer or officers high in rank have betrayed the secret. The emperor and his staff are agitated. There is likely to be an upheaval.

The whole thing came out in the trial Saturday of Rector Ahlwardt at Berlin, an anti-Semite member of the Reichstag, who was arraigned in the Moabit criminal court on a charge of slandering Mr. Loewe. After having been taunted for the lack of veracity, Ahlwardt produced five official documents which proved to be reports made by colonels to their generals adverse to the Loewe guns. These must have been stolen, probably by an officer, who, if found out, is liable to 10 years penal servitude.

Ahlwardt had just expressed regret that army officers, on their oaths, should have been mistaken in saying no official report adverse to the Loewe guns had been made. "Who are you?" thundered the judge "who dare talk thus of officers who have taken an oath to tell the truth?"

Here are my proofs, replied Ahlwardt, taking the papers from his pocket and holding them up.

The public prosecutor suggested they should be read at once. Rector Ahlwardt, in a low, clear voice, said: "I have been accused of being unparliamentary without reason. The documents I hold, if read publicly, would be damaging to my country. I therefore ask that the court be cleared and the reading be private. If the president will glance over them I am confident he will agree with me."

Amid a dead silence the papers were handed to the president. As he read them his face became very serious. Finally he said: "The papers laid before me are very important to the State. They should not be read in open court." The room was then cleared.

The documents show that out of 960 Loewe guns used at Wesel 590 were unserviceable. Twenty of the chambers burst and 10 broke entirely.

It must be remembered that there are 425,000 Loewe guns in the German army. This is terribly awkward for the government, which is bound by necessity to do everything to keep up the scandal. The Ahlwardt trial will raise doubts in the mind of a large section of the German nation, not particularly as regards the Loewe guns, but about the documents I hold. If read publicly, would be damaging to my country. I therefore ask that the court be cleared and the reading be private. If the president will glance over them I am confident he will agree with me."

## ONE YEAR FOR SEVEN LIVES.

Major Heinrichs, of the Fourth Upper Silesian Infantry, Berlin, Germany, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment in a fortress for having caused the death of seven privates last summer. Heinrichs commanded his whole battalion to swim the Neuse in all their accoutrements. Seven men who had not been drilled to the work, went under and were drowned.

## LATER KEYSTONE STATE ITEMS.

Philadelphia Building Has Cost \$16,000,000, and Is Still Unfinished.

## A COSTLY CITY HALL.

Philadelphia City Councils have resolved that no money whatever for the construction of the public buildings shall be appropriated out of the proceeds of the annual tax levy for 1893, unless the commission shall within ten days furnish Councils with a statement exhibiting item by item the manner in which the appropriation requested is to be expended, and also an approximate statement of the sum necessary to complete and furnish the buildings in accordance with existing plans and specifications. This action has been taken after the Public Building Commission, which has sole charge of the erection of Philadelphia's big city hall, was created by the Legislature over 20 years ago, and has so far defied all attempts of the city officials to inquire into its affairs. It has demanded certain sums each year, and the money has been grudgingly handed over. The amount asked for this year is slightly over \$2,000,000. When the erection of the building was begun it was to be finished in a few years at an estimated cost of \$3,000,000, over \$16,000,000 have been spent on it. Nobody knows how much more will be required, and no one believes it will be finished before the beginning of the next century.

## FACTORY INSPECTIONS.

THE YEARLY REPORT SHOWING WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

The following summary has been prepared by Factory Inspector Watchorn for the week done by his department for the year ending Nov. 30, 1892: Number of deputy inspectors on inspection work, 8; number of inspections made, 1,931; number of males employed where inspections have been made, 134,446; number of females employed, where inspections have been made, 96,462; of the foregoing the number between 12 and 16 years of age, 33,217; total number of employees in establishments that have been inspected, 230,908; total number of orders given, 1,704. The orders were given as follows: Fire escapes to be erected, 187; elevators to be guarded, 173; sanitary orders given, 319; miscellaneous, 1,027; orders reported complied with, 1,399; number of accidents reported, 246. They were as follows: Fatal, 34; serious, 97; less serious, 123.

## THE COST TO THE STATE.

ADJUTANT GENERAL GREENLAND FIGURES THE DOMESTIC EXPENSES AT \$450,000.

Adjutant General Greenland now estimates the cost of the recent troubles at Homestead to the State for the pay, maintenance and transportation of troops, etc., at \$450,000. Of this amount warrants have been drawn in the aggregate sum of \$375,225.49. The claim of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for transportation and other claims not yet paid are not included in this amount.

## A FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

MAUCH CHURN.—A fatal boiler explosion occurred here at the power house being built for the Carbon County Electric Railway. Furlin Albright, a construction engineer, was so badly scalded that he died. He resided at Murry, Pa., and leaves a young wife, Francis Darway, of this county, was hit by flying debris and can hardly recover.

## PENNSYLVANIA'S CIGAR FIGURES.

The report of the commissioner of Internal revenue shows that Pennsylvania is the greatest cigar manufacturing State in the country. The number of cigars manufactured in the State during the last fiscal year was 1,232,890,889, which was nearly 100,000,000 in excess of the number manufactured in New York State and about 100,000,000 in excess of any other State.

A PETITION is being circulated at Monaca City asking the coming council to repeal the local option law.

Mrs. Lizzie Grader, of Mt. Pleasant, charged with illegal liquor selling, was fined \$1,000 and sent 10 months to the workhouse by Judge Doty, of Greensburg.

## EX-GOVERNOR HOYT DEAD.

He Quietly Crosses the Dark River. A Sketch of His Military and Political Career.

Ex-Governor Henry M. Hoyt died at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Thursday. The end was peaceful. Six months ago he was stricken with paralysis and three months later he had another stroke and began to fail rapidly. Mr. Hoyt after the war was never a strong man, having contracted a disease in the army which made him more or less of an invalid ever since. His estate will not reach over \$5,000.

Henry Martyn Hoyt was born at Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa., June 8, 1830, of New England stock. He was the son of Siba Hoyt, who emigrated to Luzerne county from Danbury, Conn. After working on his father's farm, he went at the age of 14 to the Wilkesbarre Academy, where he prepared for Lafayette College. After studying two years he went to Williams College and graduated in the class of 1849.

After graduation he taught school for a few years and then studied law under the late George W. Woodward. He was admitted to the bar in 1853. On the advent of the Civil War General Hoyt was active in raising the Fifty-second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which regiment he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel. He distinguished himself for bravery at Fair Oaks, Chickahominy and before Charleston.

His political career began in 1867, when he was appointed additional Law Judge of Luzerne county. In 1869 he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the counties of Luzerne and Susquehanna. In 1869 he was Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and in 1878 he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania on a hard money platform. Governor Hoyt was married September 23, 1855, to Mary E. Loveland, three children—a son and two daughters—survive him.

## A Gritty Chicago Woman.

Mrs. Berger, while cleaning her husband's saloon at Chicago, was suddenly confronted by three masked burglars. Similar apparitions have been numerous recently, and the gritty woman, who had thought out beforehand what to do in such a case, quickly pulled a revolver and commenced shooting. One of the trio was wounded, but all escaped.

## A Pope at Rome Declared Off.

The Royal Act has refused his consent to the marriage of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria with a daughter of the Duke of Parma because the Prince insisted that any issue of the marriage should be educated in the Greek-Catholic faith. Ex-Duke Robert, of Parma, the father of the bride, also recalled his consent.

## THE BIGGEST BOX EVER MADE.

It Encases for the Winter French's Huge Statue for the World's Fair.

French's gigantic statue of "The Republic for the World's Fair" is finished and has been boxed up for the winter. Never before was such a huge box constructed. It measures 224 feet and stands 90 feet high.

## UNCLE SAM'S MAILS.

Postal Affairs Reviewed by Four Departmental Chiefs. New Postoffices Increasing Fast.

The annual report of E. C. Fowler, Acting First Assistant Postmaster General, estimates the amount needed for the next year at \$20,265,000, an increase of \$1,170,000. The report shows that at the end of the fiscal year 1892, there were 568 free delivery offices with a carrier force of 10,737 men, an increase of 607.

The total number of money orders issued in operation June 30, 1892, is shown to have been 10,070. Two thousand and twenty-three additional offices of this kind were established during the year following, and at 24 places the money order business was discontinued. On June 30 there were, therefore, in operation 12,093 money order offices. Since the latter date 4,630 names have been added to the list of offices transacting the money order business, while at 24 places offices that business has been discontinued, leaving at the present time 16,683 authorized to issue and pay domestic money orders and postal notes. The increase of 1,898 money order offices during the last fiscal year, in the number of money order offices, was by far the largest effected in any one year in the history of the postal money order system. At the close of the year ended June 30, 1892, there were in operation 717 small offices authorized under the act of 1887 to issue postal notes upon the spot.

The number of postal notes issued during the year was 7,050,049, of the total value \$1,566,765; the number of notes paid issued during the year was 11,871,338; the amount of fees received from the public, including fees received for duplicates of valid notes, was \$211,556. A comparison of the above with the postal note transactions of the previous year shows an increase of \$7,472 or 3.55 per cent in the gross amount of fees received.

The annual report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Rathbone shows that the number of establishments of new postoffices during the last year was 4,161, a greater number than any previous year since 1850, when it was 4,217. The net increase of post-offices over the year ended June 30, 1891, was 2,700, and the year ended with 67,119 as the whole number of postoffices in the United States. The greatest increase in any State was in Georgia, where Texas was next with 211, and Pennsylvania followed with 201. The greatest number of postoffices in any one State is 4,482 in Pennsylvania.

Major Rathbone suggests the Postmaster be so amended as to make the mailing of "green goods" circulars and literature a continuous offense from the place of mailing to the place of destination, so that a prosecution will be at either point, and shall in effect as is embodied in the Tompkins lottery act.

The annual report of D. P. Leibold, Assistant Postmaster General, shows that there were 5,520,788 deliverable letters received, a decrease of 713 as compared with the previous year. There were 59,518 domestic unmailable letters received, which 564 contained unmailable articles, 95,449 were held for postage, 49,800 were misdirected, 32,612 were wholly out of address, and 2,007 were of a miscellaneous character.

The annual report of Chief Postoffice Inspector Wheeler shows that the total number of arrests for all kinds of offenses of the year was 1,384. Of this number 231 were postal employees. Of the 231 arrested 373 resulted in convictions, which resulted in acquittal. The number of burglars of postoffices arrested was 2,818 last year.

The annual report of J. Lowrie Bell, Second Assistant Postmaster General, repeats his recommendation regarding the dependence on clerks who meet death at their post of duty.

## LATER NEWS WAIFS.

CAPITAL, LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL.

The bill declaring that eight "green goods" constitute a day's work was defeated by a vote of 50 to 20 in the Kentucky Legislature.

All miners in the two mines at Farmington and the one at Loris, Ill., have struck out of sympathy with the strikers in the three mines at Danfermine. Eleven miners may also be tied up.

## CRIMES AND PENALTIES.

At Taunton, Mass., Lizzie Horden has been indicted by the grand jury on the counts for the murder of her father and mother. She was notified, but the news had no effect on the stoic demeanor which marked her up to this time.

## WASHINGTON.

The treasury department has decided that a Chinese boy may enter the United States for the purpose of receiving an education, provided he has the permission of his own government to visit this country.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

What is intended to be the largest window glass factory in the United States is located in Anderson, Ind., by the United Glass Company of Indiana. The company is a consolidation of nearly all the large glass manufacturers in the country.

## DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES.

The owners of the steamer Greyhound have received notice that the vessel had been wrecked at the mouth of the Elbe and that the crew of 23 persons have been drowned.

## FOREIGN.

Dawagere Queen Marie, of Hanover, dangerously ill at Gmunden. Ex-Queen Marie is a princess of Sachsen-Altenburg, widow of the late King of Hanover, and mother of the Duke of Cumberland. She was born April 14, 1818.

## PERSONAL.

President-elect Cleveland ended his visit at the Broadwater club, Exmore, Va., and Sunday night on the private car of Sam Kenney of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad attached to the New York express, which arrived in Jersey City at 8 o'clock Monday morning.

Brigadier General Benjamin W. Brick, tired, died at his home in Washington, D. C., aged 85 years.

## LOOSE ON A STEEP GRADE.

RUNAWAY CARS CRASH INTO AN ENGINE, KILLING TWO MEN.

At Shenango two freight cars broke loose on a steep grade and started toward the station at a terrific gait, having a clear piece of track two miles long. The engine happened on the track the runaway cars were traveling. Before the men in the cab could escape the cars were upon them with a crash; that was heard for miles. The wreck of cars and engine was complete. James Dunley and Charles McDowell, engineer and fireman on the switcher, were both killed.

## Playing 24 Men at Once.

At Baltimore, Md., Lasker astonished chess players, when he defeated 24 players simultaneously within four hours.

It often sinks into the water to drink.