

COLUMBIAN FAIR NEWS ITEMS

A FLAT SUNDAY FAIR.

MANY EXHIBITS COVERED UP AND BUILDINGS CLOSED. THE SCENIC STAYS AWAY. With perfect summer weather, on Sunday the World's Fair officials looked for a large attendance, but it failed them, not over 50,000 paid admissions being registered. On Saturday the attendance was 128,000. In the Manufactures and Liberal Art buildings the exhibits of all foreign nations were covered up. This example was followed by many of the American exhibitors, and on all sides muslin covered exhibits, barred gates and ropes greeted the eye. In Machinery Hall and Agriculture building this rule also applied. While a great many of the State buildings were closed, yet those that were open attracted quite a number of people. A large number of people visited the Art Gallery. Thousands of people visited the German village to drink beer. As a whole the people who visit the Fair on Sunday are not the class whom Sunday opening was intended to reach. The working classes have not taken advantage of it. The Fair Directors Sunday night claimed that the paid admissions for the day were 62,028.

WEST VIRGINIA CELEBRATES.

HER HANDSOME AND HOMELIKE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR IS DEDICATED. The broad piazza of West Virginia's handsome and homelike State building sheltered a thousand persons from the heavy showers of the warm June afternoon on Tuesday. When the dedicatory crowd thronged the rooms of the splendid structure, anxious to do honor to West Virginia and her outposts on this, her day of dedication and the anniversary of the birth of her Statehood.

W. N. Chancellor, president of the West Virginia Board of World's Fair managers, called the assembly to order and divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Paul De Long of Parkersburg. Mr. Chancellor then made his address. He reviewed the work of his board West Virginia and complimented the State upon its fine representation at the Exposition. General St. Clair, who represented Governor McCorkle, who could not be present, said that although West Virginia is a young State, she has performed a small part of the great work, the result of which is to be seen in Jackson Park. He then dedicated the building. A. W. Campbell, of Wheeling, replied to General St. Clair. He gave a brief history of the State, from the first of her settlers to the present day. The program concluded with a vocal solo by Minnie E. Smith, a popular West Virginia songstress.

THE FERRIS WHEEL REVOLVES.

5,000 PEOPLE RIDE AROUND THE CIRCLE 250 FEET IN DIAMETER AND EXPERIENCE A QUEER SENSATION. Midway Pleasure was a moving mass of humanity Wednesday afternoon when the revolving wheel of the Ferris, of the Washington Gale Ferris, of Pittsburgh, Pa., started first for the 5,000 invited guests and then for thousands of Exposition visitors who had been patiently waiting to take a ride in the monster circle of steel and iron. All of the 5,000 invited guests were elevated slowly to a height of 250 feet, and by a gradual indescribable motion lowered through space to the five platforms. Nobody was said to get on board of the 36 cars, of 40 seats each, but some of the people who had a disagreeable sensation in the motion of the wheel. There was a peculiarly novel, jerching rise and fall, combined with a forward motion, which nobody has ever been accustomed to on land or water, stumpy because there is only one Ferris wheel in the world.

A CRITICISM ON JUSTICE FULLER.

A PREACHER SAYS THAT HE COULD NOT HAVE MADE A BETTER SUNDAY DISCOURSE. The Methodist preachers of Chicago at their weekly meeting the other day decided to keep up the fight against Sunday opening. The Rev. F. S. Hanson, although a Unitarian, had been invited to make an address to the meeting. During his address he ministered to the Chief Justice a palpable slap in the following language: "I can imagine a personal devil squatting like a black toad at the bar of justice itself, and dictating the decision of the court; and then after the judgment had been pronounced, slapping the judge on the shoulder and saying: 'Well done, I couldn't have written that better myself.'"

FIGURING ON A DEFICIENCY.

THE SUNDAY CLOSERS PRESENT SOME MIGHTY INTERESTING FAIR STATISTICS. Judge Jenkins granted Wadmaker & Brown and others the right to amend their bill recently filed against the World's Columbian Exposition Company. The complainants set up that the Fair contract has been violated on four Sundays, when the average attendance was 62,712 paid admissions per day. This netted the defendants a profit of \$32,857.51, while it is contended the receipts are but \$28,874.78 per day to realize a sum sufficient to repay the Government the \$1,220,120 of souvenir coins received under the appropriation. It is charged that the directors of the Fair intend to reduce the rate of admission to 25 cents on Sundays, which it is alleged would result in still further loss to complainants.

TO BE COVERED ON THE SABBATH.

The commission who have control of the Methodist Episcopal Church exhibit at the World's Fair passed resolutions directing that the exhibit be not uncovered on the Sabbath, and that the Fair be closed on the day who have exhibited at the Fair to take action. The exhibits cannot be withdrawn.

A DECREASE IN ATTENDANCE.

The attendance at the Fair for the week ending June 17 was 721,790. For the week ending June 21 it was 708,000, a daily average of something over 100,000. With prospects of reduced rates and fine weather the coming week the attendance is expected to increase.

WANT 1,000,000 PEOPLE ON THE FOURTH.

Excursions on all railroads and magnificent patriotic program are being arranged for July 4. The desire is to get 1,000,000 people on the grounds that day.

CHOLERA MAY NOT COME.

Says Surgeon General Wyman, Though There is Yet Plenty of Time. Five persons died of cholera in Montpellier, France, on Saturday.

A dispatch from Washington says: Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital service, referring to the outlook for cholera in the United States during the present summer said: "We have an even chance of escaping the cholera altogether this year. Should it arrive it will certainly not become epidemic. Its non-appearance thus far proves that no germs have lived over the winter in this country, as it was feared might happen. The prospect now is much better than I expected it would be at this time. However, it should not be forgotten that the disease did not reach the United States last year until August. There is plenty of time for trouble yet. If cholera should get a foothold in this country it would be quickly stamped out."

Married School Teachers Dismissed.

By an edict issued by the St. Louis school commissioners all married teachers in the public schools have been dismissed. Nearly 300 teachers were let out.

LATER NEWS WAIFS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Comptroller Eckels has been officially informed of the failure of the following National banks: The first National Bank of Kendallville, Ind.; the first National Bank of Santa Anna, Cal.; and the first National Bank of Whatcom, Wash. He has ordered Bank Examiner Packard to take charge of the Kendallville bank.

At San Francisco the Pacific bank has closed. The Peoples Home Saving bank, under the same management, has also gone down.

At Greenville, Mich., the City National bank has suspended.

The Cataract bank, Niagara Falls, N. Y., the largest bank in Niagara county, closed its doors.

The New York clearing-house committee authorized the taking out on Friday of \$450,000 in clearing-house certificates. The total now outstanding is \$5,350,000.

The East Side bank, Los Angeles, Cal., opened its doors again on Saturday morning. This is the first of closed banks to resume. A feeling of confidence has returned. The other banks will open in a day or two except the City bank, which is in the hands of a receiver.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

A compromise has been effected and the lumber shavers' strike at Tonawanda, N. Y., is at an end.

Fifty contract laborers were detained at Ellis Island, N. Y. harbor, and eight other immigrants who arrived on the Forster Bismark, and refused to answer questions, will be sent back to Germany.

At Zanesville, O., the strike at McCoy & Thompson's mines has been adjusted, the miners resuming work to-day at the old price of 65 cents a ton.

The farm laborers of Kansas are organizing a union so as to place themselves in a position to demand better wages. They are now receiving from \$15 to \$20 a month and want their wages raised to \$33. It is believed that the Populist farmers will endorse the plan as a matter of course for the farm hands comprise the poorest paid class of laborers in existence.

MORTUARY.

Congressman Mutchler died on Friday, at home in Easton, Pa. The deceased was a member of congress from the Eighth district, comprising Carbon, Monroe, Northampton and Pike counties. He was born in Northampton Pa., Dec. 21, 1831. He received an academic education and was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second congresses. He has taken an active part in the affairs of congress and was prominent in State politics.

PERSONAL.

The infantia Eulalie sailed on the La Touaine from New York for home Saturday. She expects to revisit the United States next summer.

Mrs. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Jefferson Davis met by accident at Cranston's Hotel, West Point, N. Y., and had a long and cordial conversation.

FIRE.

The Murray & Nichols drug and spice manufacturing plant, Chicago, burned. One man perished in the flames and four others were badly burned and injured.

At Leonardville, Kan., one third of the village. Loss, \$30,000; partly insured.

FOREIGN.

At Melbourne, Goldsborough, Mortz & Co., bankers and merchants have suspended payment. Their liabilities are \$2,500,000. They are expected to resume business shortly.

JUDICIAL.

The State of Washington's anti cigarette law has been declared unconstitutional by the United States Circuit Court.

A DEATH DEALING CYCLONE.

Fifteen Persons Killed and Many More Fatally Injured. A terrific cyclone swept over Williams-town, Jefferson county, Kansas, Thursday night. It took in a scope of country half a mile wide and about six miles long. Not a house, barn or tree was left standing in its path. Eleven dead bodies have so far been discovered, and it is known that at least five more were killed.

The dead are L. F. Evans, Emery Evans, Mrs. John Hutchinson, Samuel Kincaid, Walter Kincaid, L. M. Grim, Harry Grimes, and two children, Eva Kincaid and Samuel Stewart. Those fatally hurt are James Baker, William Goepfert and Mrs. Goepfert.

The desolation was awful, and the hunt with lanterns over the wind swept spot for the dead and dying commenced. It was 1 o'clock Friday afternoon before the last of the dead bodies were found. The strip of country swept by the cyclone is left as barren as a floor. In Williams-town school house were found the dead bodies of the Kincaid family, consisting of father, mother and four children. The youngest child is without its head, it being blown or cut off and carried away by the wind. One of the children were found three miles from the house. At Arthur Evan's farm everything is destroyed. Evans ran into his basement and was found dead three rods from the house in the field.

At the Hutchinson farm seven head of horses were killed. Some of the horses were blown a quarter of a mile away. In the cemetery at Williams-town the monuments are all blown away, and some of the base stones were blown many rods.

A MISSOURI CYCLONE.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Reports from Hamilton and other points show that a cyclone passed over the country on Thursday. At Conception the house of John Doyle was torn down and Doyle and his wife and an old man who lived with them were killed. The old man's head was severed from his body.

Senator Stanford Buried.

The funeral services of Senator Leland Stanford were held Saturday on the grounds of Stanford university, at Palo Alto, Cal., and the remains were placed in the family mausoleum. The services were simple. Bishop Nichols read the burial service of the Episcopal church. Rev. Dr. Stebbins, pastor of the First Unitarian church of San Francisco delivered an address.

Base Ball Record.

The following table shows the standing of the different base ball clubs up to date:

W. L. Pct.	W. L. Pct.	W. L. Pct.
Philadelphia 30 17 .638	Baltimore 22 24 .479	Boston 20 17 .543
Washington 20 22 .476	Brooklyn 19 28 .404	Cleveland 19 28 .404
St. Louis 19 28 .404	Pittsburgh 19 28 .404	New York 24 25 .490
Louisville 9 29 .237		

LIZZIE BORDEN NOT GUILTY.

A CELEBRATED CASE ENDS.

The Jury in Her Case Finds Her Innocent of Her Parents' Murder. At New Bedford, Mass., on Tuesday afternoon the jury in the Borden murder case returned a verdict of not guilty. At 4:35 the jury signaled they were ready to return to the court room, and with a rush officials and eager interested spectators hurried to the scene. Amid suppressed, intense excitement the jurors filed into the room. Then the clerk, as is the custom, called upon the prisoner to look upon the jury and



LIZZIE A. BORDEN.

raise her hand. Lizzie Borden arose trembling and tottering, and it was with difficulty she gained her feet, but when once standing she appeared as firm as a rock. Her white face was turned calmly toward the men who held her fate in their keeping.

"Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict, what say you Mr. Foreman?" Before the Judge had finished speaking the foreman had replied: "Not guilty."

Cheer after cheer broke out upon the stillness of the afternoon. The court refrained from any attempt at suppressing it, and it was some minutes before all became silent again.

The prisoner withstood unusually well the strain upon her, although there were many signs of the mental anguish she suffered preceding the announcement of the verdict. When the words "Not guilty" were pronounced the tension was removed. Then the little woman fell into a vacant chair and as lightning her face changed from pallor to a deep red hue. Then she bent her head on her hands and resting on the railing in front of her, silently wept. The reaction had come. When the Court ordered her to arise, she that she might be discharged without delay, she heeded not the Judge, apparently not hearing him. Her head still remained on the rail, to all appearances inanimate. Sheriff Kirby, who sat near her, touched her arm. When she arose it was feared she might drop back again fainting, but she managed to stand, with her face bent low, while the clerk pronounced the formal words which gave her freedom.

The District Attorney then entered a bill of process in the other two indictments of murder against Lizzie Borden and congratulated Ex-Governor Robinson, attorney for the prisoner, upon the result of his labors. Immediately upon adjournment the jury expressed a desire to take the hand of Lizzie Borden and Governor Robinson was the first to congratulate her, and even he, the trained attorney, could not repress his emotion. The Rev. Mr. Buck, her pastor, could only weep. Lizzie was led into the Judge's room and a reception was given her by citizens. Fall River might be discharged, who cordially shook her hand and congratulated her.

At 5 o'clock she returned to her Fall River home in a carriage, accompanied by her friend, Mrs. Holmes; her uncle, John V. Morse, her sister, Elizabeth, and Governor Robinson. Lizzie was the first to descend the court house stairs to the carriage. Her face was flushed, her lips were trembling nervously and she appeared more excited than at any time since her arrest. All who wished passed by the carriage and shook hands with Lizzie, and many kissed her hand. There were three cheers for the acquitted girl and as the carriage disappeared from sight the flutter of a little white handkerchief was seen as a parting salute from her.

Details of the Crime.

The oldest victim of the crime was Andrew J. Borden, a coal dealer of Fall River, Mass., who was seventy years old. The other victim was his second wife, stepmother to the prisoner. She was considerably younger than her husband, who married her when Miss Lizzie was about four years old. She was a large, bushy woman. There were two daughters, Lizzie and Emma. Emma was out of town on the day of the murder, which took place on August 4, 1892. Emma called her stepmother "Able," but Lizzie did not call her anything but her face or speak to her in any way. She was five years ago because her stepmother induced her father to clear a piece of property of debt and give it to his wife's sister, Miss Lizzie, who was born in 1860. She and her sister had \$5000 in cash or in mill shares or in each form. This their father had given to them.

At the time of the murder all the members of the family were ill, and this led to the story that they had all been poisoned. A druggist was called to see if there was any arsenic in the house, but it was found to be safe. The poison was found in the bodies of the victims.

On the morning of the day of the murder Mr. Borden had been on his business rounds and had come back. Mrs. Borden was dressing to go out. Bridget Sullivan was upstairs washing windows. The old man went to sleep on a lounge in the sitting room.

The wife continued dressing, if she was not already dead, and Lizzie Borden, according to her own story, went out to the barn in the yard and stayed there thirty minutes. She passed her father in going out, and stopped to stroke his head. All this was between half past ten o'clock and ten minutes past eleven o'clock in the morning. In a disagreeable side street, a semi-detached neighborhood with small shops in it. It was in the heart of the city, in its business part.

The wife had sent the servant to wash the down stairs dining-room windows. At four or five minutes before 11 the servant went up to her room to lie down. She had been lying there ten or fifteen minutes when Miss Lizzie called to her from down stairs in a voice suggesting alarm or terror. She is reported to have seen Lizzie in the kitchen, who said either "Father's dead, go for doctor" or "Father's hurt; go for the doctor." The servant will clear up this confusion as to what was said.

The servant, Bridget Sullivan, went and came back and was sent out to get a Mrs. Russell. When she returned again Dr. Borden was there and had been preceded by Mrs. Churchill, a neighbor, whose windows looked close upon the Borden house. These visitors saw the father's body. Mrs. Churchill said some one should notify Mrs. Borden and Lizzie.

marked that she thought she heard her mother come in. The neighbor and servant went up and discovered the dead woman. Both victims had been brutally chopped about the head and face. Lizzie Borden was suspected and placed under surveillance from the moment the crime was discovered. Finally, the District Attorney went before the Grand Jury and declared that he had sufficient evidence to indict her. She was indicted, arrested, and has been confined in jail ever since, until Tuesday, when she was acquitted of all charges against her, and is now a free woman again.

THE KAISER'S PROXY.

Duke Ernst Guenther Will Visit the Fair in September. Emperor William, of Germany, has selected to represent him at the Columbian Exposition his brother-in-law, Duke Ernst Guenther, who expects to come to the United States in September.



DUKE ERNST GUENTHER, OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The official titles of this imperial representative are: Ernst Guenther, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, Heir in Norway (he belongs to the first branch of the first line of the House of Holstein, descended from Christian I., King of Denmark, Norway and Sweden in 15th Century), Count of Stormarn and the Dithmarschen, also of Oldenburg. He is the only brother of the Empress of Germany. Just before he sails for America he will celebrate his thirtieth birthday.

The Duke is Colonel of the Schleswig-Holstein Hussars, and though too young to have achieved renown in war, he does not to the military. He is not attracted by politics, and court life has few charms for him. But he is one of the finest horsemen of Germany, owns a fine stud, is fond of the turf and frequents the Union Club, the swell jockey club of Central Europe. He was a close friend of the late Archduke Victor Moritz Carl Franz von Hattburg, who was President of the club. He has large estates, and as the brother-in-law of a powerful monarch ranks high in the nobility of the Empire, yet he has no haughty airs. Rather, he is noted for simplicity in manners and for his democratic tastes. He is far from being effeminate, having a robust physique, developed by athletic training at college and army discipline. He seems to enjoy what some would call the hardships of a soldier's life, and loves outdoor sports.

THE COLUMBIAN BELL.

The New Emblem of Liberty Successfully Cast at Troy.

The Columbian Liberty Bell was cast at the Clinton H. Meneely bell foundry, Troy, N. Y., in the presence of a large number of people. It was originally intended that Mrs. Cleveland would touch a button at Gray Gables, whereby electrical apparatus at the foundry would be set in motion releasing the metal from the furnace; but Mrs. Cleveland was in poor health and could not venture out in the stormy northwest gale which prevailed at Buzzard's Bay. The metal was therefore released by Miss Eugenia, daughter of Clinton H. Meneely. At 8:15 o'clock the molten metal started from the furnace, and seven minutes later bubbled up from the mouth of the mould, and the casting was over. The bell weighed 13,000 pounds, and will be rung for the first time at Chicago on July 4. It will measure across its mouth 72 feet. On the broad band around the mouth will be found in raised letters this inscription: "Proclaim Liberty Throughout the Land Unto All the Inhabitants Thereof." On its face will be seen "A New Command I Give Unto You, That Ye Love One Another" while on the opposite side of the bell will be found the maker's name. On its crown may be read the inscription: "Glory to God in the Highest, and on Earth, Peace, Good Will Toward Men."

It is estimated that 100,000 persons have donated some bit of sacred or significant recollection to the bell's composition—a coin, a metal heirloom of some sort, a bit of ore, a trinket, or some treasured love token. All ages are represented, and copper kettles, buttons from the coats of Hessian and American officers, metal ornaments made by Indians of New Mexico long before the Old World ever dreamed of a new and undiscovered continent on this side of the water, bits of silver from Texas and Mexico, gold cord from the uniform of some saint, general, and a thousand and one other things were fused into the National bell.

Among the many interesting things contributed and which are a part of the bell are these: The pen with which Governor Cornell signed his name to the bill giving women the right to vote at school meetings in the State of New York; a part of the chain used by George Washington when surveying the State of Virginia; a clipping from the silver snuff box which he presented to Barbara Washington upon the latter's appointment to the Supreme Bench of the United States; the silver bands which encircled the gavel used by the presiding officer in the Long Room, Franconia Tavern, April 30, 1793, at the organization of the Sons of the American Revolution, and again at the organization of the Daughters of the Revolution; the first dollar contributed to the Russian famine relief fund; the first five dollars received in organizing the Daughters of the American Revolution; the flintlock from the musket used by Thomas Jefferson when a boy; the copper kettle in which his porridge was cooked when a child; a part of the gold chain which was worn by the "Washington of South America"—General Bolivar; the last Washington medal struck in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington; a medal given to a colored soldier of the Army of Virginia for bravery on the field of battle; some nails from the room in which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence; the silver spoon of John C. Calhoun, and a number of silver coins of old and rare date.

The cost of the bell, delivered in Chicago, is \$6500; caretaker for one year, about \$500; expenses of the committee for printing, postage, etc., about \$1500; total cost, \$8500. The bell will be carried to Chicago by a special train.

The World's Fair at Chicago is the present destination of the bell. After the mission of the bell in Chicago is ended it will again travel through the world as the missionary of freedom and liberty.

School Law Unconstitutionality.

The school law of Massachusetts compelling Catholics to send their children to the public schools was declared unconstitutional.

A MOST DREADFUL DISASTER.

OVER 400 ENGLISH SAILORS.

On the Warship Victoria Find a Watery Grave. Fatal Collision of Two Naval Monsters. Great Excitement and Sorrow in England.

The English battleship Victoria, flagship of the Mediterranean squadron and the pride of the British navy, was run into off Tripoli on Friday by the Camperdown, Captain Charles Johnston, and sank in 15 minutes. The water poured into the Victoria so rapidly that the crew was not able to cut loose the small boats, and about 45 of the crew of 611 men were drowned, including Vice Admiral Sir George Tryon, K. C. B., and 20 other principal officers. The Camperdown was also seriously damaged but there is no menace to her safety.

The squadron was maneuvering at the time and the Camperdown's ram struck the Victoria squarely. Her officers instantly ordered the collision bulk-heads closed to confine the water to the compartments into which the Camperdown's ram was shored. While attempting to do this the big ship burned over, and carried them down, and only those who left the instant the collision occurred were saved.

Rear Admiral Albert H. Markham, of the Trafalgar, the flagship of the Rear Admiral in the Mediterranean, has telegraphed to the Admiralty from Tripoli, Syria, as follows:

"I regret to report that while maneuvering off Tripoli this afternoon the Victoria and Camperdown collided. The Victoria sank in 15 minutes in 18 fathoms of water. She lies bottom uppermost. The Camperdown's ram struck forward of the turret on the starboard side. Twenty-one officers were drowned. Two hundred and fifty-five men were saved. The injury to the Camperdown has not yet been fully ascertained, but it is serious and will necessitate her going on dock for repairs. I propose to send the survivors to Malta."

Of the principal officers of the Victoria Captain Rouse, Commander Otley and the fleet surgeon were saved. On receipt of the news the Queen immediately ordered a postponement of the state ball at Buckingham Palace Friday night.

The Victoria was a twin screw battleship of 170 tons and 14,000 horse-power, mounting 15 guns. She had on board 611 officers and men and 107 marines. Vice Admiral Tryon, whose flagship she was, was one of the oldest officers of the British navy and received several decorations for meritorious services. He served in the naval brigade before Sebastopol and in the trenches was wounded in the winter of 1854.

The squadron appears to have been maneuvering, probably within a space of three miles, leaving a small steam vessel to move in. A misreading of signals may have caused the accident.

The street in front of Admiralty building at London is crowded with an anxious crowd who are constantly arriving on foot and in motor cars, demanding details of the terrible disaster, or asking whereabouts of some members of the officers, staff or crew. The latter were chiefly recruited in Plymouth and Portsmouth, but the officers belong to good families all over the country, and consequently thousands are in mourning. The latest report is that the battleship Victoria, flying the ensign of Vice Admiral Sir George Tryon, was engaged in naval tactics off the coast of Syria, with the battle ship Camperdown, also of the Mediterranean squadron. Thursday afternoon, when the weather was bright and the sun shining. The two ships were going through their maneuvers within a distance of three miles of each other, which gave each ship but small space considering the reaction of the tide.

"Suddenly the Camperdown was carried toward the Victoria by the tide in a rapid way before the Victoria could steam ahead, or the Camperdown's commander obtained control of the vessel she struck the Victoria, the Camperdown ram striking the flag ship in the neighborhood of the forward gun-board turret. At the moment of the collision the commander of the Camperdown was heard to give orders to reverse the engine, but the tide was so strong as to carry the vessel further into the entrance of the Victoria. The big ship tore along side of the other, cutting an immense hole in her that extended over several feet.

"All this happened so unexpectedly and with such lightning velocity as to completely disable the Victoria, and the water rushed into the compartment on the left of the ship, the uninjured side. Eye-witnesses report that the vessel was nearly cut in two, and every one below deck at the time perished. None of them could have reached the deck after the collision, as they were either drowned or stunned by the rushing waters. The vessel sank within 15 minutes after being struck in 80 fathoms of water.

"Admiral Tryon was on deck at the time of the collision, but refused to leave his ship and went with her to the bottom. The monetary loss is estimated at \$430,000."

A dispatch from Windsor says that the Queen was completely prostrated when the dispatch announcing the disaster was read to her.

MONSTER BATTLESHIPS.

The Victoria was a twin screw steel battleship of 10,470 tons, 14,000 horse power, 840 feet long, 70 feet beam, built at Newcastle, completed in 1890, hull cost \$2,122,222, machinery \$1,412,335, turret and barbette, 10-inch guns, 11-inch guns, 18-inch guns, 18-inch turret and barbette had 18 inches of compound armor. Her listed speed was 16.75 knots. She had one lofty military mast of steel carrying gun platforms. The Camperdown is a first class twin screw battleship of 10,600 tons, 11,500-horse power and carrying 10 guns.

THE VICTORIA'S MODEL.

ONE ON EXHIBITION IN THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR THAT COST \$40,000.

World's Fair, Chicago.—The most conspicuous exhibit in the Transportation Building is a model of the ill-fated warship Victoria. It occupies a commanding position in the main aisle, and for the special convenience of visitors a double stairway with brass railings has been erected in front of the model. The model cost \$40,000, is 23 feet in length and magnificent in design. Everything is shown in perfect design and material to the great torpedo net from stem to stern.

Flags on Victoria House and the Canadian and New South Wales Buildings have been at half mast in respect to the memory of the late Australian Commissioner Fisher, and later for Marshal de Oliveira, of Brazil, but the flags will remain at the mourning height for many days on account of the catastrophe to the British navy.

SHOT BY MOONSHINERS.

J. S. Marshal Brown Mortally Wounded and Deputy Gardner Killed. News comes from Memphis, Tenn., that United States Marshal J. W. Brown and a number of deputies were fired upon in McNairy county by the moonshiners they were hunting. Marshal Brown was mortally wounded and Deputy Marshal Gardner was killed. Marshal Brown is one of the leading citizens of Tennessee and one of the most popular men in the State.

BUSINESS IS FAIRLY GOOD.

Yet Great Caution Prevails. Trading Is Somewhat Hampered, but Relief Is Exp. cited.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: The improvement expected from the issuance of Clearing House certificates, thus utilizing credits instead of cash in local dealings, has not yet been realized. The failure of banks at San Francisco has led to a heavy demand from every quarter, \$1,500,000 having been sent in a single day. Distrust of weaker banks was avoided by the application of the Bank of Commerce for \$1,000,000 certificates and \$2,500,000 were issued Thursday, but the pressure for rediscounts for interior banks is beyond the ability of New York to meet. The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that he will anticipate payment of interest July 1, amounting to \$7,600,000 but only \$1,800,000 is on bonds held by banks, which will be immediately disbursed. The volume of trade is certainly reduced by monetary stringency. Bank clearings outside of New York are declining materially in comparison with last year.

In some departments of business orders for merchandise are deferred, since there is no assurance of ability to carry the goods until they are sold, while in other departments orders are not received because the future is distrusted. The effect on the great industries has been less than far might have been feared, as most of the works are employed on orders booked before the trouble began, but many works are now reducing the number of hands and others must soon suspend operations unless the prospects become clearer. In the iron business no improvement is seen, pig iron is as low as ever and while finished products are still in fair demand, prices are exceedingly low.

At Cleveland trade is fairly good and collections better, except for manufactures, and the banks are well fortified, but money is close. At Cincinnati sales of boots and shoes for the year thus far equals last year, and the dry goods trade is fair, but stringency makes collections close. Chicago reports no distinct improvement in trade, though July settlements are expected to show large sums and an easier market is expected. Collections are very slow, while orders for goods are fairly large for the dull season.

The failures for the week number for the United States 273, and for Canada 14, or a total of 287 as compared with 347 last week and 190 for the corresponding week of last year.

THE BUSINESS BAROMETER.

Bank clearings totals for the week ending June 22,