

WAS HANGED IN THE COURT.

SWIFT RETRIBUTION

Follows the Commission of a Dastardly Deed at Ottumwa, Iowa.

At Ottumwa, Ia., Frederick Gustavson was hanged by an excited mob to the stair railing of Justice Truitt's court room for assaulting the 4-year-old daughter of Jonas Sax.

On Wednesday Gustavson was taken quietly to Justice Truitt's office for arraignment. The news that the man was in the court spread with rapidity and in less than 20 minutes a crowd of perhaps 1,000 was surging around the stairway leading to the court room trying to get at the prisoner.

The mother of the little girl succeeded in getting to the top of the stairs and from the platform in front of the court room swung a rope. Then with her aged father, she proceeded to the crowd below to hang Gustavson. She was aided by a Mayor Force appealed to the crowd for peace and silence but in vain.

A number of men, after a great effort, succeeded in gaining admission to the court room, which is on the second floor. No sooner were they on the inside than they attempted to open the doors and admit their friends. This precipitated a fight with the court officers, which was carried on with desperate determination for several minutes. The superior number of the lynchers finally won the battle, the doors were opened, and the mob poured in. The leader of the mob seized the rope from the hands of Mrs. Sax and, as the court attaches were powerless to interfere, placed it about Gustavson's neck in a twinkling.

With a yell of rage the rope was seized by a hundred hands and the quaking wretch was dragged from his chair across the floor to a window, where he was lifted out and when the rope had been made secure to the stair railing, he was dropped. He hung suspended above the principal street of the city for fully ten minutes, the contortions of his body being extremely revolting. Suddenly the rope parted and the body dropped to the street below and a concerted rush was made by the spectators for its possession. The police, however, were first to reach the prostrate figure and hastily throwing it into a farmer's wagon near by, drove rapidly to the jail, followed by the mob. Lynchers again demanded the body of Gustavson, nor would they desist until told that the man was dead. A truck was patched up by the appointment of a committee, which examined the body and pronounced life extinct.

The little Sax girl is in a precarious condition with the chances of life greatly against her.

BUSINESS GETTING BETTER.

But the Improvement Goes on at a Snail's Pace.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" New York says: Consumption increases slowly and all branches of business are waiting for its growth. There has been a little improvement in stocks, while the price of products has declined a little on the whole, but the volume of business has somewhat increased.

Trade waits for the revival of industries, and the week's returns respecting industrial progress are rather conflicting. The sales have been the largest since September, 1912, amounting at three cities markets to 3,025,800 pounds against 4,813,500 for the same week last year, and, while it is stated that many purchases are of a speculative character, there is evidence that large buying in the mills is prompted by increased orders.

Pittsburg iron and steel manufacturers are playing havoc with Eastern markets, although the prices made in that region are so low that their continuance cannot be predicted. The considerable increase in the number of concerns in operation, but there does not appear to be much gain in actual consumption of pig iron, and prices are as low as ever. The markets for products have been irregular. Wheat has advanced 1 cent, and the receipts have been 4,300,000 bushels against 5,500,000 last year, and the exports from Atlantic ports only 6,900,000 bushels, against 1,900,000 last year. The corn receipts are remarkably large, amounting to 5,900,000 bushels, against 1,300,000 last year, and the price has declined 1 cent. The exports continue to exceed imports largely. For three weeks at New York the exports were \$22,518,341, against \$22,469,359 last year, while the imports were \$22,194,020, against \$37,158,943 last year.

The failure for the week numbered 387 in the United States against 180 last year, and 34 in Canada against 20 last year, but the list this week includes some of more than usual importance. For the preceding week the list included 374 failures amounting to only \$3,328,812 against \$3,727,467 the week before, but the weekly average is far beyond what it would be in times of prosperity.

ASTRIKE AVERTED.

The Sheet Mill Wage Scale Settled in Conference.

The threatened strike in the sheet mill industry has been averted and a settlement effected by which 30 mills employing over 8,000 men, will be continued in operation during the winter. The settlement was effected by the rollers agreeing to take the wage reduction intended for the roughers and catchers.

ROASTED TO DEATH.

Seven Men Die in the Flames of a Burning Hotel.

Seven men were roasted to death in a burning hotel at Merrill station, Pa., on the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad. Several others were injured, but may recover. The dead are:

Jeremiah Wrenn, boss stonemason, aged 60, of Pittsburg; Daniel Wrenn, son of the above, aged 25, of Pittsburg; John Kelly, laborer, of Woods Run, aged 40; Robert Stanley, engineer, aged 25, of New Brighton; James Hughes, engineer, of Chartiers, aged 33; Alley Wilker, stonemason, of East street, Allegheny; James P. Miller, a laborer, of Allegheny.

Twenty Thousand Hungry.

An Ironwood, Mich., which is the center of the Gogebic mineral range, 5,000 miners have been out of employment since June. Eight hundred wood-choppers engaged in the forests have also been idle. Fifty 20,000 persons are on the verge of starvation. They have nothing to live on now but a few beans and potatoes. The distress in Ironwood is treated because it occurred last summer from an epidemic of typhoid fever. Not less than 1,000 children are not only hungry but cannot leave the miners' cabins because of their lack of clothing. Gov. Peck of Wisconsin is preparing to send a carload of help will be made to Gov. Rich of Michigan. From Ashland, Wis., to Ironwood, Mich., the business houses, dance-houses and gambling dens have closed.

IRON AND STEEL.

A Weekly Review of the Market, By Way of Cleveland.

"The Iron Trade," Cleveland, O., says: "An increasing volume of business in raw iron and in many departments of the finished material market, is still attended by the lowest prices, and there is no longer any disposition to speculate as to how far down absolute bottom is to be found. Wherever any considerable tonnage is to be purchased—and in finished iron 100 tons seems to count for as much as 500 tons in normal times—sellers have come to expect to make prices a shade lower than the last transaction called out. In the pig iron it is noted that in some markets consumers are asking quotations on larger lots than for some time past. Sales are consequently confined to the smaller lots, and the expiration of coke contracts with the year being a factor in the calculations of some furnaces. The steel rail reductions continue to be a fruitful topic, especially among ore men and furnacemen. Much is expected from the practice of using heavy rails on these lines will increase, while the inter-town lines that have for some time used the T rails in part are likely to be larger customers than ever of the rail mills. Later reports substantiate the lower prices that have been mentioned in connection with recent sales.

The large pipe contracts in the East heretofore reported have increased by considerable tonnage in the week. Cincinnati reporting the best week for the pipe trade has seen in months. Prices were the lowest, however, the effort evidently being only to fill up the foundries for the winter. There is nothing assuring in the pipe trade and prices are very uncertain. The movement may be up or down with any week. In addition to the round sales of southern iron made to cover pipe contracts, there have been some goodly transactions in the valleys in the Pittsburgh and Wheeling districts particularly in Bessemer iron and in several sales made under special conditions. In finished iron and steel the demoralization continues; prices depend altogether on the size of the order and the competition to get the business. The resumption of several Mahoning valley mills on a lower wage basis, will not relieve the tension any, the struggle for business in support of steady winter operation promises to wax keener.

GEN. RUSK DEAD.

The Ex-Secretary of Agriculture Passes Away.

Hon. Jeremiah Rusk, ex-secretary of agriculture died at his home, Viroqua, Wis., at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning. Gen. Rusk had been seriously ill for about ten days. It was thought last week that he was in a dying condition but he rallied, and hopes were entertained of his recovery.

General Jeremiah McLain Rusk was born in Morgan county, Ohio, on July 17, 1830. He received a public school education, and when he was 14 years old the support of his mother and sisters fell upon him. He worked on the home farm until he was 15 years old and then he engaged in driving a stage between Zanesville and Newark. In 1853 he removed to Vernon county, Wisconsin, married and opened a hotel. He was elected sheriff and to other local offices and began to take interest in county affairs. In 1861 he was elected to the legislature.

In July, 1872, he enlisted and was made major of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Regiment. In 1870 he was elected to Congress, and served from March 4, 1871, to March 4, 1877. In the fall of 1881 he was the Republican candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, and was elected by a plurality of 11,967. He was re-elected in 1884 by a plurality of 19,200 and in 1888 by a plurality of 18,718.

Gen. Rusk was a candidate for the nomination for President in 1888. His canvass was conducted with dignity, but he received only the support of Wisconsin in the convention and withdrew after the third ballot. He was appointed secretary of agriculture in the Harrison administration and served with the distinction which characterized him in all offices of public trust.

A NEW PENSION ORDER.

Certificates Under the Act of 1890 No Longer to Specify Disabilities.

Commissioner of Pensions Lochren has issued the following important order simplifying the practice of the bureau in the adjudication of claims under the famous act of June 27, 1890:

Pension certificates issued under the second section of the act of June 27, 1890, will no longer specify particular disabilities. In such certificates, where the maximum rating of \$12 per month is allowed the certificates will state that the applicant "is unable to resort to manual labor." Where less than the maximum rating is allowed the certificate will state that it is for "partial inability to earn a support by manual labor."

Whenever, in case of a pension granted under said section at less than the maximum rating, a higher rating is subsequently sought, the application for such higher rating shall be considered and treated as a claim for increase and not as a claim because of a new disability and the increase, if allowed, will commence from the date of the medical examination showing the increased disability.

THE SILVER PURCHASE.

Under the Sherman Act 168,674,500 Ounces Have Been Bought and \$36,087,285 Coined.

Director Preston of the mint has prepared for Secretary Carlisle a statement showing the amount and cost of the silver purchased under the Sherman law, the following extract from which he furnished the president: "The amount and cost of silver purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, from the date the act went into effect, August 31, 1890, to date of the report, November 2, 1893, was 168,674,500 fine ounces, costing \$135,450,000. The present market price is about 70 cents per ounce."

It is certain that of the purchase \$36,087,285 worth was coined into standard silver dollars leaving 142,587,215 ounces on hand. This amount will coin \$181,915,000. It has not yet finally been determined whether to authorize the coining of the bullion, but it is anticipated of any possible order the mints have been authorized to prepare the ingots and blanks from which the dollars are made so as to proceed with the coining promptly should notice to that effect be given.

REMINISCENCE OF OLD EGYPT.

One of the smaller buildings is the Fine Arts Building, designed by C. C. McDougal.

The design is conspicuously Egyptian. Sphinxes are placed at the base of a grand terrace, mounted on high pedestals, between which pedestals are broad steps forty feet in length and eight in number, leading to the level of the entrance to the front vestibule. This vestibule is sixty feet in length, thirty-four feet wide and forty-eight feet to the base of the pyramid, which is the crowning feature of the entrance to the building. The

A BIG MIDWINTER FAIR.

BUILDINGS NOW GOING UP IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Great Diversity in Architectural Styles Expected to Produce a Novel Effect—The Main Buildings Described—Special Features of the Fair—Oriental Exhibits.

The five main buildings of the California Midwinter International Exposition have been planned, accepted and contracted for, and building operations are now under way. They are to be erected in Garden Gate Park, San Francisco. They will be grouped around a parallelogram, in the center of which there will be an electric tower 270 feet in height and a number of artistically ornamented fountains. The largest building is that designed for manufactures and liberal arts. A. Page Brown, of San Francisco, is the architect. Its dimensions are 462 by 287 feet, covering 161,784 square feet of ground. This building is Moorish in design, with picturesque effects to which that style of archi-

teature readily lends itself. A gallery, averaging thirty-five feet in width, extends around the interior, from which visitors may survey the exhibits. Broad avenues traverse the main floor longitudinally, crossed by one of equal width at right angles in the center. There is an additional floor under the dome.

Brown, consists of a large central square, covered by a dome, with four pavilions at the angles. The principal feature of the building is the richly ornamented dome, 125 feet in height by fifty feet in diameter, beautifully decorated inside, which is intended to be brilliantly illuminated at night. This building is to contain the offices of the exposition management, the department of publicity and promotion, the foreign department, assembly-rooms for foreign commissioners, press headquarters, the post-office, bank and information bureau, and will undoubtedly be the center of general interest in the exposition.

Another conception that has been granted is for a reproduction here of the Prater of Vienna in a space of 72,000 square feet adjoining the fair grounds. On either side of the central court of the exposition, entrance to the grounds will be through a massive gateway, beyond which will be various bits of architecture of a pleasing and striking character. All of these are now in course of construction. There is a concert hall, seventy-five feet square, a theatre of Moorish design sixty by ninety feet, a Louvre restaurant and a score of ornamental booths, in which Austro-Hungarian wares are to be manufactured and displayed.

Here also will be the Gaiety-Hungarian, where Hungarian life will be represented with gypsy girls in characteristic costumes. The waitresses in the concert hall will be in the Swiss National costume. A little way from the Vienna Prater work is being pushed forward on the concession to oriental nations, which is to embody many of the features of Midway pleasure. There will be a Turkish theatre, a Cairo street and a Congo chaunt, where National dances of all nations will be presented. A Japanese tea-garden is to be another feature of the exposition. The Government of Hawaii has two acres.

The present vintage of Hungary is worse than it has been since the appearance of phylloxera and peronospora. The Government has distributed over the country a large quantity of strong American vines, which will withstand the ravages of phylloxera, but the grafting period is not yet over.

Will Be Located in Washington.

The question of the future location of the bureau of awards of the world's fair has, it is said, been finally settled by a determination to remove it to Washington and quarters have already been engaged in the Pacific building. The acting secretary of the treasury has granted an allowance of \$1,000 for the members of the world's fair national commission, which is to assemble in Chicago next April for the final meeting.

Russian Cholera Statistics Show that There were from May to September, 1892, 433,043 Cases and 215,187 Deaths throughout the Empire.

From January to November this year there were 70,167 cases and 30,294 deaths.

Coal being \$17 per ton in the City of Mexico the making of ice has not been attempted.

Chicomatic capitalists have secured control of a waterfall for power and will go into ice manufacturing.

A Bill providing for state aid for parish schools will be introduced in the New York legislature at its next session.

It will be accompanied by a petition signed mostly by Catholics.

Officials of the British Admiralty at San Francisco say ships have not been ordered to avoid that port on account of desertions of British sailors.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

EX-GOVERNOR CHARLES H. BELL, of New Hampshire, is dead.

REYDARD KILPINEN has applied for membership to the Society of American Authors.

JUDGE RICHARD PARKER, of Virginia, who presided at the trial of John Brown in 1859, is dead.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL, of Massachusetts, says he will resume the practice of law when his term expires.

BARON KOSTROWARTER, the Vienna banker, is dead. He was a popular philanthropist and had a fortune of \$20,000,000.

"MARY TWAIN" looks old. His fuzzy hair is almost white and he stoops more than ever. But he can crack a joke with his usual vim.

DWIGHT L. MOODY, the evangelist, is to conduct a series of revival meetings in Washington this winter, at the invitation of several ministers of that city.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S real estate holdings at Washington are rated on this year's tax list at \$400,000. He is the heaviest individual taxpayer at the Capital.

WILLIAM D. HOWELL, the novelist, is about to come out as an advocate of radical changes in the social system. He is even accused of decided leanings toward Anarchy.

MR. GREENBLADE will be the first Governor of Massachusetts born a British subject since Governor Eustis, who was elected in 1823, and served until his death, in 1925.

The oldest officiating clergyman in the city of London, the Rev. James Jackson, vicar of St. Sepulchre's, who took deacon's orders in 1925, is about to resign his living.

L. Z. LEITER, the Chicago millionaire, has notified the directors of the Columbian Museum that he will contribute \$100,000 to the fund, provided the museum is built and retained in Jackson Park.

GERONIMO, the once powerful Indian chief of the West, who made a great deal of trouble for the United States Army, is now a quiet peaceful prisoner at Mount Vernon Barracks, an army post on the Alabama River, a short distance above Mobile.

The present Mayor of the town of Moliens-Vidame, in the Department of Somme, in France, has held the office continuously since 1839, or for fifty-four years. His name is M. Francoeur, and he is ninety-two years old. He possesses the vigor of a well-preserved man of fifty.

The will of the late historian, Francis Parkman, gives all his printed books relating to history, voyages and travels, also his printed books in Greek and Latin and all his maps, to Harvard College. His historical manuscripts go to the Massachusetts Historical Society.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL NORIE, one of the last of the one noted band of whaling captains of New London, Conn., is dead. He circumnavigated the globe many times in both New London and New Bedford whale ships, and accumulated a handsome fortune in the seal fishery in the latter part of his seafaring career.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

PARIS taxes funerals.

APPLES are scarce this year.

TRAIL robberies are on the increase.

The indications are for a severe winter.

Socialism is spreading rapidly in Sicily.

Cuba's latest revolution was quickly quelled.

SHORT weight coal means fine and imprisonment at Cleveland, Ohio.

THERE are 23,131 locomotives in use on the railways of the United States.

The winter resort hotels throughout the country are beginning to open.

OVER 300 lynchings have taken place in the South during the present year.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER has given another \$500,000 to the Chicago University.

The Missouri State Treasury holds \$300,000 for distribution among unknown heirs.

While grading a street in Sheboygan, Wis., workmen unearthed a vein of copper ore.

CLEVELAND (Ohio) policemen will give a portion of their salaries each month to aid the poor.

MARTIAL law has been proclaimed in Barcelona, Spain, on account of the dynamite outrages.

SIXTEEN persons attempted to commit suicide in Indianapolis, Ind., in one week, and five were successful.

THERE are 25,000 Chinese inhabitants in the chief cities of the United States—24,000 of them in San Francisco and 2000 in New York.

In Pittsburg, Penn., the price of steel rails has been cut to \$24 a ton. The first steel rails imported into this country from England cost \$160 per ton.

THE Soldiers' Orphan Schools commission at Harrisburg, Penn., decided to locate the proposed industrial school for indigent soldiers' orphans at Scotland, Franklin County.

The report comes from Alaska that the grippe is raging in that section with great violence, that in one village one hundred people were down with it, some of whom had it in very serious form.

RECENT high water on the Elk River, in Maryland, tormented numerous ponds after the flood receded. Vast quantities of big ocean fish were left in these ponds, and as the latter dried up the ground was covered with dead fish.

A RUNAWAY horse in Baltimore, Md., dashed against a lady on the sidewalk, rebounded, fell, broke his leg and was shot. The terrified lady was assisted into a drug store near by, was found not to be hurt, and walked home.

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CONSIDERABLE comment has been caused in Philadelphia by the organization of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association, representing six independent operators, who control an output of nearly 11,500,000 tons. The primary object of the association is to regulate production.

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