The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEN, - - - - PUBLISHER.

FOUR MEN ARE HELD

TO ANSWER FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR HOLOCAUST.

Tryon Assumed the Blame for the Victoria Disaster—$7,500,000 Lost in a London Fire—Flurry in the Wheat Market—No Editors' Passes.

Placing the Blame.

Responsibility for the terrible loss of life at the Cold Storage Warehouse on the World's Fair on the afternoon of July 10, in the belief of the Coroner's jury, which for six days listened to the testimony at the inquest, rests upon the shoulders of four men, and this quartette is held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Daniel B. Burnham, Director of Works at the World's Columbian Exposition; John B. Skinner, President of the Cold Storage Company; Charles A. McDonald, Secretary and Treasurer of the concern; Edward W. Murphy, Chief of the Columbian Fire Department. Sixteen verdicts cover the list of dead who were either killed or died from injuries received at the fire. Here is the list: Philip J. Breen, John Cahill, William Henry Denning, Ralph A. Drummond, James Fitzpatrick, Lewis J. Frank, John H. Freeman, James A. Garvey, Norman M. Hartman, John C. McBride, Bernhard Murphy, Burton Edgar Page, Charles W. Purvis, John A. Smith, Paul W. F. Schroeder, unidentified man. The verdict, which was agreed upon twenty-seven minutes after the jury was given the case, recites as follows:

That —— (name of victim here inserted) died from injuries and burns received at a fire of the Cold Storage Building at the World's Fair grounds on July 10, 1893, and we the jury find from the evidence presented that Charles A. McDonald, John B. Skinner, Daniel H. Burnham, and Edward W. Murphy be held to the Grand Jury for criminal negligence, and there held until discharged by due course of law.

MORE PEOPLE WANTED.

World's Fair Officers Squelch a Plan to Attract More Visitors.

How to increase the attendance at the World's Fair is the problem that is causing a great deal of worry, says a Chicago correspondent. There is no use denying that the attendance is a great deal less than it should be; less, in fact, than it was in June. It was proposed that the editors of country newspapers be invited to visit the fair free of expense, and the railroads offered transportation, providing the Exposition would give free admission. This the officials have so far refused to do. "The Fair is advertised enough already," they said, and that settled the country editors' passes unless they come through Maj. Handy's Department of Publicity and Promotion. "There are 5,000 editors whom we would have brought here," said one of the committee. "We could have had them all here in a week, and in two weeks they would have been at home writing the kind of stuff about this Fair that it needs to brace up the crowds. The railroads have agreed to do their share; our association will entertain them, and now the World's Fair falls down on our scheme for the sake of a few thousand passes that would have brought forty people for every one that was issued. The attendance at the Fair isn't more than one-quarter what it ought to be, and we are sat down upon in one of our most sensible efforts to increase it. We will bring those editors anyway and 'put up' for them at the gates if necessary."

WHEAT TAKES A TUMBLE.

Flurry in Western Finances One of the Chief Causes.

There was a great flurry in wheat Tuesday morning on the Board of Trade. London opened from three to four points off, and this caused New York to be very weak. Then the unexpected flurry in Western banks caused a fluctuation on the Chicago Board and wheat broke from 69 cents, Monday night's close, to 66½ cents the first hour Tuesday morning. The first drop was to 68¾ cents and later to 67½ cents. Then there was a rise to 67¾ cents, and the next drop came down to 66½ cents. For several days, says our correspondent, the feeling has been heavy and the pit has been filled with "long" wheat. Still there was a feeling also that the financial stringency would not last long and that there would be a general rise in a short time. But when the news of so many failures began to come in from the West, every "long" sought cover.

IT WAS TRYON'S FAULT.

Last Words of the Admiral to His Flag Lieutenant on the Victoria.

In his evidence before the court-martial in the case of the battleship Victoria, Capt. Bourke said that he became aware of the danger of a collision almost directly the Victoria began to turn. He did not think that Staff Commander Hawkins-Smith had ever been consulted by Vice Admiral Tryon in regard to the maneuvers. Indeed, nobody had been consulted. When Vice Admiral Tryon hoisted his flag on the Victoria, it was customary to use a 30-degree helm. Vice Admiral Tryon altered this to one of 28 degrees. Lord Gilford, Flag Lieutenant of the Mediterranean Squadron, was the next witness. He testified that after the collision Admiral Tryon said to him: "It was all my fault."

Great Fire in London.

A warehouse fire in London the other night burned over an area of over 1,500 yards before the flames were extinguished. Thirty buildings were entirely destroyed. These buildings were occupied by more than twenty-five firms, who dealt in stationery, clothing, tea, wines, furniture, imported goods, etc. The porters and their families living on the premises had narrow escapes. Many of them rushed to the street in their night dresses. It is expected that the loss will reach £1,500,000. The burned district is but a short distance to the eastward of the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange, and the Mansion House, the residence of the Lord Mayor.

Leaped to Her Death.

Miss Emma Garrett, of Philadelphia, Pa., who, with her sister, Miss Mary S. Garrett, had charge of the Pennsylvania blind children's exhibit at the World's Fair, committed suicide Tuesday evening by leaping from a window in the Briggs House.

Blood Freely Shed.

In a saloon row at the Hunters' Home, near Whiting and Sheffield, Ind., Tuesday, two men were killed, three men mortally wounded and the other two out of a gang of seven landed in jail in Sheffield.

Started the Fire with Kerosene.

Mrs. Jane McVery was fatally burned at Pittsburg by an explosion of oil, which she was pouring into the kitchen stove to start a fire. Her 2-year-old child was also terribly burned, but will recover. Two young lady visitors, Emma Dean and Minnie Hamilton, made narrow escapes from the flames.

Killed by a Defective Scaffold.

By the breaking of a scaffold used in the building of the Garfield Avenue Presbyterian Church at Columbus, Ohio, Thomas Fairchild, Joseph Leopold and William Long were precipitated twenty-five feet. Fairchild was instantly killed and Leopold probably fatally injured.

FIRED ON THE FORTS.

French Gunboats Cross the Bar and Fight Their Way to Bangkok.

Bangkok advices are to the effect that, despite the most pacific assurances from the French minister, who undertook to stop the advance of the gunboats and to arrange all differences, the Comte and the Inconstante crossed the bar Thursday evening and exchanged shots with the Pakham forts. The two men-of-war then proceeded to Bangkok and anchored with the gunboat Lutin opposite the British legation. Another dispatch says that twenty Siamese were killed and fourteen wounded during the exchange of fires between the forts at the mouth of the Meinam River and the French gunboats Comte and Inconstante. It is not the present intention of the department to dispatch an American war vessel to the scene of war in view of the fact that the American interests in Siam are insignificant, being confined to a small trade in teak wood. Nevertheless, it is apprehended that if the war assumes formidable proportions the Siamese may make it very unpleasant for foreign residents, including the few Americans there, as the hostilities are apt to be characterized on one side by the summary proceedings known to semi-barbarous nations. If such a state of affairs obtains, the United States will not be without a vessel in Siamese waters.

SESSION MAY BE LONG.

Belief that Congress Will Not Adjourn Until Spring.

According to a Washington correspondent, the belief that Congress, upon convening on Aug. 7, will remain in practically continuous session till next summer is becoming general. There may be a recess of a few days before the date for beginning the regular session, but it will be only to allow the members to get their second wind after the extra session spurt. When the proclamation was first made public nearly every member of Congress then in Washington predicted that it would not last more than a few weeks. It is clear enough that, even if the silver law is repealed, it can only be done after a long and tedious debate—a debate which will in all probability run the gamut of financial legislation and the history of coinage from the time of Adam to that of the international monetery conference of 1892. If the Sherman law is removed from the statute books by the time the regular session begins in December most men will consider that the country is playing in great luck. There are more, however, who believe that December will roll around and still see no agreement reached.

TO AMEND THE BANKING LAWS.

Comptroller Eckels Will Make Important Recommendations in His Report.

A Washington special says that the comptroller of the currency will, in his forthcoming report, make a number of recommendations in the way of amendments to the present national banking laws. The most important of these will be the one authorizing the issue of circulation up to the par value of the bonds deposited to secure the same. It is probable that he will also recommend the repeal of the act which provides for the organization of banks in small cities on the deposit of $12,000 United States bonds. Ninety per cent. of the banks which have failed lately, the dispatch says, were of this character, having been established in many instances where they were not needed and in others by irresponsible people.

Couldn't Bear the Burden.

The National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., suspended payment Friday afternoon and is now in the hands of the comptroller of currency. The assets will be between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000, and the liabilities between $800,000 and $1,000,000. The depositors will be paid dollar for dollar, the officials claim. President J. S. Chick said that the suspension was due to a steady withdrawal of deposits since the beginning of the financial stringency which has prevailed throughout the whole nation during the last few months. "A few minutes before the bank closed," he said, "there came a demand for $40,000. We could not stand another day's run and so suspended. We had asked the clearing-house for help, and that fact was telegraphed to creditors and depositors out of town and caused the run to be heavier. We asked for ample aid from the clearing-house and received $35,000. The orders for currency came in so heavily that we could not possibly fill them. I expect the Comptroller will place a bank examiner in charge."

A Stitch in Time.

Visitors to the Fair will no longer be able to promenade on the roofs of Manufactures and Transportation Buildings. The Council of Administration has issued an order stopping the elevators which run to the roofs of the two buildings mentioned and the balconies and galleries of Administration Building will also be closed to the public. This order was made upon a written report from Director of Works Burnham, who informed the council that he thought it unsafe to permit visitors to visit those places as they have done heretofore. The fire in the Cold-Storage Warehouse had its influence with Mr. Burnham, but the chief reason was to avoid a panic. The promenade on Manufactures Building is 250 feet high and there is no means of getting down except by the elevators. On one occasion there were 3,000 people on that roof. It took several hours to get them down. In the event of a panic, which would be created by even a slight blaze in the big building, there would be a catastrophe.

Paris Reds Rampant.

Friday was the one hundred and fourth anniversary of the fall of the Bastile, and the Paris anarchists, ever active, seized the opportunity and on the walls and other places about the city posted revolutionary and incendiary placards calling the people to arms and revolt. They say that another '93 is needed to give the people justice. These bloodthirsty evidences that the dangerous classes are active alarmed no one, but the police were busy all day tearing the obnoxious placards down. The well-known anarchist resorts were also closely watched.

Eight in One Grave.

The funeral of the unidentified dead from the fire in the World's Fair cold storage building took place in Chicago Friday morning. There were in all eight bodies, which were placed in one grave. The ceremonies were held at the church by the Rev. Father Hischen, and at Oakwoods, where the interment took place, the Protestant services for the dead were read. The bodies were buried in a lot given by the Oakwoods Cemetery Association.

Base-Ball Record.

The standing of the clubs of the National League is shown by the following table:

	W.	L.	Pc.		W.	L.	Pc.
Philadelp'ia	43	23	.652	St. Louis	30	35	.462
Bostons	42	24	.636	New Yorks	30	36	.455
Pittsburgs	38	29	.567	Chicagos	29	36	.446
Clevelands	34	26	.567	Baltimores	28	36	.438
Brooklyns	35	30	.538	Washi'gt'ns	28	40	.403
Cincinnatis	32	34	.485	Louisvilles	18	37	.327

Bad Charge for the Girls.

Misses Arwild and Florence Van Drubb were arrested at Alliance, Ohio, charged with stealing $100 from a house where they were employed as seamstresses.

Two Miners Killed.

An explosion of gas in the Pettibone mine at Kingston, Pa., killed Robert Hughes and George Kestner and injured four others.

Heroes' Day at the Fair.

Flags drooped at half-mast Sunday at Jackson Park. Above white domes and gilded spires the gay banners of twenty nations hung listlessly about their staffs. Over the serene, triumphant beauty of the city lay a somber pall. Inside the wide gates of the main entrance at Sixty-fourth street stood a black, sodden heap of embers. Silently, solemnly, it told a story which came near to the heart of each one who entered. Even outside the walls the spell had fallen. Blatant, shrill-voiced men crying their shoddy wares had lost something of their usual vigor. Their cries were less sibilant, their importunities less insistent. It was Heroes' day, and the last open Sunday of the World's Fair. Brave men who had met awful death in the line of duty had been laid to rest. To their memory the day was sacred. For the relief and support of those left behind the people met. The day was extremely warm up to noon, when a drenching rain fell, and then the sun shone with intense heat. Because of these unfavorable conditions the crowd was not as large as was expected, but it is believed the amount realized for the families of the dead firemen from the World's Fair will exceed $50,000.

SWINDLERS CAPTURED.

Obtained Merchandise Without Paying for It and Broke Invoice Laws.

At Hartshorne, I. T., United States Postoffice Inspector M. C. Spooner and W. C. Houke effected an important arrest under the charge of fraudulent uses of the mails. They will turn over to the Federal Court at Fort Smith Elliot Johnson, J. C. Johnson, W. H. Johnson, and Hales Johnson, a father and three sons, who have for several months styled themselves the Johnson Trading Company. Colonel Spooner, who has been at work upon the case for some time, states their plan of operation was to obtain merchandise wherever possible without payment in advance, convert the goods into cash without regard to invoiced cost and neglect to pay for them. They maintained no place of business, disposing of their goods to the Indians Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago houses are their principal victims, to what extent is not known. Complaints other than that of the postoffice department will be filed against them.

JUMP TO THEIR DEATH.

Burglars Vault a Fence to Avoid Pursuers and Fall Down a Cliff.

The little town of Westfield, N. Y., was raided by two desperate burglars. After they had robbed a number of small stores they were discovered in C. J. Bannister's grocery. They were headed off from escape by the night watchmen from the rear and jumped through the glass front. They ran toward Chautauqua creek, and, evidently believing they were to secure the seclusion of a grove, vaulted a low fence. Instead of lighting in a grove they were precipitated to a bed of rocks in the creek, fifty feet below. Their dead bodies were found in the morning. One of the men had his back broken and his skull crushed. A notebook in his pocket contained the name "Thomas Fitzgerald. Sandusky, Ohio." His pockets were filled with razors, knives and cigars.

Low Rates a Winner.

The first fair test of the drawing power of excursion rates to the World's Fair from long distance points occurred Wednesday. The Erie ran an excursion from Ohio points, all of them over 300 miles from Chicago, and 277 excursionists took advantage of the rate. Needless to say, the excursion was extremely satisfactory to the Erie, for it netted about $3 per train mile. Any Chicago railroad which averages $1 per train mile is making money. It is only the rare exception which approaches the $3 mark.

Antioch College Teachers Resign.

There is trouble at Antioch College, the famous institution twelve miles west of Springfield, Ohio, founded by Horace Mann for the coeducation of the sexes. Three of the prominent professors have resigned within the last few weeks—J. R. Hammond, Eddyton, N. Y., professor of Greek; C. C. Wilcox, Lundburg, professor of chemistry; and Mrs. Ella S. Sheldon, Sparta, Ohio, professor of German. It is claimed a difference of opinion regarding the government of the institution is the cause.

Money Markets Less Stringent.

R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade says:

There is a somewhat better tone in business because money markets are a little less stringent. But it cannot be said as yet that there is any distinct improvement. In every direction unusual conservatism prevails, orders are relatively small, the volume of business is restricted, and a waiting policy rules.

Her Husband Stole the Babe Away.

While walking in Goodale Park, Columbus, Ohio, wheeling her six-months-old baby, Mrs. Edward Reese was astonished to meet her husband with a woman on his arm. She upbraided him, whereupon he seized the baby from the carriage and ran away with it. She appealed to the police to help her find the child.

Will Have Cavalry.

Kansas' State Military Board has authorized Adjutant General Artz to organize and equip two companies of cavalry. One of these will be stationed at Vassar and the other at Meridan, both within easy call of Topeka.

Poplar Men's Popular Action.

The National Poplar Manufacturers' Association, in session at Louisville, decided not to increase the price of poplar lumber.

Canal Work Stopped.

The Nicaragua Canal Construction Company is out of funds and has stopped all work.

Lynched for Assault.

Robert Larkin, colored, was lynched at Ocala, Fla., for criminal assault.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to Prime	$3 25 @ 5 50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	3 00 @ 6 25
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	4 00 @ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	65 @ 66
CORN—No. 2	40 @ 41
OATS—No. 2	29½@ 30½
RYE—No. 2	50 @ 51
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	19½@ 20½
EGGS—Fresh	13½@ 14½
POTATOES—New, per brl	1 50 @ 2 25
INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping	3 35 @ 5 00
HOGS—Choice Light	3 50 @ 6 25
SHEEP—Common to Prime	3 00 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	59 @ 60
CORN—No. 2 White	40 @ 40½
OATS—No. 2 White	33 @ 33½
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE	3 00 @ 5 00
HOGS	3 00 @ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	61 @ 62
CORN—No. 2	38 @ 39
OATS—No. 2	28 @ 28½
RYE—No. 2	42 @ 44
CINCINNATI.	
CATTLE	3 00 @ 5 00
HOGS	3 00 @ 6 25
SHEEP	3 00 @ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	60 @ 60½
CORN—No. 2	41½@ 42½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	31 @ 32
RYE—No. 2	53 @ 55
DETROIT.	
CATTLE	3 00 @ 4 75
HOGS	3 00 @ 7 00
SHEEP	3 00 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	66 @ 67
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	42 @ 42½
OATS—No. 2 White	34½@ 35½
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2	65½@ 66½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	41 @ 42
OATS—No. 2 White	31 @ 32
RYE	51 @ 53
BUFFALO.	
CATTLE—Common to Prime	3 50 @ 5 50
HOGS—Best Grades	4 00 @ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	74½@ 75½
No. 2 Red	69 @ 71
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	68 @ 68½
CORN—No. 3	38½@ 39½
OATS—No. 2 White	31 @ 32
RYE—No. 1	51 @ 52
BARLEY—No. 2	54 @ 56
PORK—Mess	16 75 @17 25
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE	3 50 @ 5 25
HOGS	3 00 @ 7 00
SHEEP	3 00 @ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	74 @ 75
CORN—No. 2	49 @ 50
OATS—Mixed Western	37 @ 39
BUTTER—Creamery	20 @ 22
PORK—New Mess	19 25 @19 75

OLD SOL'S WARM RAYS

THEY FALL ON PEOPLE IN VARIOUS LOCALITIES.

High Temperature Causes Great Discomfort in Chicago and at the Fair—Electrical Storms and Cyclones Reported—Crops Are Greatly Damaged.

Scorching Weather.

THURSDAY morning Old Sol got up and made immediate preparations to cook the earth and all those who could not afford to wear seersucker coats and straw hats. He had played a hot game the previous day, but he didn't like the appearance of the silvery column in the thermometer. It was not enough to suit his taste, and he set out Thursday to pour such sweltering rays downward that poor humanity gasped and fainted from the effects of the heat. In Chicago the mercury climbed to 92 degrees up in the Auditorium tower, but that was the coolest spot in the city. Down on the streets the thermometer showed 97 degrees in the shade, and no one dared to calculate what the heat was where there was no shade. The sun beat down upon the shining pavements and radiated heat from the hot stones. Plate glass windows and white walls reflected the glare upon the heads of the hurrying crowds. Men with cork helmets and men with high hats suffered alike, and the summer girl with mulle sleeves complained as much as the apple woman with a heavy shawl.

There was a breeze. It was sand-laden and hot. At every street corner the wind swept the dirt from the pavements and hurled it into the eyes of wayfarers, begriming moist faces and blinding the vision of sight-seers. Strangers in the city suffered the most. Men stopped in the middle of the street to clean the grit out of their eyes, regardless of cable trains and noonday traffic. Street etiquette was forgotten. Stylish men were seen coatless, hatless and breathless. Several people dropped exhausted by the intense heat, and the patrol and ambulance wagons were in frequent demand. Popular report made it the hottest day in six years, though the statistics were against that idea. The sun went down, but the heat remained, and not until near midnight did relief come. A severe thunderstorm then reduced the temperature several degrees.

During the day visitors to Jackson Park carried parasols and palmleaf fans. They needed them, too, for the thermometer touched the highest point yet reached in World's Fair weather. Five cases of prostration from heat were treated at the emergency hospital.

Hot Everywhere.

From telegraphic reports the extremely warm weather seems to be pretty general throughout the country. Severe electrical storms are reported in many places. At Kalamazoo lightning struck in ten places, including the First Presbyterian Church. Wheat, which is being harvested in Michigan, was laid low in many fields by hail and cornfields riddled, and fruit is also badly damaged. Cyclones visited Waterloo, Iowa, Elmwood, Neb., and other points, and great destruction to crops is the result. The mercury at Milwaukee reached 95 in the shade. Three cases of sunstroke are reported there, one of which was fatal. The thermometer registered 94 degrees at Des Moines, 98 at Indianapolis, and 102 at Knoxville, Tenn.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

Reports on Spring Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes and Pastures.

In its crop report this week the Farmer's Review says that very little spring wheat is being raised in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. The few counties where it is raised in the above States give a very indifferent report. Of these Nebraska sends in the greater number of reports. There the greater number report the condition as poor. In some localities the crop was seen to be doing so badly that it was plowed up and the ground planted to corn. Some counties report a complete failure. In Iowa spring wheat is doing well, two-thirds of the correspondents reporting good, and the rest fair. In Wisconsin the crop averages about fair, which means less than a full crop. It is making rapid growth and in some counties is ready to head out. Dry weather is the cause of the low average. In Minnesota the condition is poor on account of drouth. In Dakota half report condition bad; the rest of the reports are equally divided between fair and good.

CORN.—Corn is generally good in all the States covered by the report. In some places the crop is estimated at 80 or 90 per cent. of average, while in other counties the yield is expected to be above a full average. In Kansas and Nebraska rain is needed.

OATS.—Oats are in condition about the same as corn in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin. In Kansas most of the oats have been cut. In about half the counties the yield is good. In the rest the yield is poor, the crop having been cut short by rust in the milk stage of the oats. In Nebraska the condition is generally poor, and some fields have been plowed up.

POTATOES.—Potatoes are promising well in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Dakota. In Kansas most of the reports are favorable, but some give fair and poor. In Nebraska the reports are about evenly divided between good, fair, poor. Rain is needed for the development of the crop. Potato bugs are doing some damage.

PASTURES.—Pastures are good in most of the States. In Nebraska they only average fair on account of drouth. In Minnesota the grass is so dry in many townships that the farmers are fearful of destructive fires being accidentally started. In nearly all of the States a few counties report pastures dried up. The general condition is, however, good.

Overflow of News.

A. L. JONES & Co., grocers at Syracuse, N. Y., have failed for $80,000.

THE Swiss Government has suspended the coinage of ½, 1, and 2 franc silver pieces.

THERE have been 704 deaths from cholera in the south part of France since May.

THE death sentence of Wm. Hartley, of Shelby County, Tenn., who was convicted of murder, has been commuted to life imprisonment.

IN response to the demands of England the Sultan of Turkey has ordered the liberation of all the persons convicted at Angora of sedition.

AN inch of rain fell in an hour at Aberdeen, S. D., and the storm covered a wide extent of territory. The rainmakers get credit for the rain.

SUNDAY CLOSING OF THE FAIR.

The Action of the Directory Was Practically Unanimous.

The World's Fair will be closed Sundays during the remainder of the Fair period. Such is the decision of the Board of Directors, declared by the emphatic vote of 24 to 4. When it became apparent by actual admissions that the general public did not care for Sunday opening, that it required the attendance of over 16,000 employes to wait upon the pleasure of about 40,000 visitors, the question was considered purely from a business point of view and it was decided that "the interests of the public are not promoted by keeping the Exposition open on each and every day of the week," and that the gates should be closed. The sole reason for closing the Fair Sundays is a financial one, as Director Hutchinson stated. The directors found that the people did not want it open and would not attend Sundays, and so they closed.

The closing resolution tells the whole story and sweeps with it the promise to repay the United States the amounts received from the souvenir coin appropriation. The resolution reads as follows:

Whereas, The Board of Directors heretofore, to wit, on May 16, 1893, adopted certain resolutions providing for the opening of the Exposition on Sundays in response to urgent appeals from persons and organizations representing a large majority of the public as well as stockholders of this corporation, and also in accordance with a resolution adopted by the City Council of the city of Chicago, representing the financial interests of said city in said Exposition to the amount of $5,000,000; and,

Whereas, Said action of the Board has been sustained by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and the right and power of the Board of Directors to control the physical administration of the Exposition Sunday as well as other days of the week has been upheld by the final decree of said court; and,

Whereas, It now appears from the actual admissions that the general public do not manifest a desire that said Exposition should be kept open to the public each day of the week, and it further appearing that if the Exposition is kept open Sunday it will require the attendance of more than 16,000 laboring men and women, the employes of the Exposition, and others, including the curators and clerks of the exhibitors, and while the Exposition authorities can give its own employes one day of rest each week it seems impracticable for the exhibitors and others to provide such day of rest for their own clerks and employes; an d,

Whereas, It further appears that the number of laboring men and women whose services will be necessarily required to keep the Exposition open Sunday is disproportionate to the number of visitors on said days, and therefore the interests of the public are not promoted by keeping the Exposition open on each and every day of the week; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That all the said resolution so adopted the 16th day of May, 1893, and the amendments to the rule relative thereto adopted said day, save and except the prices of admissions, be and the same are hereby rescinded, to take effect after the 16th inst.

ARMY BILL PASSED.

The Measure Forced Through the Reichstag Amid Exciting Scenes.

According to cable advices the army bill was forced through the German Reichstag amid scenes unparalleled. The speeches were rancorous; the opposition bitter and unyielding; the excitement intense. The Emperor himself was in the parliament house and was fuming with unbridled rage because his royal pleasure was not acceded to with more celerity. The Government had hoped that the final passage of the Emperor's pet measure would be merely formal, and that the Reichstag would close in time to enable the swaggering war lord and his ministers to congratulate each other at their luncheon over their great triumph. But they were mistaken. The enemies of the bill fought to the very last and exhausted every means to harry the Emperor and his advisers.

The passage of the bill is an event of much importance. Aside from the dramatic interest which attaches to the Emperor's victory, and the humiliating concessions made to the foreign and church elements in order to muster a majority, the new law has other aspects of interest. The demand for its passage was based upon earnest and seemingly sincere representations that German security demanded it. Without this law, which gives more men for the army, it was claimed that Germany would not remain first in her military resources. It was broadly asserted that without it she would slip backward, outstripped in the race, and become second in importance as a European power.

If the Government view is correct Germany will now step to the front with renewed strength and greater resources. At the same time watchful rivals, guarding their own interests, will measure the new strength of the German army and take measures to outdo it. Thus the race will continue as it has been going on until, financially exhausted, overtaxed, burdened with military service, the people will become impatient and will inaugurate—perhaps in blood—a new order of things. Or, perhaps, the dream of peaceable disarmament of the great powers may be realized.

Young Baptists Cheer.

The convention of Baptist Young People, in session at Indianapolis, went wild when the announcement was made that the World's Fair gates were to be closed on Sunday. They were engaged in prayer meeting at the time, and shouted and cheered until they were hoarse. The morning session was entirely occupied with the discussion of missionary topics, and the afternoon was devoted to a symposium upon the lesser federation of the union. At 4 o'clock thirty State and provincial rallies were held in various parts of the city, where matters pertaining to the State federations were discussed. The board of managers announced that Toronto had been chosen as the place for next year's convention.

How the World Wags.

TOM KING, an Oklahoma horse thief, has been captured and turns out to be a woman.

THE embarkation of Lord Derby is considered to mean the end of Canadian Tory government.

THOMAS SEATON, of Bolivar, Pa., was bitten by a copperhead snake, and physicians despair of his life.

TRUSTEES of the De Pauw University in Indiana fear that bequests may fall $1,000,000 short of calculations.

ENGINEERS who have surveyed the Pan-American railroad route declare the proposed enterprise is feasible.

WHILE attempting to save his drowning son John Vick, of Detroit, was dragged down and both men perished.

ANTI-SEMITE mobs in Yalta, Russia, beat and killed many Jews and plundered their homes of everything of value.

A BRANCH of Schweinfurth's "heaven" has been established at Lexington, Ky., and the citizens are very indignant.

STRIKING coal miners in Kansas are becoming desperate, and have assaulted men who are working. Bloodshed is feared.

J. J. BUSH, cashier of the defunct Elmira National Bank, has been arrested on the charge of falsifying the books.

MRS. MAHAMUEL, of French Lake, Minn., was found dead in the road. It is thought she was killed by a party of revelers.

LIGHTNING set fire to Lee's planing-mill at Wilkesbarre, causing its total destruction. The loss will amount to $30,000.

KILLED AT A GRADE.

THREE DEAD AND TEN HURT AT A CROSSING MASSACRE.

Grand Trunk Train Crashes Into a Chicago Street Car at High Speed—Passengers Are Ground Beneath the Wreck in Awful Agony.

Trainmen Blamed.

Another was added to the already long list of Chicago grade-crossing horrors the other evening when an incoming dummy train on the Grand Trunk road ran into a Halsted street open car at the 49th street crossing. The car was crowded with men and women, most of whom were returning home from work. Thomas Perkins and Margaret Murphy, of Chicago, and Grace Hunt, of La Salle, were killed and terribly mangled, while ten others were seriously hurt.

The street car was south bound. There were forty-six passengers on board, many of whom were standing on the footboards and others between the seats. The car was in charge of Conductor Frank Barnett and Driver Charles Statuecker. When it reached 49th street there was a long freight train passing west. There is a network of tracks at this crossing and the street car men have always looked on it as a dangerous point. When the freight train had passed, however, and the gates were raised by the towerman, George Barnett, it was taken as a signal that the crossing was clear and Statuecker whipped up his horses and started across the tracks. At the same time

THE CRASH AT THE CROSSING.

Conductor Barnett, who had gone ahead of his car, motioned to the driver to come on. The approaching passenger train was concealed behind the outgoing freight train. Barnett in the watch tower saw the passenger train and realized that a collision was imminent. He at once lowered the gates, but he was too late, for the street car was already on the tracks and the passenger was only a few feet distant. The latter was running at a lively rate of speed and crashed into the side of the car, which was turned around and then thrown thirty feet through the air.

Few of the passengers had any warning of the accident. Those on the footboard nearest the passenger train saw it coming and jumped in time to save themselves from injury and perhaps death. But the majority of those on board were carried with the demolished car and they fell to the ground together, many injured and others dead. The car, broken into many pieces, buried those who had been riding in it, and, as the passenger train plunged ahead, there were cries of agony from the victims under the wreck. The dead were at once taken to the county morgue and the injured were placed in carriages and driven away. The passenger train was in charge of Conductor John Kern, Engineer E. W. Jones and Fireman James Campbell. Both engineer and fireman, together with the conductor and driver of the street car and the gateman, were placed under arrest. Many who were on the car said that the accident would never have occurred had the watchman and conductor of the horse car attended closely to duty. Severe censure was heard against Conductor Barnett. As he ran ahead to see if the way was clear he went only to the first track, it is said. Here he could plainly see the freight pulling out to the west, and amid the din of whistling locomotives he could not hear the warning signals of the approaching passenger engine. The latter train was on the second track, and had Barnett gone ten feet farther, eye-witnesses say, he could have seen the danger.

Mob Attacks an Alliance Meeting.

A largely attended meeting of the Pope County Alliance at Cove, Ark., was broken up by a mob and a rainstorm of bullets was fired over the heads of the crowd. John T. Miller, a member of the last Arkansas Legislature, was addressing the meeting at the time. The report states at the first fire from the enemy every man in the crowd stampeded. Mrs. Ida Duncan, however, had the presence of mind to mount a box and call to the fleeing men to stand their ground, even in the face of death. But the men kept on running, leaving the woman to hold the fort alone. James Webb was hit in the eye with a stone. Efforts are being made to arrest the assailants.

Notes of Current Events.

GEORGE WILLIAMS killed Andrew Ryan at Omaha in a quarrel over a girl.

THE Glen House at Mount Washington, N. Y., burned with a loss of $100,000.

A CONGREGATION of 5,000 persons heard Father McGlynn preach at Port Richmond, S. I.

GEN. EDWARD JARDINE, who served gallantly through the war, died at New York, aged 69 years.

STARR and Wilson have been landed in jail at Fort Smith, Ark., after a narrow escape from a mob.

THE North American Saengerbund decided to hold the next saengerfest in Pittsburg in July, 1896.

FOUR French war ships are now at the mouth of the Meinam, called there by the trouble with Siam.

JOHN POWELL, living at St. Johns, while working in a wheatfield, was instantly killed by lightning.

COMMANDER LYONS, of the Monongahela, has been found at fault in the collision with the Speranza.

E. P. JOHNSON and Miss Mary Grehan, of Lexington, eloped to Jeffersonville, Ind., and were married.

MEMBERS of the Citizens' Insurance Company of Cincinnati started to move for parts unknown, but were caught.

IN Yalta, Russia, anti-Semite mobs beat and killed many Jews and plundered their homes of everything of value.

A BRANCH of Schweinfurth's "heaven" has been established at Lexington, Ky., and the citizens are very indignant.

STRIKING coal miners in Kansas are becoming desperate and have assaulted men who are working. Bloodshed is feared.

FEDERATION of the railway orders was effected at a Pittsburg meeting, but engineers were excluded from membership.

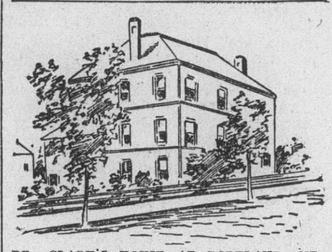
SECRETARY SMITH received a letter from Chief Jones resenting interference in the execution of condemned Choctaws.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS MEET.

Nearly Every Country on the Globe Represented at Montreal.

The twelfth international convention of the most magnificent religious society ever brought into existence—the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, was held in Montreal. Over fifteen thousand delegates were present, and every State and territory of the Union, all the provinces of Canada, England, nearly every country of Europe, as well as India, China, Japan and Africa and Australia, are represented. A society purely local to the place of its organization, Portland, Me., until the fall of 1881, it now has twenty-two thousand societies and a membership closely approaching a million and a half. It knows no denomination for clergymen, representing no less than twenty-five evangelical sects will speak from its platform during this meeting. Among those were some of the most noted religious workers of the present day. Rev. Dr. Clark, the originator of the Endeavor, arrived on the opening day

REV. DR. CLARK.



DR. CLARK'S HOUSE AT PORTLAND, ME., BIRTHPLACE OF THE ORDER.

from his trip around the world, and was enthusiastically received by the thousands in attendance.

Owing to the immense number of delegates and the utter impossibility of securing an auditorium large enough for their accommodation two programs were carried out in as many meetings, one in the Government drill hall and the other in a large tent on the parade grounds directly opposite. The sessions proper were preceded by a meeting of the Executive Committee at the Windsor Hotel, and five preparatory meetings in as many of the largest churches were held in the evening. The formal welcome proceedings took place in the drill hall and were attended by fully 15,000 people, the great hall being packed to its utmost capacity.

A number of the French Canadians took exception to speeches and remarks made by two of the delegates concerning Catholicism, and, although the convention disclaimed responsibility and immediately withdrew its sympathy from the delegates who had given utterance to the objectionable remarks, the indignation was so great among those who felt themselves agrieved that a riot was almost precipitated. There was no direct collision, although the police were called upon and had a hard time dispersing the riotous crowd. They charged a number of times and had to use their batons freely, with disastrous results to many of the rioters. In the melee a colored delegate to the convention from one of the Southern States, name unknown, was seriously hurt. A number of arrests were made.

The convention next year will be held in Cleveland.

NORTHMEN IN CHICAGO.

Long Looked For Arrival of the Viking Ship—Now at the Fair.

Trailing behind a gunboat, the brave Norse sailors in their sturdy viking ship reached Chicago Wednesday afternoon. Their long voyage over perilous seas and through beating storms is at an end, and the great populace of