

VICTIMS OF A GALE.

Texas Visited by a Tornado Costly to Life and Property.

Nineteen Persons Are Reported to Have Been Killed—Many Others Injured and Some of Them May Die—Houses and Barns Ruined.

A FATAL STORM.

LONGVIEW, Tex., March 20.—A destructive storm passed over this place at 1 o'clock Sunday morning. Hailstones fell weighing fourteen to eighteen ounces. Chickens and turkeys roosting in trees were killed, while ducks, geese and hogs were pelted to death.

At Lansing Switch the cyclone struck the house of John Cains, occupied by a family of negroes. The house was destroyed and six persons were killed, three mortally wounded and five seriously hurt. Old man Alexander Lester was found entirely nude 50 yards from the house dead, Alexander Lester, Jr., 18 years old, the mother, Sarah Lester, Robert Lester, Jasper Collins and Sissy Lester, 2 years old, were also killed. Sissy Lester was found several yards away in a treetop.

Mollie Collins has a hole in her head and many bruises; Silas Johnson, who was visiting the family, received ugly abrasions from the crown of his head to his heels, he may die; Frank Dizer had his leg broken below the knee; Dock Simmons, a relative, has a badly crushed head and will die; Odessa Lester, 4 years old, was found in the field with her right leg broken above and below the knee, she will die; Arthur Lester, 6 years old, Willie Lester, 9 years old, were injured seriously.

Half a mile south of the ill-fated Lester house the house of John Buffitt, a white man, was dashed to splinters, leaving the family unhurt, except from bruises from hailstones. Two miles east the large barn of Nick Harris was unroofed, and 1 mile farther the house of Sallie James (colored) was destroyed. The inmates escaped. Lortilla James, 3 years, was badly and perhaps fatally hurt with hailstones. A Mr. Davis, living on the Little Nick Harris place, three-quarters of a mile from the Lester house, had his house demolished, escaping with many bruises.

At Emery, the county seat of Rains county, the entire western portion of the town was ruined at 7:30 Saturday evening. Miss Easter Alexander, Eras Henry, George Walker and the 4-year-old son of Henry Murray (colored) are the known dead.

Three unidentified bodies were found north of Emery Sunday. The post office was used as a hospital and morgue.

SANTA ANNA, Tex., March 19.—A tornado swept over portions of this town and of the cotton counties, wrecking buildings and leveling fences. At Trickham, in Coleman county, W. D. Watson's house was blown to the ground. Mrs. Watson and four children were killed outright. An infant escaped unhurt, while Watson's injuries will prove fatal.

IGNORED THEIR CRIES.

Three Persons Drowned in San Francisco Bay After a Long Struggle for Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—Mrs. Mollie Martin, wife of a saloonkeeper, her daughter Ora, aged 6, and Miss Nellie McCarthy, who lived with the Martins, were drowned in the bay Sunday by the capsizing of a yacht. They were out on a pleasure trip with Peter Thornburg, a Swedish sailor. The latter gave the tiller to Mrs. Martin, while he adjusted the sails. She was inexperienced, threw the boat too close to the wind and it turned over. All managed to hold on to the overturned boat, which drifted with the ebb tide past the British ship Mary Down. Thornburg claims their cries for assistance were heard, but the officers refused to lower a boat, throwing out a life buoy instead. The women, exhausted, finally loosened their holds and sunk. Thornburg was rescued after being two hours in the water.

EVERY STORE ROBBED.

Thieves Carry Off the Plunder from Ooltewah, Tenn., by the Wagonload.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 20.—A telegram received by Chief of Police Hill from Ooltewah, Tenn., says that every store in the town was robbed Friday night and asking that men and bloodhounds be sent to trace the robbers. Officers were at once sent with dogs and mounted horses to scour the intervening country. Ooltewah, the county seat of James county, is 14 miles from here. The place has seven stores. The thieves loaded the booty on wagons. At one store they blew open the safe, but as the town has no officers their work was not discovered until Sunday morning.

MRS. NOBLE EXPIRES.

Wife of the Ex-Secretary of the Interior Dies Suddenly in Her Home.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 20.—Mrs. John W. Noble, wife of ex-President Harrison's secretary of the interior, died suddenly at her home in this city Sunday afternoon. The end came to her while standing in her dining-room chatting with friends and waiting for Gen. Noble, who had stepped from the room to call her carriage for a drive. She complained suddenly of dizziness and her maid caught her as she was falling and before she could be taken to a couch she was dead. The cause of death was organic heart disease.

VICTIMS OF THE SEA.

Ten Men Lost from the Bark Montgomery Castle.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The steamer Vega, which has arrived here from Portuguese ports and the Azores, brought the full story of the bark Montgomery Castle, which left this port with a cargo of oil on January 27 and put in at Fayal in the Azores recently with her captain, first officer, second officer and seven of the crew missing, the ten men having been drowned in a storm which the bark encountered a short time before, and in which she was badly damaged.

HONORS FOR A REFORMER.

Celebration of the 90th Birthday of Neal Dow, the Temperance Veteran.

NEW YORK, March 20.—It was made manifest at the meeting which the American Temperance union held Sunday in Carnegie hall in celebration of the 90th birthday of Gen. Neal Dow that the total abstinence advocates of this city look to the granting of suffrage to women as the only measure that will insure the abolition of the saloons and the general traffic in liquor in this city and the country in general. Carnegie hall was crowded when the anniversary exercises began. It had been expected that Gen. Dow would be present, but he sent a letter saying that a severe cold and an engagement in Maine on Tuesday rendered it impossible to undertake the journey to New York. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler delivered a vigorous eulogy of Gen. Dow's temperance work. Dr. B.



GEN. NEAL DOW.

B. Tyler, of the Church of Disciples, declared that women's votes were necessary to the cause. Noah Davis said that without women armed with a legal vote as an aid man could not battle with the temperance problem with any hope of success. Mrs. Mary T. Burt, Prof. Samuel Dickie, Rev. Dr. McArthur, Rev. Joseph Cook and others spoke and A. M. Powell, secretary of the National Temperance league, offered a series of resolutions praising Gen. Dow and favoring the annihilation of the liquor traffic all over the country.

The Brooklyn Temperance league celebrated the 90th birthday of Gen. Neal Dow at the union assembly room. Chairman Walker spoke of Neal Dow's birthday and said it was being celebrated all over the United States, England, Germany, France and Australia.

Neal Dow was born in the city of Portland, Me., on the 20th of March, 1834. His parents were of the Society of Friends. His first identification with the temperance movement was in connection with the Maine Temperance union, an organization composed of those who withdrew from a society which had, by the form of its pledge, compromised with wine-drinkers. The union appeared before the state legislature in 1837, demanding the abrogation of all license laws, and the substitution of prohibition of the sale of all alcoholic beverages. His first public appearance as an advocate of the prohibitory policy was in 1839, when he appeared before the board of aldermen in his own city, and induced them to refer the question of "license" or "no-license" to a vote of the citizens. No license was defeated by a majority of 25 out of a vote of 1,168. In 1842 he again succeeded in having the question submitted to the people, and it was carried by a majority of 440. He turned his attention to the state in 1843, printing and circulating petitions to the legislature at his own expense, praying for a stringent law, and the "the traffic in intoxicating liquors might be held and adjudged an infamous crime."

In February, 1844, he went before the legislative committee, which reported a bill favorably. It passed the house, but was defeated in the senate. Meetings were held all over the state the next two years. Mr. Dow was speaking in school districts, and scattered a literature profusely everywhere over the state. In 1846 he secured the passage of a prohibitory law by a vote of 81 to 42 in the house and 23 to 5 in the senate. The penalties were inadequate, but the next year another bill was passed, and was vetoed by the governor. In 1850 he presented a bill of his own drafting, and secured its passage in the house, but it was lost in the senate by a tie vote.

In 1851 he was elected mayor of the city of Portland, and for the sixth time appeared before the legislature with a bill of his own, which passed the house 85 to 40, and the senate 18 to 10. Mayor Neal Dow issued a proclamation that he should promptly enforce the law, giving vendors sixty days to ship their liquors out of the city. He seized 12,000 worth of liquor and had it openly destroyed. Mr. Dow was reelected and a mob gathered to resist the execution of the law, but he was equal to the emergency, and the mob was repelled and dispersed. In 1852 he headed the world's temperance convention, held in the city of New York, and was made president of the convention. The "Maine Law" was repealed in 1854, but Mr. Dow rallied the people, and it was reenacted in 1857 with increased restrictions and penalties.

In 1861 he recruited the Thirteenth regiment of Maine volunteers and a battery of artillery, and entered the army. President Lincoln appointed him brigadier general in 1862, and he was twice wounded in battle, in the attack on Port Hudson, Louisiana, and taken to a plantation in the rear, was captured by a squad of Logan's cavalry and taken to Libby prison in Richmond, Va. He was exchanged in March, 1864, for Gen. Fitz-Hugh Lee.

He was vice president of the national temperance convention held in Saratoga in 1865 and in Cleveland in 1868, representing the National Division Sons of Temperance on both occasions. He visited England three times and delivered over 500 addresses under the auspices of the United Kingdom alliance, in every part of the kingdom. He was initiated into the National Division Sons of Temperance of North America at the session held in Richmond, Va. in 1862, and was elected most worthy associate of that body. He was the candidate of the prohibition party in 1870 for the presidency of the United States, and received 10,336 votes. He was a member of the national temperance convention, held at Saratoga Springs in 1885, which organized the National Temperance society and publication house, and has been vice president of the society from its commencement.

GONE TO THE COURTS.

Gov. Waite Decides to Submit His Case to the Supreme Court.

DENVER, Col., March 20.—The Denver squabble has been submitted to the supreme court for settlement. The governor's communication to the court makes over 4,000 words, and after reciting the case from the first up to the present day he asks the court to decide which men constitute the legal fire, police and excise commissioners of the city of Denver. This ends for the present the controversy which two days ago threatened to plunge the city and state into bloodshed.

MADE ITS REPORT.

The Senate Tariff Committee Completes Its Work.

The Measure Reported to the Senate and Its Consideration to Begin April 2—Principal Changes from the Wilson Bill.

IN THE SENATE'S HANDS.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Senator Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, reported the tariff bill to the senate soon after the reading of the journal Tuesday. Senator Morrill, one of the republican members of the committee, stated that so far as the republican members of the committee were concerned they did not object to the reporting of the bill, but were opposed to the income tax feature in it and the change from specific to ad valorem duties. Senator Voorhees gave notice that he would call up the bill for consideration April 2.

The most important change made in the bill is in the sugar schedule, a change being made by which an additional duty of 1/2 of 1 per cent. per pound is given on all sugars testing above 98 degrees by the polariscope test, or which are above No. 16 Duch standard in color.

The provisions abrogating the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty are struck from the revision bill.

The reciprocity sections of the McKinley act, sections 3, 15 and 16, are repealed and all agreements or arrangements made or proclaimed between the United States and foreign governments under the provisions of said sections are hereby abrogated, of which the president shall give such notice to the authorities of said foreign governments as may be required by the terms of such agreements or arrangements.

A very important amendment is made in the section governing the manufacture of tobacco, which is intended to prevent the sale of leaf tobacco by dealers from competing with the sale of manufactured tobacco, but is so worded as to protect the farmer and grower of tobacco in his right to sell his own product without the payment of a tax.

The lead and lead-ore duties are left unchanged from the senate subcommittee rates, as are the iron-ore and coal duties. So also are whisky and opium. There have been added to the free list pineapples, bananas, coconuts, thorn strips and tips. No articles were taken from the free list.

Collars and cuffs are left unchanged from the senate subcommittee rate, but shirts and all other articles of every description not especially provided for, composed wholly or in part of linen, 50 per cent. ad valorem instead of 35 per cent., the Wilson bill rate; oatmeal 15 per cent. ad valorem instead of 20 per cent., the Wilson bill rate; castor beans are restored to the Wilson rate of 25 cents per bushel; playing cards are restored to the Wilson rate of 10 cents per pack, instead of 2 cents per pack as fixed by the senate subcommittee.

In the internal revenue schedule the committee strikes out the provision which the senate subcommittee inserted first taxing cigars and cigarettes weighing more than three pounds \$5 per thousand, and cigarettes in paper weighing not more than three pounds, \$1 per thousand; and wrapped in tobacco, 50 cents per thousand, thus leaving the taxes on these articles unchanged from the present law.

The provision in the income tax amendment relating to a tax on building and loan associations, which was exempted by the house and stricken out when the senate subcommittee reported the bill, has been restored with the proviso that the tax shall not be levied upon those institutions who make no loans except to shareholders for the purpose of enabling them to build homes.

RICH IS UPHELD.

Michigan's Supreme Court Satisfied with the Governor's Official Acts.

LANSING, Mich., March 22.—The supreme court has rendered a decision sustaining Gov. Rich in removing Secretary of State Jochim, State Treasurer Hamblitzer and Land Commissioner Berry for gross negligence in failing to personally canvass the returns of the amendment election of 1893. It is held that it was within the power of the governor to remove such officials under the constitution, and that he has power to determine as to the facts. A judgment of ouster was entered.

The court denies that there is any property right in an office and that consequently the provision of the Michigan constitution giving the governor power to remove for gross neglect of duty does not conflict with the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution providing that no state shall deprive a person of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

LANSING, Mich., March 22.—Michigan has three new state officers. These changes follow the filing by the supreme court of a unanimous opinion written by Justice Hooker sustaining the action of Gov. Rich in removing Secretary of State Jochim, State Treasurer Hamblitzer and Land Commissioner Berry for gross neglect of duty. New appointments were made at once and are as follows: Secretary of State—Rev. Washington Gardner, of Albion. State Treasurer—James M. Wilkinson, of Marquette. Land Commissioner—William A. French, of Belle.

Cyclone in Arkansas.

HELENA, Ark., March 22.—Helena was visited Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock by the heaviest rain and wind storm that has struck this city for many years. The roofs were blown off two stores on Cherry street, occupied by Tanner & Co. and Cool Bros. The front of the large building occupied by M. Selig's wholesale dry-goods house was demolished. The building of the Ridge City and Loftus clubs was demolished. Two of Selig's employes escaped death by almost a miracle. The Presbyterian church sustained slight damage from flying timbers.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

DURING the temporary absence from home, the other day, of William Baker his wife committed suicide by strangling herself to death at Indianapolis. She left a note laying the blame upon her parents.

The skeleton of a mastodon was discovered on a farm east of Jeffersonville.

A TELEPHONE system was commenced at Bedford, but after the erection of the poles the scheme fell through.

JOHNSON county commissioners have appointed Miss Margaret Bergen to be matron of the Orphan's home of Johnson county.

ROSS & GOTT's hardware store was broken into at Russellville and two hundred dollars' worth of cutlery, jewelry and gold-filled watches taken. No clue to the thieves.

THERE was an exciting wolf chase on the Godfrey reserve, five miles east of Montpelier, the other day. About three hundred citizens participated, with twenty-four hounds from the east part of the county, and about the same number from Camden, in Jay county. The wolf was a large white one, which was brought from Dakota two weeks ago. One dog was killed and several others badly wounded before his wolfship was killed.

By a vote of 26 to 15 a second convention of the Indiana bituminous miners voted down a proposition to reduce the present scale of mining in response to the operators' demands.

AN eastern syndicate purchased the artificial natural gas plant at Lafayette for \$840,000.

A DOZEN young men were arrested at Piercerville for breaking up an evangelist's meeting.

FOURTH-CLASS postmasters were appointed the other day as follows: Seymour Lenington, Blountsville; Henry county, vice James Templin, removed; L. O. Pickens, Crown Center, Morgan county, vice H. E. Warmouth, resigned; E. R. Wilson, Mixersville, Franklin county, vice Robert Wilson, resigned; Bradshaw, Hendricks county, Charles C. Miller appointed postmaster; Lippitt, Morgan county, Jacob A. Wilhite appointed postmaster.

LIGHTNING struck James Friddle's barn, near Albany, the other morning. The building and contents, with two horses, was burned. No insurance.

ELIAS M. SMITH and wife have lived on the same farm near Crawfordsville for 58 years. On March 13 they had been married sixty years.

The house of John Biddle west of Crawfordsville was struck by lightning and every window pane was broken. The family escaped with a slight shock.

Mrs. MARY ROBERTSON, matron of the Madison county orphan's home, has been turned down by the county commissioners. She resigned as a matter of form. Mrs. Mary Ferrell, of Summitville, a sister of one of the commissioners, has been given the position.

JACOB W. HOAGLAND, of Sullivan, whose proud boast it was that he had voted a straight democratic ticket for over half a century, dropped dead a few days ago in Indianapolis while walking along the street. He was 73 years old, and was here visiting a son. The Indianapolis ordinance taxing breweries \$1,000 per year has been upheld by the supreme court.

At Peru a tape worm 30 feet in length was removed from Peter Whitehill's three-year-old son.

The new courthouse at Laporte will be dedicated in May.

A WALKING club is being agitated at South Bend.

INDIANA has 530 G. A. R. posts.

CLINTON COOPER, aged 45, committed suicide at Indianapolis, by strangling himself with a handkerchief.

The Indianapolis police raided an opium joint and a quartet of celestials were arrested.

The citizens of Wolcottville want the town incorporated.

THE Citizen's National bank, Martinsville, was organized the other day by the following: J. T. Cunningham, W. S. Frazee, of Martinsville; Geo. W. Robertson, of Mt. Vernon, and Fletcher S. Heath, of Hamilton.

CHARLES A. MANKER is the new chaplain at the Prison south.

At Cutler, Mrs. Allen Sparks, 78, fell into a cistern and was drowned.

As the result of the supreme court decision Montgomery county will turn back into the state treasury \$4,764.49 of unused school funds. Of this sum \$3,000 is from Crawfordsville.

"Good-bye, worms of earth," shouted Jos. Harbarger to his family at a Crawfordsville depot, then he jumped in front of a passing train and was instantly killed.

HAWKINS HAWKINS, a prominent road contractor of Brazil, was fatally hurt the other evening. While moving under an embankment a heavy fall of dirt crushed him to unconsciousness and badly mangled him up, breaking his shoulder bones and injuring him internally.

AN unsuccessful attempt was made to blow up the office of the Iron Age, an infidel paper at Indianapolis.

At Kewanna Joseph Brunker was fatally injured by being caught in the shafting of his mill.

JOHN RODGERS, a worthless character, of Mulberry, Clinton county, was shot to death by a member of the Mulberry horse-thief association while resisting arrest on a charge of house breaking.

At Hartford City the Utility Co., straw paper manufacturers, was fined \$10 and \$1,500 costs for allowing waste water to pollute a stream.

A SENSATIONAL rumor is current at Logansport that James Parker, who has been mysteriously missing since January, was killed by the late murderer and suicide, Philip Petri, on account of jealousy, and his body buried under the house. The authorities will investigate.

The other night the saloon of Archie Gladman, at Seireville, was destroyed by enemies of the liquor traffic, who poured coal oil on the building, and set fire to it.

TO BE HELD IN CHECK.

A Watchful Eye Being Kept on the Movements of Coxe's Army.

MASSILLON, O., March 21.—In the center of the dark public square, beside the flaring light of a gasoline torchlight, Lieut. Carl Browne stood up and introduced the "great unknown" to the crowd below him. The members of the commonwealth sent up a shout of joy and the stranger bowed and began his address. He spoke in a clear, loud voice with a slight German accent, and the words recalled the days of excitement before the Haymarket riot when Chicago was pulsing with the bitter invective of anarchist orators. He spoke in the course of his speech of having been in Chicago and told of his work for humanity.

"The people must rise up and crush with one terrible blow the outrages from which they have suffered for so many years. The rich must be brought low and the poor receive their just rights. What a great privilege it is to be here in the indignity of the movement of this grand undertaking. It is like a little stream. Soon it will swell into a river and will roll into Washington with all the might and power of the Amazon. As Christ appeared in the world and gathered his disciples together, so do Brother Coxe, the embodiment of Christ, and Brother Browne, one of His disciples, and others, ready to complete the twelve, and they together will assemble the great army of converts that next Sunday will start the mighty march that will shake the very centers of these United States."

All Stark county is awakening to a genuine dread of the approaching reign of Coxeism. Towns lying along the proposed line of march of the commonwealth are actively engaged in organizing deputy sheriff reception committees for the nondescript peace army and its motley company of leaders. At Canton, the county seat of Stark county, where the army will stop during the first night after leaving this city, the feeling of apprehension is running especially high. Sheriff Hiram Doll has already made arrangements to call out companies "F," "L" and "I" of the Eighth Ohio national guard. He held a secret conference with Capt. W. H. Freese, H. S. Smart and C. R. Miller, of Canton, and agreed that each of the 150 members of the three companies should be formally sworn as a deputy sheriff.

The plan of proceedings is simple but the sheriff thinks it will prove effective. Next Sunday night, after the army begins its march, the militia, armed with carbines and provided with ten rounds of ammunition, will march in platoon organization from Canton along the state road until they meet Coxe and the commonwealth. They will then deploy and attend the peace army into the city, where pickets will be stationed at halting distances along the streets to prevent any depredations. No effort will be made to prevent Coxe's march or hinder him from holding a mass-meeting on the public square and addressing the crowd on the subject of "Road-Building and Non-Interest-Bearing Bonds."

The sheriff simply wishes to assure himself that the county's peace will not be violated. Capt. Freese came to Massillon this morning and spent the day in investigating the situation, with a view to making a report to the governor. It is not regarded as probable that the companies of the national guard in Akron and Alliance will be ordered out. In addition to the precautions taken by the sheriff of Stark county, Mayor Cassidy, of Canton, is preparing greatly to enlarge the police force of the city.

The chief of police in Pittsburgh has appointed a number of officers to join the army in Massillon and watch its movements and get acquainted with the officers and followers. They will travel incognito. The sheriff of Beaver county, Pa., is taking legal advice and will be ready for action. The sheriff of Fayette county, Pa., says that he will ask for funds to pay a force of special officers who will escort the army through his territory. If that force is not sufficient he will call on the governor for aid.

In the meantime the tramps of the country are slowly but surely drifting toward Massillon. It is now such pleasant weather that they can sleep out of doors or in straw stacks, keeping out of the notice of the authorities. The Pittsburgh train reaching Massillon Sunday evening was stopped four times between stations to let off tramps. Numerous petty cases of thieving have occurred in the city.

Gen. Coxe's wife is much opposed to her husband's enterprise and she has done her best to dissuade him from making any further attempts to carry forward his commonwealth scheme. But the general will not be dissuaded.

CAUGHT IN AN AVALANCHE.

Disastrous Result of a Snowslide on Great Northern Railway.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 21.—A report has been received that the Great Northern freight train which left Snohomish Saturday night was struck by a snowslide near Skokomish and swept over an 150-foot embankment. Six men perished with it. The train is said to have gone entirely out of sight under the slide in the valley. The local officers of the road claim to know nothing of it, and they express doubt as to the truth of the report. The west-bound passenger train was delayed by a snowslide and bowlders on the track near Wellington. The bowlders were so large that they had to be blasted away. All attempts to get information by wire from near the scene of the wreck have failed.

No Work for Girls.

WOBURN, Mass., March 21.—The George A. Simonds shoe factory has started up after a brief shut-down, following the strike of girl employees, and the managers announce that in the future girls will not be given employment. Fifteen men went to work in the girls' places and sixty more will be engaged. The girls struck because of a 10 per cent. reduction in wages.

Sale of a Lead Mine.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, March 21.—The Poorman lead mine in the Cœur d'Alene district has been bought by English capitalists for half a million dollars.

BIG FIGURES.

A Batch of Interesting Statistics from the Census Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The extra census bulletin which has just been issued contains statistics of manufactures for the United States in 1890 and some very interesting information. According to the figures the largest manufacturing industries in the United States, estimated by the amount of capital and the number of hands employed, is the lumber and sawmill interest. The largest, judging from the amount of wages paid, is foundries and machine shops, and, judging from the value of the output, iron and steel. There are in the United States fourteen industries having more than \$100,000,000 each invested as capital, and they are as follows:

Lumber and sawmills	\$490,330,068
Iron and steel works	400,387,622
Foundries and machine shops	382,768,337
Cotton goods	354,023,813
Gas works	253,771,735
Breweries	232,471,290
Flouring mills	238,473,390
Agricultural implements	143,313,997
Woolen factories	130,869,940
Veneer clothing	123,253,547
Newspapers and job printing	120,096,885
Planing mills	120,271,440
Slaughtering and meat packing	117,887,504
Carriages and wagons	109,151,932

Employ Over 100,000 Hands.

The following industries have more than 100,000 hands employed:

Lumber and sawmills	286,197
Foundries and machine shops	247,754
Cotton factories	221,583
Iron and steel	212,680
Men's clothing	186,941
Carpentering	140,021
Boot and shoe factories	139,333
Bricks and tile	109,151
Masonry	108,408

The following pay wages exceeding \$1,000,000 a year:

Foundries and machine shops	\$148,389,063
Iron and steel	116,428,651

Enormous Product.

There are twenty-two different industries having a product of more than \$100,000,000 a year, which are as follows:

Iron and steel	\$559,354,348
Slaughtering and meat packing	551,611,688
Flouring mills	515,971,474
Foundries and machine shops	412,291,074
Lumber and sawmills	408,697,575
Carpentering	281,185,162
Cotton goods	281,081,724
Men's clothing (factories)	251,019,939
Boots and shoes	230,649,358
Masonry	190,704,818
Carriages and wagons	114,570,535
Breweries	182,731,623
Piercing	179,859,750
Tanneries	128,421,335
Woolen goods	123,577,977
Cigars and cigarettes	123,068,275
Car shops	123,641,629
Bakeries	123,219,151
Men's clothing (custom made)	123,219,151
Sugar and molasses	123,187,289
Carriages and wagons	114,570,535
Distilleries	104,197,899

Some Interesting Figures.

One of the curious things which illustrate the results of the war is the record of fifty-nine establishments in the United States engaged in the manufacture of artificial limbs.