

An expedition will shortly be equipped by Sir Thomas Elder to explore the interior of the Australian continent.

Senator Mills says that for ten years the railroads of Texas have been operated at an actual loss of \$1,000,000 a year to the railroads themselves.

Doctor T. H. Hoskins notes the fact, in the New York Tribune, that the rain-making foolishness has been exploded, but not soon enough to prevent the waste of a big pile of the people's money.

The statement that a woman could be applied in every case of bomb throwing which has taken place in Paris has been proved. The New York World facetiously asserts that women are employed almost exclusively in the dynamite factories of France, and are equal upon par with blowing men up.

In the latter part of October a good roads congress will be held under the auspices of the Agricultural Department of the Columbian Exposition Road machinery, taxation, legislation, tolls, free roads, repairs, and material for construction, will be discussed. The object is to advance the cause of good roads in America, and to develop a more practical system of improving our highways, best methods of construction, and to encourage the public and private support for the same. The congress will be held in the permanent Memorial Art Palace in the Lake Front Park. T. Butterworth, of Chicago, is Chairman of the committee.

The labor troubles in Lancashire, England, which ended by a compromise, take rank as the greatest struggle between capital and labor which the world has seen. The campaign lasted twenty weeks, involved directly and indirectly 125,000 employes, and cost in loss of wages alone \$10,000,000. Each side was equally willing at the outset to engage in a test of strength, and at last they both parties to the conflict have had all desire for fight taken out of them, and the advantages of mutual compromise are for the time being fully conceded. The operatives have in the terms of peace conceded just a shade more than the masters, but there has been really no victory for either side. The plans agreed upon for settling future disputes seem to be the best ever devised thus far. They assure the necessary stability in the cotton market by limiting all future changes to five per cent. at intervals of not less than one year.

A strange and grotesque figure disappears from the upper ranks of the British nobility with the death of the Duke of Bedford. Succeeding to the dukedom on the suicide of his father only two years ago he has, according to the New York Sun, exhibited in an intensified form the Russell family traits. He was practically a recluse and never had any intimate associates. Though enormously rich he was a miser. Scores of acres of the most valuable property in the heart of London belong to his estate. His passion for saving manifested itself when a boy at school and it remained with him till the day of his death. Never a day passed without his saving something and reckoning how much he had saved. After his succession to the dukedom and vast property accompanying it the passion increased. His one absorbing thought was to pile up further hoards, to find new possibilities of retrenchment, to form ways of increasing the unneeded surplus, and every penny he continued to invest by the best advice procurable in the soundest securities. During the last few years he had become physically almost a monstrosity. He was well proportioned and active as a young man, but indulgence of a most gluttonous appetite soon made him corpulent. The very corpulence that made more exercise necessary prevented exercise at all. Of late years his habits have been most sedentary. For days together he would not go outside his house. His appetite was huge, gross, enormous, gargantuan. He ate, as an eminent man who knew him better perhaps than any other described it, like a wolf. He was reputed to be the largest and heaviest feeder in England. Those who had seen him eating say it was a sight never to be forgotten. Heart disease of long standing was the immediate cause of death, but he really died of gluttony.

CAPITAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The President's Clear Statement has a Quieting Effect on the Financial Agitation.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The authoritative statement of Mr. Cleveland in which he announced the present and future policy of the Administration relative to the use of the gold reserve, has taken the edge off the excitement that followed the act of the Secretary of the Treasury in dipping into the reserve fund. If there has been any danger of a financial flurry, that danger appears now to have passed. Under the interpretation of Mr. Cleveland's statement the reserve is to be treated simply as so much cash in the treasury, and whether the aggregate rises or falls a few millions a day becomes a matter of little concern.

Consequently very little interest was manifested at the department in regard to the financial situation. Some offers of gold were received from the West and accepted, and Treasurer Jordan, at New York, it was reported, had also received a considerable amount of gold certificates.

Mr. Leech, a director of the United States mint, and recognized authority on finances, said: "I look upon the statement by the President as a plain and forcible announcement of the determination of the Administration to maintain gold payments at all hazards, and that if the supply of gold at the disposal of the treasury should at any time be insufficient for the purpose, the credit of the Government would be used to secure the necessary amount. As such it will go a long way towards restoring confidence and averting any financial difficulty."

THE GOLD OVERPLUS \$900,000. The pet gold in the Treasury, over and above the \$100,000,000 gold reserve, is \$900,000. This accounts for the gold taken from the New York sub-treasury for export and also for gold offered and accepted from Boston bankers. It does, not, however, include the gold which was offered to the government from San Francisco and Roanoke, Va. These amounts will appear in the Treasury figures when the actual exchange is made.

Secretary Carlisle is much encouraged by the conference of New York bankers with Assistant Treasurer Jordan. In the incomplete condition of that matter, the Secretary did not deem it prudent to express an opinion.

A HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

And Five Times that Many Injured is Oklahoma's Story.

GUTHRIE, O. T.—The list of fatalities by the cyclone of Tuesday night grows larger each hour. In the devastated districts near Norman thirty-four bodies have been prepared for burial. Several more were found this morning, and half a score of people are still missing. One hundred and fifty people were injured, sixty-eight of whom will die. Near Purcell eleven people, all members of one Catholic congregation, are dead.

At the town of Case the storm swept away nearly every building, and eight people were killed. At Lanston two are dead. At Cimeron City four are dead, two dying and twelve injured. East of there, two families, numbering five and six, respectively, perished, and in the extreme eastern part of Payne county it is believed that nearly a score were killed.

The list of the dead will surely aggregate one hundred, and that of the injured five times that many.

Colored Women Licensed to Practice Medicine in Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA.—The second woman to be licensed to practice medicine in this State during the history of the Commonwealth is Sarah G. Jones, a mulatto of this city. She is a graduate of the medical school of Howard College, Washington City. Doctress Jones was one of a class of five, who were before the State board of medical examiners for examination. She stood well in all branches, except anatomy, and although she did not make the minimum mark, she was passed by the board. The first lady doctor passed the board three years ago. Doctress Jones expects to practice exclusively among colored people.

Cotton Killed in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss.—From all portions of the State comes the report that cotton is either killed or greatly injured by the recent cold spell and frost. There is time to replant but the great trouble is that in many sections there is no seed. This complaint is almost general. The recent high prices paid for cotton seed had the effect of causing nearly all the surplus to be carried to market.

A WONDERFUL FLOTILLA.

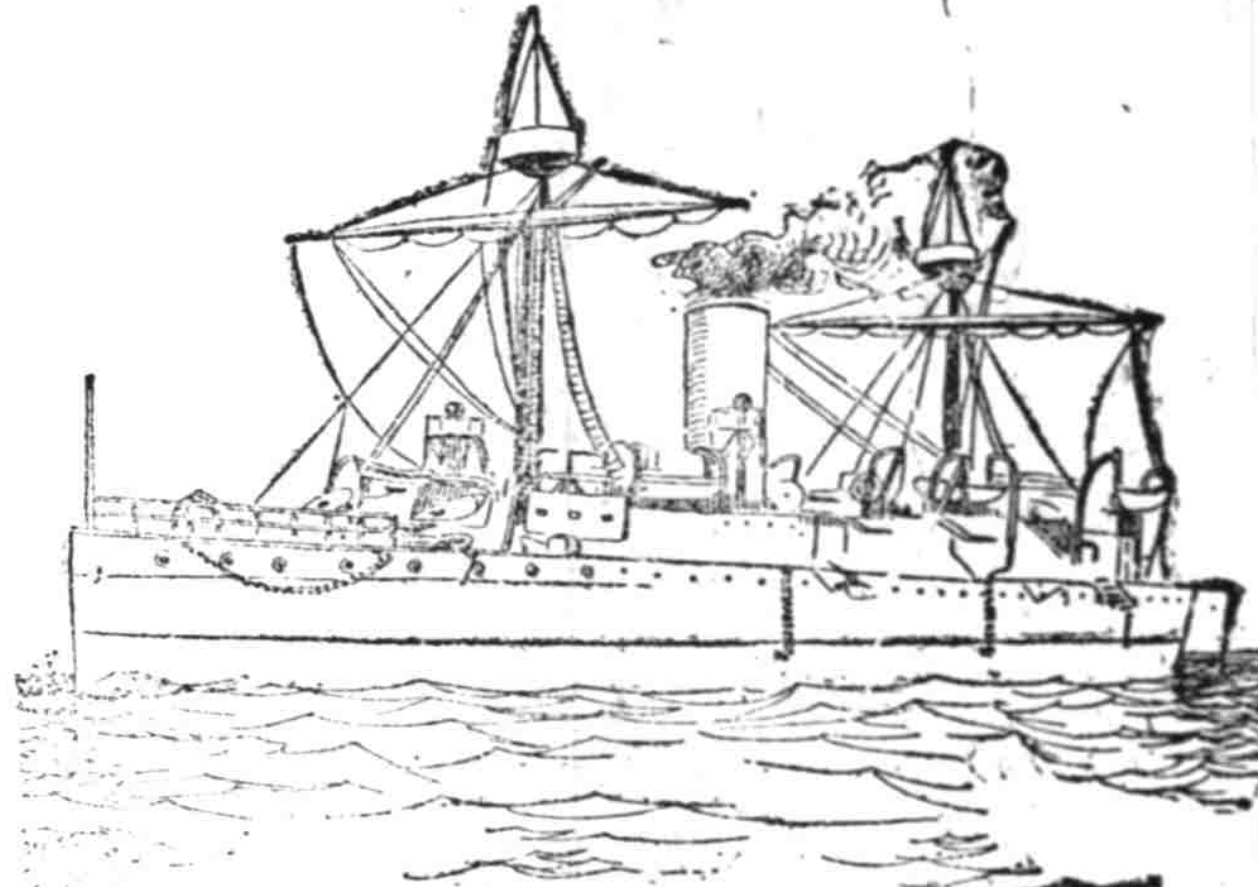
The Culminating Grandeur of the Naval Review.

Witnessed by President Cleveland Who is Saluted by Ships of Many Nations.

NEW YORK.—Although a rainy morning followed the snow and cold north-east winds of Wednesday the rendezvous and review in honor of Columbus culminated Thursday in a demonstration more spectacular, more noisy and more remarkable in many other respects than anything of the kind recorded in modern history.

There have been naval reviews of international character before, but none so striking as this.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the hour for review was deferred first to 1 o'clock, and then to 2 o'clock.



UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP BALTIMORE.

Postponement was ordered by Secretary Herbert, at the suggestion of President Cleveland.

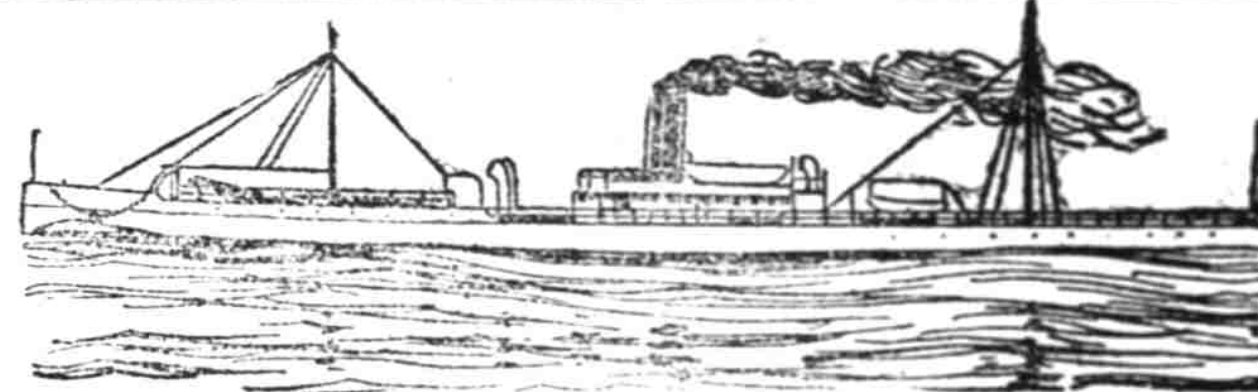
Aboard ship dress uniforms were abandoned for storm coats, and the Jack Tars instead of being in holiday rig, were in every-day attire.

Crowds above on the river front could



REAR-ADMIRAL GHERARD.

not, of course, be notified of the change of programme, but all supposed that some hitch had occurred, and all settled themselves as comfortably as possible to await developments. The blowing of a hundred whistles, and the booming of guns at 1:15 announced that the President had embarked, and almost instantly the crews of the men-of-war all along the line went to positions facing the rail, and at the mastsheads and tops. Rain Brazilian, and the cloud of smoke rose over the lower end of the line of the warships. The Brazilians manned yards just before firing, and the long lines of



THE VESUVIUS, DYNAMITE CRUISER.

had ceased, and while the clouds hung low overhead there were indications that led the anxious spectators to hope for the appearance of the sun. At 1:30 the first boom of the ten-inch gun on the Miantonomoh announced that the Dolphin with the President on board was passing up between the two columns of war vessels. The roar of the Miantonomoh's twenty-one guns was followed by a salute from the Brazilian ships Republica and Tiradentes. The Dolphin replied to the blue jackets stood out against the white background of smoke. The Dolphin moved at a slow and stately gait, and a salute of each ship was distinct and sharp. The Aquidaban, flagship of the Brazilian fleet, finished saluting at 1:40, and the Neuvo Espana took its return. The Dolphin was followed at a distance of about 500 feet by the Blake, and she in turn by the Miantonomoh. At 1:44 the Seadler, of the German fleet, fired her first gun.

she was followed a moment later by the Leina Regente, of the Starboard column, and the two ships, one on each side of the Dolphin, made the welkin ring. The Kaiserin-Augusta joined the chorus, and the reverberations rolled up the palisades and down again, until one seemed to hear a long line of artillery reaching for miles on the shore. The bands on the ships played the national air, but it was only at the intervals between the guns that the music could be heard. The Van Speyk and Infanta Ysabel salutes ran into each other. Then there was a pause for a minute, and the Argentine cruiser switched forth a flash that was responded to by a big gun on the Giovanni Bausan. It was 1:53 when the Concord spoke, and she spoke so rapidly that her salute was done in two minutes. The Etna paid her respects next, then after a short pause, a light blue puff rose above the dynamite tubes on the Vesuvius, and a

few seconds later there was a din overhead, as though the sky was made of sheet iron and a bomb had struck it. People at the foot of Fifty-ninth street had not recovered from their astonishment when a sharp tongue or fire shot out from the side of the Jean Bart, and there was a report that made women scream and windows rattle along the river. There was an interval, during which the bands could be heard playing, and the cheers of the sailors reached the shore. The Chicago then opened fire, and a moment later the Russian Rynda added her guns to the chorus. The Baltimore and the General Admiral followed. At 2:08 the Tartar, the first of the British ships, saluted. The guns of the Bancroft and the San Francisco were going at the same time. The British Magicienne and the Atlanta fired almost simultaneously. The Dolphin lessened her speed as she approached the head of the line, and there was an interval between the firing from the ships. Each vessel began saluting as the Dolphin's bow came abreast. Ten minutes later, after she had passed, the Jack Tars came down from their positions on the arms. It was just 2:12 as England's crack cruiser, the Blake, fired her first gun. There was a big puff of smoke and a deep boom, entirely different from the sharp sounds of the guns of the smaller vessels. The Philadelphia saluted as the Dolphin reached the head of the line and came to a stop just in the rear of the carvels. At the same time all the steamboats and pleasure crafts blew their whistles, and made a din almost as deaf-

ening as the saluting. There was cheering and waving of hats, handkerchiefs and umbrellas, and the triumphal procession of the presidential party was

ended. The whistles sent up a cloud of steam, which, added to the smoke of the guns, obscured the view of a large portion of the river. The admirals of the different squadrons then embarked in steam launches, and proceeded to the Dolphin.

At 2:30 the merchant marine was signalled to get away. The Seabird, with the committee on board, rounded the head of the double column of the men-of-war and started down the river on

the New York side. The Al Foster followed, and the police patrol tugs fell into line two by two. After them came tugs, sambos and steam yachts, two and three abreast, and all with whistles blowing, men shouting and women waving parasols as they passed each man-of-war. The commotion that followed has never been equalled on the Hudson river. Clouds of steam rose from the tugs and blew across the men-of-war. The crews of the men-of-war faced the rail and waved their hats and handkerchiefs at the noisy tugs and steamboats as they passed. Several steam yachts saluted the men-of-war with one gun, which sounded like toy pistols after the big guns of the men-of-war. The whistles of the tugs and steamers kept up a continual tooting and blowing from the time they were given permission to start until the lower end of the long line of the squadron was reached. The monotony of the noise of the whistles was varied by sirens of several tugs and the fireboats.

Passengers on the steamboats crowded to the side towards the men-of-war, and many of the steamers seemed in imminent danger of careening. They went down the river with one paddle-wheel in the air and the guards under water and the starboard deck awash. In the procession of local boats were steamers from Albany and Troy, from Long Island Sound, from Strewsbury river and Newark, N. J., Staten Island ferry-boats and boats from hundreds of nearby points. One ocean steamer, the Roanoke, of the Charleston

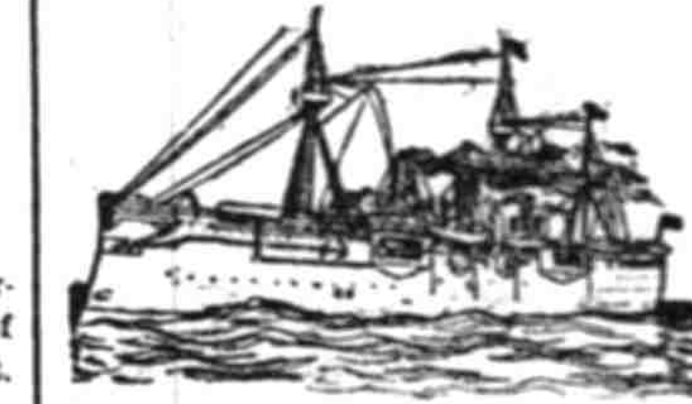
STEEL-PROTECTED CRUISER PHILADELPHIA line, was even passed into service, and light-house tenders, custom house boats and barges, towed by puffing tugs were numerous.

The secretary of the Admiralty by the and at a signal from the Philadelphia, the guns of the entire fleet belched forth simultaneously. Each vessel fired twenty-one shots, and the roar that ensued was deafening. When it subsided, the smoke hung in heavy clouds over the river, and the Jersey shore was invisible for some minutes. The Admirals returned to their ships. Steamboats, which still lingered with passengers desirous of seeing all of the great naval pageant, went to their piers, and the ceremonies were over.

THE PARADE OF THE MARINES. NEW YORK.—Dense fog hung like a pall over the river and city Friday morning. At 8 o'clock the sun was visible, breaking through the mist, but it was half an hour later before the hulls of the war vessels were visible from the shore. Then the fog lifted and with bright skies overhead and a warmer atmosphere than the day before, the blue jackets from our own ships and foreign vessels landed and marched to the place of the rendezvous. Remarkable as was the gathering of the foreign men-of-war in our harbor to participate in the naval review, still more remarkable was the spectacle presented of the uniformed forces of the foreign nations, armed and accoutred as for battle, as they marched in our streets. Not since the British evacuated New York has such an occurrence been witnessed here, and in no country but ours is such an occurrence possible. With muskets at their shoulders and small arms by their sides, the foreigners invaded our soil and marched down America's greatest street, Broadway. Grim, fierce-looking Russians, sturdy Britons, ruddy faced Germans, trim, quick moving Frenchmen, and dark visaged Italians marched with their own officers commanding and with their own bands playing the airs they love best. But they were our captives. Our marines and blue jackets preceded them and our national guardsmen followed in their rear. The arts of peace had superseded the strategy of war and the armed forces of nine nations marched in our streets as though our country and theirs were one and they and we were brothers. The parade started from the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty second street at 10:57 o'clock in the morning. Governor Flower and General Horace Porter rode at the head of the line. They were followed by details from the United States Army and engineer corps. Then came the admirals in carriages. The foreigners were escorted by officers of our own navy. Following the carriages came

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United States sailors and marines. These were followed by the sailors of the visiting fleets and the marines of Great Britain and Holland. After the foreigners came the National Guard of New York. THEY WANTED MORE PAY. And Hotel Waldorf Waiters Were Granted Their Demand. NEW YORK.—It now transpires that while the distinguished guests now stopping at the Hotel Waldorf were lingering over their coffee in the evening, the 140 waiters who, under ordinary circumstances, would have been waiting on the Duke of Veragua and his party, were closeted with Manager Boldt, discussing the probability of striking at once. The waiters were united in asserting their position and declared that unless immediate increase of wages was agreed upon, they would all leave in a body. The manager finally acceded to their demands, thus preventing a strike which would, no doubt, have caused consternation among the guests as well as the proprietors. One hundred and twenty waiters asked an increase of \$5 per month. Their salary was formerly \$25 per month, while the remainder, who are classed as private room waiters, will receive \$40 per month. A committee of waiters is calling on hotel proprietors with an agreement to pay more wages, which they demand shall be signed.

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Southerners to Take Charge of the "Rebellion Records."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A Miss Allen, of Atlanta, has been appointed to a \$1,200 job in the "Rebellion Record" department of the War Department. This appointment has a special significance for the South. In handing Col. Livingston Miss Allen's commission Secretary Lamont said that, as far as it was possible, he intended to fill this department with Southern people; the Southern people made the records and they should be the ones to file them away. Congress appropriated \$175,000 to be expended in this work during the present fiscal year. Inasmuch as there is only one half of one per cent. of Southern people in the pension service, Secretary Lamont intends to under the civil service, but will be after July 1st.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Latest Happenings Condensed and Printed Here.

BURET: Murdock, one of the sawyers at Gilbert Taylor & Co's saw mill near Troutman, Iredell county, N. C., discovered something the matter with one of the saws while it was in motion a few days since, and put his hand on it to see if it was hot. It was. He lost four fingers and his arm was broken. The contract for the erection of the United States public building at Reidsville, N. C., has been awarded at \$12,195. The business of colonizing Africa with white people goes on apace. An expedition left England some two weeks ago for Mozambique as an advance party of settlers who are to colonize some 300 square miles of territory between the rivers Zambezi and Sabi.

THE RICKS DECISION.

An Appeal to the Supreme Court and Perhaps to Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ex-Congressman Frank Hurd, of Toledo, Ohio, has reached the city, and with E. W. Harper, of Terre Haute, Ind., will bring the recent decision of Judge Ricks in the famous Ann Arbor Railroad cases before the Supreme Court for review. The proceedings will be by habeas corpus to secure the release of Engineer Lennox, who was convicted under Judge Ricks' ruling and sentenced to prison. If Messrs. Harper and Hurd are not able to shake the decision of the lower court they will then appeal to Congress on its reassembling for such a revision of the laws as will overcome the disastrous effects of the ruling upon all labor organizations.

A Columbia Bank This Time.

A Columbia, Tenn., special says: At 9 o'clock Friday morning the doors of the Second National Bank, of Columbia, were closed and the following notice was posted thereon: "Owing to continued withdrawals of deposits from this bank since the Nashville failures, it is deemed best to suspend payment temporarily." Cashier Childress said that since the run was made on the bank in October, which it stood without shaking, he had smooth and easy sailing until the recent failures in Nashville. No statement of the bank's affairs has as yet been made public.