

THE JOURNEY ENDS

And the Body of the Confederacy's Chieftain Laid to Rest

IN HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY AT HISTORIC RICHMOND.

Incidents of the Journey from New Orleans.

LOVING TRIBUTE PAID THE OLD HERO BY A LOYAL PEOPLE.

Impressive Ceremonies at Places Along the Route of the Funeral Train.

An immense crowd was in waiting at Gainesville for the train. All the bells in the city were tolled, and when it arrived a great shout went up from the waiting hundreds. The train made a halt of only five minutes.

OVER IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Seneca, South Carolina, was the first place passed over the Georgia line, and although it was midnight when the train stopped through a great crowd was there to testify their love for the dead hero by volleys of musketry and booming of cannon.

Greenville was reached at two o'clock Tuesday morning. Two companies of soldiers were there, behind them a full complement of a thousand people, half ladies and children.

At every town along the way people were up and at nearly every South Carolina town salutes were fired. Governor Tillman boarded the train at Greenville to go on to Richmond, INTO NORTH CAROLINA.

Charlotte was reached at half past five and a thousand people were there to greet the illustrious dead and the loved daughter of the Confederacy with booming guns. Miss Winnie received quite an ovation at Salisbury where she held an informal reception, and at Greensboro the entire party on the train was tendered a breakfast by veterans and citizens.

At Charlotte the Hornet's Nest Rifles and Queen City Rifles fired three volleys as the train drew in. A body of Confederate Veterans was drawn up in front of the line, with battle flag furled and draped in crape.

By this time the funeral car was loaded with flowers. They were heaped and piled at the head of the casket for four feet out, and on the side had to be arranged to allow passage.

AT RALEIGH.

Raleigh was reached a few minutes after 1 o'clock, and it seemed as if the whole of the city's population had turned out to do honor to the distinguished dead. The mayor of Raleigh and the adjutant general of the state received the train at the depot and welcomed the escort. The casket was placed upon the funeral car. This was an elaborate affair. A caisson fitted with a platform, above which, supported on four pillars, was a domed canopy. The whole structure was covered with black cloth trimmed with white fringe, and at each corner of the platform below the casket sat a bright-faced, golden-haired girl, dressed in white and holding in her hand a Confederate flag, its folds gathered up with crepe. Six black horses drew the car, driven by James Jones, formerly a servant of the Davis family.

The exercises at the capital were deeply impressive. A choir of seventy-five voices sang Pleyel's hymn, "How Sleep the Brave." Chaplain Marshall offered prayer, and the choir sang O'Hara's stirring ode. As the casket was placed upon the catafalque under the great dome of the rotunda a quartet choir standing above sang "Asleep in Jesus" in a remarkably impressive manner. This ended, the doors were opened and a steady stream of people flowed through the building for nearly two hours.

It was 3:30 o'clock when the casket was taken from the capital to the station, escorted as before. On the departure from the capital a chant and ode were sung by a choir. On the arrival at the station Miss Davis and Mrs. Hayes gave several hundreds of persons the pleasure of hand clasps and kind words as they stood on the platform of their car. A private car, containing Governor Carr and staff was attached to the train, which left at 3:45.

ON TO DANVILLE.

When the cortege left Raleigh the train retraced its course to Greensboro and thence to Danville, a change in the original programme having been made to allow a brief stop in that city. Reidsville was reached next, the last stopping point in North Carolina. Two thousand people were assembled. Two extra cars were added to the train, one for Governor McKinney and his staff and one for the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, who came on as an honorary escort. Fully six thousand people were at the station, and a procession was formed, headed by the governor and staff. After leaving Danville Miss Winnie, accompanied by her sister and others, visited the funeral car, where they closely inspected the floral tributes. Miss Davis broke down and hurriedly turned away.

END OF THE JOURNEY.

The journey of the funeral car from New Orleans to Richmond came to an end at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning. At that hour the train rolled into Richmond, and the historic old city was again in the hands of the confederates. The veterans of Georgia,

South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana were once again in control of the city. They were there not on a war-like mission, but to pay their tribute to the illustrious dead who were their leader in days gone by. The waning moon hung low in the western sky, casting long beams of light upon the bosom of the tree-fringed bridge spanning the river, as the train rumbled over the historic stream. At the depot two thousand people, many veterans and ladies, together with a large number of soldiers, waited in silence for the coming of the dead. Many of them had been up all night, as the train was expected early in the evening.

After considerable delay a hearse drawn by four white horses was drawn up close to the funeral car, and the casket was transferred to it. To the muffled tap of the drum the procession started on its way to the capital through the silent streets of the old capital of the confederacy. As the steep hill leading to the government building was reached, the silent air was stirred by sweetest strains of music from the band.

THE UNCERTAIN LIGHT OF THE coming day the grand procession swept into the capital grounds, and the hearse halted for a moment beneath the Washington monument, on the base of which the bronze figure of Patrick Henry stood with outstretched arms above the hearse as if pronouncing a benediction upon the dead chieftain. Col. R. E. Pollard, of Camp R. E. Lee Veterans, made a short speech, thanking General Glynn and the escort for having cared so well for the casket; and then General Glynn replied, turning the sacred dust over to the veteran followers of Bob Lee. The casket was borne inside the capitol, where it was placed in the rotunda, surrounded by a veteran guard, while a detachment of young soldiers stood guard on the outside.

WAGON LOADS OF FLOWERS.

From daylight till 8 o'clock, hundreds of strangers and city people passed through the capitol and viewed the casket which was almost enveloped in floral tributes of the various designs from the north as well as from the south. Between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock, about five thousand public school children passed by the hearse, each one dropping flowers as a tribute of affection, until the huge mass had assumed the proportions equal to several wagon loads.

Mrs. Davis arrived from New York Tuesday night and was joined at the Exchange hotel by Miss Winnie and Mrs. Hayes.

The presence and out of the building by the ever streaming crowds was almost frightful. Men, women and children, rich, poor, white and black, poured in a great river of humanity through the building all the forenoon. At 1 o'clock the procession began to form.

THE PROCESSION MOVES.

The time set for the procession to move was 3 o'clock, but there was a short delay in starting. First came General John B. Gordon, chief marshal and staff of some fifty prominent confederate veterans. Then the infantry headed the line and was followed by the artillery with three batteries, under command of Major W. E. Simmonds. Four troops of cavalry followed, commanded by Colonel W. F. Wickham. They were the Horse Guards, Ashby Light Horse Guards, Henrico, Chesterfield and Albemarle troops.

These were followed immediately by the catafalque, beyond which came carriages in which were seated Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Governor McKinney, Miss Winnie Davis and Mayor Elyson and Mr. and Mrs. Hayes. These were followed by the honorary pallbearers in carriages.

They were Governors Tillman, of South Carolina; Carr, of North Carolina; Brown, of Maryland; Turney, of Tennessee; W. E. McCorkle, of West Virginia; Jones, of Alabama; Generals J. A. Early, D. H. Maury, William H. Payne, M. C. Laws, L. S. Baker, Stephen D. Lee, Harry Heth, George H. Steuart, Major John W. Daniels, Senator J. E. C. Walthall; Messrs. Moses, Milbiser, M. A. Allen, Hugh Blair, John Purcell, P. P. Winston, A. S. Buford, Colonel John T. Weed, John B. McCaw, Colonel E. P. Reeve, F. T. Glasco.

Other carriages contained distinguished persons, among them Bishop H. H. Thomason, Senator Vest and wife, Mrs. General George C. Pickett, Mrs. General A. L. Long, Colonel John Goodale, the members of the Jefferson Davis Monument association, officers of the Hollywood and Hebrew memorial associations.

Brigades then came as follows: First Brigade—Brigadier General Theo S. Garnett, commanding, and staff; Stonewall Brigade Band, R. E. Lee Drum Corps, R. E. Lee Camp No. 1, Mury Camp, Pickett-Buchanan Camp, Stonewall Camp, R. E. Lee Camp No. 2, George E. Pickett Camp, John R. Cook Camp, John Bowie Strang Camp.

Second Brigade—Brigadier General Micajah Woods, commanding, and staff; Fourth Regiment Band, Drum Corps, A. P. Hill Camp, J. B. Stewart Camp, Magruder Ewell Camp, Stonewall Jackson Camp, Louisiana Camp, Page Puller Camp.

Third Brigade—Colonel Thomas H. Carter, commanding, and staff; S. W. Travers Band, Howitzer Association, Parker Band Association, Society of the Army and Navy, Confederate Survivors of Maryland, Beneficial Association of Maryland, Confederate Veterans' Association of the District of Columbia, Rowan Company Veterans' Association, Sumner Camp Survivors' Association, South

Carolina bearing palm branches, Cabell Grove Camp, Danville; Confederate Survivors' Association of Augusta, Richmond Light Infantry Blues Association, Person Company, North Carolina Veterans, Sons of Veterans, R. T. W. Camp and B. J. Chew Camp, Sons of Veterans.

Cavalry Division—General Fitz Lee, Commanding, and staff; mounted veterans. No canopy of any description covered the casket. It stood out in full view on the top of the caisson with the sun shining brightly on the polished and glittering brass. On arriving at Hollywood cemetery the distinguished guests, the Louisiana escort and staff, the Texas, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia delegations, which came on with the funeral cortege, descended from their carriages and formed a circle which contains the grave. A feature was the large gathering of confederate veterans. Most every camp had a battle flag and fife and drum corps. The display of veterans was undoubtedly much greater than at the unveiling of the Lee monument, and never since the war have so many confederate soldiers been seen in one body in Richmond. They marched in four columns, led by the mounted officers, and swiftly and steadily assuming the places assigned to them, seemed to come in endless succession. Except for the absence of muskets and swords, it was as if the confederate armies were on the march once more.

As the veterans poured by the carriage in which Miss Winnie sat, one fife and drum corps after another softly played a dead march. But when the Maryland men came up, their band gave "Nearer My God to Thee" and the daughter of the confederacy burst into tears and hid her face in her handkerchief. When the militia movement was completed, the open grave and the family were surrounded by three solid walls of men. Outside the circle was a dense crowd of thousands upon thousands.

A broad and massive color of polished oak for the lower vault lay by the side of the grave and across was stretched eight or ten lines of new webbing of red and white. Four carriages held the floral offerings and everything of this kind, which had been received from New Orleans and Richmond. As everything was in readiness the Stonewall band played a funeral song. Rev. Dr. W. W. Landrum then read the hymn "How Firm a Foundation," which was sung by the crowd. At the close of the hymn Dr. Hoge stepped forward and said: "Let us pray," nearly every head in the vast assemblage was bowed. The prayer was eloquent and touching. After the prayer was concluded Rev. Dr. O. S. Barten, of Norfolk, pronounced the benediction.

Mrs. Davis was led to the grave by Governor McKinney and looked down at the casket until her eyes were filled with tears and forgetful of all things about her. Her two daughters, Miss Winnie and Mrs. Hayes, were at her side. They, too, bowed their heads in grief at the moment. Then the bosom of old Virginia closed on Davis forever.

After the benediction the casket was lowered into the grave. After the bugle signal came "taps," and the infantry fired a salute, which announced that the services were over.

The column then moved to Gettysburg hill, where the annual memorial services of the Ladies' Hollywood association took place, which consisted of the decorations of the graves of 16,000 confederate soldiers.

Thus closed the most memorable day Richmond has known since the shells were bursting amid the carnage and the fury of war over the hills that brow the beautiful waters of the James.

LIZZIE BORDEN ON TRIAL.

The Court Room Thronged with Interested Spectators.

The long-anticipated Borden murder trial began at New Bedford, Mass., Monday evening. At an early hour every available shady spot on the country street near the court house was preempted, and patiently the sitters and standers waited until the bell on the courthouse tolled, signifying the opening of the court. At precisely 10:58 Miss Lizzie A. Borden, the prisoner, came slowly into the courtroom and was shown to her seat in the dock. She was attired in a very becoming costume of black broadcloth stuff and wore a pretty shade hat relieved by a touch here and there of blue. Every seat in the room was occupied by talsmen and newspaper men, no outsiders being admitted up to that time, and within the box enclosure were a few of the prominent men of the county, who had been accorded seats by courtesy.

IN FAVOR OF DEFENDANTS.

Termination of a Famous Murder Trial in Nashville.

The great murder trial that has occupied the attention of the federal court for several weeks at Nashville ended Saturday, and as a result Andrew Patrick, James Epps and Morgan Petty walked out of the courtroom free men.

Last October a party of revenue men were decoyed into Lincoln county, Tenn., by an anonymous letter and were fired on from ambush. Deputy Collector S. D. Mather was instantly killed, Deputy Collector Creed F. Cartwell died in a few hours and Joseph L. Spurrier died after several days. Lifus Patrick, one of the assassins, was killed by one of the revenue men. Andrew Patrick, Morgan Petty and James Epps were charged with the murder, but the trial, as stated above, resulted in acquittal.

TELEGRAPHIC GLEANINGS.

The News of the World Condensed Into Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs.

Interesting and Instructive to All Classes of Readers.

Paul Schiff, banker, and the heaviest speculator on the Vienna bourse, died Sunday.

The offices of the Western Mail (newspaper in Cardiff, England), burned Sunday. Loss \$300,000.

A Milwaukee special of Monday says: The failure of Frank A. Lappen & Co. and the Plankinton bank will be investigated by the grand jury.

A New York dispatch of Thursday says: The Southern Cotton Oil company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable June 15th to stockholders.

The steamship Teutonic, which sailed from New York for Liverpool Wednesday carried a million and a quarter of gold. The Furst Bismarck which sailed Thursday carried \$2,000,000.

The American Straw Board Company's paper mills at Lima, O., were badly damaged by fire Friday night. The damage amounts to \$10,000. Three hundred people are thrown out of work.

The Iowa prohibition state convention in session at Detroit, Thursday morning, nominated for governor Captain K. W. Brown, of Ames; lieutenant governor, J. C. Reid, of Delta; and a full state ticket.

The Shoe and Leather bank at New York gave notice Monday that it will not clear for the Canal Street bank. This will make it necessary for the Canal Street bank to go into liquidation. Its deposits are about \$450,000.

It is again reported in railroad circles that the Louisville and Nashville has secured control of the Newport News and Mississippi Valley railroad. It is generally believed that the purchase price is put at \$20,000,000.

A London cable dispatch of Thursday says: *Darkest Russia*, a monthly publication, announces that Russian expulsion of the Jews is extending to Poland. It says that 680 families have been expelled from the Ronda-Genowski district alone.

An horrible catastrophe occurred at the Fuent coal mines, on the Mexican International railway, Saturday in which twenty-one Mexican miners lost their lives. By some unaccountable means the mines took fire and the unfortunate men were cut off from escape.

Twenty-five hundred of the Standard Oil Company's men, who constitute the entire working force at the company's plant at Whiting, Ind., decided to strike, unless the company accedes to their demand for a nine-hour working day and ten hours pay.

Five persons were burned to death at a fire in a five-story flat in New York City Saturday night. They were William Bente, twenty-three years old; Louis Bente, his twenty-one-year-old wife; Essie Bente, twenty-five, his sister; Helen Wetmore Bief, six, his niece. Another body was found in the same flat.

Mrs. James G. Blaine and Miss Blaine sailed from New York Saturday morning on the Paris for Southampton. Among the other passengers were Thomas A. Bayard, ambassador from the United States to Great Britain and his wife; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie; and Mrs. J. W. Mackay.

A New York special of Sunday says: Edwin Booth is worse. The following bulletin was posted during the day at the "Playon" club: In regard to Edwin Booth's condition, it may be stated that he has gradually grown weaker during the past twenty-four hours, and that there is now very little hope of even a partial recovery.

A Denver, Col., special says: An awful accident occurred at the Busk end of the Busk-Ivanhoe railroad tunnel Thursday morning. It was caused by a heavy fall of dirt, which struck a gang of men while they were at work and completely buried them. A force of miners went at once to the rescue and after hard work uncovered the men. It was found that three of them were dead and three injured, one probably fatally.

The Diamond Plate Glass company, of Kokomo, Ind., employing 800 men, closed Thursday for an indefinite period. The same company's branch plant at Elwood also closed, throwing 600 men out of work. An official of the company states that they have more than \$800,000 worth of glass on hand, and the market is utterly demoralized. The threatening financial situation has paralyzed new construction.

A New York special of Wednesday says: Some of the Georgia Pacific bondholders who are dissatisfied with the Richmond Terminal reorganization plan threaten to withdraw the road from the Terminal system unless they get better terms. The six per cent bonds of the company which sold at 112 at one time, and the holders are now asked to exchange them for ninety per cent in new bonds and thirty per cent in preferred stock.

The Plankinton bank, at Milwaukee, Wis., which stood a hard run two weeks ago when it became known through the failure of Lappen & Co. that the bank had loaned \$219,000 to that firm, closed its doors Thursday morning and made an assignment. A notice was placed on the door which stated that on account of the failure of efforts to reorganize the bank and the constant withdrawal of deposits it was thought best to close the bank.

A farmer living near Grand Island, Neb., was thrown from his wagon by the horses becoming unmanageable, and caught one of his legs in the rear wheel. He saved himself from serious injury by grasping the spokes of the wheel so as to keep it from revolving, and sliding with it for a mile before the horses were stopped by running through a barbed wire fence.

The Victoria Cordage company at Cincinnati filed a deed of assignment Thursday afternoon to W. H. Billings. The liabilities are said to be \$400,000, and the assets may reach \$500,000. The plant is in Dayton, but the main business house is in Cincinnati. The company was leased by the National Company, but the lease was not recorded. That failure, it is said, has caused this. It was always regarded as a money-making enterprise, but it was not able to realize upon its stock and material, and was threatened by creditors.

A cable dispatch from Madrid states that despite the denials of the French local authorities, the Spanish consuls in France continue to report the spread of the cholera epidemic at several ports. Four fresh cases, they say, developed Sunday in Marseilles, two in Cete and one case in Toulon. Between May 22d and June 1st there were fourteen cases and eleven deaths in Marseilles. The Spanish government has ordered that all vessels arriving from Marseilles be detained seven days in quarantine.

BUSINESS RATHER DULL.

Dun & Co's Report of Trade for the Past Week.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade for the past week says: More disheartening conditions have prevailed during the past week and those who saw the beginning of a permanent recovery in the better tone a week ago are disappointed. The money markets have been closer, especially in the interior, and manufacturing and trade are more affected than before. Some important failures have occurred, including one bank at Milwaukee.

Gold has gone out again in large amounts, the exports for the week being about \$5,000,000 and the treasury gold reserve has been drawn down to about \$90,000,000.

In nearly all the departments of trade the uncertainty about the future has a depressing influence, which is now clearly perceived in the decrease of new business, and while most of the manufacturing works are yet employed on full orders, as these run out the number of works that are closed has increased.

Cotton and corn are moving liberally, but loans are curtailed to the minimum and there is no market for local securities, save at the buyers' prices. At Little Rock trade is dull, with collections slow and at Knoxville not improve. Atlanta reports fair trade, close money and slow collections. Augusta reports a slight improvement in trade, with improved farm prospects, but tight money and slow collections. Columbus, Ga., reports collections less favorable and money very tight, and at Macon trade is quiet, collections slow and money close. Mobile finds trade reasonably good with larger shipments of vegetables and money easy. At New Orleans business is only fair, but building materials are very active and crop prospects, though backward, are promising. Jacksonville notes a little falling grain and at Charleston trade in dry goods and shoes is dull and in groceries fair, but jobbers are cautious in selling.

The uncertainty about freights, labor, crops and finances make the iron trade gloomy. The prospect of trouble with the amalgamated association sustains the present demand for finished products, and higher freight rates raise the price of pig, not to the advantage of the seller. The structural mills are yet well employed, but at prices which leave scanty profits.

The export of products still fall below last year's in value and there is much withdrawal of money loaned in this country on foreign account. The fact that \$5,000,000 of such loans mature within the next week leads to the expectation of further exports of gold. Money on call at New York has somewhat advanced, but there is a strong complaint of the difficulty in getting commercial loans.

The failures during the past week have been 238 in the United States against 175 last year, and 21 in Canada, against 32 last year.

BOON TO CONSUMPTIVES.

A Wonderful Discovery by a Cincinnati Physician.

The New York Recorder in its issue of Monday details the cure of several consumptive patients at Ward's island under the direction of the city authorities. As only charity patients in the last stage of consumption are admitted there, the Recorder claims that the cure for which it awarded Dr. W. R. Amick, of Cincinnati, \$1,000, has accomplished something almost miraculous. It says also that the Cincinnati doctor has agreed to keep the hospital supplied with medicines sufficient for all consumptive cases at his own expense. As only the third-stage cases are taken there no more severe test could be invited. While it is now generally admitted that the Amick discovery is a certain specific in the earlier stages of consumption, Dr. Amick has never heretofore claimed that it would cure more than 20 per cent of third-stage consumptives. In this test just made by the city three out of four were either cured or astonishingly benefited. It is easy enough for any sufferers from the disease to test the new discovery through their family physician, for Amick sends medicines for the purpose free of cost and invites an impartial test of it by the medical profession everywhere.

A farmer living near Grand Island, Neb., was thrown from his wagon by the horses becoming unmanageable, and caught one of his legs in the rear wheel. He saved himself from serious injury by grasping the spokes of the wheel so as to keep it from revolving, and sliding with it for a mile before the horses were stopped by running through a barbed wire fence.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Happenings from Day to Day in the National Capital.

Appointments in the Various Departments--Other Notes of Interest.

The president, on Monday, appointed Charles W. Dayton, of New York and city, to be postmaster of that city. Charles H. Mansur, of Missouri, to be second comptroller of the treasury.

It is reported at the state department that no steps looking to the recognition of the new government of Nicaragua will be taken till more definite advice are received from Minister Baker in regard to the terms upon which it is based.

President Cleveland returned to Washington Sunday morning from his short fishing trip at Cape Charles, Va. The brief respite from business has had the effect of refreshing him both mentally and physically. He has had good sport and is much pleased with his trip.

Senator Manderson had an interview with Secretary Carlisle on Friday on the question of the Omaha public building. There has been some trouble as to what class of material the bids call for. Senator Manderson wishes the building to be built of granite, and he will insist that this be used.

The patent office, on Friday, celebrated the issuance of a round half million of patents. Patent No. 500,000 has been issued and the office has started with a good steady gait toward the 1,000,000 milestone marking the progress of invention. The man who received patent No. 500,000 is Edward S. Hyde, of Dubuque, Iowa.

Secretary Carlisle has dispensed with the services of eighteen inspectors of rags stationed at ports in Europe and directed that the work performed by these inspectors be hereafter discharged by United States consuls and United States marine hospital officers stationed at the several ports.

The total net gold in the treasury at the close of business Friday was \$91,439,971. This did not take in the gold engaged for shipment from New York Saturday. Because of the heavy shipments of gold from New York Secretary Carlisle has ordered gold shipped to New York to keep the supply there and this gold is now on the way to New York.

The following changes were announced in the treasury department Friday: Appointments--John D. Putnam, Wisconsin, captain of the watch, treasury department; Anthony J. Kennar, Michigan, special inspector of customs. Resignations called for--C. G. Heath, Michigan, chief division secretary and auditor's office; Hiram S. Moke, Michigan, special inspector of customs.

WIND AND FLAME.

A Dual Visitation of the Elements Upon Omaha, Nebraska.

Omaha, Nebraska, received a dual visitation from the elements Saturday evening. All day rain had fallen intermittingly, the storm blowing from the southeast. Shortly before dark the wind went to the north, and in a few moments one of the most severe storms ever experienced broke upon the city. The rain was accompanied by a heavy electrical display and high winds, and in the midst of the flood came a fire that entailed a loss of nearly a quarter of a million dollars, with the additional horror of four deaths and many persons injured. The dead known are George Conlter, B. J. Morris, Mr. Cox and Mr. Morrissey, all firemen. When the storm was at its height flames burst from the fifth floor of the building occupied by the Shiverick Building company, on Farnum street. In response to a general alarm all the companies of the city fire department responded, but the fire was beyond control. The loss will be fully \$200,000. West of the Shiverick building was a structure occupied by Ed Maurer's saloon and restaurant. On top of this building six firemen had gathered that they might better fight the flames. While they were there the west wall of the Shiverick block fell outward. The firemen heard the cry of horror from the crowd and leaped from the building only to be hurled by bricks on the sidewalk. The Shiverick building is a complete wreck. The loss on the building and stock will reach \$200,000, fully insured. Maurer loses on building and stock \$25,000. He is also insured. The damage from the storm is distributed all over the city.

Mexican Corn Importations.

A San Antonio special says: General Warren T. Sutter, consul general of the United States for north Mexico, has just completed his report, which shows that the importation of corn into Mexico during the fourteen months ending February 28, 1893, were 355,800,000 pounds, valued at \$6,900,000. Mr. Sutter states that but for the nearness of the United States and the unlimited supply, thousands of the very poor of Mexico must have died for lack of food. As it was there was much severe suffering and the effect will be felt for years.

The Homestead Trials Ended.

All of the charges of murder, etc., against H. C. Frick and others of the Carnegie Steel company officials, as well as the Pinkerton detectives, were dropped in court at Pittsburgh, Pa., Saturday morning. In turn but for the strikers who had been arrested and as yet untried, have been released on their own recognizance. This virtually ends all of the Homestead cases in connection with the big strike of last year.

The Public Debt Statement.

The public debt statement issued Friday, shows that there was a decrease of \$739,425.99 during the month of May. Of this \$657,175.50 was in the amount of the bonded indebtedness of the government and \$82,250.49 present.