

## LABOR CONGRESS.

It Discusses the Relations of Employer and Employed.

Arbitration and Conciliation the Main Topics of Consideration—Congressman Springer Speaks of His Bill—Commissioner Wright Speaks.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The opening session of the congress of industrial conciliation and arbitration was called to order by Lyman J. Gage. Prof. E. R. L. Gould, of Johns Hopkins university, read a paper on the "History of Industrial Arbitration in England and the Continent."

Judge William A. Vincent presided at the afternoon session. James Peabody, editor of the Railway Review, speaking on the subject of "Arbitration in Railway Affairs," said that the law was now powerless to prevent the crippling of railroads by the striking of employees. Some law was needed, he thought, to prevent men from getting in a body without warning. The public was more to be considered than either railroad managers or employes.

L. S. Coffin, of Iowa, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, thought that railroad employes, as in every sense public servants, should not be treated as strikers, but that the railroad should also pay them fair wages. He believed that labor should have the right to combine and make a strong plea for Sunday rest for railroad employes. He was opposed to giving state and national commissions more power in regard to the settlement of strikes. Let their work be merely advisory.

### Springer and His Bill.

Representative William M. Springer spoke on his bill for arbitration of labor troubles between railroad employes and employers. This bill is now on the congressional calendar. It asks for a national commission of arbitration of three members to be appointed by the president at a salary of \$5,000 each, to hold office for three years. Mr. Springer believed that the defence to public opinion of both parties to labor controversies would make them abide by any decision rendered by a national labor commission.

Rev. Dr. John H. Barrows, of this city, presided at the evening session. "The Distinction Between Arbitration and Conciliation" was discussed by Josephine Shaw Lowell, of New York. Voluntary arbitration only came in this country, she said, after a long siege between capital and labor, and the public had entirely lost their patience. The result was generally satisfactory. The best plan, instead of trying to arbitrate troubles and strikes, was to prevent them. The character of employes and employers needed to be changed; a Christian feeling should prevail and conciliation was the word that applied.

### Wednesday's Sessions.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Miss Jane Adams, of Hullhouse, presided over the Wednesday morning session. John D. Weeks, editor of the American Manufacturer and Iron World, spoke on the relation of manufacturers and employes. Strikes he looks upon as the greatest of evils. The trouble cannot be met by competition or the doctrine of laissez faire—leave alone. Legislation or compulsory arbitration are out of the question. Public opinion, he thought, in addition to some method of getting the contending parties together for a peaceable settlement, is the most potent factor.

M. M. Garland, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, treated of the sliding scale system and its workings. He said: "The amalgamated iron and steel workers have solved these labor difficulties, and their solution has been in operation for twenty-eight years. The sliding-scale system and fairness in the counsel-room have brought about a peaceable settlement. To be sure, we have sometimes disagreed, but eventually the ironworkers and their employers have come together."

Carroll D. Wright, United States labor commissioner, discussed the "Distinction Between Compulsory and Voluntary Arbitration." "Distinction Between Compulsory Arbitration and Public Investigation of Labor Disputes" and "Distinction Between Adjudication of Past Contracts and Settlement of Future Ones." He said that the labor question broadly stated simply means a struggle for a higher standard of living. A strike in itself is simply a protest against changing conditions adversely. It is only through conflict that good ever comes in this world. So the labor conflict means the uplifting of the laboring man and the bettering of his condition. There should always precede arbitration, he said, an attempt at conciliation. Compulsory arbitration is not to be thought of. A law compelling workmen or employers to accede to a decree of the court under penalty could not be enforced. Mr. Wright believed in public investigation. Publicity is always salutary. Let the responsibility for the troubles be fixed, he said, and public opinion will do the rest. It is more potent than a mandate of the courts.

Prof. Adams, secretary of the interstate commerce commission, read a paper on "Economics of Arbitration." There could be no industrial liberty without industrial ownership of property, according to his views. He recognized, but two classes of persons—the property holders and those who have no property. Without proprietorship the labor question could never be solved. There existed no interest common to all laborers. Each trade had its own interests and no combination of all trades was possible. No more was a great labor party a possibility.

William H. Sayward, of Boston, secretary of the National Association of Builders, spoke on "The Relation Between Employer and Employee in the Building Trades." The workmen, he declared, have never applied to employers for sympathy; it is sole justice that workmen want. The interests of employer and workman are not identical. Their relations are of the buyer and seller.

As a final remedy the speaker advocated organization of both employers and workmen which would lead to conferences and agreements between the two classes.

As a substitute for conciliation and arbitration, as generally accepted, the speaker would substitute primary agreements and thus do away with any causes for trouble. Cure the causes for all strife instead of stopping individual cases.

"Necessity for Mutual Organization" was the subject assigned Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. He declared that the man who assisted, in any way, the organization of labor was a public benefactor, inasmuch as organization assisted in conciliation and arbitration. He continued:

"The strike is but one of the eruptions of the labor movement and one of the infrequent occurrences considered beside the great work that the organization of labor performs, and even these strikes men and women who are honest desire zealously to see entirely eliminated or reduced in number."

"As one who has been intimately and closely connected with the labor movement for more than thirty years—from boyhood—I say to you that I have yet to receive a copy of the constitution of any general organization or local organization of labor which has not the provision in it contained that before any strike shall be undertaken, conciliation or arbitration shall be tried."

"To urge arbitration previous to the organization of labor simply means the destruction of the interests of labor. Compulsory arbitration—compulsory arbitration! Not the workingmen of America know it. I would say to you as one who is a law-abiding citizen, as one who reveres the institutions under which we live, as one who wishes to help in handing down the republic of our country to our children and to posterity unimpaired, but improved, if we can, I would say that I would advise my fellow workmen and women to rise and resist by every means within their power any attempt to force compulsory arbitration upon them."

### A Commission Favored.

At the meeting of the speakers and the conference committee of the federation after the adjournment of the congress the following resolution was passed:

"Having been requested by the subcommittee of the Civic Federation of Chicago having in charge the conference of arbitration and conciliation to offer suggestions as to the trend and value of the congress, as what might best be done to improve the parties who have been asked to present papers at the conference do suggest and recommend to the said subcommittee to report back to the Civic Federation that a larger national commission be established through the Civic Federation of Chicago for the purpose of procuring the wider application of principles discussed at this congress."

## THE FORESTS ABLAZE.

Colorado Camps in Imminent Danger—Fires in Other States.

BOULDER, Col., Nov. 17.—A fierce fire is burning in the pine timber on the mountains west of this city. It started Wednesday night in a sawmill, and has already burned over an area of several miles and is spreading rapidly. Ward, a mining camp 19 miles from here of 1,000 people, and Gold Hill, a camp of 500 inhabitants 6 miles nearer Boulder, are in danger of being destroyed. Many of the inhabitants have fled. Several ranches in the canyon between the two places have been burned over. The settlers on the small ranches up Left Hand creek and the miners about the camps of Gold Hill, Ward, Sunshine and Copper Roak fought the fire all day. The territory covered is about 14 miles from this place and lies up through a narrow canyon upon the mountain slopes. As the day waned the situation of the settlers became desperate. They saw that unless Providence came to their assistance the town of Gold Hill would be destroyed.

A courier reports the destruction of about one-half of the property of Camp Talcott and Prussian mine and mill. The timber around Gold Lake has been swept bare by the flames. The ranch house of Mr. Ely at Lefthand was completely destroyed and Mr. Ely was badly burned about the face and hands. Mr. Seaman, whose ranch was burned, also suffered injuries. Fred Ehler's property near Sunset was burned and Ehler was found unconscious in an outbuilding, where he had gone to endeavor to save something. He is seriously burned.

OAKLAND, Tenn., Nov. 17.—While Jeff Rayner and his wife, who live on the James Newbern place, 4 miles southwest of Oakland, were out in the field picking cotton Thursday afternoon their home caught fire from the burning grass and burned to the ground in a few minutes. In the flames perished their three small children, aged 8, 5 and 2 years. The fire had progressed so far when the parents reached home that they could not enter.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 17.—Three negro children were burned to death near Chipley, Ga., Thursday. They had been locked in the house by their parents and the house caught fire.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 15.—Forest fires in north Mississippi, west Tennessee and eastern Arkansas continue to rage with unabated vigor and the average value of property destruction is maintained, though on account of the population in the burning districts being sparse and the few people being busy fighting the flames, it is impossible to gather much information as to details. The latest important fact learned is that the fires have made their way into Alabama in the vicinity of Florence, following the line of the Tennessee river, whose banks are heavily wooded. An army of men in the Shoal Creek neighborhood near Florence is engaged fighting the flames to keep them from the settlements, yet a dozen houses have been burned down, and barns, fences and crops swept away.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Nov. 15.—The house of Louis Williams, 9 miles below Natchez, burned and two young children were cremated in the blaze. Williams and an older child were also badly burned.

### Fatal Explosion of Powder.

SING SING, N. Y., Nov. 15.—A quantity of gunpowder exploded in the sporting-grounds store of Abraham Jones Wednesday. One man was killed and several badly hurt. The building was gutted by fire. Loss, \$10,000.

## SHOWN NO QUARTER.

Thousands of Armenians Are Massacred by Cruel Kurds.

Men, Women and Children Ruthlessly Cut Down—The Butchers Ordered to Kill One Hundred Persons Each.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The chairman of the Armenian Patriotic association, G. Hagopian, has sent the following letter received from an Armenian, whose name is not given because it would jeopardize his life, to the earl of Kimberley, the secretary of state for foreign affairs. The letter is dated October 9. It says:

"The so-called rebellion of the Armenians in 1895 was a got-up affair, for the repression of which the chief magnets were by no means the Kurds carried off Armenian oxen and the Armenians' appeal for their restoration was refused. A fight ensued. Two Kurds were killed and three were wounded."

"The Kurds immediately carried their dead before the governor, declaring the Armenian soldiers had overrun the land, killing and plundering the Kurds. This furnished a pretext for massing the troops from far and near. The troops were commanded by a pasha and a marshal and were hurried to the district. The pasha is said to have hung from his breast, after reading it to his soldiers, an order from Constantinople to cut the Armenians up root and branch and adjuring them to do so if they loved their king and government."

"Not only the Kurds but related here and there by soldiers who took part in the horrible carnage. Some of them weeping claim the Kurds did more, and declare they only obeyed the orders of others. It is said that in many instances the Kurds were so kind as to give the victims a glass of wine before they killed them, and that they were so kind as to give the victims a glass of wine before they killed them, and that they were so kind as to give the victims a glass of wine before they killed them."

"Six to ten thousand persons met such a fate as even the darkest days of darkest Africa hardly witness, for there women and tender babes might at least have had a chance of a life of slavery, while here womanhood and innocence were but a mockery before the cruellest that ended its debauch by stabbing women to death with the bayonet while tender babes were impaled with the same weapon on their dead mothers' breasts or perhaps seized by the hair to have their heads lopped off with the sword."

"In one place 500 or 400 women, after being forced to serve vile purposes by the merciless soldiery, were packed together in a dark, bayonet in the valley below. In another place some 200 weeping and wailing women begged for compassion, falling at the commander's feet, but the latter, in a fit of rage, ordered their violation, directed his soldiers to dispatch them in a similar way."

"At another place still a large company under the lead of their priest fell down before the commander from Europe, and were ordered to bring that they had nothing to do with the culprits. But to no purpose. All were called to another place and the proposal was made to sever the heads of the 100 persons each in a childish manner, and that violation of women was followed by the bayonet. Twenty or thirty Armenian villages, it would seem, have been wholly destroyed and some persons were burned to death with kerosene in their own houses."

Despite the Turkish government's silence facts have oozed out which leave no doubt a massacre of Christians has occurred on as important a scale as the butchery at Batak, Bulgaria, which sent a thrill of horror through the civilized world.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17.—The following official account of the Armenian troubles was issued Friday:

"Some Armenian brigands, provided with arms of foreign origin, joined an insurgent Kurd tribe for the purpose of committing excesses. They burned and devastated several Mussulman villages. As an instance of the ferocity of the troops, it is reported that they burned alive a Mussulman nobleman. Regular troops were sent to the scene to protect peaceable inhabitants against these depredations. The Ottoman troops not only respected and respected the submissive portion of the population and the women and children but they reestablished order and tranquility. Respecting the village of Batak, it is reported that it was the Armenians who carried off all their belongings before becoming brigands."

### ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

The Venerable Massachusetts Statesman Dies in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 17.—Robert C. Winthrop died Friday night at 11:30 at the age of 85 years. Mr. Winthrop was the oldest surviving ex-United States senator of Massachusetts, he having served in 1850-'51. Mr. Winthrop was also one of the oldest graduates of the Boston Latin school and of Harvard college. He was the oldest surviving ex-speaker of the national house of representatives, having been elected to the Thirtieth congress. He served on the floor only three years when he was elected to the speakership. He was one of the oldest member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company, an association with which his family has long been allied. He also enjoyed the distinction of having personally known every president of the United States with the exception of Washington and Jefferson. Mr. Winthrop was the chosen counselor of George Peabody in a number of his benefactions and has been, ever since 1867, at the head of the Peabody educational fund.

Steps Taken at Chicago to Curtail the Flour Output.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—A committee of twelve millers selected by the merchant milling interest at large met in Chicago Friday to consider the desirability of arranging a plan to curtail the output. The committee came from Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, North Dakota, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin and other milling states. As a result of its deliberation it was resolved to induce millers, if possible, to curtail their output about 50 per cent. The idea is to reduce the present 600,000 barrels surplus.

## WILL TAKE TIME.

Business Cannot Suddenly Be Raised from Its Depression.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "In nearly all branches of trade gradual improvement appears, and the hopeful feeling observed last week has continued. Then it was also noted that the main conditions of business and trade had not suddenly changed, and this becomes clearer, as the disappointment of some. Low farm products, low wages and only partial employment of labor still retard distribution, and the limited demand hinders the recovery of industries. Progress toward recovery has not ceased, and many establishments have resumed or added to their producing force, some also advancing wages, but it takes time to lift business out of its depression, and the progress made, if less than the sanguine expected, is at least encouraging. The decision to offer \$50,000,000 bonds for replenishment of the treasury reserve was, by bankers, generally approvingly received, as showing that restoration of confidence cannot by itself remove all embarrassment."

"Exports of breadstuffs, cotton provisions and oil in October were \$7,967,367 against \$5,828,035 last year, although 1,000,000 bales of cotton went abroad, and the value of the same quantities exported this year would have exceeded \$7,000,000 at last year's prices, the difference being \$1,000,000 in cotton and \$2,400,000 in breadstuffs."

"Failures in the first week of November were rather larger than of late. Liabilities amounting to \$2,844,445, of which \$742,439 were of manufacturing and mercantile character, were liquidated in five weeks ending November 1. Liabilities in failures were \$11,127,250, of which \$4,451,813 were of manufacturing and \$6,675,437 of trading character. The failures of the past week have been \$70 in the United States against \$23 last year, and 38 in Canada against 36 last year."

### Bradstreet Says:

"Perhaps the most conspicuous favorable feature of the general trade situation is found in the reports from merchants and manufacturers throughout the country of a disposition to regard the business outlook more encouragingly and with increased confidence in an early improvement in trade. Even in many portions of the south and southwest advice from the interior are that the country merchant is doing an increased volume of business, based on favorable weather and large crops. This is the more striking in view of continued depression of the unfavorable effect on trade south of the low price of cotton."

"It is generally assumed that the offered bonds will be taken at once. The effect is less easy to anticipate, for the formal announcement that a general reconstruction of the revenue laws, it is still found necessary to borrow largely, tends to raise doubts about the future for the future. The reported importation of gold from London, with a loss on its face of \$7,500 at present exchange rates, is presumably meant to affect bond subscriptions. There have already been some withdrawals of gold from the treasury by redemption of notes to make payments for bonds, and goods, rather than gold, are likely to come from Europe for the same purpose."

"The favorable change in the movement of prices last week also continues, with higher quotations for butter, eggs and hides; wheat, higher, sugar, corn, oats, lard, pork and coffee higher. Cotton unchanged, but unchanged, but leather, some grades of iron, print cloths and wool and lumber at eastern markets are all firmer. The more noticeable declines in quotations are in a shaded price for Bessemer pig iron and for live cattle and hogs at western markets where receipts of low grades have been few. Leaders in the wool trade say prices for that commodity have reached their lowest figure and that the increased demand since election points to an advance, although as yet domestic fleeces feel the competition of Australian. The improvement in demand for and distribution of dry goods has been sufficient to stimulate discussion of higher prices."

### A FATAL BLOW.

Bob Fitzsimmons Kills Con Rioridan in a Friendly Sparring Match.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 17.—At a sparring match at Jacobs' theater Friday night Bob Fitzsimmons struck Con Rioridan an apparently light blow on the point of the jaw. Rioridan fell to the floor like a log, unconscious. Rioridan died at 3 o'clock this morning without having recovered consciousness. Fitzsimmons is under arrest.

Fitzsimmons and Rioridan stepped upon the stage Friday night for a friendly set-to with the gloves. They had just shaken hands when Rioridan caught Fitzsimmons napping and planted a heavy one on his ribs. Quick as a flash Fitzsimmons returned, catching Rioridan with an undercut on the jaw. Rioridan seemed dazed for an instant and sank to his knees and then to the floor. He attempted to rise, but fell over on his back on the stage. He was carried off the stage and medical aid was summoned. Three physicians set to work to bring the man to. Their efforts were so unsuccessful that he was removed from the opera house to his hotel. Electrical batteries were applied at short intervals and Rioridan was given hypodermic injections, alternating with the electric treatment. The man was groaning and breathing heavily, and a white foam issued from his lips. After an hour of the most vigorous treatment the man was still unconscious. He remained thus until 3 o'clock this morning, when he died.

### A NEW WATER POWER.

Syndicate Planning to Cut a Canal from the Missouri to Sioux City.

SIoux CITY, Ia., Nov. 17.—B. S. Holmes and Aaron Halseth, of this city, are the head of a syndicate that proposes to develop a great water power from the Missouri about 10 miles above here. Their plan is to cut through a narrow neck of land that separates the Missouri from the Big Sioux river at a point where the Missouri's channel is 30 feet higher than that of the Sioux. About half the volume of water in the Missouri will be carried through a channel to the Sioux, developing a water power that the promoters say would run all the machinery in the city. They have had all the surveys made, and have bought the right of way for the canal. The water taken from the Missouri will be returned to it after it gets into the Sioux, the latter stream running into the Missouri a few miles below the point where the canal will empty into it.

### Murder and Suicide in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—J. J. Higgins, an electrician, shot and killed Mrs. Kate McLaughlin, with whom he had been boarding for some time, at her residence, 322 West Monroe street, Friday evening. He then killed himself. Higgins had been ordered to leave the house, presumably because he was delinquent in paying his board.

### Steinitz Wins the First Prize.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The chess masters' tournament was finished. Steinitz took first prize, Albin was placed second, and Showalter and Hymes divided third and fourth prizes.

## AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS.

Remarks of Miss Willard at the W. C. T. U. Convention.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 17.—The twenty-first annual convention of the National Women's Christian Temperance union met here Friday at Music hall. Representative women are present from every state and territory and from Canada. There were probably 500 delegates present and the hall was well filled with spectators, with the exception of the upper gallery.

Interest in the opening session centered in the address of President Frances E. Willard, who ably reviewed the whole field of thought and action for women. Miss Willard reviewed the spread of the prohibition propaganda throughout the states of the union and in England, Canada and New Zealand, and the power which the ballot in the hands of women had brought to the cause. She referred to the broader opportunities which the world now offered women and recalled the fact that while forty years ago there were but seven employments open to women, hardly seven now are closed to them. The exhibition of woman's form, whether real or pictured, before audiences of immoral men was denounced, and the good work of the union in bringing about its suppression was commended.

The defeat of Breckinridge in Kentucky and the overthrow of Tammany in New York city were referred to by the eloquent temperance leader as victories for women. She demanded equal standards of social purity for men and women and denounced lynching at any time and any place, and whether the person lynched be black, brown or white she believed his taking off to be a crime against God.

Referring to the demand for compulsory arbitration resulting from the Pullman strike, Miss Willard said that if the call were heeded the strike would be worth more to the country financially and every other way than it had cost. Women, she said, should be on all the boards of arbitration and conciliation. She favored the establishing of industrial homes for victims of the alcohol habit, and urged upon every state W. C. T. U. to petition the legislature for appropriations for this purpose.

The address scintillated with bright thoughts and sayings. Miss Willard referred feelingly to the death of Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, of Chicago, corresponding secretary of the society, and to the loss of other good workers in the cause during the last year. She dwelt upon the work of women as the unique feature in the recent elections, and said that in Illinois the women had voted by tens of thousands. The presence of women at the polls, she said, had led to a larger vote by the men and had secured the best order ever known at elections.

The annual report of Mrs. Helen M. Barker, treasurer, showed receipts: Dues, \$14,704.99; other contributions, \$11,214.93. Total, \$25,919.92. Disbursements, \$20,338.07. Balance in treasury, \$5,581.85. There are no outstanding bills. The receipts of the year were in excess of several previous years, and the dues showed an increase in paid-up memberships over last year. This was most encouraging in view of the financial stress of the year. Besides the receipts shown by the treasurer's books assets to the amount of \$6,800 had been donated in interest-bearing notes and stocks, but as they had not been converted into cash, had not entered into the account.

The annual report of the late Mrs. Mary E. Woodbridge, who was for many years corresponding secretary, and which she had prepared prior to her sudden illness and death, and which was read by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, set forth that the organization had over 1,000,000 members on its rolls and is organized in forty-eight nations.

### A HOTEL BURNED.

Great Loss of Life Prevented by a Young Girl's Heroism.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 17.—The Patterson house, at Harper, was destroyed by fire early Friday morning, at a loss of \$20,000, and only through the magnificent heroism of Maud Schermerhorn, a girl of 16, was great loss of life prevented. There were thirty-eight guests in the house at the time, and many of them escaped with nothing but their night clothes. Maud Schermerhorn was the first to awaken to the danger and, calling a companion, the two tried to escape down a back staircase, but were driven back by the fire. Maud Schermerhorn's companion fainted and the young girl carried her through the smoke to a window through which she lowered her to an abutting roof and thence to the ground. Both were badly burned, but Miss Schermerhorn returned to the house to awaken the guests. By this time all the passages were full of smoke, and crawling on her hands and knees, she went from door to door giving the alarm, until finally she herself sank exhausted by her burns and other injuries. In rushing out one of the guests noticed the prostrate form of the young girl and carried her out just in time, for a few moments later all the avenues of escape were cut off by flames. Many of the guests were overcome by the smoke and heat and had to be carried out.

### No Law Against It.

A prisoner in India recently, on being released, revenged himself on the assistant commissioner who had sentenced him by cutting off one-half of his mustache while he was sleeping out of doors on a hot night. It was then found that there was no way of punishing him under the penal code, for, while cutting the hair of a native is punishable as dishonoring the person, there is no such provision for Englishmen, and the bodily harm done was too slight to be considered an offense.

## RUINED BY SAND.

A Blinding Simoon Causes Much Loss in Oklahoma.

PERRY, O. T., Nov. 17.—The simoon of sand which has been raging in Oklahoma territory for four days has worn itself out. The surface of the country in places is swept as clean as a granary. In other places the sand is drifted as the snow drift which whirled by the winds. Many stocks of goods in this place as well as in other towns are covered with the effects of this storm. In some cases thousands of dollars would not pay the damage. Frail houses have been wrecked and the roofs and timbers are scattered far and wide. It is not possible at this hour to estimate the extent of the damage. In dollars and cents it cannot be estimated.

Its results are yet to be known. It stopped traffic of every sort. It blinded those who faced it, and reports are at hand indicating in some cases people who were caught in the hurricane any distance from habitation fell before the cutting winds filled with infinitesimal particles of sand and perished and were covered by succeeding avalanches of earth. Wives of men who were out and who did not return became frantic, and reports from several interior towns have it that in some instances women died from terror.

In one cabin in the track of the simoon two children were found tied in a bed. The mother, a half-breed, when she saw and heard the fury of the wind, knowing what it meant, secured her children in her poorly constructed home and started out to rescue her husband, who was at work on one of the prairies near by. She became bewildered in the darkness, for day and night were one, and fell. Her body was recovered Thursday, but nothing has been heard of the husband whom she went to rescue. The children, a boy and girl, were faint from want of food, and must have perished had they not been rescued at the moment.

EL RENO, I. T., Nov. 17.—It is reported here that a detachment of cavalry sent out from Fort Reno several days ago encountered the simoon and nothing has been heard of the troopers since. Col. Wade, in command of the post, does not think anything serious has occurred to his cavalry. Great suffering is reported from the interior, not only among the whites, but among Indians. The sandstorm was so unexpected that many were found unprepared.

### A FINISHED LIFE.

Such Was the Career of Dr. James McCosh, of Princeton University.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 17.—At 10 o'clock Friday night ex-President McCosh, of Princeton university, breathed his last. His death, which has been expected for several days, was peaceful and calm. The announcement was made by the tolling of the college bell. [The noble life of ex-President James McCosh of Princeton university, is varied and interesting. He was born April 1, 1810, in Ayrshire, Scotland. His early years were spent on his father's farm. In 1824 he entered the preparatory class at Glasgow university. Although maintaining the honorable rank, he did not surpass the leading students and left Glasgow without a professor or student intending that he would ever reach distinction. In the fall of 1829 he went to Edinburgh where he pursued a divinity course for five years. After being in Edinburgh for a year he returned to the front rank in scholarship and influence among the students. He was interested deeply in the then new science of geology.

In 1834 he was licensed to preach, but a member of the presbytery was appointed to advise him to make his preaching less abstract and more popular. During his career in the ministry he was instrumental in establishing the free church of Scotland. His first book, entitled "Method of Divine Government," was published in 1850. His reputation was at once established as a writer and preacher. In 1852 he was installed as professor of logic and metaphysics at Queen's college at Belfast. Here he devoted himself to research in philosophical fields until 1853, and took active part in the philosophical matters of the time.

In May, 1858 he received a dispatch informing him of his election to the presidency of Princeton college. In his reply he said: "I devote my remaining life to the study of Princeton and the religious and literary interests with which it is identified, and, I fancy, will leave my bones in your graveyard beside the great and good men who are buried there." On the 20th of October of the same year he arrived at New York. He was met on his arrival at Princeton by the students with enthusiastic demonstrations, and throughout his long presidency of twenty years he was deeply loved and respected by the many students who came and went away after four years under the healthful influences of the venerable and kindly president.

In 1882 Dr. McCosh resigned, owing to infirmity of age, and has lived for the remaining years of his long life in a quiet, uneventful way at his home on Prospect avenue, the object of love and veneration of the college to which he has devoted so much of his life of activity and usefulness.]

### RUIN BY HIGH WATER.

Much Damage Along the Thames River in England.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Remarkable tides flowed in the lower Thames Thursday and Friday. Many dwellings and warehouses from Barking upwards have been flooded. The water has been higher than any time since the memorable tides of 1891. There has been a further rise in the upper river. Thousands of acres are inundated on the farms at Maldenhead and Marlow to the depth of 2 feet. Some railways have wholly suspended traffic. The water rose a fathom above the level at Hampton and poured over the boundary wall of the old palace, flooding the lawns and gardens. House boats drifted from their moorings, and then the sudden subsidence left them grounded or capsized. Numerous dwellings and hotels in the neighborhood of Windsor have been flooded.

### KILLED AT A CROSSING.

Train Strikes a Wagon in New Jersey—Two Lives Lost.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Nov. 17.—John Anderson, the owner of Anderson's Rutherford & New York express, and William Dougherty, a boy, were instantly killed Friday night at the Home-stead crossing of the Paterson plank road by an east-bound train on the Northern railroad of New Jersey. They were returning to Rutherford from New York with a heavily loaded two-horse wagon and did not see the train until too late to escape.