THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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CRASHED INTO A WORK-TRAIN

Nine Persons Killed and Twenty Injured by a Collision in Pennsylvania.

Blunder of a Telegraph Operator Results in the Death of Fifteen Passengers and Injury to Thirty on a Spanish Railway.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Sept. 24.—A terrible wreck occurred on the Pittsburg & Western road at McKim Siding, a station a short distance on the other side of Zelionople, Butler county. At this point a work train with a force of fifty men was engaged in putting down a new track. About 8 o'clock this morning the work train got out of the way of a freight train going west, but the crew did not know that a second section of the same number was following five minutes later. The work train again pulled out on the main track and the men were engaged in throwing off dirt when the second section struck the work train with great force. Cars were piled up in a shapeless mass. The engines were a mass of broken iron and wood, and the hot steam and boiling water poured over the unfortunate ones caught in the jam. For a moment after the collision there was a silence. Then the air was broken by the shrieks of the dying, making the scene so terrible that one of the trainmen who had escaped injury fainted with horror. The trainmen and laborers who were not injured began at once to assist those imprisoned in the debris. Several arms and legs were found in different places, and the head of an Italian was picked up twenty feet away from the body. The engineer, John Houghton, who had bravely done his best to stop his engine attached to the freight train, was found wedged in between broken and shapeless iron.

By 11 o'clock the bodies of eight Italian laborers had been taken from the wreck, and with the killing of Engineer Houghton this swells the number to nine. There were at least twenty men injured, several of whom cannot recover. All of the bodies were terribly mangled and disfigured. Assistance was telegraphed for to Zelionople and in a short time physicians and citizens were at the scene rendering all the assistance in their power. The exact cause of the disaster cannot be learned, but it is said that a mistake was made by the trainmen, who did not correctly interpret the signal.

Fifteen Killed and Thirty Hurt.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—An express train running between Burgos and San Sabastien came into collision with a combined goods and passenger train. Fifiteen people were killed and thirty injured.

Among the killed was an Englishman. The rest of the dead are Spaniards, and they included among their number several notables of this city. Among the injured are the artists Lucas and Long. The collision was due to the blunder of a telegraph operator in signaling that the line was clear. The station-master at Burgos has attempted to commit suicide. The express contained a number of wealthy persons who had been spending the summer at San Sebastian. The mixed passenger and goods train was shunted on the main line by mistake and a curve in the line prevented the approaching train from being seen and made it impossible to avert a disaster. The shock of the collision was fearful. Seven carriages were smashed and the permanent way was torn up for several yards. Piteous cries for help showed that many persons were buried in the debris. The slow train was little damaged and the occupants were able to lend active assistance in extricating the victims. The work of rescue was difficult, there being no proper lifting appliances at hand, and the rescuers were unnerved by the sight of many ladies who had suffered terrible injuries. It is feared that ten of the injured will die.

The Cabinet at its meeting to-day decided to institute an inquiry into the accident. Premier Canovas del Castillo declared that he would hold the company responsible if negligence was proved. The company was ordered to abolish the obsolete breguet system of telegraphs still used on its line, and to increase the number of signal men, it having been found that many of the latter have been employed sixteen hours daily.

A later dispatch says it is now reported that Seymour Lucas and Morris Long, the latter British vice-consul at Malaga, were killed. Several entire families perished, including the judge of Victoria, with his wife and daughter. Some Englishmen, with tourist tickets, were also killed. Most of the passengers were asleep at the time of the collision. Twenty were killed and twenty-three injured, four of whom have died since they were taken from the debris. Many children were killed. When the Queen received news of the disaster she stopped the fetes in honor of her daughter's birthday, and requested the Minister of Justice to send all the details.

Italians Mangled While Celebrating.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 24.—Three Italians were killed and twenty injuried to-night by the explosion of an improvised cannon. The Italian quarter was decorated with Italian flags and streamers, and the houses of the neighborhood were brilliantly lighted with Chinese lanterns, in honor of St. Rocas day. A number of fire-works were also exploded. Among the latter was a piece of gas-pipe filled with dynamite which was fired about 10:30 o'clock, and before the detonation had died away the air was filled with shrieks. Cries and groans of pain came from nearly thirty people who had been injured by the explosion of the gas-pipe. Four patrol wagons were sent to the scene, and the injured were taken to hospitals. It is impossible to learn at this hour the condition of the injured.

Three Killed by an Explosion.

TIONESTA, Pa., Sept. 24.—The boiler of Berlin's saw-mill, at Bear Creek, twelve miles from this place, exploded this morning, demolishing the mill and instantly killing J. Elva Berlin, James Conger and Charles B. Grove, all well-known lumbermen. The bodies of Grove and Berlin were horribly mangled, while that of Conger, although blown two hundred feet, was but little bruised. A careful examination of the pieces of the boiler demonstrates the theory that a sudden influx of cold water turned by Grove into the boiler caused the explosion.

Costly Wreck.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 24.—The first section of train No. 70 ran into the last section of train No. 80 at New Waterford, on the Fort Wayne railroad, late this afternoon, destroying railroad property aggregating $100,000. None of the crews was injured.

EIGHTEEN FIREMEN INJURED

Explosion in a Burning Elevator Plays Havoc Among Minneapolis Laddies.

Score of Them Precipitated to the Ground from an Annex While Fighting the Flames, and Nearly All Badly Hurt or Burned.

Factory, Elevator and Other Buildings Destroyed, Valued at $197,500.

Nine Lives Lost by Prairie and Forest Fires in the Northwest, and Many Houses, Barns and Much Valuable Timber Laid in Ashes.

MANY FIREMEN HURT.

Disastrous Result of an Explosion in a Burning Minneapolis Elevator.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 24.—Eighteen brave firemen were injured here to-day, several of whom may die. A brisk and blustering breeze was blowing this afternoon, and when, at 2:20 o'clock, the alarm bell called the department to the corner of Ninth avenue, south, and Third street it was evident there was work ahead, and work of the hardest kind. The fire was in the five-story brick building of the Moore Wood-carving Machine Company, and the inflammable nature of the goods and stock caused a rapid spread of the flames, which quickly burst through the windows and rolled rapidly up through the building. Within five minutes the fire burst through the roof and the building was doomed. The firemen had to turn their attention to adjoining property to prevent the spread of the flames. Elevator C stood close behind the now blazing building, and the flames seized hold of it, in spite of the many streams of water. Soon the roof of the elevator was on fire, and, although but fifteen minutes from the start of the fire, the Moore building was gutted and the firemen had barely escaped from it when the walls collapsed.

The better to fight the fire in elevator C a score of firemen were on the roof of the annex, unconscious of danger beneath them. There was a sudden explosion, and a great stream of fire burst from the end, quickly followed by one to the left of the men, and through the roof, and then on the right. The great crowd was appalled as the dozen firemen were shut from view by the columns of flame and smoke that rolled up. A momentary break showed that the men were fighting for life in a desperate attempt to get on the three ladders which stood near together. The break assisted them, but a groan escaped from the multitude as four fell or jumped from their narrow footing. Again the smoke arose and cleared, and there, on the very ledge, stood a fireman, apparently dazed and not knowing what to do.

"Slide on the hose," yelled the crowd. The man heard, and grabbing the big hose at his feet he slid down through the shooting flames and reached the ground without dropping. The work of rescuing the firemen was prompt from necessity. For a time it was thought the men had been dropped into the flames, but all have since been accounted for.

The names of the injured are as follows: Assistant Chief Canterbury, leg broken, badly burned and internally injured; Capt. Lent, badly burned; Charles Mitchell, probably fatally injured; Lieut. John Guise, badly burned, leg broken; William Cole, badly burned; Captain Foster, badly burned, insensible, and hip fractured; Capt. William Malone, badly burned; Capt. Sandy Hamilton, leg broken and face burned; S. M. Lockhart, pipeman, back badly injured; Lieutenant Kelly, burned; Robert Vance, face burned and head gashed; J. O. Hearn, burned badly; William Mitchell, burned; Peter Coleman, head and legs injured; William O'Neil, badly burned; James Hoffstadt, head burned; C. H. Miner, left arm broken and head gashed; Edward Wilcox, back hurt. Two or three of the injured are in a precarious condition, but were still alive at last reports.

Elevator C was owned and operated by Pratt & Porter, under the name of the Empire Elevator Company. The capacity of the elevator was 140,000 bushels, and the stock of wheat on hand when the fire broke out was about 75,000 bushels. There are two large annexes to the elevator, whose combined capacity is 65,000 bushels. These were leased by the Milwaukee road. The loss on the elevator and contents aggregates $100,000, on which there was $78,000 insurance. The Moorewood Carving Machine Company lost much valuable machinery, their loss reaching $50,000, with an insurance of only $8,000. The Kansas City Grain and Feed Company's store-house was consumed. Loss, $2,500; insurance, $1,000. The block of frame and brick stores on Washington avenue, the yards of the Millwood company and a few smaller structures were destroyed or badly damaged before the flames were under control. The loss on these will foot up about $25,000, with $20,000 insurance. The total loss is placed at $197,500, and the total insurance $107,000. A message for help had been sent to St. Paul, and three companies from that city arrived in time to be of good service in quenching the flames, which were under control before 5 o'clock.

VICTIMS OF OTHER FIRES.

Nine Lives Lost in Burning Prairies and Forests and Much Property Destroyed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 24.—It has been hard work to check the fires in forest and fields, and they are still burning in many places furiously. Fires in North Dakota are pretty well under control except around Oakes, where several miles of wheat-fields are reported burned over. Otto Fredericks, engaged in plowing a fire-break, was overtaken and burned to death, with his team. All day long yesterday the fire company and citizens battled with the fierce fires that threatened to destroy Hinckley, Minn. A party of six men started from one of the Brennan Lumber Company camps to go to another about two miles away. Daniel Sullivan, his brother, of Moroa, and Thomas Johnson, of Eau Claire, Wis., were of this party. After going a short way they got in front of the fire, and Daniel Sullivan, missing his brother, went back with Johnson to look for him. That was the last seen of them alive. Their remains were found by John Brodie and their campmates. The bodies were badly burned.

Forest fires have been raging throughout Barron, Polk, Washburn and Burnett counties, Wisconsin, for several days, endangering all kinds of property, and in several instances endangering life. The villages of Perley and Comstock, in Barron county, have been partially burned, also the sawmill, boarding-houses, shops, barns, lumber, etc., of O. A. Kitan & Co., in Burnett county. Numerous farm-houses, barns, etc., have also been burned, along with several hundred thousand feet of standing pine in Burnett county. The villages of Barronet, Shell Lake and Hayward are in great danger. The smoke is almost suffocating in Cumberland, and fire is still raging on both sides.

Terrific forest fires are also raging near Pine City, Minn., and rapidly approaching the town. Several farmers in the vicinity lost their houses and other buildings, yesterday, and two school-houses were burned, the pupils escaping with difficulty. It is estimated that the loss of timber in that section has already reached $200,000, and that this is being increased fully $700 every hour. Five farm-hands, engaged in fighting the flames several miles from Pine City this morning, were surrounded by fire and burned to death.

BOY OR GIRL, WHICH?

Here Is an Opportunity to Guess on an Interesting Event That May Occur Very Soon.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—A morning paper says: Ex-President Cleveland and his charming wife have returned to their city residence, No. 816 North Madison avenue, having come from Buzzard's bay on the steam yacht Oneida. This sudden return to New York is said to be on the advice of the family physician of the Clevelands, who was called to Buzzard's bay last week, in anticipation of an interesting event which is expected to occur very soon.

WOULD NOT LET HIM TALK

An Envoy of Herr Cahensly Barred for the Meetings of the Priester-Verein.

He Came Prepared to Open the Congress with a Speech, but Was Not Permitted to Deliver It—What He Would Have Said.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The greatest surprise connected with the meeting of the German-American Clerical Union in this city came out to-night. The sensation was caused by the leaking out of the fact that Herr Cahensly's personal representative has been present in the city throughout the week's deliberations, from start to finish, and was only prevented at the last moment from making the opening address of the congress. Dr. Hoelsher and Father Heiter, the leading priests on the committee on arrangements, were the ones who, it is understood, at the conference in the Genesee Hotel on Monday, made plain to Herr Cahensly's envoy the intolerable position in which the clerical union and the congress would be placed by him in the event of such a connection between them being publicly established.

Paul Marie Baumgarten is the full name of the envoy, and the Cahensly plan, as far as known publicly, has been to secure what would amount to a German-American hierarchy in America independent of the present Catholic bishops, whose authority would thus be relegated to the affairs of the non-German speaking Catholic population. Failing in this the vacancies occurring in the hierarchy of the United States were to be filled to the greatest extent possible by German ecclesiastics. Several priests admitted the presence of Baumgarten in the city, but said he did not attend the meetings. He was seen by a reporter to-night. The Cahensly envoy is a man of about thirty years with a clean shaven, pale, thin face, dark gray eyes and light hair. He is about five feet ten inches tall, wears a black suit of rich material, Prince Albert coat, high silk hat and the priestly collar and black silk scarf. He was smoking a cigarette when interrupted by the reporter with the question: "A dispatch published in the papers in this country about a month ago accuses you of co-operating with Cahensly in his plans for the United States, is there any truth in it?"

"Pshaw, no," said Dr. Baumgarten with a slight shrug of his shoulders, "it is the merest bosh."

"The same dispatch says that when Cahensly was in Rome last spring to push his plan, you acted as his pilot and gave him all the aid you could."

"Yes, I know that article by heart. It was sent from Berlin, but was doubtless concocted in Rome. I laughed heartily when I first read it. It is false, all bosh, and you may say that the rest of that dispatch is bosh also. It is true that I am an LL. D. I am privy chamberlain of His Holiness, and am in training in the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics at Rome."

"Then you did not pilot Cahensly about when he was in Rome?"

"Not at all. I did not see him but once at a dinner-table. He had then been in Rome for more than a week. If I was acting with him he would have sought me out at once."

"Are you not in sympathy with him or his ideas?"

"Not in the least. Why, it is nonsense to think of such a thing. You may say that I deny it absolutely."

THE SUPPRESSED SPEECH.

Baumgarten's suppressed speech was evidently written under the impression that he was to address a large number of the higher clergy. The reporter secured a copy of it. The speech begins: "Most reverend archbishops and bishops, highly-respected president and this distinguished audience." It goes on to tell that Herr Lieber, the chief of the German Catholics in the Reichstag, had twice already crossed the ocean with brotherly greeting to the German Catholics of America, and he [Baumgarten] begged the congress not to consider him as filling that great man's place, still he dared to ask that they lend a friendly ear to the pupil of the master. The speech warmly eulogizes Windthorst.

After describing the Windthorst memorial services in Rome, the address says: "Whoever, in the din of the fight, has the courage to announce a new fight must win the first fight and is bound in conscience to fight the second fight. And as Windthorst, with his war programme against the godless schools, brought into expression the innermost heart wish of Leo XIII, he can measure the best who has heard the Holy Father complaining bitterly against the Italian state schools completely spoiling the young and transforming them into enemies of the church. You German Catholics of the United States, in celebrating Windthorst, have acknowledged that his principles are also yours; and the Holy Father, by honoring Windthorst in such an extraordinary manner, has given to Windthorst's principles a new sanction and a consecration which must raise our courage in the the fight for truth and for freedom and right. Where Peter is there is also the church, and if we German Catholics in the old and the new fatherland stand now one fight, which the representative of Christ Himself fights with all His might, then we need not be afraid that we march astray. Across Windthorst's grave let us clasp hands and promise the great dead that we will neither sleep nor rest until we shall succeed through Christian education in freeing our youth from immorality and unbelief."

The Priester-verein elected officers today and adjourned. Vicar-general Muehlsiepn, of St. Louis, retains the presidency of the organization; the vice-president is Dr. Meisner, of Peru, Ind.; Father William Tærber, of St. Louis, is secretary, and Father Dufiner, of Buffalo, treasurer. For the office of committeeman, to secure place for next year's meetings, there was the liveliest sort of a contest. Father Bœrnman, of Reading, Pa., was re-elected, but it was afterward decided to appoint with him a second committee, and in this instance Rev. William Nettstraeter, of Chicago, was the successful candidate. Newark, N. J., Milwaukee and St. Louis were proposed as cities at one of which the meeting should be held, provided the local bishop and clergy are favorable or did not object. A suggestion was made that the selection be St. Paul, Minn., notwithstanding it is the cathedral place of Archbishop Ireland, popularly supposed to be the bitterest enemy of the Verein. Authority in the matter, on the part of the Verein rests mainly with committeemen, who usually can assist the matter considerable.

National Woman's Alliance Incorporated.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 24.—A charter for the National Woman's Alliance was filed with the Secretary of State this morning. Among the incorporators are the wives of Senator Peffer and Congressman Otis. The object of the association is to establish a bureau for the better education of women in economical social and political questions and to make and develop a better state mentally, morally and financially with full and unconditional use of the ballot. The officers of the association are: Mrs. Fannie McCormick, president; Mrs. Emma D. Pack, secretary; Mrs. B. A. Otis, treasurer. Among the vice presidents are Mrs. Martion Todd, of Illinois, and Mrs. Annie Falkner, of Indiana. The Farmer's Wife, published at Topeka, Kan., was designated as the official organ.

CHANDLER'S ROCKY SITE.

One of Oklahoma's New County-Seats Located in a Rough Place—Several Boomers Killed.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 24.—No other town in the world is like Chandler to-day, for which all other towns may truly be glad. The government site for the town of Chandler is still inhabited only by a few soldiers and the surveyors, but the other half of the quarter section just east of Chandler has been mapped out into a town site, the population of which changes every minute. The location of Chandler is on a high bluff. The land which the surveyors have been trying to shape into streets and alleys is rougher than the high seas in a storm. Great rocks as large as a small house are scattered about all over the town site, and deep gullies cut it into pieces. With miles of level land all around, it is difficult to understand why such a rough piece of land was selected for the town. The rival town on the adjoining half of the quarter section is on level ground. On Tuesday men rushed into it and drove their stakes as anxious to secure a fifty-foot piece of ground as though it was worth $1,000, but when they got it they were not delighted. After sleeping out all night Tuesday, tortured with hunger, thirst and a most ravenous species of mosquitoes, hundreds realized that they had had enough and began to leave. One man yesterday offered two lots in the Chandler annex for a ham sandwich without finding a purchaser. The town is overrun with gamblers of every description. There has been no trouble in keeping the people off the site. All day yesterday the people kept coming, and at noon there were probably four thousand people here. The country in this vicinity is very poor, and no account for agriculture. Much of the Sac and Fox country is good farming land.

This town, which has for several days been deserted, is now filling with boomers coming to file on their claims, and with disgusted people from Chandler. Some of them killed their horses, being unable to get water for them, and returned in the wagons. Those who went for claims are generally delighted over their adventures. Many say that they have located claims worth from $2,000 to $3,000. These are mostly situated along Bear creek, in the Iowa lands. At noon to-day there were at least three hundred men and women in line at the land office. The work of filing is slow work, and many of those in line will not get into the office to-day.

Last night, when the survey of Tecumseh was completed, five thousand people made a rush into the town, and three on horseback were thrown under the feet of a hundred rushing horses. One man was killed instantly and two have since died. Four or five others were badly hurt in the rush. The race to Chandler will take place to-morrow and more will probably be killed. Rev. James Brooks, of Stillwater, O. T., raced for a claim near Perkins, and was thrown from his horse and fatally injured. In the Sac and Fox country two men quarreled over a claim yesterday, and one was shot.

PANIC IN A CHURCH.

The Lights Went Out and All Rushed for the Exit—One Dead and a Dozen Hurt.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 24.—Just before 12 o'clock last night a panic occurred in the Harmony Baptist Church (colored), during which one woman was killed, three others received fatal injuries and about twenty people were seriously crushed and bruised. The church stands near the outskirts of the city and an all-night revival meeting was being held there. Suddenly the gas lights began to flicker badly, owing to some defect in the pipes. The audience was made up of nearly five hundred negroes all under more or less religious excitement, and the weird flicker of the lights at once appealed to the superstitions of the worshipers as a supernatural visitation. The whole audience raised to their feet and the light went out entirely. One frenzied worshiper shouted "Judgment! judgment!" at which the crowd became wild with excitement. A grand rush was made for the narrow doors. Men, women and children were packed together like sardines in a small entry. The stronger ones trampled on the weak, and rushed out over their prostrate bodies. Many jumped from windows and were injured in the fall and by broken glass. The panic lasted fifteen or twenty minutes, and when the building was lighted up again over a dozen people lay bruised and bleeding on the floor. One girl, Maggie Clark, aged sixteen, was dead. Medical aid was summoned, and the injured soon had their wounds dressed. At least three were fatally injured. The accident attracted nearly two thousand people to the neighborhood, and quiet was not restored till morning.

HORRIBLE TRIPLE MURDER.

Farmer Kills His Wife, Her Sister and Himself, and Cuts His Mother-in-Law.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 24.—Near Quincy, a hundred miles east of Cincinnati, to-day, Thomas Carr, a farmer, thirty years old, killed his wife, her sister and himself. They lived with his wife's parents, James Evans and wife. Mrs. Evans received several severe cuts, one of which, three inches long, laid bare the brain. She was able to testify at the coroner's inquest, however, and told the story of the killing. She said the trouble arose from jealousy on the part of Carr. Carr had quarreled with his wife last night. This morning he went out to cut some corn and his wife followed him to gather beans. When Mrs. Carr returned she said her husband was going away. A few moments later Carr came up with the knife and attacked them. He first struck Mrs. Evans on the head, felling her to the ground, and hacked her once or twice, cutting off her ear. His wife screamed and attempted to interfere. He struck her across the back of the neck, almost cutting off her head, and also struck her several blows after she had fallen. Then seeing Mrs. Ross Burrow, the sister, fleeing toward a neighbor's, he ran and killed her. Carr then cut his own throat with the knife. His wife is only seventeen years old, and cannot recover.

Funeral of Hon. W. L. Scott.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 24.—The funeral of the late Hon. W. L. Scott took place from his late residence this afternoon. Revs. Huske and Price, of the Episcopal Church, officiating. Among the most noted of many distinguished persons present were ex-President Cleveland, Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, Governor Pattison, President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania road; Adjutant-general McClelland, of Pennsylvania; President Hughitt, of the Chicago & Northwestern road, and Assistant Secretary of State Tilden. The services were plain, but very impressive.

Killed by Hostile Chilcats.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 24.—A letter received to-day from Juneau, Alaska, under date of Sept. 12, says: "Intelligence has just been received here from the upper Yukon that a band of hostile Chilcats attacked a party of two whites and five Indians, and several were killed. It is thought here that the party is Ewing Earlscliffe, a prominent citizen and journalist of Missouri; Herbert Earlscliffe, a young Englishman, and five Indians. All were well armed. No particulars could be learned from the Indians who brought the news."

WHAT IT COSTS FOR PENSIONS

Commissioner Raum's Annual Report of the Operations of His Bureau.

138,216 Pensioners Added to the Rolls During the Year Ending June 30, at an Increased Cost of a Little Over Twelve Millions.

Total Expense Was $118,549,954, and the Number of Beneficiaries 676,160.

Reporters Make More Appointments and Book Hon. John M. Butler for the Court of Claims—Minister Egan Under Investigation.

PENSION FIGURES.

Commissioner Raum's Annual Report—676,160 Now on the Rolls of the Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The annual report of Commissioner Raum, of the Pension Bureau, submitted to the Secretary of the Interior to-day, shows that on June 30, 1891, there were 676,160 pensioners borne on the rolls of the bureau, being 138,216 more than were carried on the rolls at the close of the last fiscal year. They are classified as follows: Widows and daughters of revolutionary soldiers, 23; army invalid pensioners, 413,597; army widows, minor children, etc., 108,537; navy invalid pensioners, 5,449; navy widows, minor children, etc., 2,568; survivors of the war of 1812, 7,590; survivors of the Mexican war, 16,379; widows of soldiers of the Mexican war, 6,976. Following are the number of pensions of the several classes granted under the act of June 27, 1890: Army invalid pensioners, 97,136; army widows, minor children, etc., 12,209; navy invalid pensioners, 3,976; navy widows, minor children, etc., 1,436.

During the last fiscal year first payments were paid upon 131,160 original claims, requiring $31,391,538 for their payment. This is an increase in the number of original payments over the year 1890 of 64,532. The aggregate cost, however, was $1,087,302 less. There were 222,521 first payments of every description, requiring $38,552,274, being $69,592 less than was required for the 130,514 first payments during the last fiscal year. The average value of first payments made during the year was $239.33 and the average value of first payments on claims allowed under the act of June 27, 1890, was $71.28. The average value of first payments for the preceding year was $285.71, being a reduction in the average first payments of $246.38. The aggregate annual value of the 676,150 pensions on the roll June 30, 1891, was $89,247,300, and the average annual value of each pension was $139.99, while the average annual value of each pension under the act of June 27, 1890, was $121.51.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 38,574 pensioners on the roll who remained unpaid for the want of time and who were entitled to receive $4,883,242, which will be paid out of the appropriation for the current fiscal year, and there remained at the close of the fiscal year in the hands of the several pension agents the sum of $5,713,852.84, which has since been covered into the the treasury. This amount, added to $8,607,133.22 of the pension account not drawn from the treasury aggregates $9,320,986.06 of the appropriation which was not expended. There will be a deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of fees and expenses of examining surgeons of about $300,000.

The total amount disbursed on account of pensions, expenses, etc., during the fiscal year was $118,548,959.71, as compared with $106,498,800.19 disbursed during the preceding fiscal year. So that it appears that 138,216 pensions were added to the rolls during the fiscal year just closed, at an increased cost to the Nation of $12,055,009, as compared with the expenditures of the previous fiscal year, and said expenditure includes $4,357,347 paid upon vouchers remaining unpaid at the close of the year.

The largest number of certificates issued to any class was 4,963, to men who served thirty-six months. The age of the greatest number of pensioners under both the old and new rate was forty-seven years. During the last year 20,525 pensioners were dropped from the rolls for various causes, and of this number 13,229 were dropped by reason of death. The loss to the pension-rolls by the decease of widows and dependent mothers and fathers was at the ate of 35 per 1,000 in 1891.

It is estimated that of the soldiers who served the country during the late war 1,004,658 were killed in battle or died during and since the war. On June 30 last, 124,750 of these deceased soldiers were represented on the pension rolls by their widows or other dependents. There are about 1,208,707 soldiers of the Union now living, and of the survivors 520,158 are now on the pension rolls. There are, therefore, 688,549 survivors who are not pensioned and 879,908 deceased soldiers not represented on the pension rolls.

The Commissioner renews his recommendation of last year as to the readjustment of the pension ratings under the act of March 3, 1883, and March 4, 1890.

MINOR MATTERS.

More Newspaper Gossip About Appointments—Hon. John M. Butler for Judge.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The monotony of uniform announcements during the past week in the columns of the press hereabouts is varied this evening by the statement in the Star that the President will leave the secretaryship of war vacant till Congress convenes, permitting Assistant Secretary Grant to act as Secretary, for the purpose of simultaneously disposing of the attorney-generalship when General Miller is appointed to the Circuit Court, and the further announcement that "it is as good as settled" that Hon. John M. Butler, of Indianapolis, will succeed Judge Schofield on the Court of Claims, and ex-Congressman Clements, of Georgia, will be given the place of Bragg, deceased, on the Interstate-commerce Commission. Ex-Congressman McComas, of Maryland, has telegraphed from his home at Hagerstown that he does not want the presidency of the Civil-service Commission, which, it is understood, was tendered to him some time ago.

The Charges Against Minister Egan.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Department of State is at present investigating the charges which were preferred against Minister Egan by the agents of the Chilian junta, relating to his alleged interference with the work of the revolutionists, and also his failure to keep the United States government properly advised of the progress of the revolution. It has been further charged that Minister Egan was the source of the New York Herald's reports concerning the movements and final suicide of Balmaceda. Minister Egan will submit a full report to the Department of State concerning his work in Chili during the revolution, covering the points of accusation, and the department will have made a full investigation before any action is taken. Mr. Egan may acquit himself with the result of the official inquiry of any shortcoming. There has been a raid made upon Mr. Egan by the press of the country, which, in a large measure, grew out of the chagrin of rival newspapers in New York over the effect of the "scoop" in the way of news about Balmaceda.

New Army Tactics.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Major-general Schofield has approved the new army tactics, and when they receive the approval of