

# SWEDEN HONORS ERICSSON.

## America Restores Him to His Native Land.

The body of Captain John Ericsson has been landed from the United States warship *Baltmore* at Stockholm, Sweden. The transfer was made with much ceremony. Upon arriving there the *Baltmore* saluted the Swedish flag on passing the forts. Soon after the vessel had dropped anchor the American Minister went aboard to announce officially the program of the ceremonies. The Reception Committee, which included three officers of the navy and four nephews of the deceased, met on board the *Baltmore*. Speeches were made by Captain Schley, of the *Baltmore*, in delivering the body to the American Minister by the latter in consigning it to Admiral Feyson, and by the Admiral in accepting charge of the body.

# The Ceremonies Attending the Reception of the Body.

The remains were then transferred to a steam barge draped in black and silver, which was commanded by a captain of the Swedish navy. The body was placed within a pavilion that had been erected for the purpose on the bridge of the vessel, to which it was carried by sailors from the *Baltmore* and the *Swedish* was covered with wreaths.

A procession of boats was then formed. First came Admiral Feyson and the Captain and other officers of the *Baltmore*, followed by American sailors, and then the *Swedish*. As the procession of boats moved slowly along minute guns were fired by the *Baltmore* and by the forts on shore while the flags of the harbor hoisted down the masts to half-mast.

When the funeral barge arrived at the landing stage the Governor of Stockholm formally received the body. The American sailors to the barge, which was decorated in black and gold, which had been erected near the water's edge in the park. While the body was being carried to the railway station the military which were to escort the remains to the train presented arms. An immense crowd had assembled in and around the pavilion.

When the coffin had been placed upon the railway train the American and Swedish flags were deposited in a magnificent hearse and the funeral procession was formed, in which were representatives of the King, the Crown Prince and the Swedish nobility, the officers of the war ship *Baltmore*, the municipal authorities of Stockholm. In the line was the carriage of the King of Sweden, the official casket of the King of Sweden was through with spectators, who maintained a respectful silence as the procession passed along. It is estimated that a hundred thousand persons viewed the procession.

Arriving at the railway station, where a special train was waiting to convey the body to Wermland, the birth place of Ericsson, the funeral car was placed in the train. At twenty minutes past three o'clock the train moved slowly out of the station. The whole ceremony was conducted with great solemnity and made a profound impression.

# THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

## Eastern and Middle States.

The whaling bark *Patrol* has just arrived at New Bedford, Mass., after a whaling voyage of over five years. She has taken 2990 barrels of sperm oil and 1200 pounds of whalebone.

MISS LAURA HORN, the thirty-one-year-old daughter of Frederick Horn, of Hoboken, N. J., committed suicide by hanging. Her father, upon discovering what she had done, shot himself, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Miss Horn was suffering from insanity, and her parents were about to send her to Germany.

A HEAVY squeeze in the money market led many New York business men to petition the Treasury Department for relief. President Harrison, Secretary of State, Penn., and Secretary of War, at Washington, Mass., were in telegraphic correspondence over the matter.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, who was Tax Collector of Butler, Pa., in 1883, has been indicted for the charge of embezzling \$10,000 of the city's money while in office.

PENNSYLVANIA has suffered heavily by floods. Many county fairs have been obliged to close.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY WINDOM had a consultation with a number of New York bankers and merchants with regard to the stringency in the money market, and he ordered the revocation of the Treasury regulation in regard to the payment of advances on registered four per cent bonds.

A. B. THOMPSON, Secretary of State of New Hampshire, died at Concord on Monday night ago. He was fifty-seven years of age.

WARRANTS have been issued for the arrest of Franklin S. Dickinson, a young lawyer of Philadelphia, Pa., on the charge of forgery and having swindled the Saxtonian League of Boston, Mass., which recently failed for \$8,000,000, was arrested and held in jail for embezzlement.

L. B. MORRIS was nominated by the Democrats in convention at Hartford for Governor of Connecticut.

DEURING a thunder storm a funnel-shaped cloud with a rushing noise swept directly over the Union wharf store at Provincetown, Mass. Lightning struck the building and instantly killed Solomon Stanley, twenty-two years old, and Captain Ralph Atwood, sixty-two years.

THE record of the Second Ward, of New York city, made by the Board of Health, shows a population of 1190, against 923 returned to the United States official enumerators. This is an increase of 20.7 per cent. Over three hundred persons said they had been overlooked.

SEVENTEEN THOUSAND dollars belonging to Bookmakers Garland & Saunders was stolen from the Hotel Vendome safe in New York.

CHIEF ENGINEER DEBBENBACHER, of the Fire Department at Rondout, N. Y., and who acts as Treasurer, is a defaulter to the extent of \$1000.

## South and West.

Two colored men in Monroe County, Miss., have been lynched for assaulting white women.

SNOW has been reported from Fort Assiniboin, Montana. This is the first snow of the season in the United States.

PRICES of wheat, corn, oats and provisions advanced several cents at Chicago on the strength of the Government September crop report.

PAUL A. JOHNSON, a blind reader, drove blindfold through the streets of Chicago from the Auditorium to the Grand Pacific Hotel, and there found a name on an old register which had been previously chosen by him. Afterward he fell into a prolonged cataleptic fit.

A RUNAWAY locomotive at Cincinnati struck another engine, killing William Howard. Another man had his collar-bone broken.

BARON VON STRASS, an Austrian nobleman, who came to this country two years ago, committed suicide at Spokane Falls, Wash., because he had been reduced to beggary.

A SCHEME to steal the children of wealthy parents, and hold them for a ransom, has been reported from Kansas City, Mo., by the arrest of Henry Wilson, a livery stable keeper, and leader in the plot.

THE census population of Nashville, Tenn., is 76,309, a gain in ten years of 76.3 per cent.

THE South Carolina Democratic Convention at Columbia nominated Captain B. R. Harris, former Farmers Alliance leader, for Governor, together with a full State ticket.

THE Wyoming election resulted in the success of Warren, Republican candidate for Governor, and the Republican State ticket. The Legislature, which elects a United States Senator, is also Republican.

# A MENAGERIE'S MASSACRE.

## A Blood-Curdling Story From South Africa.

Mail advices just received from Kimberley, South Africa, tell of an awful occurrence there at midnight on June 1 last. Some vicious person or persons opened the doors of the cages in Phillips' menagerie containing the wild animals and set them all free. The most terrible scenes followed.

Four enormous male lions, Pasha, Abdul, Caliph and Sultan, which had been trained and were managed beyond recognition, being actually torn limb from limb, bitten and gashed in the most sickening manner, while the entire population within a radius of a mile was aroused by the roaring of the lions, the trumpeting of the elephants, the growls and shrieks of the leopards, cheetahs, jackals and frightened horses.

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THE Sultan of Morocco's forces had a battle with Zennamurs, in which the latter were defeated with heavy loss in killed and wounded.

THE Czar has given orders to the Governor of Siberia to prevent any further immigration of Chinese into that province.

A CLOSED carriage was swept down an embankment into the Elbe, near Ottenheim, Austria, during the floods. The driver of the vehicle and the occupants—Lorenz Gumbel, his wife and sister—were drowned.

DRING the first six months of 1890 the number of emigrants from Italy was 140,000, an excess of 15,000 over the same period of 1889.

TWENTY persons were entombed by an explosion in a mine at Loedergang.

A GERMAN tourist and two guides have been blown over a precipice in the Alps.

AN extension of the triple alliance among Germany, Italy and Austria, to May, 1897, has been hastily agreed to.

DIPHTHERIA is epidemic in Berlin, and there are numerous cases of typhoid fever. The hospitals are crowded with patients. The epidemic of diphtheria is largely attributed to the high price of meat, driving the poorer portion of the populace to eat garbage and diseased food.

FRENCH war ships have bombarded several villages in the Society Islands. The natives fled and laid waste to the country, keeping up the work of devastation until the ships were obliged to submit.

MOUSSA BEY, the Kurdish Governor of Armenia, who was sentenced to exile for the outrages perpetrated by him upon Christians in that province, and who escaped from custody some time ago, has been captured near Broussa, fifty-seven miles southeast of Constantinople. He broke one of his legs in attempting to escape the police.

THE birthday of President Diaz, of Mexico, was celebrated at the capital city of that country.

THE elections in Brazil have resulted in a victory for the Government.

LOED WOLSELEY becomes commander of the British forces in Ireland.

IN a collision between two passenger trains at a point between Montjeu and Kaiterua, in that province, four passengers were killed and fourteen injured.

## LATER NEWS.

NEW HAMPSHIRE Republicans met at Concord and nominated Hiram A. Tuttle for Governor.

THE Republican State Convention of Massachusetts, held at Boston, nominated J. Q. A. Brackett for Governor.

PRESIDENT HARRISON visited Johnstown, Penn., and went to the burial place of the unknown dead.

SAMUEL E. MERWIN, of New Haven, was nominated for Governor of Connecticut by the Republicans in State convention at New Haven.

THE stock broking firm of R. Gardner Chase & Company, of Boston, has failed for \$2,000,000.

THE New York Central strike is over, after lasting forty-one days. It has been ordered off by General Master Workman Powderly. Nearly 3500 old men have applied to the road for re-employment.

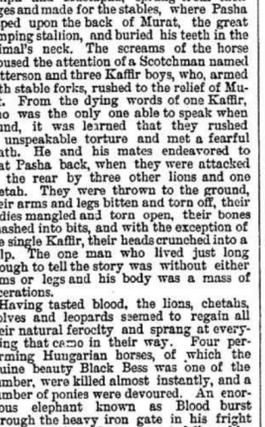
# A STRIKING DESIGN.

## Description of the Monument Which is to Mark Grant's Tomb.

John H. Duncan, whose design has been accepted and who has been appointed architect for the Grant Monument Association, presented a statement to the Executive Committee, which is an exposition of the general subject as well as a description of his own design. It is as follows:

"As I conceive it, the problem is to produce an edifice which shall be unmistakably a monumental structure, and the point of view it may be seen, while as to its accessories it shall contain a grand memorial hall and a depressed mortuary chamber with a double sarcophagus, where will repose the mortal remains of General Grant and his beloved wife. In striving to solve this problem, I have provided for certain portions of the main structure to be built from time to time, with the amount of money in hand, and provided that such parts as are finished shall give the appearance of a completed structure, as far as it is possible."

"In the lower portion I have chosen the Doric order of architecture on account of its simplicity, and above the Ionic. The great size of the memorial hall, which I have designed to be both impressive, instructive and useful, has led me to leave the lintel capitals, which in return, and in view of the form of Roman work. My main object is to present in the present drawing."



FRONT VIEW OF THE MONUMENT.

The general form of my proposed mausoleum, and therefore the equestrian status of Grant's Generals of the four principal armies on the columns in front of the walls. Suddenly, as he describes it, he saw the animals come forth in a perfect volume of ferocity, first the elephant loudly trumpeting, closely followed by a writhing, snarling mass of lions, tigers, baboons and every other quality of brute.

Nelson sprang for a post that supports an awning around Glover's Athletic Bar and climbed into safety, while his horse dashed madly in that direction, and he fell with a year, closely pursued by two lions and four wolves. The remainder of the wild animals distributed themselves in every direction.

The child of James Grindley, happening to be in a rear room opening on a garden, was pounced upon by a cheetah and dragged into the open air, where it agonized mother saw it torn to pieces and mangled by the cheetah, who then ate it. Other and equally harrowing incidents are reported, among which is the killing of five women, who were fearfully mangled.

When the masts left there were at large to the harbor, he was lowered Parthenon, two bears, two wolves, one hyena, two cheetahs, one elephant, one camel and seventeen baboons. The police had been organized into hunting parties, and the town was in a condition of siege.

## PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GENERAL BENJAMIN F. BUTLER is engaged in writing his autobiography, at his home in Boston.

THE youngest member of the next Congress will be J. M. Bailey, of Texas, who is only twenty-five years of age.

THE Empress of Russia is so thin and haggard that the friends who have not seen her within a few days do not recognize her.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar is a bright young man of thirty years, and is the father of fifty children, all of whom except five sisters are now dead.

HENRY FOWLER, the English member of Parliament, is the rising figure among the English liberals. He has recently developed great ability.

GENERAL VON MOLTER will be presented to the public in the form of a play, which Mecklenburg, on the occasion of his nineteenth birthday.

THE largest individual taxpayer in Boston is John M. Sears, who pays \$30,000 on \$3,017,000 worth of real estate and a personal estate of \$1,000,000.

PRESIDENT HERRETT-OBER, of Uruguay, has no palace, but lives modestly in a room over a milliner's shop in one of the principal streets of Montevideo.

GENERAL GREELY, chief of the Signal Service, is in receipt of at least twenty letters a day from cranks who solemnly hold him responsible for the means of their distress.

PROBABLY the richest man in Alabama is Josiah Morris, of Montgomery. He has a fortune of \$8,000,000, made, for the most part, from dealing in real estate.

PRINCE LOUIS, of Battenberg, is one of the few royal personages of Europe able to support the expenses of a means of his profession. He is a skillful tyepsetter.

# WORK OF THE WIRES.

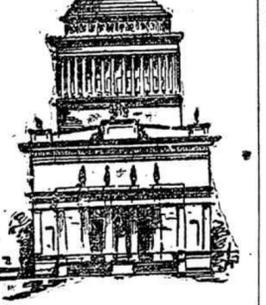
## Momentous Matters Telegraphed From Many Quarters.

Jules Semole, an interpreter, brings from the Cheyenne Agency, in Montana, the details of the killing of Head Chief and Young Mule, the murderers of Hugh Boyle. On Sunday, the father of Head Chief came to Agent Cooper and endeavored to negotiate for the surrender of the fugitives and to secure their immunity from punishment by giving up a number of ponies. He said the boys were in the hills where they could not be taken.

The agent refused to negotiate, saying the Government did not treat murderers that way. Finding his efforts fruitless the father said the boys would come into the agency and make a fight, and that he would go out and help them put on war bonnets and tie up ponies' tails—the procedure incident to going into battle—and that the soldiers had better look out, as the boys would fight to the death.

The place from where they would come was indicated, and troops and Indian police drawn up to meet them. In about half an hour the two renegades were seen coming, at full speed in war paint and feathers. They charged along the full length of line occupied by the troops and police, shouting and yelling like demons. The soldiers fired a volley, but the renegades did not seem to do any damage. As soon as the Indians were out of range they turned and rode back again like a whirlwind, repeating the attack as before, and escaping without damage. They were about one mile from the agency when the military hit Young Mule's band. Head Chief then turned and rode down the hill at a terrific pace, making directly for the line of troops and police, meanwhile firing his rifle as rapidly as possible. It is reported the line of the renegades, and the force of the shot twice through the forehead and once in the mouth, and was killed instantly.

Young Mule, noting the fate of his companion, prepared to charge, but was held back by the renegades. He started down the hill and was charging directly into the line of troops when he was hit in the side. He jumped into a hole in the ground and fired one shot, and then disappeared. The hostilities ceased until evening, when Young Mule was found dead in his rifle pit.



FRONT VIEW OF THE MONUMENT.

The revolutionists in the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, formed a provisional government and convoked a popular assembly, which declared the existing Government and the Grand Council dissolved and ordered general elections. The insurgents of the Major-Generals acting under him, the group on top, as well as the other groups and figures indicated, are simply suggestions, showing sculpture at points where the edifice would be broken by the portico and other details are a subject of after consideration, which, in my judgment, should be kept subordinate at present to the general design.

When my arrangements were made over the Tomb of Napoleon in the Hotel des Invalides, so far as the open crypt is concerned, I have placed it in an apse, leaving the entire portion of the memorial hall clear for the purpose of a private meeting. At the annual meeting of the Grand Army, the Army of the Tennessee, the Society of the Cincinnati, etc., while at the end of the hall I have constructed a rostrum for the various dignitaries, and a room for the reception of a large memorial hall may be seen. A vista of the entire length is also obtained from the entrance, terminating in the apse and the guardian figure over the granite tomb.

The general dimension of my main structure is as follows: A square base, 100 feet by 100 at the ground line, exclusive of the steps, and the projection of the portico and other details. The total height of the mausoleum would be about 100 feet from the base line, or nearly 200 from the water level of the Hudson River. From the centre of the memorial hall a dome is 100 feet high. The entire structure will be 130 feet above the ground line, affording a complete view of the surrounding country for miles.

The dome is supported on the interior by pendentives, which fill in the transitions between the square and the circle. One side of the dome is supported by the vaults and the under side of the circular dome. These should be of ornamentation with figures, subjects, formal of marble mosaic. At this point I would indicate the position of the General Grant in the war for the Union. Above these pendentives are thirteen openings into the inner gallery. In the panels above them I would place the seals of the original thirteen States, and above them the names, emblems, etc., of all the States which were reunited in consequence of General Grant's victories, while above them all rises the coffered dome.

The crypt I have made a subject of particular study. It is the feature of the building worthy of the deepest consideration. For material I selected white granite, being the stone least affected by climate. The crypt itself is a large and roomy structure, with the crypts and crypts protected from intrusion. I have designed places in the crypt for the display of banners, relics, personal souvenirs, etc., of the dead General, President and citizen. The whole mausoleum will be constructed on the basis of \$500,000.

## THE LABOR WORLD.

LABOR is so scarce in Colorado that railroad construction is impeded.

BUSINESS in Melbourne, Australia, is prostrated on account of labor strikes.

A NATIONAL convention of stonemasons has just been in session at Baltimore.

GALVESTON boasts 2,000,000 put in factories in that city in the past eighteen months.

DESPITE the return of 1000 strikers to work at Mons, in Belgium, there are fully 18,000 miners on strike in that country.

THE annual convention of glass manufacturers was held a few days since in Chicago. Forty-five delegates were present.

THE Trades Union Congress at Liverpool was a majority of eight in a vote of over 330 delegates in favor of a resolution to limit the daily hours of labor to eight.

A NEW town has been started near Pittsburgh, Penn., named Charleroi, the first great industry of which will be an extensive plate-glass works giving employment to a thousand men.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad has reduced the hours of the machinists and boilermakers from ten to nine at the same compensation per hour as before. The men contemplated striking for nine hours at ten hours pay.

A MAN of forty being recently examined before a magistrate at Bangalore, India, stated that he carried a quantity of opium (about 1 1/2 lb) in a bottle of ginger beer, and that he was quite satisfied with his wages and position.

SINCE the culmination of the eight hour movement this year, the condition of the English workmen is generally prosperous. Six of them, not including the miners, agricultural laborers, and other large departments, show a surplus of nearly \$33,000,000. ALL of the boot and shoe manufacturing establishments in the East have been in receipt of heavy orders for the coming season, and work will be resumed a little earlier than usual. Prices for footwear are a little lower, considering the quality, than they were last year.

# FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

## In the Senate.

26TH DAY.—The conference report on the Land Grant Forfeiture bill was taken up. The main proposition in the report is to amend the act of 1862, which provided that there is hereby forfeited to the United States, and the United States hereby resumes the title thereto, all lands heretofore granted to any State or to any corporation, or to aid in the construction of a railroad, opposite to and coterminous with the portion of any such railroad not now completed and in operation, for the construction or benefit of which such lands were granted, and all such lands are declared to be a part of the public domain; provided, that this act shall not be construed as forfeiting the right of way or station grounds of any railroad company heretofore granted. Mr. Morgan spoke against the report.

27TH DAY.—Mr. Ingalls presented a petition from citizens of Missouri asking for the passage of the bill to amend the act of 1862. Many petitions were presented for and against the passage of the Compound Land Bill. After the passage of several bills of minor importance Mr. Morgan ended his speech on the first day of the session. Mr. Saunders then spoke in favor of the adoption of the conference report. ... Executive Session.

28TH DAY.—As soon as the journal of the previous day was read, Mr. Quay offered the usual resolutions of sorrow and condolence in regard to the death of Samuel J. Randall, and proceeded to address the Senate. Further eloquent tributes were made, which were spoken on the part of his honorable career in public and private life were paid by Messrs. Cullom, Gibson, Barbour, Plumb, Daniel, Blackburn and Hiscock. And then, as a further mark of respect, the Senate, at 3 p. m.

29TH DAY.—The Senate, on motion of Mr. Fry, passed several bridge bills on the calendar. ... The Land Grant Forfeiture bill was passed.

30TH DAY.—The Land Grant Forfeiture bill was passed. ... The Anti-Lottery bill was passed. ... Mr. Morgan presented a bill to amend the act of 1862, which provided for the construction of a tunnel under the waters of the Bay of New York, between Middletown, Staten Island, and New Utrecht, Long Island.

31ST DAY.—Mr. Blair made a speech, favoring suffrage for the District of Columbia. ... The bill providing for the reorganization of the artillery and infantry forces of the Army was read. ... Mr. Morgan presented a bill to amend the act of 1862, which provided for the construction of a tunnel under the waters of the Bay of New York, between Middletown, Staten Island, and New Utrecht, Long Island.

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# INSURRECTION IN SWITZERLAND.

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The general dimension of my main structure is as follows: A square base, 100 feet by 100 at the ground line, exclusive of the steps, and the projection of the portico and other details. The total height of the mausoleum would be about 100 feet from the base line, or nearly 200 from the water level of the Hudson River. From the centre of the memorial hall a dome is 100 feet high. The entire structure will be 130 feet above the ground line, affording a complete view of the surrounding country for miles.

The dome is supported on the interior by pendentives, which fill in the transitions between the square and the circle. One side of the dome is supported by the vaults and the under side of the circular dome. These should be of ornamentation with figures, subjects, formal of marble mosaic. At this point I would indicate the position of the General Grant in the war for the Union. Above these pendentives are thirteen openings into the inner gallery. In the panels above them I would place the seals of the original thirteen States, and above them the names, emblems, etc., of all the States which were reunited in consequence of General Grant's victories, while above them all rises the coffered dome.

The crypt I have made a subject of particular study. It is the feature of the building worthy of the deepest consideration. For material I selected white granite, being the stone least affected by climate. The crypt itself is a large and roomy structure, with the crypts and crypts protected from intrusion. I have designed places in the crypt for the display of banners, relics, personal souvenirs, etc., of the dead General, President and citizen. The whole mausoleum will be constructed on the basis of \$500,000.

## INSURRECTION IN SWITZERLAND.

The revolutionists in the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, formed a provisional government and convoked a popular assembly, which declared the existing Government and the Grand Council dissolved and ordered general elections. The insurgents of the Major-Generals acting under him, the group on top, as well as the other groups and figures indicated, are simply suggestions, showing sculpture at points where the edifice would be broken by the portico and other details are a subject of after consideration, which, in my judgment, should be kept subordinate at present to the general design.