

THE NAVAL PARADE.

Magnificent Display of Water Fleets.

NEW YORK CITY SURROUNDED.

But the Thunder of the Great Guns Betokens Rejoicing and Not Dismay—The Naval Pageant in Honor of Columbus Week Exceeds Anything the New World Has Ever Witnessed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—For once the people of this monstrous money-getting town seem to have lost their desire for gain. Everybody has given himself over to the joys and delights of the Columbian celebration.

The naval parade yesterday was a grand sight, but nothing compared to the picture presented by the countless thousands of people who assembled along the shores of North river and the bay to see it. It was simply sublime. The most conservative bear on Wall street would have said a million at the very lowest estimate saw the parade.

Everything in the town seemed to have a flag attached to it, from the clumsy catboats of Oyster bay and the sleepy old cab horses to the marvel of modern architecture, St. Patrick's Cathedral. Even the stern, hard visaged, grizzled old manipulator of stocks and bonds threw off his cold dignity and stuck a little banner of red, white and blue in the lapel of his coat.

The half-starved creatures from the cellars and rag shops of Hester street, Mulberry Bend and Five Points, forgot their pains and hardships and went down to see the parade, and nearly every mother's son of them had the emblem of American freedom about him in some shape or other.

Stars and stripes rule the town. Flags of every nation under the sun are to be seen, but the beautiful banner of the Union outnumbers them all put together a thousand to one. Every building in town is decorated. There seems to be no tenement too spindly or mansion too grand to trim up in holiday attire.

There was an exodus from the east side of New York yesterday, and from Brooklyn, too. It began bright and early and by noon the streets seemed deserted. The flies and rats buzzed and scrambled over the garbage and filth of Pell and Mott and Mulberry streets undisturbed. Every human being seemed to have sought some point of vantage on the west side where it could see the great monarchs of the ocean, the trim pleasure yachts and the merchantmen come up the bay in one grand fleet.

No one was disappointed. It was a sight never to be forgotten and probably not to be seen again by this generation. The start was made at 12:30 o'clock from Gravesend bay. There were three columns in the parade and the distance between each column was 300 yards. The foreign ships occupied the center, the United States vessels on either side as an escort. As the line entered the Narrows a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from either shore.

First in the line came the patrolling flotilla manned by the naval militia of New York. The United States torpedo boat Cushing, with D. Nicholson Kane, director of the naval parade, on board, came next. This was a sort of skirmish line to clear the way for the majestic fleet that slowly, grandly moved across the bay. The United States flagship Philadelphia proudly led the way of the visiting men-of-war. She had on board Commodore Henry Erben, U. S. N.; the committee on naval parade, the official guests, Captain A. S. Barker, Lieutenant Commander Franklin Hanford, Lieutenant Commander H. B. Mansfield and Lieutenant Scudder Prime. Following these came the men-of-war, naval division, in charge of the following officers: Commodore Henry Erben, U. S. N., commanding; Captain Albert S. Barker, fleet captain; Lieutenant Commander Franklin Hanford, aide; Lieutenant Commander Henry B. Mansfield, aide; Lieutenant Scudder Prime, aide. The vessels advanced in this position:

- United States steamer Miantonomoh, Captain Montgomery Sicard.
- United States flagship Philadelphia, Captain Albert S. Barker.
- French flagship L'Aethuse, Rear Admiral DeLebrun.
- United States steamer Atlanta, Captain F. R. Higginson.
- United States steamer Dolphin, Commander W. S. Brownson.
- French gunboat Hussard.
- Coast survey steamer Blake, Lieutenant C. S. Vreeland.
- United States steamer Vesuvius, Lieutenant Seaton Shroeder.
- Italian cruiser Bausan.
- United States ship St. Marys, Commander John McGowan.
- Revenue steamer Grant, Captain Thomas Smith.
- Spanish cruiser Infanta Ysabel.
- Lighthouse steamer Amenia.
- Revenue steamer Dexter, Captain J. A. Slan.
- United States steamer Cushing, Lieutenant C. McK. Winslow.

There was a special escorting fleet following the government vessels. It composed the first division. In it were the fire and dock department boats and fifteen yachts. The second division contained seventeen municipal boats. J. Sergeant Crain was the senior officer. Of the second division, F. D. Morgan was the senior officer. It was made up of seventeen yachts, among them being the Rival; Golden Fleece, owned by Perry Belmont; Sewarren, owned by F. S. Ostrander; Nourmahal, Halcyon, Conqueror, Ituna, Sapphire, Orienta, Clermont and Corsair.

In the third division, Captain Ludlam was senior officer. It was made up of twelve steamboats. F. S. Gannon was senior officer of the fourth division. In it were fifteen steamboats and ferryboats. In the fifth division the senior officer

was J. G. Emmons. It was made up of twenty-five steamboats and tugs. In the sixth division A. B. Valentine was senior officer. It was made up of twenty-two tugs.

In the seventh division C. H. Boyer was the senior officer. In it there were twenty propellers, steamboats and tugs.

In the eighth division L. Luckenbach was the senior officer. It was made up of twenty-five tugs and propellers.

The ninth division was made up of eight merchantmen. Captain Anning Smith was the senior officer.

The tenth division contained fourteen merchant vessels and Captain Edw. Deats was the senior officer.

One of the sights of the parade was a series of gigantic floats illustrating the remarkable progress of the art of ship-building since the time Columbus discovered America.

The first of the naval reserve, consisting of sixteen tugs divided into four squadrons, brought up the rear.

As the parade passed Battery park a second salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The rumbling of the cannon had scarcely died away when the mighty host along the shores began to cheer. It began at the Battery and swept along slowly but mightily like the roar of an unearthly thunderbolt. Before it reached the end of the line it was again taken up by the assembled throng on the Battery and again the cheer rolled along the shores of North river until the very foundations of Manhattan island seemed to tremble.

The three columns of vessels moved on uninterrupted until opposite One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, where the ships cast anchor. Then Mayor Grant with the municipal guests passed along the line in his boat, and as they passed a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. This ended the parade.

MASONIC EVENT.

Some Stirring Times Expected in Washington Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The coming week will be an important one in the history of the Scottish Rite Masonry for the southern jurisdiction. The subordinate bodies in this city which are the largest in the jurisdiction, are without representation in the supreme council, which will meet here on Monday next. The members of the supreme council hold their positions for life and fill all vacancies themselves, the subordinate bodies having no voice or vote whatever. Ten years ago the taxation upon the members was multiplied and this awakened much opposition.

The death of Albert Pike brought things to crisis, and a meeting of the members here was recently held at which a call was issued inviting the subordinate bodies throughout the southern and western states to send delegates or representatives to a convention to be held Saturday next to petition the supreme council for certain changes in existing laws.

The members of the local bodies have made extensive preparations for the entertainment of their guests. The banquet room at the cathedral will be open during the entire time.

A beautiful souvenir of the occasion has been struck at the Philadelphia mint. On one side appears the bust of Albert Pike, the late grand commander; on the reverse side appears the legend that embodies the principles for which the members contend, which read as follows: "As Free Masons we respectfully petition for our rights." "No taxation without representation." "No body of Masons can be governed except by their own free will and accord." "No life term of office." This medal is suspended from a ribbon containing the three American colors, red, white and blue. Stirring times are looked for in Masonic circles the coming week.

EXPLOSION IN A PAPER MILL.

Two Lives Lost and Six Persons Injured by the Disaster.

ORONO, Me., Oct. 12.—Two large digesters in the Dangor Pulp and Paper company's mill exploded yesterday, causing the loss of two lives and the injury, more or less, of six persons. The explosion was without apparent cause, as the digesters were inspected two weeks ago and reported to be in perfect condition.

The digester room, the steam engine room and the machine room were shattered into masses of debris. One of the mammoth digesters was thrown 300 feet into the air, and huge iron beams, timbers and bricks were scattered hundreds of feet from the site of the buildings.

Physicians and firemen were soon on the spot, and water was turned on the furnaces preventing the adjoining buildings from taking fire, and firemen and citizens quickly began the work of rescue.

Richard Skein, a German, was killed outright, William Edley, of Orono, was terribly injured and died soon after being taken from the ruins.

Walter Smith and William Buchanan were soon taken out. Wilson Smith and James McQueen were badly bruised.

Superintendent Clark was in his office writing at the time of the explosion and miraculously escaped injury.

The newspaper mill, which adjoins the other buildings, and which began work only last Thursday, had one side blown out and one machine damaged. The plant changed hands Oct. 1, and was owned in Boston and Springfield. The digesters were valued at \$90,000. The total loss will be over \$200,000.

Outbreak of Diphtheria.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 12.—There has been an outbreak of diphtheria at New California, Madison county, and up to date some eighteen cases are reported. A child died some time since in a house located near a school, and the family shortly after vacating the premises, the school children used the house as a playhouse and partook of the deadly germs that lurked therein. Several deaths have occurred, and Dr. Probst will go to the village to see what can be done to subdue the epidemic.

MURDER IN SCOTLAND

Horrible Crime in the Suburbs of Glasgow.

UNKNOWN WOMAN THE VICTIM.

She Was Mutilated After the Method of Jack the Ripper, was Disemboweled and the Pieces of Her Body Were Buried in the Villa Garden.

GLASGOW, Oct. 12.—The most horrible murder in the criminal history of this city was committed Monday night at West Lodge, a villa on the Albert road in Pollokshields, on the outskirts of Glasgow. A woman, still unidentified, was mutilated after the method of Jack the Ripper, was disemboweled and the pieces of her body were buried in the villa garden. McEwan, the gardener, who, doubtless, is guilty of the crime, has disappeared.

West Lodge is one of the first suburbs of Glasgow and is surrounded by a garden some 125 feet deep on every side. Macdougall, with the assistant gardener, Macdougall, lived in a separate house, and when not busy at the villa he did odd jobs in the neighborhood. He is a native of County Downe, Ireland, is about thirty years old, and although occasionally a heavy drinker, he has borne a good reputation. He is a man of great physical strength.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning Macdougall knocked at McEwan's door to wake him, as he has done for the last six years. McEwan responded with unusual promptitude: "All right, Tom, I won't get up yet; I am tired." Macdougall went away and worked in the garden until 9 o'clock when he returned to arouse McEwan. His knocks were not answered and he forced open the door. He found the walls, ceiling, furniture and floor spattered profusely with blood. The clothes from the two beds were scattered over the floor and were streaked with blood. Red finger marks streaked the side of one of the beds and the door.

The furniture of an article of clothing which was not laid out, Macdougall ran weeping and crying in his terror to the police station and told his story. After fortifying him with brandy the police took him to West Lodge with them. From the room they followed a bloody trail to four fresh made mounds in the garden. In a flower-bed from which the plants had been removed, they found about two feet under ground the mutilated head and unjointed arm of a woman. In another similar bed they uncovered the trunk. It was absolutely devoid of all internal organs. Beside the trunk was the woman's left arm, also unjointed. In another flower-bed they found the missing organs and the legs unjointed, as were the arms. The trail led from this last bed to a tool-house. There, under a pile of rubbish and tools, was a biscuit box, containing a fragment of a large saw, the teeth still clogged with flesh and blood and several smaller pieces of the woman's body.

The police say that the box was used by McEwan in transporting the limbs and the organs, from his room to the garden. A search of McEwan's room revealed several razors, apparently unused for some time, and an ax, recently washed, but still showing slight blood stains. Macdougall was unable to give any information as to McEwan's deed or the disposition of the body, for he was working at the time, on the opposite side of the house, as was shown by the fresh turned earth. He believes that when he knocked at 6 o'clock McEwan was carving up the body, as McEwan's voice indicated that he was wide awake.

As far as can be judged from the mutilated remains of the body, McEwan's victim was robust, of medium height, and about thirty or thirty-five years old. Her clothing was well made and of good material. McEwan probably took her to the house after 6 o'clock, for at that time Macdougall called upon him and found him alone. That is the last time McEwan was seen by anybody near West Lodge. How and when McEwan induced the woman to enter the house with him, and what was his motive in the murder, are mysteries. It was reported immediately after the news of the murder got out, that at the time of the Ripper murders he was absent from Glasgow, but these reports are credited.

McEwan was engaged to marry a respectable girl, who is said in a Glasgow family. The mother, when she heard of the murder, supposed that her daughter was the victim, and ran to West Lodge. She could not identify the clothing as her daughter's, however, and last evening the girl was found. The police say that McEwan had little money and will soon be captured. The woman's body has been put together as well as possible, and now lies at the morgue awaiting identification.

ANOTHER MAN MISSING

And Believed a Victim of the Shreve Wreck.

SHREVE, O., Oct. 12.—Mrs. Anna Hamlin, of Wabash, Ind., believes her husband was a victim in the frightful railroad disaster at this place. She has written a letter inclosing a photograph of her husband to Marshal Philip Ellspermann, of Wooster, in which she states that he left home Sept. 30 on his way east to fulfill a musical engagement and she has not heard from him since.

The fact that he always kept her informed as to his whereabouts in the past leads her to believe that he was killed in the wreck. If he is not discovered among the living it will not be more than a great many people believe that more lives were lost and their bodies cremated in the wreck than were supposed to have been and a greater number than was given out by the railroad officials.

COTTON CROP.

Its Condition as Reported to the Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The agricultural department crop report just issued is as follows: The statistician of the department of agriculture reports a reduction of three and one-half points in the general percentage in the condition of cotton, from 76.8 in September to 73.3 in October. The deterioration is heaviest in North Carolina and least in Texas of any states of the considerable production.

Georgia has maintained its condition better than any other Atlantic states; the percentages are: Virginia, 71; North Carolina, 69; South Carolina, 73; Georgia, 75; Florida, 63; Alabama, 69; Mississippi, 72; Louisiana, 71; Texas, 77; Arkansas 74; Tennessee, 75.

Rain in the early part of September and cool nights later have caused the rotting of immature bolls in North Carolina. The crop is maturing somewhat better in Georgia, though excess of moisture in the southern counties has been injurious. The low condition of Florida cotton in September has been further depressed by heavy and persistent rainfall, which has delayed picking.

The low status of the Alabama breadth is the result of wet weather, insufficient cultivation, disproportionate growth of stalks, fruit and rotting of young bolls. Somewhat more favorable influence in Mississippi gave rise to more cheerful reports.

There is less complaint and discouragement in Texas than in any state. Areas planted late in Arkansas are very unpromising, though recent favorable weather is rapidly opening the bolls.

The boll worm is most frequently mentioned west of Mississippi. The caterpillar has brought some injury in the southern belt. Insect ravages will have less influence in reducing the crop than unfavorable weather conditions.

COLLISION ON AN ELEVATED ROAD.

Fifty Passengers More or Less Seriously Injured.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—A collision occurred on the elevated road at 125th street yesterday evening. When engine No. 29 of the Sixth avenue line, with five cars attached, reached a point about one hundred feet above the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street station on Ninth avenue, the engine jumped the track. Several trains in the rear collided with the derailed train.

A panic ensued among the passengers. The lights in the cars were extinguished, passengers thrown from their seats and bruised and cut by flying glass, while several women fainted. A signal of police from the west 125th street station were hastily summoned to the scene and restored order.

Nearly fifty passengers were more or less seriously hurt by the collision, several quite badly. One of the latter, Mrs. Hodkins, had a rib fractured and was injured internally. It is feared she will die.

Brutal and Murderous Assault.

BRAZIL, Ind., Oct. 12.—A brutal and murderous assault was made Monday night on John Bain, of Linton, who is visiting his brother, east of this city. Old man Burns, a cripple because involved in a quarrel with his nephew, Peter and Patrick Burns, in James Bain's saloon. The nephews threatened violence and left. The crippled uncle was afraid to go home, and John Bain accompanied him. On his way back the Burns boys sprang upon him in the woods and knocked him senseless with a blow on the head from a pack-handle. They then beat him in a horrible manner. When found he was almost dead, and it is believed he will die. Witnesses are out for the arrest of his assailants, but as yet they have not been captured. Bain is forty-five years old and has a family. He had had no words with the Burns boys.

Valuable Horse Hair.

DOUGLASS MILLS, Ind., Oct. 12.—A fellow claiming to be a brother of Budd Doble is working this vicinity, selling rings and chains made of horse hair, which he claims to have been taken from the tails of Nancy Hanks and her running mate, Abe Lincoln. The rings are possibly worth fifty cents each and the chains \$5, but he works off the former at \$2 each and the chains at \$25. Although his stock is limited, never showing more than a half-dozen rings and two chains, he "sold out" at West Fork, again at St. Croix and also at Branchville, as well as here. He seems to confine himself to points distant from railway communication.

Iron Haulers Going Back to Somerby.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—Indianapolis Iron Haulers are in receipt of a circular issued by the Somerby concern at Baltimore, and there is a strong probability that many of them will go back to the organization. There is a feeling among them that the disasters of the order were caused more by Cashier Davis and Accountant Walker than by Somerby and that the order as reorganized by Somerby has been placed upon a sound basis. They are missing the sick benefits that the old order paid, and this is having its influence.

Ran into a Contractor's Cart.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—A special train carrying the Old Colony railroad directors to view the improvement at Middleboro ran into a contractor's cart at Harrison square crossing yesterday, and killed two horses and considerably injured the driver, who was sent to the hospital.

Fell from a Flag Pole.

ENGLISH, Ind., Oct. 12.—Fred Welland, while unhooking a knot at the top of a flag pole at Marietta, fell from his perch and received such internal injuries as to cause fear of death. Welland is twenty-two years old, and was married but two months ago.

Killed by an Electric Car.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 12.—Edward Tiffany, a city sanitary department employe, was killed by an electric car.

ALL ARE INDICTED.

True Bills Returned By The Homestead Grand Jury.

A BIG SENSATION IN COURT.

Carnegie Officials Charged With Murder, Conspiracy and Aggravated Riot, and the Homestead Strikers Indicted for Treason—Affairs at Homestead.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12.—The grand jury yesterday returned true bills in the treason cases against the Homestead strikers, and also in the murder, conspiracy and aggravated riot cases against the Carnegie officials and Pinkerton detectives. Chief Justice Paxson, of the supreme court, occupied the bench with Judge Kennedy when the grand jury filed in. There was a large number of spectators present.

The indictments for treason involve thirty-one defendants. They are Hugh O'Donnell, John McLuckie, David Lynch, Thomas J. Crawford, Harry Bayne, Elmer E. Bail, Henry Bayard, T. W. Brown, George Colgan, John Coyle, Jack Clifford, Dennis M. Cosh, William McConeg, Michael Cummings, William Combs, John Dierkin, Patrick Fagin, W. H. Gaches, Matthew Harris, Reid Kennedy, John Miller, O. S. Seagriff, John Murray, W. H. Thompson, Martin Murray, Hugh Ross, W. T. Roberts, George Rylands and George W. Sarver.

The charges of murder against H. C. Frick and other Carnegie officials are for the killing of George W. Rutter, John E. Morris, Joseph Sotak and Silas Wayne, whose deaths resulted from the riot. The true bills are against H. C. Frick, F. T. F. Lovejoy, Robert Pinkerton, William Pinkerton, J. A. Potter, W. S. Corey, J. G. A. Leishman, C. W. Beldell, W. S. Burt, John Cooper, F. W. Hyde, Nevin McConnell and James Dovey.

In the conspiracy cases H. C. Frick, George Leander, H. M. Curry, Leishman, Ous, Childs, Lovejoy, L. C. Phipps, G. A. Corey, J. A. Potter, J. F. Dovey, McConnell, the Pinkertons, Cooper, Beldell, Frederick Primer, Burt and Hyde are the defendants.

In the aggravated riot cases, true bills are returned against Frick, Curry, Leishman, Lovejoy, L. C. Phipps, Dovey, McConnell, Cooper, Beldell, Primer, Burt and Hyde.

The indictment against H. C. Frick and others in the murder cases is separate, making four in all. The prosecutor in the murder cases is Hugh Ross, against whom there are charges of murder, treason, conspiracy and aggravated riot.

The indictment against the Carnegie officials in the conspiracy cases is a lengthy document comprising ten typewritten pages. Among other things it sets forth concerning H. C. Frick and the others named as the following: "That they did unlawfully, falsely and maliciously conspire, combine, confederate and agree together to depress, lower, lessen and diminish wages, price and compensation of labor of divers persons employed by the Carnegie Steel company, limited, to then and there close up the said steel manufactory, and to cease work and operations therein, and thereupon to convey and cause to be sent 200 men and upwards, armed with guns, revolvers, pistols, knives and other deadly weapons, to overawe, intimidate and frighten divers persons in the said township of Millin, who were then lately employed by the said Carnegie Steel company, to invade the said township of Millin and to attack the said persons who were then lately before employed, and to shoot off and discharge the said guns, and other deadly weapons, against the bodies of the said persons who were then lately before employed by the said Carnegie Steel company, limited."

In regard to the fight on the morning of the 6th, the bill says: "The defendants did counsel and advise the shooting."

The bill in the aggravated riot cases against the Carnegie officials differs very little from that in the conspiracy action, except that it specifies that in pursuit of the alleged conspiracy, the alleged unlawful and riotous acts were committed.

ARRAIGS AT THE MILL.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Oct. 12.—At the Carnegie mill yesterday the officials stated that the telegraphic announcement in a morning paper from Washington asserting that the contracts for armor plate for the cruiser New York had been taken from Carnegie's and transferred to the Bethlehem works, was a lie made out of whole cloth.

They also said that the announcement that the men who had been engaged by the Carnegies in the manufacture of this special work had gone to the Bethlehem plant to work is untrue. They assert that they know where every one of their employes that was engaged in this class of work is at present, and that none have gone to Bethlehem.

Thirty-two colored steel workers from Knoxville, Tenn., arrived at the plant yesterday. The officials contend this force is composed of experienced steel workers, and feel jubilant over the acquisitions.

Detective Wilson brought up nineteen men yesterday. Ten of them were experienced, and had been recruited from the mills in Baltimore and Pittsburgh.

FRONTIER AT A. S. JEAN DEAU.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Dr. Samuel L. Barr dropped dead last night. He came here from South Dakota to attend the Grand Army encampment and was just about to return home when death overtook him. He was a prominent Mason and member of the Grand Army.

Counterfeit Silver Dollars.

OMAHA, Oct. 12.—Within the past week a quantity of counterfeit silver dollars has been put in circulation here. The bogus dollars are dated 1891 and bear the New Orleans mint mark.

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