

THE RUTHLESS REAPER.

Gen. Hazen, Chief of the Signal Service Bureau, Suddenly Dies at His Washington Home.

The Wife of the Dead General in France - A Short Sketch of His Busy Career.

Speculation Upon the Prospects of Making the Signal Bureau a Civil One.

Prof. Edward, for Thirty Years Professor of Mathematics at Ann Arbor, Found Dead.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Gen. W. B. Hazen, chief signal officer of the United States army, died at Washington, of diabetes, at 8 o'clock this evening. He suffered from diabetes for some years, but of late had improved in health and strength, and hopes were entertained of his complete recovery. At the reception to the diplomatic corps given by the president he took a severe cold, causing him to keep his bed on the 14th. On the 15th he was up and reported himself much improved, saying that he would go to his office on Monday. On Sunday morning his physician, P. T. Harvey, U. S. A., was summoned to see him soon after daylight. He at once repaired to his rooms and found

an alarming change in his condition, suggesting a poisoning of the blood from his constitutional disease. He at once adopted measures to overcome the condition and to restore strength. A consultation was also at once convened with Dr. D. L. Huntington, of the army, who agreed in the main with the attending physician. The case was deemed of so extreme gravity that his relatives in this city were informed and they at once gathered about him and spared no effort to bring relief. Some improvement resulted from the treatment, but towards evening his symptoms became aggravated, and at the request of his family Dr. Lincoln met Drs. Harvey and Huntington in consultation. Every measure that skill or science could suggest failed to rally the sinking officer, and he

BREATHED HIS LAST at 8 o'clock in the evening. His final illness was not accompanied by suffering, and his death was calm and without a struggle. Information of the death of Gen. Hazen was conveyed immediately by Col. Huntington and Capt. Greely to the secretary of war, who communicated the sad intelligence to the president. The general of the army, who was advised of the death by telegram, will be conferred with by Capt. Greely in behalf of Gen. Hazen's family as to the military honors to be paid to the deceased. Owing to the delicate condition of the health of his father-in-law, Mr. McLean, the funeral will take place from St. John's church. Mrs. Hazen, who is in France, has been notified by cable and will return immediately to America.

AT THE DEATH BED. There were present at the time of Gen. Hazen's death Mr. Washington, Mr. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Bugher, the latter his wife's sister; Capt. Greely, who had been with him during the entire day; Lieut. Thompson and Mrs. Huntington, Harvey and Lincoln, the attending and consulting physicians. The remains will be interred at the night of Lieut. Thompson, an officer of Gen. Hazen's old regiment.

AS AN ARMY BUREAU. Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The death of Gen. Hazen, it is believed, will be the beginning of the end of the signal office as a bureau in the army. Nothing but his strong will kept it in favor. There is no succession to Hazen's place in line. His probable successor is Lieut. Greely. This does not strengthen the chances of the signal office retaining a part of the army. He was at the last session of congress made assistant general signal officer with the rank of major. This was accepted without much complaint in army circles because of the feelings that Greely's name, and the name of the signal office, had been associated with. It is believed that if he is nominated for this place that act will be a signal for the withdrawal of the West Pointers generally before the service ought to be a civilian bureau.

BIODICULE. of the signal service and Gen. Hazen has been the universal delight of West Pointers for years. It grew partly out of prejudice against Hazen, and partly increased by his enemies, who used his blunders to his disadvantage. His fatal folly at Shiloh in losing his brigade and then sitting down quietly and taking his breakfast on a gunboat could have been forgiven. When Gen. Hazen's employment increased by his face at Gen. Sturgis' table at Ft. Mend, and he took the insult meekly, Hazen's name simply became a byword for cowardice throughout the army. There is hardly a second lieutenant in the service who has not laughed at the name of the signal office, and a man of great ability and courage. He held the signal service in place as an army bureau and brought it to a degree of efficiency never experienced of it by anybody.

BIOGRAPHICAL. Gen. Hazen was born at West Hartford, Windsor county, Vt., on Sept. 27, 1836, and was, therefore, at the time of his death, in his 50th year. His early life was passed in Ohio, where he was graduated at West Point, and he entered the West Point military academy from that state on the 1st of September, 1851. He was graduated in June, 1855, and was appointed second lieutenant in the 23d Infantry, United States infantry. He served through the Indian war in Southern Oregon in 1856, and having been appointed second lieutenant in the spring of that year he came East and proceeded to Texas, where his company was stationed. During the two following years he was in the quarters of a cavalry and good conduct. During this campaign he received a severe wound in the right side, from which he did not recover until February, 1860. On the 1st of April, in that year he was appointed to a full first lieutenant, on the 6th of May to captaincy and in February, 1861, he was assigned to duty as assistant professor of infantry tactics at West Point. Soon after the breaking out of the civil war he received leave of absence, with authority to raise and command the 1st regiment of Ohio volunteer infantry. On the 23rd of November he reported to Gen. Nelson, at Louisville, Ky., and on the 6th of January, 1862, was appointed to command the Nineteenth brigade of the army and was engaged in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, took an active part in the battle at that place and afterward served in Northern Alabama until ordered to assume command of the post of Murfreesboro in May, 1862. He was appointed brigadier general, but the appointment was not confirmed until after the battle of Stones River, in which Gen. Hazen's brigade was heavily engaged and rendered extremely valuable services.

GALLANTRY AT CHATTANOUGA. In September, 1863, he took part in the battle of Chattanooga under Gen. Thomas, where he fought with great gallantry and where his brigade was the last organized command to break the line. In October, 1863, he embarked at night with 1,300 picked men in fifty-two boats, floated down the Tennessee river past Lookout mountain, across seven miles of Confederate territory, and secured a position which opened communication with Chattanooga and decided the fate of Chattanooga. In the battle of Mission Ridge, in January, 1864, he was among the first to reach the crest, where he captured eighteen pieces of artillery and many prisoners. After that time and until

LIKE AN EARTHQUAKE.

The Schooner Paralle Wrecked on the Rocks Near the Golden Gate, San Francisco.

A Terrific Explosion on Board, Which Does Much Damage to Property on Shore.

The Cliff House and Other Buildings Wrecked—Several Persons Seriously Injured.

A Train Wrecked on a Massachusetts Railway, But no Persons Fatally Hurt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—At midnight last night the Merchant's exchange received a telephone message from Point Lobo signal station that the schooner Paralle had been driven on the rocks near Golden Gate, and probably would prove a total loss. An hour later another message was received that an immense quantity of gun powder aboard the schooner had blown up, destroying the Cliff house and the buildings on the shore in the neighborhood. Reporters and police officers were hurriedly dispatched to the scene of the disaster, and the following particulars were obtained: The Paralle sailed Friday last with a cargo of general merchandise for Astoria, Or. She proceeded north until compelled by strong headwinds to return. She reached the straits to Golden Gate yesterday evening. The wind had died out, and being caught by a strong tide the vessel was swept ashore on the south end of Point Lobo, about the enormous sea rocks, opposite the Cliff house.

THE LIFE-SAVING STATION near by was promptly notified and hastened to the scene of the wreck. The captain and all hands aboard were taken to the boats, but it was impossible to land a landing on the heavy surf then running, they stood away for an entrance to the harbor. After being abandoned the vessel drifted south into a small cove, where she pounded against the rocks, and at midnight was rapidly wrecked. It was known that she had a large quantity of powder aboard, but no danger was apprehended. The men from the life-saving station, seeing that nothing could be done and knowing the schooner had been abandoned by her crew, went up the beach for a few minutes before 1 o'clock from the scene. They had hardly reached the station building when a fearful explosion occurred, scattering destruction on all sides. The schooner in heading against the rocks had caused a large quantity of powder to be blown up. To those living in the neighborhood the effect was frightful. The signal station was completely demolished. The life-saving station was also wrecked and the west side of the Cliff house, notwithstanding its elevation, was

BLOWN DOWN, and every window frame in the building broken. A large concert room on the beach and other buildings lower down had all their windows broken and otherwise more or less damaged. The long carriage shed adjoining the Cliff house was tumbled into a mass of ruins. Adolph Sutro's conservatory on the heights above was shattered to atoms and all the windows in his house broken. Three members of the life-saving crew were killed. One of the beachmen decided to remain near the wreck, and was buried in the air by the concussion and severely injured in being again dashed to the earth. The remaining members of the crew, who had returned to the station, rushed to the rescue of the injured, and it was feared their proximity to the explosion must have resulted to their injury. They carried them to the station, where medical attention was summoned, and everything necessary to relieve their sufferings was done. Horace Smith, had his limbs so frightfully disjunct as to make his sufferings intense. For a time his life was despaired of. Capt. Hayslop, in command of the life-saving station, describes the explosion as follows: The schooner Paralle was in the harbor, and the captain ordered the vessel to be landed by the great explosion, which made them think that a great earthquake had upheaved the cliff or a tidal wave swept up from the Pacific.

A GREAT WAVE dashed up from the Cliff house building. The whole shore and cliff literally shaken and shook as no earthquake has shaken the earth for years. The people were rudely thrown from their beds by the force of the explosion. The furniture and beds were tossed and hurled about the room. The famous Cliff house presents a scene beyond description. The west side of the building overlooking the ocean is completely ruined and is only held together by the cross beams. Windows are smashed and doors are blown in. The building is in such a shattered condition that it will have to be taken down.

THE CREW SAFE. As nothing had been seen or heard of the captain and crew of the steamer up to daylight, they were feared to be in danger to their safety. These, however, were dispelled by their arrival this morning on the ferry boat from Sausalito. On their taking to the small boat the tide was so strong that they were carried to Sausalito before they could make a landing. The captain could not be seen, but Peter Hansen, one of the seamen, made the following statement: When the captain realized the danger of his position he cast anchor, but it would not hold. He then ordered the crew to be landed by a graham character of the cargo, he ordered out the boat and we all left the vessel, as it was impossible to make the landing through the surf. The captain ordered the boat to be landed for the Golden Gate and the tide carried us to Sausalito. The powder was shipped by Bandner & Co., of this city, and was intended for railroad construction purposes. The vessel was literally obliterated, a few pieces of floating wreckage being all that can be seen. She was valued at \$3,000 and owned by B. B. Petersen, of this city, and insured for \$5,000.

THE EXPLOSION was so terrific and occurred so close to the sea rocks, it was supposed that an immense number of seals would be killed by the concussion. Such proves, however, not to be the case. Two dead ones only have been seen. A rumor is current that the explosion was caused by an internal machine aboard, but all the facts are contrary to such a supposition. The explosion was distinctly heard at Oakland, San Jose, and even as far as Sacramento, a distance of over 100 miles. Capt. Jordan, of the ship Commodore, which arrived in San Francisco from Astoria, says that they felt the shock fifteen miles out at sea. The injured life-saving men are progressing favorably and will probably recover.

A PECULIAR ACCIDENT. Great Shaking Up of a Railway Train, but Nobody Seriously Injured. WESTMINSTER DEPOT, Mass., Jan. 16.—The western express train on the Fitchburg railroad, due in Boston at 3 o'clock, was wrecked this afternoon about 4 o'clock, a broken rail at the switch west of the depot causing derailment. The train consisted of three Pullman sleepers, one passenger coach, the smoking car and a baggage car. The engine, baggage car and one sleeping car were derailed, and the passenger coach was derailed. The train was derailed on a side track west of our on their sides and the two main tracks were completely blocked. It seems miraculous that no one was severely injured. Beyond a few slight bruises the passengers escaped un-

MET AN AWFUL FATE.

Three Men Burned to Death in a Hotel at New Westminster, British Columbia.

Gov. Church's Commission Expected in Time to Have the Inaugural Late in the Week.

Eau Claire Knights Indorse Dr. Johnson—Signs of a General Northwestern Blizzard.

A Big Failure at Red Wing—McMillan's Thirty Years in the Public Service.

SPECIAL TO THE GLOBE. WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 19.—Fire broke out in the Arlington house, New Westminster, B. C., this morning at 2. The structure, being wooden, was soon one mass of flames, and three guests, unable to escape, burned to death. Their names were Thomas Mackay, contractor of Fraser river light house; George Campbell, of Sherbrooke, Que., and Rufus Brown, tence builder, of the Canadian Pacific railroad.

MATTERS AT BISMARCK. BISMARCK, Dak. Jan. 16.—The day has passed quietly. Many of the legislators living near here went home Saturday night, and those who remained spent the day at church and quietly in their quarters. It is expected that they will get down to hard work by to-morrow or Tuesday. Gov. Church is expected to arrive to-morrow, and the inauguration will probably take place the last of the week, if he receives his commission as he expects. A flood of bills, none of unusual importance, will be poured out in the house this week. Railroads and elevator companies will be the most active, and there is nothing in sight that promises red-hot work.

THE EIGHTH WISCONSIN. Eau Claire Knights of Labor Indorse Dr. Johnson—Mr. Bardons' Prospects. Eau Claire, Wis., Jan. 16.—A meeting of members of the local assemblies of Knights of Labor adopted a resolution indorsing Dr. Johnson, Democratic nominee for congress, and asking all other working men in the district to come to his support. The meeting at which the resolution was adopted is claimed to have been fully representative of all the members of the order in the city.

BARDEON'S PROSPECTS. Superior, Wis., Jan. 16.—James Bardon, of Superior, candidate for congress for the short term, is making an active canvass in behalf of himself and Dr. Johnson, of Hudson, candidate for the full term. Rousing meetings have been held at Superior and West Superior, ratifying the nominations. The people of Superior feel flattered at having a candidate from their city, and will generally, without regard to party, give support Mr. Bardon, who being qualified by ability, experience and long residence, would make a representative satisfactory to all parts of the district. Dr. Johnson's record as a soldier in the war, as a physician and surgeon, and as a scholarly and genial gentleman, will secure for him an equally large vote from all parties. The election takes place next Tuesday, and the result is awaited with a great deal of interest.

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COLOGNE MANUFACTURER.

who was returning from a Southern trip in the month of August, the only passengers were Mrs. James Wilson and child, of Augusta, Me., and beyond a slight shaking up they are all right. In the Newcastle were Capt. F. A. Kendall, U. S. A., and wife, of Cleveland, O.; W. H. Furness, insurance agent; Commodore Warner and Porter Premer, all of whom received slight bruises. In the passenger coach were some thirty persons. They were unceremoniously shaken up, but none were ever bruised. The Lorenzo troupe, of Chicago, was in this car. The smoker contained but a few passengers. Fortunately the lamps had not been lighted, and not even a spark ignited from the stoves. The May Fortesque troupe, which had been playing in Boston, was on a westbound train and was not in the car. The train was wrecked for some hours. Wrecking trains have been run, but it will be midnight before the track can possibly be cleared.

A BREAKER BURNED. WILKESBAIRE, Pa., Jan. 16.—The Boston breaker at Plymouth, owned and operated by the Delaware and Hudson Coal company, was destroyed by fire this morning. The flames started from a stove in the lower part of the breaker, and the immense structure, being built entirely of wood, it was impossible to check the conflagration. The breaker was filled with costly machinery and nearly one thousand tons of coal, all of which is a total loss. The loss is estimated at \$85,000, fully insured.

WORK SUSPENDED. Strikers Interfere With the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Brakemen. JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 16.—The Pennsylvania Railroad company's yard at Harsinco, near Jersey City, was invaded about 3 o'clock this morning by a party of about 150 strikers and their sympathizers. They marched directly to the float bridges, where brakemen were engaged in placing a train of forty-eight gondola coal cars upon transfer bridges. The coal was to be sent to High Bridge, N. J., for the use of the New York Central road. This was a heavy done night since the strike was inaugurated, and the strikers had just heard of it. The brakemen were ordered to quit work in tones that brooked no refusal. They could not get the cars. The strikers followed them up the yard as far as Henderson street. Here the strikers remained for nearly an hour. When it was seen that the brakemen did not return the invaders marched through Henderson street in the rear of the yard, and firing the interim several of the brakemen returned to the yard from the Warren street entrance, which was not guarded by strikers. Word was telephoned to them, when the latter disappeared. The brakemen then resumed work, and with the assistance of clerks, watchmen and other employees of the company, succeeded in placing the remaining cars upon floats, which were promptly towed away. The entire delivery was made without further trouble. The strikers were ordered to quit work, and the railroad yards and coal sheds were closed. No disturbance was reported during the day. The coal companies have announced their intention of resuming work, with or without their former employees, to-morrow morning. The Jersey City police received instructions to remain at the station until further orders. Patrol duty will be provided to transfer officers in case of disturbances arising. There is no change whatever in the strike at Lorillard's engine works, and none of the 3,500 idle employees will resume work to-morrow. Efforts will be made to-morrow to adjust the differences between the firm and its employees, and it is believed that the strike will be short lived.

THE LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN. SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 16.—A meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen was held in the Academy of Music in this city to-day. Delegates were present from nearly every lodge in the United States. Mayor Atkinson delivered a address of welcome, and Frank C. Sargent, of Terra Haute, Ind., made an address on the principles of the order. The motto of the organization, he said, were protection, charity, sobriety and industry. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen was organized in Port Jervis, N. Y., in December, 1873. At present there are 340 subordinate lodges and a membership of 17,000.

OF GRAVE IMPORTANCE. LONDON, Jan. 16.—W. H. Smith, first lord of the treasury and Conservative leader in the house of commons, has sent a circular to supporters of the government asking them to exert every effort to attend the opening of parliament, as they will be invited to proceed directly to the consideration of questions of grave importance.

FRENCHMEN ENJOY A BIGHT FIGHT. PARIS, Jan. 16.—A bull fight took place at Landaise to-day. The exhibition was witnessed by 10,000 spectators. The toradors appeared in Spanish costumes, and many of them were tossed by the infuriated beasts, but sustained no injury. The exhibition elicited but little enthusiasm.

COX HAS A HEMORRHAGE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Representative Cox had a slight hemorrhage from the stomach to-day. He is not quite so well as last night.

PROPOSED NEW ROAD. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 16.—A prominent Missourian connected with the St. Louis & Kansas Short Line railroad, who has just returned from New York, says that negotiations are in progress looking to the consolidation of that road with the Missouri Central railroad, which will make sure the construction of one new line from St. Louis to Kansas City. The directors of the companies will hold meetings here on Feb. 1, to take action on the proposition. If satisfactory arrangements are made the road will be constructed at a slow rate, and of easy grade through the center of the state, which will open up sections of it not now blessed with railroad facilities.

TO REORGANIZE THE MINES. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The Press to-morrow will say: A gigantic scheme for the general reorganization of the coal miners and mine laborers of the United States under one banner is now being accomplished by the Knights of Labor. It will be the most powerful and comprehensive association of miners ever known in the country, and is expected to eventually to absorb and supersede the present organizations among that class of workmen. The purpose is to have an organization to act on immediate wages or shorter hours, but to establish a mutual understanding for concerted action in other directions.

BRITISHERS IN RUSSIA. LONDON, Jan. 16.—It is rumored that two British Indian officers have been arrested at Moscow as spies. They had in their possession numerous military sketches and explained their presence in Moscow by saying that the government had sent them there to learn the Russian language.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS. NEW YORK—Adriatic from Liverpool, and La Champagne from Havre. Key West—United States frigate Tatic from Aspinwall.

EXCITED OVER COMMISSIONERS. CANTON, Dak., Jan. 16.—There is quite a ripple of excitement here this week over a petition being circulated for the appointment of two or more county commissioners, making five in all. It takes one-third of the voters to insure their appointment. A remonstrance is being circulated by the temperance people, who are afraid the commissioners will grant licenses for the coming year if appointed. There are already over 500 signers for the addition of two commissioners.

PROBABLY FATAL. SPECIAL TO THE GLOBE. ST. CHARLES, Minn., Jan. 16.—Seward Pratt of Fremont, was seriously injured yesterday while assisting in boring a well. The pulley at the top of the derrick gave way and the large iron hook at the end of the hoisting rope fell, striking him on the head and fracturing his skull. Dr. Hunt was summoned, and pronounced the injury probably fatal.

THIRTY YEARS IN OFFICE.

McMillan's Long Service of the Public as Judge and Senator. Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Senator McMillan, upon his retirement from the senate, will devote himself to the practice of law.

He says he has worked for the public so long now that he thinks he has a right to look out for himself. For exactly thirty years now he has been in office. He was elected judge of the first judicial circuit in Minnesota in 1857, and remained on the bench in that capacity and as associate judge of the supreme court of the state and later as chief justice, until he was elected to the senate in 1875. He was re-elected to the senate and so will by the 31st of March fill out a round thirty years in the public service. He is still in the prime of his life, and physically is as well as when he was a boy. He will be 61 on next Washington's birthday. He studied law with Edwin M. Stanton at Pittsburg, and to this day treasures as one of the most precious and pleasant associations of his life, his acquaintance with that great man. There is no doubt that Senator McMillan might have gone on the bench as judge of the Eighth United States circuit, in 1874, when Judge McCrary resigned and Judge Brewer, of Kansas, was appointed. President Arthur assured Senator McMillan and his friends that the place was at his disposal.

THE STUMBLING STONE which prevented this was Gov. Hubbard's refusal to appoint his successor to suit the Senate of Senator McMillan's friends and supporters. Upon that point McMillan declared, undoubtedly, if he had had the opportunity, have appointed ex-Gov. Davis. Senator Sabin made a trip to St. Paul from Washington, and had an interview with Gov. Hubbard, and on his return to the capital he announced that Senator McMillan would not accept the appointment. It was understood at the time that Senator Sabin desired the appointment of Mark H. Dunnell to the senate, and this proposition was very distasteful to Gov. Hubbard. Upon that point McMillan declared, his friends and Senator Sabin's friends joined in indorsing Gen. Sanborn for Judge McCrary's place, with the result that he did not get it. Judge McMillan had a little practice while in the senate, but not enough to increase his income very much. There is no doubt that with his long acquaintance with public affairs, and his knowledge of public men, he can now command a large practice, whether he returns to St. Paul or remains in the district to which he was appointed. The meeting at which the resolution was adopted is claimed to have been fully representative of all the members of the order in the city.

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SLEPT IN THE PARLOR.

A Bed-Letter Day in St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, New York City.

The Attempt to Substitute a Pastor for Dr. McMillan Causes Tremendous Excitement.

A General Boycott Put Upon the New Priest by the Church's Members.

Proposition to Hold a Mass Meeting of New York Catholics at Cooper Union.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—To-day was an exciting one in the history of the parish of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church in this city. The news that Father Donnelly had been appointed successor to Rev. Dr. McMillan as pastor brought out an immense crowd of people to the sacred edifice. Crowds gathered around the doors and excitedly declaimed against the removal of the pastor. The servants at the rectory were the most indignant. On Father Donnelly's arrival they refused to admit him by the front door, and he finally gained admission through the basement and passed the night in the rectory. So did Father McMillan, who occupied his own chamber, while the only sleeping place that Father Donnelly could get from the rectory was a cot bed hastily put up in the parlor. It was generally understood that Father Donnelly would announce his appointment at mass to-day. The 5:30 a. m. mass was only attended by Father Curran as celebrant. Father Donnelly appeared as the celebrant at 8 o'clock mass. There was no open trouble.

FATHER MCGILLYN was present at all the morning masses, occupying a pew among the communicants like any other layman. During one of the masses Father Donnelly made a tour of the church, as if looking for recognition from his new pastor. He was met by the slightest attention to him or inclined their heads for his blessing. The collectors refused to serve, so no collection was taken up. The usual Sunday collections ran from \$400 to \$5,000. At noon the night congregation in the rectory church. Outside the turn it began on every hand. In the immense crowd were heard expressions of disapproval and of sympathy for Dr. McMillan. After a time the excited people gradually dispersed, and Father Donnelly left the rectory. At 1 o'clock this afternoon, and went to the Archbishop's palace, where he remained in conference with the archbishop for several hours. A reporter asked one of the domestics at the rectory for Father Donnelly. The reply was: "There is no place to be looking for Father Donnelly." Then she snappily continued: "If you want to see him, why don't you go to his house. He has no right at the house of Father Donnelly." Patrick H. Johnson, the church's engineer, resigned yesterday and turned his keys over to Father McMillan.

THE CHOIR BOYS refused to attend the service to-day. For several days past Dr. McMillan has not been well. After he left the church at noon he went directly to his room in the rectory. Dr. Sherridy, his regular physician, was summoned, and found Dr. McMillan prostrated by the excitement of the prolonged struggle. He was ordered to be removed to his own place where he could have rest, and accordingly he was taken to the residence of a sister in Harlem. An indignation meeting was held to-night in the basement of the church. Every seat was filled. The meeting was called to order by a prominent member, who besought the audience to be orderly. It was announced that a meeting would be held to-morrow night in the church for the members, and that a mass meeting of all the Catholics in the city would be held at the Cooper Union. Much excitement prevailed. Many members were brought up that they sobbed aloud. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions to present to a meeting to-morrow night. Impassioned addresses were made, urging the people to stand by their pastor to the last. The speakers predicted a vindication for their pastor. The audience cheered, stamped and shouted. It was announced that a fund would be started to-morrow to provide the pastor, who had used up all his means to feed the poor. The audience then dispersed. The vesper service was poorly attended.

WINNER WHEAT. Generally Doing Well—Hog Cholera in Iowa and Illinois. CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The Farmers' Review has the following weekly crop summary: The general tenor of the reports from the western states continues to be favorable for the wheat crop. Many counties making reports this week all make favorable reports. The fields are well protected by snow, and the weather very healthy. Similar reports are made from many Indiana counties, with one exception—Pike—which reports a number of fields showing signs of blight. The Michigan counties make a uniformly favorable showing. Reports were received this week from twenty-seven Illinois counties, embracing one-third of the growing winter wheat. All but five of those reports view the winter wheat outlook as favorable. Reports from Clay, Franklin, Hardin, Lawrence and Wayne counties show that the wheat has been frozen and that the fields are covered with frozen sleet. In fifteen Kansas counties the reports are favorable. 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