

Dire Disaster!

Twenty-Four Killed and Fifty-Two Injured.

Another Tragedy in the Same Theater Recalled.

Some Remarkable Escapes—A Number of the Injured Will Die—Clergy-men on the Scene.

A COINCIDENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Another tragedy, less national in character, but involving the loss of many lives and much more human suffering, has stained the walls of the old Ford Theater, Washington, where Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by J. Wilkes Booth in April, 1865. It is a coincidence, also, that this second tragedy occurred on the very day when the remains of the great tragedian whose life was so darkened by his brother's crime that he never visited Washington afterwards were being laid to rest in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Massachusetts.

The house in which Lincoln died, on the other side of the street from the theater where he was shot (and which is still mentally kept intact as it was that fatal night), looked down today upon a scene of agony of excitement and grief, which even the great crime of 1865 could not parallel. And the horrors of the scene were by no means lessened by the knowledge that a 20 blunder had caused the death of 24 persons, and that at least, and inflicted maiming and injuries upon 50 or 60 more.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.
The evidence as found in official records appears conclusive that so long ago as 1885 this building, which the Government purchased after the assassination, and used as an army museum, was officially proclaimed by Congress an unsafe depository for even the inanimate skeletons, mummies and books of the Army Medical Museum, for which a safer place of storage was provided by act of Congress. While notwithstanding its bulging walls, its darkness and general unsuitability and insecurity, it continued to be used for the display of nearly 500 Government clerks in the pension division of the War Office.

THE MORAL OF THE DISASTER.
If there is any, is emphasized by the fact that there are known to be at least two great Government buildings—the printing building and the War Department building—each containing many more employees than were crammed in Ford's Theater death-trap, which are in equally dangerous condition.

THE HOUR OF DISASTER.
It was very shortly after the department had settled down for the day's work. The workmen whose operations under the building were the immediate cause of the catastrophe had been tinkering upon it for two hours or more. Half an hour earlier and few lives would have been lost.

THE WORK OF RESCUE.
WASHINGTON, June 9.—About 1:30 the dead and injured began to arrive faster than the corps of surgeons could attend to their injuries. Carried in stretchers they were dumped at the most convenient places. Those who were most seriously injured were attended to, while the others groaning and crying from the pain of broken limbs lay beseeching the doctors to dress their wounds. Load after load of the wounded, blind from the debris and with limbs broken and maimed, were dumped at the door. They had to remain outside for some time as the force and facilities of the hospital were unequal to the emergency. At 2:15 p.m. there were sixteen bodies at the morgue.

THE DEAD.
3 p.m.—From all sources the number of dead reported at this hour is 24, of which 16 are at the morgue. Four are at the Emergency Hospital and four not located. Four other persons are reported dead, but their bodies are not at the morgue or the hospitals. The names of 49 injured have been secured, but it is probably not nearly correct. Many are seriously and some fatally hurt. Following are the names of those now in the morgue:

George M. Arnold (colored), Virginia.
B. F. Miller, New York.
John Bussan, District of Columbia.
George Q. Allen, Pennsylvania.
F. B. Lefus, New York.
David C. Jordan, Missouri.
Samuel P. Banes, Pennsylvania.
Wm. Schieffer, Maryland.
J. B. Gage, Michigan.
J. B. Fagan, Kansas.
J. H. McFall, Wisconsin.
L. W. Boody, New York.
F. M. Williams, Wisconsin.
There are three other bodies, said to be those of:

F. W. Macleer.
R. S. Dietrich.
—Young.

These three, however, cannot be identified by the official roster of the division.

CLERGYMEN FLOCK TO THE SCENE.
An incident of the day was the number of clergy who, on hearing of the disaster, flocked to the scene. Utterly regardless of their own safety they entered the building, the rear walls of which were warily bulging out, and ministered to the injured and dying. Ministers of all creeds were present.

MARVELOUS ESCAPES.
The hairbreadth escapes narrated by the survivors were numberless. A dozen men left in a corner of a third story clambered down a hose pipe to the ground. One of these men, E. Bader, who worked in the center of the third floor said: "I was at my desk when I heard a great roar. There was no premonitory trembling of any kind, just a roar and a crash, and the desks and tables seemed to rise up in the center of the floor and then disappear in a blinding cloud of white dust. I sprang for the rear window, and called to my companions to follow. Those who were right near me did so and we gained a safe place."

HE EXPECTED IT.
W. H. Mellish, of New Jersey, claims to have been the first to leave the building. He was in the second story when he saw the ceiling giving way. For two weeks he had planned a route of escape. He knew the building would fall some day. He got through by the side building. Another man saved himself by jumping from a window on the second floor. Several of the clerks were extricated from beneath desks and beams and conducted to places of safety.

LAST MAN RESCUED ALIVE.
The last man taken out of the building

alive up to 12:30 o'clock was Capt. Dowd, of Indiana. He was found covered to a depth of two or three feet with brick and mortar. He had lain there for three hours, but a fallen beam had lodged near him in such a position as to break the fall of the brick and timber.

Only those persons whose injuries are serious now remain in the Emergency Hospital. About 25 more or less injured were sent there, four of whom have since died: Howard S. Miller, J. B. Jones, of Evansville, Wis.; Jarvis and Jeremiah Daly, of Pennsylvania.

THE CAUSE.
Connected accounts as to the cause of collapse of Ford's Opera House are now partially obtainable. The excavations which were the immediate cause of the collapse, were being made at the instance of the War Department for the purpose of putting in an electric light plant. As already stated, the insecurity of the building has been reported. For a long time past, whenever a heavily-loaded wagon has gone by, the building seemed to sag backward, and as the clerks describe the sensation.

THE NUMBER IN THE BUILDING.
The full force employed in the building numbered 514 persons. A number of these were absent on leave or because of illness, so that probably not more than 400 or 450 persons were in the building when the crash came. Then as only half of the floors fell the number of persons that went down was further reduced, and of those who actually fell many escaped with slight injuries or without harm.

TOTAL CASUALTIES.
The total casualties, as near as can be ascertained at this writing, are as follows: Twenty-one dead bodies are at the morgue and the Emergency Hospital. Four more persons are reported dead whose names were probably confused with those of the injured.

The number of injured reported is about 50, but many others who were able to proceed to their homes were hurt more or less badly.

REVISED LIST OF THE VICTIMS.
The following list of the dead contains 22 names, including one unknown and one probably duplicated only, 21 bodies having been taken from the ruins.
Unknown man, evidently a clerk, George I. Allen, Pennsylvania; George W. Arnold, Virginia; L. W. Boody, New York; Samuel P. Banes, Pennsylvania; John Bussan, District of Columbia; Arthur L. Dietrich, Kentucky; Jeremiah Daley, Pennsylvania; James R. Fagan, Kansas; Joseph B. Gage, Michigan; David C. Jordan, Missouri; M. Jarvis, Michigan; J. Boyd Jones, Wisconsin; F. B. Lefus, New York; F. W. Macleer, no state; B. F. Miller, New York; Howard S. Miller, Ohio; J. H. McFall, Wisconsin; E. G. Shull, Kansas; William Schieffer, Maryland; H. S. Wood, no state; F. M. Williams, Wisconsin; Dr. Nelson, no state.

C. H. Miller is reported, but it is probable that the name is meant for C. R. Miller, who was supposed to have been killed, but will recover.

The names of Jordan and Paul have also been attached to the unofficial death list as having been taken out dead, but their bodies have not been located.

TWENTY-TWO KILLED—FORTY-FIVE INJURED.
At midnight it was positively known that 22 men were killed and 45 injured.

CASUALTY LIST SWELLED.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—The total number of deaths at Ford's Theater is now known to be 24, and the injured aggregate 62. The hospitals report all patients doing well.

MAKING MONEY.

World's Fair Receipts for May—The People of America Appealed To.
CHICAGO, June 10.—All the leading State executive commissioners to the World's Fair have signed a circular to the people of the United States urging them to visit the fair and that the stories of extortion at Chicago be ended.

Auditor Ackerman's report shows receipts from all sources to May 31 to be \$20,309,545 91. The expenditures to the same date were \$19,142,981, of which \$16,202,938 89 were for the construction department and \$2,940,045 09 for general expenses.

Must Close on Sunday.
CHICAGO, Ill., June 10.—Judge Woods has announced that the order for an injunction closing the World's Fair on Sunday was entered in accordance with the decision of Thursday. This closes the fair gates next Sunday.

A Big Haul for Someone.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 10.—It is reported that a jewel case containing \$75,000 worth of opals, belonging to Rev. W. L. Pope, a Catholic priest of Mexico, was stolen from a private room in the store of ex-Postmaster General Wannamaker on Wednesday.

A Shocking Crime.
CITY OF MEXICO, June 10.—At Abasco Guerrero, a band of brigands attacked the residence of Salvador Prudente. Prudente was killed, his 14-year-old daughter was also murdered after mutilating the body. They then placed a rope around her body and dragged it through the street. The bandits escaped. Prudente had complained to the authorities about this band.

Steamship Arrivals.
June 9. At From.
Labrador..... Cape Rosier..... Liverpool
Montevideo..... London..... Montreal
Texas..... Panama Point..... Atamont
Tauris..... Queenstown..... New York
Augusta Victoria..... New York..... Hamburg
June 10.
New York..... New York..... Southampton
Suevia..... New York..... Hamburg
Schiedam..... New York..... Rotterdam
Paris..... Southampton..... New York

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Expeller is pleasant, sure and effective. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

Remember the sale of the Hon. John Carling's property at Carling's heights on June 15, at 1 o'clock p.m. Full particulars, with plans of property for sale, at A. R. POWELL'S office, 457 Richmond street, ground floor.

After this date all persons found swimming in the Cove or trespassing on the farms in that vicinity will be prosecuted, as it has become a nuisance and destructive to property. June 10, 1893. 90 n

Caution—If you desire to retain your nervousness and ill-healths do not use South American Nervine, as it is an absolute cure. 60m x 22m



BUT THE SWINDLED taxpayer is not to be caught again.

GRIMSBY PARK

The Subject of a Long Discussion in the Toronto Conference.

TORONTO, June 9.—At today's meeting of the Toronto Methodist Conference the charges against the management of the Methodist camp at Grimsby Park were again made the subject of a lengthy discussion, and as on the day previous differences of opinion prevailed regarding their truth, several ministers connected with the company spoke and vehemently denied that there was any ground whatever for the accusations.

TROOPS IN CHICAGO

May Be Called On to Close the Fair on Sunday—Appeal from the Sunday Closing Decision.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The ultimatum of the Federal Court of Chicago that the World's Fair cannot be opened on Sunday is final. War Department officials agree that the military will be brought into prompt requisition if any attempt should be made to ignore the injunction.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The United States Court decided this morning to allow the World's Columbian Exposition an appeal from the decision granting an injunction against Sunday opening of the fair, but leaving yesterday's decision in force.

Last evening there were no less than 200,000 people on the grounds.

FLOGGED BY WOMEN.

Two White Rascals Thrashed by Feminine White Caps.

GREENVILLE, S. C., June 10.—Two white men in Pickens county, who had been flogging colored women, were waylaid last night by White Caps, who were white women in disguise, and were terribly flogged on account of their immorality.

Bloody Battle Between Laborers.
CHICAGO, Ill., June 9.—A battle took place between strikers and employees of the Chicago stock exchange and employees of the stock exchange on the drainage canal this afternoon at Rome. Several were killed and four of those wounded will probably die. About 20 or 25 are wounded.

To Have Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Last news from Honolulu is to the effect that no one knows how or why, but the fact remains that the annexation party of Hawaii have settled in their own minds that the United States is going to establish a protectorate over the islands.

Eighty-Five Deaths from Cholera.
STOCKHOLM, June 10.—Smallpox continues to spread in Gothenburg. There have been 85 deaths from the disease in the last week.

Sexton Resigns.

LONDON, June 10.—Thomas Sexton, anti-Parnellite M.P. for North Kerry, has resigned his seat in Parliament on account of dissension regarding the directorate of the Freeman's Journal.

A Royal Marriage Arranged.

BERLIN, June 9.—A dispatch from Darmstadt states that the betrothal of Czarowitz of Russia to Princess Alice Victoria Helen Louise Beatrice, youngest sister of the reigning Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, and granddaughter of the Queen Victoria, will shortly be proclaimed. The Princess is about four years younger than the Czarowitz, who was born at St. Petersburg, May 6, 1868.

Canadian Cattle in England.

A prominent Montreal cattle exporter has received a cablegram from England stating that the embargo on Canadian cattle would be removed on July 1.

A London cablegram says: The lungs of the suspected Canadian animals are still under veterinary inspection. The Canadian Government is submitting all possible evidence to prove the freedom from disease of the district from which the animal came. A decision is not expected for a week. Meanwhile Mr. Chaplin is keeping a close watch. He elicited in the House of Commons last night from President Gardner that the lungs of five Canadian animals have been subjected to special examination. All passed except the present case.

Get Williams' Royal Crown Remedy and Pills and tone up your system before spring opens. Get to-day the great family remedy.

Church Union.

The Congregationalists Take Action on the Matter.

A Committee to Confer With Other Denominations.

The Interesting Discussion Continued—Arguments Pro and Con—Text of the Resolution Adopted.

The debate on "union" was resumed at this morning's session of the Congregational Union. At the outset, Rev. W. F. Clarke, Guilford, tried to obtain a greater length of time than five minutes for each speaker. In this attempt he was unsuccessful.

Mr. J. M. M. Duff, Montreal, was the first speaker. He said since the expression of amendments all run in the same direction. They go in a certain length together in their desire to consider the matter and not choke it off. In the event of union we need not fear the loss of our past history or the glory that has come upon us. We cannot lose anything that is past; that is quite safe. We are all Congregationalists and we are going to remain Congregationalists to the last day of our lives.

Mr. Clarke, Guilford—Longer than that. Mr. Duff—Yes; through all eternity. (Laughter.)

Mr. Duff continuing said that the main thing to consider was whether any good could come of the motion. He acknowledged that the most of those present would resist any attempt to surrender their rights, but then he did not know but what a little Congregationalist mixed with a lot of Presbyterian dough would not be productive of good.

Laughter and cries of "No, no," greeted this last remark. Mr. Clarke, Guilford, remarking that "We Congregationalists are such a wretched lot, anyhow." (Laughter.)

Mr. Duff commenced to advocate Mr. O'Hara's amendment, but time was called on him in the midst of a sentence.

An effort was then made to bring Mr. O'Hara's amendment before the house. It provided for the reference of the question to a special committee, who in turn would have to report back the next day.

As this would shelve the question until Monday morning and many of those present could not be in attendance, it was decided to continue the discussion of the resolution on its merits.

G. H. Skinner, Guilford, then arose, and gave a message from the Guilford Congregational Church.

Mr. Clarke, Guilford—I deny that. Mr. Skinner, how do you continue to read the message, which in substance meant that the Congregational Church of Guilford were loyal to Congregationalism and loyal to the Congregational Union.

C. J. Atkinson, Zion Church, Toronto, followed with a similar message, which, he said, was the unanimous verdict of the people of his church. He favored the trying of co-operation first, and if they could get along without friction, then they might go further.

Mr. F. W. Toronto, was the second of the resolution read by the preceding speaker. He also emphasized what Mr. Atkinson had said. Corporate union, he believed, could not be effected in any way to the advantage of the two churches.

W. W. McLachlan, Montreal, spoke of a great waste of energy occasioned by too many preachers being in the small villages throughout the country. Why was this? he asked. Was it not because when the Congregationalists had entered these places the Presbyterians followed to minister to a few of their sect and endeavor to crowd out the Congregationalists? They were willing, he said, to do all that the Master ordered them to do. They would give away their coat or their cloak, but not their field. If this corporate union was ordered his church would not go into it. Neither would hundreds of others.

A. W. Richardson, Brantford, sympathized with the delegates who had not previously spoken; he believed that they voiced the sentiments of the Congregational Churches from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Mr. Richardson proceeded to talk about the freedom of Congregationalists. "We often hear talk about the Congregational being a free body with an interrogation point after it."

A Voice—Two of them. Mr. Richardson (pointing in the direction

the voice)—And one's down there. (Laughter.)

Mr. R. W. Smith, St. Catharines, drew attention to an unsuccessful attempt that had been made two years ago in Japan to amalgamate the Congregationalists and Presbyterians. They came to grief on the rock of rules, and the matter had now drifted as far away as ever. He wanted to see some evidence of the Presbyterian party giving away. As present he saw no evidence that they intended giving up anything.

Rev. John Morton, Hamilton, did not think the two denominations ripe for union yet, but they were drifting towards it. There was a barrier in the way, in the shape of a written creed as distinct from a living creed. The written creed of the Presbyterian Church was 300 years old and crystallized, and as long as this creed remained they were not ready for union.

Rev. Robert Aylward gave three reasons for signing the document presented to the Presbytery of Toronto. He first of all believed in the Christliness of this movement. The unity for which Christ prayed had not yet been realized. Secondly, he believed that union would expedite Christ's work; and thirdly, he thought the time for such a movement was opportune. Union was in the air, and the tide could no more be stemmed than they could turn back the waters of Niagara.

Rev. B. B. Williams, of Guilford, thought it a hardship to be confined to five minutes. He was pleased with the friendliness which had characterized the discussion. He was a free man and claimed the rights of a free man. He was a Congregationalist and a Congregational minister, and had always done his best to promote the interests of Congregationalism, of which there was never so much in the world before. It could never be washed away but would always exist. He knew of cases where in Presbyterian churches there were enough Congregationalists in the congregation to make a good second congregation.

Mr. S. P. Leet, a prominent Montreal lawyer, said he did not think the matter could be discussed for ten minutes with the Presbyterians before a snag would be struck that would separate the two denominations forever. The Congregationalists would have to adopt the constitution of the Presbyterian churches. It was impossible to effect any union which would not entirely obliterate the Congregationalists from this country.

Rev. John Wood, of Ottawa, said that his heart was in favor of union, but his judgment did not agree with his heart. The motion introduced by Mr. Duff was in effect, for in one clause it deals with federal union and in another with corporate union. There were 750,000 Presbyterians and about 30,000 Congregationalists in Canada, and what concessions could the latter expect from the former? No power could be brought to bear on the Presbyterians which would induce them to give up their Confession of Faith. Corporate union was an impossibility.

Rev. E. C. W. McColl, of Brigham, referred to the sweet fellowship of hearts which caused individual members of different denominations to aid each other in conducting services. That was true corporate union.

Rev. J. McGilligan, of Montreal, asked for a better representation from churches outside this city on the important question. It was not met, and since the expression of amendments all run in the same direction. They go in a certain length together in their desire to consider the matter and not choke it off. In the event of union we need not fear the loss of our past history or the glory that has come upon us. We cannot lose anything that is past; that is quite safe. We are all Congregationalists and we are going to remain Congregationalists to the last day of our lives.

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scriptions a Specialty.

ing the Presbyterians, he said.

A RESOLUTION AT LAST.
The resolution of Rev. Mr. Black, of Kingston, seconded by Rev. Dr. Jackson, of Kingston, was then put and carried, only two voting nay. It reads as follows:

"That this union, having passed the following resolutions in 1887 relating to Christian Union. Whereas the Congregational Churches, having always been willing to promote a spirit of unity among various branches of the Christian Church and to enter into every movement in that direction consistent with what they believe to be New Testament principles and to be of righteousness and freedom; be it resolved that this union appoint a committee to confer with committees appointed by any Christian bodies to take this matter into consideration, and to give effect to which a standing committee was then appointed and re-appointed in 1888 and which committee consisting of Rev. W. Cuthbertson, Rev. Dr. Wild, and Rev. Dr. Jackson, and John Burton, has never been discharged.

"Therefore be it resolved that this union reaffirms the above resolution, discharges the committee and appoints a new committee to carry the resolution into effect."

On motion the nomination of this committee was left with the nominating committee. The union adjourned until 10 a.m., Monday.

A CORRECTION.

In last evening's report of Rev. Prof. Warrier's remarks during the debate on "Church Union," the last sentence is misleading. It should read thus: "He said in conclusion that he would rather the union reaffirm its resolution passed in the year 1888."

THE OPEN FORUM.

Another Man.

To the Editor of the Advertiser: In your last evening's issue you stated that Dr. Barbour declined the honor of being made a corresponding member of the Congregational Union, stating as his reason that the union had just retained a Unitarian (Rev. John Salmon). It should have been Rev. W. H. Pulsford, the late pastor of Emmanuel Church, Montreal. It is only proper to state that the union had not voted to retain him but to refer his name (Mr. Pulsford's) to the membership committee. Yours,

E. D. SILCOX.

The Wharfedale Bridge.

The action by the City Council in declaring the necessity of a bridge over the river on the Wharfedale highway, between South London and London West, and calling upon the county to join the city in erecting it, was recalled in London West with approval. A deputation, consisting of Messrs. D. C. Macdonald, W. H. Bartlam, R. A. Jones, H. Johnson and W. Spence addressed the County Council in favor of it, pointing out that the erection by the county had been advocated for the past twenty years, and that now the county would only bear half the expense. Such a bridge would be a public convenience both to city and county in delivering produce, etc. The County Council referred the matter to the board of road directors, before whom a deputation also appeared. The board, while impressed with the advantages of the proposed bridge, thought it better to leave the initiative to the City Council, and reported no action to the County Council, who adopted this report, but in view of the early erection of this bridge, passed a bylaw to authorize a wardens to appoint an arbitrator when the city takes action in the matter. The County Council has therefore practically assented to the erection of the bridge, and it remains with the City Council to say how soon the details shall be arranged, and the bridge an accomplished fact. We understand that the Grocers' Association and the Board of Trade are in favor of the scheme from a business standpoint. The residents of the western portion of South London also recognize that in the extension of the street railway system their interests require the bridge as a part of the electric belt line, which, it is hoped, will be in operation within a year from date.

Are You Nervous.

Are you all tired out do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve, mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25 cents a box.

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