

THE NEWS.

A band of robbers set fire to a temple in a Chinese town near Canton, according to dispatches received in San Francisco, and 2,000 lives were lost—Wadleigh's old mill at Atkins, Tenn., burned. It was used as a lodging house. Joe English jumped from a second-story window and broke his neck. Tom Ashton was suffocated while trying to escape by the elevator. Twenty other lodgers barely escaped with their lives.—Dr. Samuel Logan, one of the oldest and most prominent physicians of the South, died suddenly in New Orleans of apoplexy. Mrs. Logan died three days ago, and the blow prostrated the husband. Dr. Logan was born in Charleston, S. C.—A fire in the heart of the retail district of Kansas City at midnight caused a loss of upward of \$245,000. The fire destroyed the four-story store front building at N. 3, 102 and 131 Walnut street. The Jaccard Watch and Jewelry Company loss \$150,000, fully insured; the Foster Woolen company, \$30,000, insurance not known; the Kansas City Art School \$35,000; on building \$9,000, insured for \$35,000.—Chief Buchanan, in charge of live stock department, has chosen James Mortimer superintendent of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York city, as superintendent of the dog show, at the World's Fair.—The dry goods store of Joseph Bryan, in Newark, N. J., was burned. John Bryan, father of the proprietor, who was sleeping in the store, was so badly burned that he died at the hospital.

The Prudential Insurance Company has voted to increase its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$2,000,000, and declared an annual dividend of 10 per cent on the first-named figure.—The Wichita Electrical Railroad was sold by the sheriff under a mortgage of \$30,000. The property was bought in by the bondholders.—John Cully Campbell was found dead in his room at the Warwick Hotel, in Minneapolis. The gas was turned on, and the man had been asphyxiated.—Jeffersonville, Ind., was shaken by an earthquake.—A test vote in the Illinois legislature on the question of opening the World's Fair on Sunday resulted in a victory for the advocates of opening the Fair on that day.—Frederick E. Sponsinger, eighty-two years old, who for fifty-six years had served in one capacity or another on the New York Central Railroad, was struck by a train at Conowaga, N. Y., and killed.—The knitting mill of Allis-McCord & Co., at Utica, N. Y., was badly damaged by fire.—A broken rail caused a car on the Downington and Lancaster Railroad to be overturned, killing Peter Damman, a passenger.—It is reported in Havana that Ignacio Herrero, who was kidnapped by bandits a day or so ago from a plantation near San Antonio de las Vegas, has been released by the bandits upon the payment to them of \$10,000.—Lewis Baker died in Poughkeepsie at the age of 101 years.—David J. Williams celebrated his 104th birthday in Saratoga.

Harry C. Combs, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was accidentally killed in Philadelphia.—East Franklin colliery, owned by the Reading Company, was obliged to suspend operations, because of the extreme cold weather. Other collieries, it is said, will also suspend work temporarily.—The Supreme Court of Wisconsin affirmed the ruling of Judge Newton in the celebrated state treasury cases, whereby the state recovers some \$19,000 interest money from former treasurers. The decision is confirmed by all the judges.—Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, was inaugurated with military display.—The prosecuting committee in the Dr. Briggs case decided to appeal to the General Assembly.—Several men were killed and others injured by the bursting of a fly-wheel in a Pittsburg mill.—A big fire in Boston destroyed property to the value of \$1,600,000.—A letter from Goodland Court House, Va., states that James Coleman and Susan and Ellen Winston had been arrested for the murder of Robert Winston, who was the husband of Susan and the father of Ellen. The parties are all colored. The girl says that Coleman killed Winston with an axe, piled wood on the dead body and fired the house. This was on the 15th of November last. The charred remains of Winston was found in the debris next day.—During church services in Forest Chapel, Indiana, the parties to the Lawson-Seward feud had a hard battle, and several on each side were killed and wounded.

The south-bound limited train on the Illinois Central was wrecked a mile and a half south of Beardwood, Miss. The engine and mail, express and baggage cars left the track entirely. The engineer, fireman and express messenger were badly injured.—A deal has been concluded with the Nova Scotia mine owners by which the Pennsylvania Larcas obtain control of their coal field.—A syndicate formed in New York by Messrs. R. A. Lancaster & Co., under a contract with the Governor and State Treasurer of South Carolina, has placed a large block of new 4 1/2 per cent, refunding bonds of the state of South Carolina, which fall due July 1, 1893, and will in a short time offer for sale the balance of its authorized issue.—A committee of railroad men, representing the Industrial Union of South Carolina, has issued a call for a state convention, to be held in Columbia on the 15th of March next, the purpose being to organize and solidify the organization for determined opposition to the present state administration.—John Huntington, the Standard Oil millionaire, died in London. He had been ill but a few days with inflammation of the lungs.—Considerable excitement prevailed at Clinton, Wis., when it was learned that the Rev. Father Honahan, pastor of St. Augustin's Catholic Church, was deranged and at large with a loaded revolver in his hand. He was finally captured, and this time was so badly frozen that he was unable to use the pistol. Both feet and his face were all a frozen.

LIVED TO GREAT AGE.
A Woman Dies in Vermont With 110 Years to Her Credit.
Mrs. Bushy died in the town of Georgia, Vt., a few days ago. She was the oldest woman in Vermont, possibly in the United States, having lived 110 years. A daughter, eighty years of age, and a son of seventy-five survive. Mrs. Bushy outlived three husbands. At the time of her death her hair was burnished-gold color, and her skin as yellow as parchment, free from wrinkles, but tightly drawn over the face.

GEN. BUTLER DEAD.

The Noted Soldier and Lawyer Passes Away.

His Death Came Unexpectedly at His Washington Residence.

Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, died at his Washington residence on New Jersey avenue at 1.30 o'clock A. M.

General Butler was taken ill in Boston about a month ago, but no serious termination was expected.

He came to Washington just before Christmas, and for the most part of the time had kept quietly in his residence. His death was due to heart failure.

SKETCH OF GENERAL BUTLER.

Benjamin Franklin Butler was born at Deerfield, N. H., on November 5, 1815. He was graduated at Waterville College in 1838, and studied law, beginning to practice at Lowell, Mass., in 1841. He early took a prominent part in politics, attaching himself to the Democratic party. In 1853 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the 27th Congress, and in 1859 to the State Senate. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1860 at Charleston, S. C., but withdrew with other Northerners on account of the stand taken on the secession question. In the same year he ran on the Democratic ticket for Governor of Massachusetts.

He had previously been a brigadier general of the militia, and on the breaking out of the Civil War he entered the Union Army. He was placed in command of Baltimore and afterward of Fortress Monroe. While at the latter post he refused to return to his duty to his masters on the ground that they were "contrabands of war"—an expression that became famous. General Butler commended the land forces that assisted Farragut in the capture of New Orleans on May 1, 1862, and afterward governed that city until November of the same year.

Toward the latter part of 1863 he was placed in command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina—the Army of the James. While Grant was marching on Richmond, in July, 1864, General Butler made an unsuccessful attempt to take Petersburg, and in the center was beaten in Fort Fisher. He was then relieved of his command.

In 1866 he was elected to Congress by the Republicans of Massachusetts and continued the same office in the National House of Representatives until 1877, when he returned to the Democratic party and in 1878 and 1879 was a candidate for governor on the party's ticket. He was defeated in those years, but in 1882 he was again nominated and elected. He served only one term.

In 1885 he was candidate for President on the ticket of the Greenback Labor party. Since that time he has practiced law in Boston, New York and Washington.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.
JOHN MORGAN left Freehold to walk to Houghton, Pa. He lost his way and was found frozen to death.

JOSEPH and Henry Austin, 11 and 13 years old respectively, were drowned at Watertown, Conn.

JOHN and Paul Colkey, Polex, were struck by a Lehigh Valley train near Fairview, Pa. John was killed and Paul fatally injured.

A snow-plow on the Great Northern Railroad was wrecked near Java Station, in Montana, by an avalanche, and four men were killed or injured.

The wife of Dr. H. L. Richardson, of New York, was fatally burned at her home in Sea Cliff, Long Island, by her clothing catching fire from a range.

ANDREW FASSETT, an Italian, of Pittsburg, saved two children from being run over by a locomotive, but in doing so sustained injuries which may prove fatal.

The works of the Fort Wayne Electric Company, in Fort Wayne, Indiana, were damaged by fire to the extent of \$350,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

Two sons of William Smith, aged 7 and 8 years, of Dallas, Texas, who went rabbit hunting and did not return home, were found dead, locked in each other's arms. They were frozen to death.

The temporary bridge across the Raritan river at New Brunswick, New Jersey, was swept away by a flood. The contractor will lose \$25,000. It is feared that the \$100,000 stone arch bridge, nearing completion, would also be swept away.

The engine of a freight train blew up, near Franklinville, Ind., killing two men and badly fatally injuring another. A farmer, unloading hay almost 100 yards from the engine was badly hurt by a piece of flying metal.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

MR. SWINBURNE has written a long poem on Grass Darling. His early life was passed in locally which was the scene of her husband's, and his own father's.

At a business center in Ellixah N. J., one railroad is to be carried by viaduct over a thoroughfare and another railroad will cross the first by means of another viaduct.

It makes a man who yearns to kill a deer, but never saw one, weep to read that a locomotive on the Gr. at North, near Blackfoot, Mont., ran into a herd of 100 antelope and killed seven. But the locomotive had to lay up for repairs.

A CANDIDATE for Senator from Connecticut, Dr. Augustus Braninger, a man not well known now, but of distinction in the last generation. He was a brilliant fellow in Lincoln's time, and served three terms in Congress. In the Republican National convention of 1859 he divided attention with such orators as Conkling.

DONNELSON CAFFEY, of St. Mary's Parish, the new Senator from Louisiana, has heroic stuff in him. In the dead of night during the late armed insurrection, he swam into Atchafalaya Bay, carrying a torpedo, and under a Union man-of-war the torpedo didn't go off, but the deed was none the less daring. He is a lawyer and a planter.

HENRY LOOMIS NELSON, one of the editorial writers of the New York World, is a native of the State and is one of the most distinguished of the President-elect as destined by the latter for the office of private secretary. Mr. Nelson was private secretary of Senator Leslie during his tenure of the Speakership of Congress, and is well known to be on terms of close intimacy with Mr. Cleveland.

The Queen had the traditional boar's head on the table on Christmas Day. Likewise the appropriate game pie and royal baron of beef. This latter, which as some youthful people may not know, is simply the two unadorned steaks of beef, was roasted at the great kitchen fire at Windsor. When it was cold it was adorned with her Majesty's monogram in shredded horse-radish and sent to the royal table. The days before Christmas the Prince of Wales received a fine live boar as a present from his august mamma, and the presumption is that it fulfilled its mission at the appointed time.

A WAVE of logs was hurled down the Susquehanna River and slid at Potomac, Washington, recently, was a colossal one, averaging 25,000 feet in length to each log. It is said by its adherents to be a valuable if larger logs were ever put into Puget Sound. The same dealer sold a raft last July which averaged 24,000 feet in length.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Senate.
16TH DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Platt introduced a bill to provide a temporary government for Alaska, and it was referred to the Committee on Territories. The bill granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine Hospital service was taken up, and the amendments thereto were agreed to, including one appropriating \$100,000. It was passed by the President to meet exigencies in the execution of the provisions of the bill. After an interchange of views an agreement was reached that the special order as to the bills on the subject of quarantine and immigration should be continued. After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

17TH DAY.—After the disposition of routine business, Mr. McPherson spoke upon the joint resolution introduced by him directing the secretary to suspend purchases of silver bullion. Mr. Aldrich gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment, but this country. The bill, which was demanded by Mr. Harris for the regular order, which was the Quarantine bill. Several amendments were offered and the bill went over.

18TH DAY.—The bill granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine Hospital service was passed after the seventh section had been amended so as to give the President power to prohibit in whole or part the introduction of persons and property from any foreign country. The bill prohibiting immigration for one year was permitted to lapse. The Anti-Option bill was then taken up and was under consideration at the time of adjournment.

19TH DAY.—Mr. Keim's death was announced in the Senate at the opening of the proceedings by Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, in the absence of West Virginia. The deceased Senator's colleague, Mr. Faulkner, of the Senate then upon adjournment.

20TH DAY.—The Senate passed the bill extending to the North Pacific Ocean the provision of the statute for the protection of fur seals. Bill to establish a public library and a reading room in Washington was referred. The McGarran bill was taken up. Mr. Mills, who offered the Anti-Option bill came up. Several amendments were offered and rejected. Senator Hale gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the Fortification bill providing for the purchase of ground for commencing the work of fortifications on Cushing's Island, Maine, providing for the construction of gun and mortar batteries, as authorized by the secretary of war, at a cost of \$250,000.

House.
16TH DAY.—In the House no miscellaneous business was considered. The Lis River Columbus Appropriation bill was considered in Committee on the National Inspectors of Cotton and Grain, and was reported to the House, but a quorum disappeared, and an adjournment was had without the measure being disposed of.

20TH DAY.—The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was passed. No final action was taken on the bill to promote the efficiency of the militia.—A strong fight was made for and against the bill authorizing the Norfolk and Western, and the Chesapeake and Potomac, to provide for the issuance of certificates of deposit and for the issuance of post-office money orders thereon, and to provide for the payment of such orders.

20TH DAY.—Consideration of the bill for the admission of the Norfolk and Western Railroad into the District of Columbia was resumed and the measure was passed. The Grain resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution and the extension of the term of the President was introduced on the 21st day of December. On the 24th day of March as the commencement and termination of the official terms of members of Congress, and providing that Congress should hold its annual meeting on the second Monday of January and substituting the 30th of April for the 4th of March, as the date for the commencement and termination of the President and Vice-President it was taken up and defeated.

21ST DAY.—No business but the reception of the Banking Committee's majority and minority reports on the appeal of the Sherman act was done in the House. Senator Keim's death was announced, and the House adjourned.

22nd Day.—The speaker's letter before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury showing that \$19,996 had been paid to farmers and seedling sowers during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892. The Baker of Kansas, introduced a bill for the free coinage of silver and making it unlawful for any person to make any contract, note, draft or bill payable in any specific coin or currency. A bill of New York, introduced a bill appropriating \$200,000 for the construction of new buildings and the enlargement of the military post at Oswego, New York.

PHILADELPHIA capitalists, headed by James W. Shepley, have obtained a controlling interest in the Reading & Southwestern Railroad one of the best paying roads in Reading.

CABLE SPARKS.
JOHN RUSKINS, the celebrated writer on art, is insane.

A COTTAGE in Herzenberg, Austria, was burned under snow, and two of the occupants perished.

OVER 150,000 workmen in Quebec are out of employment and on the verge of starvation.

The clerical seminar at Warsaw, together with the Church of the Holy Trinity, were destroyed by fire.

ANTON VON SCHMOLINA, the Austrian statesman and one of the founders of the Austrian constitution, is dying.

EVIDENCE before the French Parliament Commission investigating the Panama Canal scandal, which that the expenditure in corrupting the press were but a trifle when compared with the enormous amount lost in bogus contracts.

The Dominican government has decided that it will bear the argument up in the appeal of the Catholics of Manabito against the enforcement of the act passed by the provincial legislature abolishing the separate school system in that province.

ENGLISH officers in London conversant with the condition of affairs in the Sudan believe that the report that a body of Egyptian troops had recently defeated a force of Mahomedan men near Ambigo, is untrue. The officers, on the contrary, believe the Egyptian troops were annihilated.

The Barones de Rogues, mother Mrs. Mayer's, the American woman serving sentence in England for poisoning her husband, denies the statement in the St. James Gazette of London, that her daughter had been swallowing poison in order to cause an effusion of blood from the stomach, and thereby create the impression that she was in the final stages of consumption.

One hundred and seven alleged heirs of George Rapp, founder of the Harmony community, whose law, Father Henrich, recently died, are ready to break into the society with legal rowdiers and rife it of its millions amounting, by the thrust of these social economists, to perhaps \$3,000,000.

The officers and passengers of the steamer Bohemia, which has arrived at Hamburg, state that the hammer by which the Bohemian was having the Umbria broke during a storm at night.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

Is the fight between the Pittsburgh Reduction Company and the Cowles Company ever the right to make aluminum, the Court has decided in favor of the former.

There is trouble between the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad and the coal operators, whose output it handles, over the price paid.

SEWARD GERNERT, a prosperous Berks County farmer, has been arrested, suspected of being ringleader of a band of robbers that have been operating for several years.

JUDGES BECHTEL and Green, of Schuylkill County, have granted liquor licenses to 450 applicants, 50 per cent. more than last year.

A TEST SUIT has been brought against the Standard Oil Company to recover \$40,000 damages for loss of life and injury in the Oil City disaster. It is charged with criminal negligence. In the event of a favorable outcome many more suits will follow.

In the Allen-Stinemann contested election case at Johnston, a decision was rendered in Stinemann's favor on the ground that minor violations of the election law without fraudulent intent should not be deemed ground for discarding all the votes in a polling place.

LUMBERMEN working in the woods near Hazleton came upon a hermit's hut whose occupant proved to be Jacob Teufel. He disappeared from civilization seven years ago and had not been seen since.

GOTTLEB LAUPE, one of the Board of Editors of the Economic Society, was buried.

A NUMBER of Berks County farmers have been swindled through being induced to invest in alleged valuable stallions that proved to be worth little.

The Board of Managers of the Chester Hospita has reconsidered their determination to appoint only members of the Delaware County Medical Society to positions on the staff.

SINCE the Christmas shut-down work has been resumed in some of the Bethlehem mills.

At a meeting of Knights of Labor at Reading it is said plans were considered to oppose the Reading Railroad in its rumored plan to drive labor unions from the road.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Farmer's Alliance visited Wernersville to make an investigation of the work done on the Asylum for the Chronic Insane. It has been rumored that it was inferior.

JOSEPH D. WERKE, of Pittsburg, who had charge of mining and manufacturing for the United States Census, has resigned owing to a conflict with Superintendent Porter.

Two claimants for possession of the Altoona, Clearfield & Northern Railroad have appeared in the persons of James Keer, clerk of the National House of Representatives, and Samuel P. Langdon, of Philadelphia.

The verdict of the jury in the case of the thirteen strikers at the Duquesne Steel works of the Carnegie Company, found them guilty of riot, two of them a wealthy, while one was acquitted.

By the bursting of two long pulley wheels in the wire mills of Oliver & Roter, a Pittsburg, two men were killed, two seriously injured, and several slightly hurt.

The surplus in the State Treasury has attracted the attention of the legislature. A number propose a radical change in the road laws giving the roads into the hands of the State, while others would use the money for the benefit of the schools.

The Pennsylvania Fish Commission met in Scranton and approved the recommendation to appropriate \$300 for a World's Fair exhibit.

MR. HENRY J. BIDOLE, of Philadelphia, the founder of the "Lydia Bird Home and Hospital" of Carlisle, has selected a board of managers for the institution.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, the would-be train wrecker, who uncoupled the cars on the fast line, near Altoona, on the night of December 15, was convicted in the Blair County courts. The maximum penalty for the offense is \$10,000 fine and ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

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A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

An Astronomical and Horological Curiosity.

Adolphus Haensle and Augustus Noll, two Black Forest (Germany) clock-makers, have just finished the most wonderful of all clocks, an astronomical and horological oddity that throws all previous efforts "in the shade." It shows the seconds and strikes the hours, quarters and minutes, besides giving a calendar of days, weeks, months and years up to the year 10,000. It also shows the solar system, the phases of the moon, the revolutions of the earth and the zodiac, besides giving on its seventeen faces the correct time for Berlin, Prague, Riga, Vienna, Cairo, Tiflis, Trieste, Rome, Munich, Bern, New York, Geneva, Boston, Paris, Metz, London and, on the large face in the center, the time at the place where the clock is located.

At the right of the principal works there is a calendarium, at the left a music box and at the front a globe with its various movements correctly imparted by a simple piece of mechanism attached to the clock. Above the movement the second and minute hands are placed. At the expiration of each minute an angel strikes a bell, whereupon the hands on each of the 17 faces simultaneously move forward one minute. The expiration of the quarter hour is indicated by the angel striking twice. In the course of each hour the ages of man are represented. At the end of the first quarter a child appears, at the second a youth, at the third a man in the prime of life and at the fourth an aged grand sire. The hour is struck by a figure of Death, by whose side stands an angel, who nods at Death not to strike at the appearance of the first three figures, but suffers him to hit the bell when the old man appears on the scene. At the left of the clock, on a shelf on its side, stands Christ surrounded by the Twelve Apostles. At the time when Death strikes the hour the Twelve bow before the Master, who who goes through the act of blessing them by bowing his head and raising his hands. At 6 o'clock, both morning and evening, a sexton rings a bell and the figures of three monks appear and go into a tiny church for prayer; as they disappear through the door a choir of angels appears and blows his horn hourly for the next four hours, or until 2 a. m.; at 3 o'clock crows from a window in the upper left-hand corner of the clock. At 12 o'clock, both noon and midnight, the music box plays for five minutes, and at 12 midnight the calendar changes, the following day and date appearing, and at the end of the month, whether it be one of 30 or 31 days, the name of the next month appears in the slot. Not even the leap years are forgotten. At the upper left-hand corner, near the crowing cock's window, is a representation of the revolution of the sun around the earth and a correct calendar of the seasons. On the other side the moon is represented going through her various phases.

Each season is represented symbolically: March 21 Spring appears as a maiden with wreaths of flowers, a child accompanying her; June 21 she appears with a sheaf of wheat, the child carrying the sickle; September 21 both carry fruits; on December 21 the maiden is sitting at a spinning wheel and the child is playing with a spindle. On December 25 a lovely Christmas scene in the chapel is presented, the music box playing appropriate tunes. On December 31, at 12 o'clock, a trumpeter appears and plays a solo, accompanied by an invisible orchestra. This indicates the beginning of the new year, and during the musical treat all the numbers change, so that everything is ready for the beginning of another cycle of time.

The wealth of Paris is so boundless that the rubbish and refuse of the city are worth millions. There are more than fifty thousand persons who earn a living by picking up what others throw away. Twenty thousand women and children exist by sifting and sorting the garbage every day in the year about 1200 tons of merchandise which they sell to the wholesale dealers for some 70,000 francs. At night you see men with baskets strapped on their backs, a lantern in one hand, and in the other a stick with an iron hook on the end. They walk along rapidly, their eyes fixed on the ground, over which the lantern flings a sheet of light, and whatever they find in the way of paper, rags, bones, grease, metal, etc., they stow away in their baskets. In the morning, in front of each house, you see men, women, and children sifting the dust-bins before they are emptied into the scavengers' carts. At various hours of the day you may remark isolated rag-pickers, who seem to work with less method than the others and with a more independent air. The night pickers are generally novices; men who, having been thrown out of work, are obliged to hunt for their living like the wild beasts.

The morning pickers are experienced and regular workers, who pay for the privilege of sifting the dust-bins of a certain number of houses and of trading with the results. The rest, the majority, are the couriers, the runners, who exercise their profession freely and without control, working when they please and loafing when they please. They are the philosophers and adventurers of the profession, and their chief object is to enjoy life and meditate upon its problems.—[Harper's Magazine.]

Church Hospitality.
The anecdote is told of General Grant that soon after his first nomination for the presidency he was in the city of—where he had not been expected and was known to but few, and there, on a rainy Sunday, entered a church and took a seat in a vacant pew not far from the pulpit. The man who rented or owned the pew coming in and seeing someone in the seat, sent the sexton to ask him to leave it, which the general quietly did, simply saying: "I supposed it was probably the pew of a gentleman, or I should not have entered it.—[Detroit Free Press.]

A stylish skating costume is made of plaid velours. The skirt is bias, bordered with marten fur.

TWENTY-FOUR KILLED.

Colorado Miners Lose Their Lives Through a "Windy Shot."

Overcomes by Gas and Black Damp, Only One Escapes.

At King four miles from Como, where the Union Pacific operates a number of coal mines, twenty-four miners were killed by an explosion.

The first news of the disaster was received in Denver, when an order from Como for a number of coffins was received, and soon afterward the story of the explosion and of the fataliti was made known. Physicists left immediately for the scene of the disaster and everything possible was done to alleviate the suffering of the injured.

The accident was caused by what miners call a "windy shot," that is, the charge of powder had been insufficiently tamped. The result was the instant explosion of the gas in the chamber of the mine, where the men were working. The concussion set fire and circled the black damp, and the almost instant death of the twenty-four men followed.

Of the twenty four victims of the disaster twenty-one were Italians, one a Scotchman, and two of them were Americans. About eight of them were married men. Twenty-five men were at work in the chamber, but one of them escaped death. The twenty-four survivor was thrown forward upon his face by the tremendous force of the blast, but was not so badly hurt, and, scrambling over the prostrate bodies of his fellow workmen, he made his way to the surface.

The noise of the explosion was heard in every part of the mine, and all the other men so played in the other chambers of the mine, or whom there about seventy five rushed to the open air. There was immediately the widest excitement in the hills, and a rescuing party was quickly organized.

Four air still came from the chamber, but brave men rushed in and brought out the bodies. The head of every family in the King town was employed in or about the mine, and the women and children crowded around the entrance as the bodies were carried out into the daylight. It was not until after dark that the last body was brought from the mine. The dead was placed in the company's store-house, where the bruised and blackened faces were eagerly scanned by friends and relatives.

F. Harding, superintendent of the mine, did everything possible to assist the work of rescue. He wired to Denver for coffins for the victims. The portion of the mine in which the accident occurred was promptly sealed up by its proper authorities, until the arrival of the State inspector of coal mines.

MARKETS.

GRAIN, ETC.

FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat. 4 7/8 @ \$ 5.00	
High Grade Extra..... 4.00 4.30	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 75 80	
CORN—No. 2 White..... 49 50	
Yellow..... 52 54	
Ear Yellow per bush..... 2.15 3.00	
OATS—Southern & Penn. 38 41	
Western White..... 39 42	
Mixed..... 37 38	
RYE—No. 2..... 60 61	
HAY—Choice Timothy..... 16.00 16.50	
Good to Prime..... 14.50 15.50	
STRAW—Flax in car lots..... 12.00 13.50	
Wheat Blocks..... 6.50 7.00	
Old Blocks..... 8.00 8.50	

CANNED GOODS.

TOMATOES—Std. No. 3 1/2 @ \$ 1.00	
No. 2..... 75 80	
PEAS—Standards..... 1.20 1.40	
Seconds..... .90	
CORN—Dry Pack..... 1.10	
Moist..... 1.00	

HIDES.

CITY STEERS..... 8 8 1/2 @ \$ 8 1/2	
City Cows..... 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	
Southern No. 2..... 7 7 1/2	

POTATOES & VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Burbanks..... 80 @ \$ 90	
Va. Yellow..... 3.25 3.75	
Yams..... 1.50 2.25	
ONIONS..... 90 1.00	

PROVISIONS.

HOGS PRODUCTS—sheds..... 10 @ \$ 10 1/2	
Clear Rib sides..... 10 1/2 10 3/4	
Bacon sides..... 14 14 1/2	
Hams..... 14 14 1/2	
Mess Pork, per bar..... 10.00	
LARD—Crude..... 11 1/2	
Best refined..... 12 1/2	

BUTTER.

BUTTER—Fine Crm..... 30 @ \$ 33	
Under fine..... 29 30	
Roll..... 21 22	

CHEESE.

CHEESE—N.Y. Factory..... 12 1/2 @ \$ 12
