

THE NEWS.

The discovery has been made that Chicago merchants have a corner on woolen plaid goods and green velvets, the combinations which have become the rage for women's wear recently.

Fifty students of the Northwestern University were ejected from the Chicago Opera House after the first act for raising such a disturbance that the curtain had to be rung down.

The South Pacific pay train was wrecked sixty miles east of Alpine, Tex. The engine, guard and pay cars and the caboose all went into the ditch.

John Oberfeld, a roofer, in Wheeling, W. Va., fell a distance of sixty feet, sustaining awful injuries.

Professor Pollard, of Richmond College, was arrested for ordering one of his divinity students to throw a dog out of the window.

Harvey Thompson outraged the ten-year-old daughter of Mrs. Crabtree, in Mingo county, W. Va.

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A SEISMIC SHOCK.

Frightened Sleeping Inhabitants in Many States.

HOUSES THREATEN TO FALL

From Louisiana to Ontario the Shock Was Felt, Although the Damage Done Was Slight—Like the Charleston Disturbance.

A series of severe earthquake shocks shortly after 5 o'clock in the morning caused a general panic throughout Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Indiana and Ohio, and in part of Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Michigan.

In Chicago a shock that lasted nearly a minute rocked buildings and temporarily routed their sleeping inhabitants.

The shock was unaccompanied by any audible rumbling, coming from the lake and disappearing across the prairies.

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CABLE SPARKS.

Mr. J. B. Patterson, formerly prime minister of Victoria, Australia, is dead.

It is said the Japanese troops are being withdrawn from the Liao-Tung peninsula.

Prince Bismarck's health continues good, although a report was circulated that he was dead.

The first payment of the Chinese indemnity to Japan, \$40,000,000, was paid this week in London.

United States Ambassador Bayard is visiting Sir John Pender, the promoter in England of the original Atlantic cable.

The Swiss Federal Council tendered a farewell dinner to Hon. James O. Broadhead, the retiring United States minister.

The American ship Wandering Jew, from New York, was burned at Hong Kong, and was scuttled to prevent her entire destruction.

The revolt of Mohammedans in the west of China is said to have gained large proportions.

An anti-foreign outbreak is feared in Canton.

The French cabinet resigned as a result of a government defeat in the Chamber of Deputies during the debate on Southern Railway scandals.

M. Bourgeois has been asked by President Faure to form a cabinet for France, and he has asked for one day's time in which to consult his friends.

The Mohammedan insurgents in West China are said to be defeating the Chinese troops in every direction and they intend to form an independent kingdom.

A monarchist conspiracy has been discovered in the State of San Paulo, Brazil, with extensive ramifications in various districts.

Many arrests were made.

The annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada was held in London, and the course pursued by the present board of directors was approved.

Three Turkish cavalry officers, who have been stationed at the Yildikiosh, have been expelled to Yemen, Arabia, on the charge of plotting against the Sultan.

Three Armenian nobilities of Trebizond, it is reported at Constantinople, are to be executed on the ground that they are responsible for the recent rioting there.

A serious condition of affairs is reported to exist in Turkey, where the recent riots and discovery of plots within the palace has so alarmed the Sultan that he lives in fear of assassination.

A correspondent of the London Times who has visited Nicaragua thinks that an interoceanic canal across that country would cost \$150,000,000 and that it should be built by the United States.

Information which seems to confirm the report that China has granted important concessions to Russia has been received in London, but the Russian officials deny that such a treaty has been concluded.

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CABINET RESIGNS.

Crisis in France Over the Southern Railway Scandal.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The Chamber of Deputies Voted a Want of Confidence—Members of Parliament Prohibited from Joining Financial Syndicates.

The French cabinet resigned as a result of a government defeat in the Chamber of Deputies during the debate on Southern Railway scandals, and President Faure has accepted the resignations.

In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Rouanet, who has been prominent in exposing those who were connected with the Panama canal and Southern Railway syndicates, questioned the government regarding the South of France Railroad scandal, it being alleged that a number of Senators, Deputies and others have made large profits out of the company by fair and unfair means.

He declared that the good repute of Parliament was involved and asked for explanations as to the partiality which had been shown toward those involved in the scandals, claiming that the authorities had been afraid to prosecute them because the Deputies and Senators involved with the late Baron Reinach, of Panama canal fame, had disposed of 85,000 francs in devious ways, and on behalf of the Southern railways he demanded that the minister of justice, M. Trarieux, publish the documents in the case which were in his possession and which would throw light on the subject.

M. Binder, a member of the right, then charged the minister of justice with culpable leniency and demanded that the guilty parties be punished.

M. Trarieux replied, saying that whenever the government believed it had incriminating evidence it had prosecuted the parties involved. No Deputy, he added, was included among the guilty parties.

Amid continual radical interruption, M. Trarieux managed to say in addition that several names were known to the government as having figured in reports of the expert, M. Flory, the official accountant, who made an inquiry into the finances of the South of France Railroad. He was interrupted by excited cries of "Names," "names," "names!"

In reply M. Trarieux said: "Rouvier, Jules Roche, Etienne, Deloncle, Bardoux and others."

When he was able to make himself heard the minister of justice added that the majority of those whose names had been mentioned had explained their position, and he concluded with the remark: "The Chamber knows the truth, and if Parliament considers its dignity and honor compromised the government will join the Chamber in voting for repressive measures, and in the face of these explanations asks the Chamber for a vote of confidence."

The order of the day, pure and simple, was then submitted to the Chamber and rejected by a vote of 405 to 105.

M. Habert then moved that the Chamber agree to prohibit members of Parliament from joining in financial syndicates. The motion was accepted by the premier, M. Ribot, and was adopted unanimously.

Later M. Rouanet submitted a motion demanding that full light be thrown upon the South of France Railroad scandals, asking the government to prosecute all those who have been found to be implicated in them and submit to the Chamber the report of the expert who inquired into the finances of the company.

M. Ribot thereupon said it was useless to submit the expert's report, and as to the prosecutions, he added, the work of justice had been accomplished and could not be repeated.

M. Rouanet's motion, asking for an explanation as to the partiality which had been shown toward those involved in the scandals, claiming that the authorities had been afraid to prosecute them and demanding that the minister of justice publish the documents in the case which were in his possession, was then adopted by a vote of 285 to 196.

After the adoption of this motion the ministers left the Chamber of Deputies in a body, amid ironical radical cheers, and went to the Elysee Palace, where they handed in their resignations to President Faure. The Chamber of Deputies was adjourned for a week.

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HON. JAMES BARBOUR DEAD.

Passing Away of a Noted Figure in Virginia Politics.

Hon. James Barbour died at his country home, Clover Hill, about three miles from Culpeper, of a violent attack of pneumonia. His long life associate, Dr. Robert S. Lewis, was called in to attend him, and his physician had hopes of his recovery, but Maj. Barbour's feeble condition sank so rapidly with the progress of his malady that when his death was announced it was a great shock and sudden surprise.

Maj. Barbour was a lawyer by profession. He was a brother to United States Senator John S. Barbour, of Virginia, and himself prominent in politics. In 1850, when but twenty-five years of age, he was elected to the Virginia State Convention that had for its duty the changing and amending of the State constitution. He was repeatedly elected to the State Legislature, and was a member of that body at the time Virginia seceded from the Union. He was opposed to secession, but when Virginia went out of the Union he followed his State. Entering the army he became a member of General Ewell's staff, with the rank of major and adjutant. Conspicuous among the engagements he took part in were Cross Keys and Port Republic.

After the war, wrecked in fortune and broken in health, he again returned to the practice of law, principally at this bar. He entered actively in politics, and was elected to the House of Delegates, soon after bolted the convention, and ran independently for Congress against Gen. Eppa Hunton. Culpeper cast for Maj. Barbour an almost unanimous vote and returned him by a majority larger than any other candidate had ever received before, or has received since. He was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on Democratic ticket with Hon. John W. Daniel as candidate for Governor. In the Republican victories of that year the ticket was defeated. He was elected several times after that to the State House of Representatives, but his health continuing to fail, he had finally, within the past three years, to retire from politics and public life.

Maj. Barbour was a most magnetic man and had a wide friendship among the Congressmen and Senators of the country. It is said of him that he never forgot a face. He was about seventy years of age. He leaves a wife and seven children.

THE ALASKA GOLD FIELDS.

General Duffield Says They Are United States Territory.

The report of the joint commissioners appointed under the convention made in 1892 between Great Britain and the United States for the survey of the territory of the United States and Canada, adjacent to the boundary line dividing Alaska and Canada, will be made in the course of the next three months.

In some respects a more interesting problem, which General Duffield, chief of the geodetic and coast survey is now at work on, is the determination of the points at which the one hundred and forty-first degree of longitude, (the eastern boundary of Alaska) crosses the Forty-Mile creek and the Yukon river, as the boundary may involve the ownership of some of the old properties now developing there.

Oglevie, a British officer, determined these points astronomically in 1893. By his observations the one hundred and forty-first parallel crossed Forty-Mile creek eight and three-quarter miles from the mouth, or junction with the Yukon river, and left the bend of the latter river in Canadian territory. His line, however, was fixed entirely by astronomical observation. General Duffield's line will also be made from astronomical observations, but he has other data which Oglevie did not have with which to check possible errors. The latitude and longitude of Camp Davidson, upon the Yukon has been absolutely fixed from a long series of observations. From that point the country has been triangulated to the Yukon and a transverse line has been run all the way to the head of Forty-Mile creek. This work has been in progress since 1890, and the final calculations will be completed in about three weeks.

General Duffield does not expect the line to vary very much from Oglevie, and from the information he has given it as his opinion that all of the good properties of the Yukon and Forty-Mile creek are within the jurisdiction of the United States. So far as he has been informed, and the report of the Governor of Alaska agrees with the information, all the gold discoveries have been to the west of a line drawn from Cape Barrow to the extreme Southern point of Alaska, all of which is in the United States territory.

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FLAMES' HAVOC.

University of Virginia Seriously Damaged.

HAD NO FIRE APPARATUS.

Its Progress Stopped by Dynamite Explosions—Several Valuable Possessions Perished With the Annex Building.

The University of Virginia suffered great loss from a fire which occurred Sunday morning. The local fire department was unable to cope with the flames and assistance was obtained from Staunton and Lynchburg, which, however, arrived too late to save the public hall and the rotunda. The fire started in the former building and a large quantity of dynamite was used on the portico between the rotunda and the public hall, but beyond displacing the large pillars nothing was accomplished.

Attention was then given to the buildings known as "Old Chapel" and reading room. These were blown up and the debris saturated with water, and the fire thereby was confined to the hall and rotunda. The library, containing about \$15,000 worth of books, statues, paintings, etc., was in the rotunda. An effort to save these resulted in getting out Jefferson's statue and possibly three-fourths of the books. Everything else was burned. At 2 o'clock the fire was gotten under control. The lecture rooms were destroyed and everything in the building, including a geological laboratory of great value, a painting entitled the "School of Athens," a copy of the celebrated production by Raphael, was consumed. The total loss is estimated at not less than \$300,000, with an insurance of \$25,000 on the buildings and contents. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Several minor accidents occurred. The faculty has determined to go on with the lectures as usual, and will use other buildings belonging to the University. Debris from the fire was carried six or seven miles into the surrounding country. Some sparks set fire to Dr. Chancellor's and Professor Lambeth's residences, but they were promptly extinguished.

The fire was discovered about 10.30 A. M. by several students, who noticed a small volume of smoke issuing from the roof to the rear portion of the annex to the main building. The flames spread rapidly and in a short time the entire upper portion of the annex was in flames. Despite the strenuous efforts of firemen, the fire was soon beyond control and spreading to the main building. Then it was decided to blow up the reading room and adjoining hall by dynamite. But for such action all of the houses and rooms on the lawn would have been destroyed.

Among the books stored in the library, which numbered about 60,000 volumes, were the collections of both Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, and many manuscripts of great value. Through the brave efforts of the 500 students about 15,000 books and all the paintings were rescued.

The rotunda, which was the central figure among the many buildings, was planned and erected under the personal supervision of Thomas Jefferson, while the large annex thereto was not erected until 1857. In the annex was the public hall and the law library and lecture rooms, and on the lower floors were located the physical laboratory and also the valuable machinery used by the engineering department. The law library, which consisted of about 7000 volumes, was rescued before the flames had fallen to this floor.

This entire building together with its contents is a total loss.

During the efforts of rescue of one the students Mr. B. L. Williams, of Norfolk, Va., was carried off in an insensible state. Among the others injured are Professor William H. Echols, and one of the firemen, who fell among the ruins.

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ROBBERS LOOT A TEXAS BANK.

The Steel Chest Blows Up with Dynamite and \$12,000 Stolen.

The First National Bank of McGregor, Texas, was looted about 2.30 o'clock a. m. Entrance was effected through the door. The thieves opened the outer door by the combination. To the inner steel chest dynamite was applied, completely wrecking the safe. The booty secured amounted to between \$10,000 and \$12,000 in paper and gold. All the silver was untouched, and mutilated coins were scattered all over the floor.

The bank is fully insured in the Fidelity and Casualty Company, and will suffer no loss. It is fully solvent and will continue business. Al. Ross, who recently escaped from the Huntsville penitentiary, is supposed to be with the gang. A. J. Seville is president, and Charles Smith, cashier.

COREA'S NEW QUEEN.

The Heir Apparent Sent Abroad to Get Him Out of the Way.

According to a despatch from Seoul, the capital of Corea, to the "Novoe Vremya," the King of Corea has chosen another queen and has assumed the title of emperor.

It is also stated that the heir apparent is being sent as an envoy to America and England with the object of getting him out of the country and preparing the way to the throne for a prince who stands in higher favor.

STATE DEPARTMENT REFORMS.

Olney Aims to Simplify an Antiquated Routine System.

The present investigation into the financial methods of the State Department may lead to a general inquiry into the business affairs of that department. Secretary Olney is said to be impressed with the awkwardness of transacting public affairs and is credited with a determination to simplify the methods, which are somewhat antiquated and involved.

There is probably no department under the Government of whose transactions so little is known as the State Department. The secrecy which must necessarily surround the diplomatic negotiations extends to the routine affairs of the State Department. The head of the department has usually entrusted to subordinate officers the actual administration of minor affairs, being generally engaged with the large and absorbing problems of State. Secretary Olney has discovered many irregularities and inconsistencies and he will endeavor to systematize the routine work.

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