THE NEW CABINET.

The Men Whom President Harrison Has Appointed.

Careers of the Members of His Official Family.

Secretary of State.



JAMES G. BLAINE.

James Gillespie Blaine has been so long in public life that his history is an open secret to every citizen. He was the son of Ephraim L. Blaine and Marie Gillespie, and a grandson of Ephraim Blaine, who was the trusted friend of General Washington and an officer in the Continental Army. Mr. Blaine was born in West Brownsville, Washington County, Penn., January 31, 1830, and is there-

County, Penn., January 31, 1830, and is therefore fifty-nine years of age.

Mr. Blaine received his first schooling in Lancaster, Ohio, where he went in 1841 to reside with a near relative, Thomas Ewing, then Secretary of the Treasury. He prepared for Washington College and was graduated from that institution in 1847.

While teaching in a military school in Blue Lick Springs, Ky., which was his first venture after graduating from college, Mr. Blaine met Harriet Stanwood, of Maine, and after a brief courtship they were married. Blaine soon removed to Augusta, where he

Blaine soon removed to Augusta, where he purchased a half interest in the Kennebec Journal and became its editor.

Mr. Blaine's debut in the political arena dates back to 1856, when he was chosen a delegate to the first Republican Convention, which nominated General Fremont for the Presidency. After a short experience as which nominated General Fremont for the Presidency. After a short experience as editor of the Portland (Me.) Advertiser, Mr. Blaine launched into a political career. In 1858 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and served three terms of two years each, and the last two terms as Speaker. While in the Legislature he became Chairman of the State Committee, which position he held uninterruptedly for twenty years.

ruptedly for twenty years. In 1862 Mr. Blaine took his seat in Congress, where in one branch or the other he

served for eighteen years.

From this on Mr. Blaine's biography need scarcely be told. In the brief months of Mr. Garfield's Presidency Blaine was Secretary of State. His memorable fight for supremental the second services of the second services. acy as a leader of the Republican party the late Roscoe Conkling is also too the late Roscoe Conkling is also too well known to need rehearsing. So, too, is his defeat when he ran for the Presidency against Grover Cleveland. After this Mr. Blaine turned his attention toward completing his book recounting his experience while in Congress, and, although he did not take an active part in politics, he never loosened his grip as the leader of the Republican party.

lican party.

Mr. Blaine is possessed of an ample fortune and is a familiar figure in Washington so-



WILLIAM WINDOM.

WILLIAM WINDOM.

Ex-Senator William Windom, appointed Secretary of the Treasury, has filled that responsible position before, having been shosen by President Garfield in 1881. Having lived many years in Minnesota and having represented that State in the United States Senate for three terms, the popular impression is that he is a native of that State, whereas he was born in Belmo & County, Ohio, May 10, 1827.

After graduating at an academy he studied law at Mount Vernon, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. Being of a genial disposition and possessing some legal ability, he was made prosecuting attorney for the way County in 1852. He held the

Knox County in 1852. He held the position until 1855, when he removed to Minnesota. Soon after his arrival in that State he decided to mix politics with his law business, and very soon became a prominent figure in the Republican ranks, and in 1859 his party sent him to Congress. He served from 1850 to 1869, two terms as Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

In 1870 he was appointed to the United

Indian Affairs.

In 1870 he was appointed to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of Daniel B. Norton, deceased, and subsequently was chosen for the term that ended in 1877. He was again elected for the term that closed in 1883, but resigned in 1881 to enter the Cabinet of President Garfield as Secretary of the Treasure.

Upon the accession of President Arthur in the same year Secretary Windom retired from the Cabinet. Upon his return to Minnesota the Legislature of that State elected him to serve the remainder of his term in the Senate. In that body Mr. Windom acted as Chargean of the Committee on Appropria-Senate. In that body Mr. Windom acted as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Foreign Affairn and Transportation. Within the past few years ex-Senator Windom has made New York city his head-quarters, being engaged in the promotion of railway and financial schemes.

Secretary of War. Redfield Proctor, who, it is said, has been given the portifolio of the War Department, is a native of Vermont and was at one time Governor of the State. Among the reasons given for the recognition by the new President of the Green Mountain State in Cabinet counsels are, first, the eminence of Ex-Governor Proctor in his party, it being

ernor Proctor in his party, it being stated that he virtually controls the party in his own State, and, second, the fact that he, as the chairman of the Vermont delegation to the Chicago Convention, last year, was head of the only delegation in the whole body which voted solidly for Harrison first, last and all the time.

Ex-Governor Proctor has all his life been engaged in "trade," being in every sense a self-made man, who has managed to get together a respectable fortune in a State that is not noted for being burdened with wealth. He lives at Proctor, a town founded by him, and which is situated a few miles from Rutland. He is in practical control of the whole output of the Vermont marble quarries, and is one of the largest dealers in that commodity in the United States.

ne at Proctor he is a farmer on a

large scale, where he owns one of the finest flocks of Winkley merino rams and ewes in the world. Throughout the State of Vermont Mr. Proctor is highly respected, and has the reputation of being a "square man."

Secretary of the Navy.

General Benjamin F. Tracy, who, it is thought, will be the new Secretary of the Navy, is about fifty-nine years old. He was born in Oswego, N. Y., and secured his education in the common school of his native towr. After 'eaving the Oswego Academy he entered the law office of Nathaniel W. Davis, where he remained engaged in the study of law until 1851, when he was admitted to the bar and soon made a mark in his profession. In 1853 he became the Republican candidate for District Attorney of Tioga County, and though it was a Democratic stronghold he was elected. Two years later he was again elected to the Two years later he was again elected to the

He was elected to the Assembly in 186 and a year later he recruited the 109th and 137th Regiments and received his commission as Colonel of the former regiment from Governor Morgan. He subsequently was tendered and accepted the command of the 127th United States Colored Troops.

After the war General Tracy settled in

After the war General Tracy settled in New York and resumed his practice of the law as one of the firm of Benedict. Tracy & Benedict. He was one of the counsel for the defense in the celebrated Beecher trial. In 1866 General Tracy was made United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, which position he held until 1873, when he was forced to resign because of the growth of his private practice. In 1881 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals and served one year. General Tracy is a well-known breeder of trotters and with his son owns the Marshland stud, at Apalachin, Tioga County, N. Y.

Secretary of the Interior. Secretary of the Interior.

General John W. Noble, the Secretary of the Interior, is a St. Louis lawyer. He was a general in the army and was honored on several occasions for bravery. Mr. Noble has done a great deal of traveling during the past ten years of his life, and has a wide knowledge of people and things. His manners are very refined, and he has never yet been seen to lose the cool dignity which he learned so well to control during the years of army service.

learned so well to control during the years of army service.

Mrs. Noble was a Miss Halstead, from Rochester, N. Y., and was married to the General at Northamton, Mass. They celebrated their silver wedding on the 6th day of February last. Mrs. Noble's life has oeen one of energy thoughout. She has frequently brought out and developed home literary talent. Shortly before Professor W. T. Harris left the West he was associated with her in establishing classes for thorough study of the classics.

the classics.

Mrs. Noble's salon has been frequented by talent of the highest order. While not fond of society, as the word goes, she entertains a great deal, and as a hostess is unequaled in grace and bosnitable manner. The has no great deal, and as a hostess is disclared grace and hospitable manner. She has no children living; her two sixters make their home with her, the Misses Lily and Leonora Halstead.

The Postmaster-General.

John Wanamaker, the Postmaster-General, john Wanamaker, the Fostmaster-General, is now in his fifty-second year, having been born in Philadelphia, July 11, 1837. Mr. Wanamaker is of German stock on his father's side and a descendant of the Huguenots in his mother's line. He was fashioned for a business career by an inexorable law of circumstances. His education was, therefore, not elaborate



He began work early and from his meagre earnings managed always to save something each week, till at the age of twenty-three he had \$100 to his credit. A lucky investment in real estate increased this amount to \$2000. thus enabling him to start a clothing store on his own account. He soon rose to be one of the leading clothiers in this country, and afterward gradually converted the business into the drygoods line.

His appearance in business was almost multaneous with his advent into public life.

His appearance in business was almost simultaneous with his advent into public life. He became identified with every popular movement, and when the Centennial Celebration Commission was created his was one of the first names mentioned. He was also prominently identified with the movement for the correction of the abuses in the municipal government of Philadelphia.

Mr. Wanamaker is a man of very charitable instincts and dispenses his bounty with a free and unstinted hand. He has established several institutions for the benefit of the poor in Philadelphia. Although Mr. Wanamaker has always taken a commendable interest in public affairs he has never held any office. He has been frequently solicited to permit the use of his name for Congress and Mayor of Philadelphia, but has never been induced to yield.

In religious movements Mr. Wanamaker takes a lively interest. He is an active member of a Presbyterian community and often speaks at church gatherings. Beside the interest derived from his vast business, Mr. Wanamaker owns \$3,000.000 worth of real estate. He was an earnest pleader in the cause of Protection during the last campaign and contributed largely to the election expenses. and contributed largely to the election ex-

The Attorney-General.

William Henry Harrison Miller is a typical Indiana lawyer of high standing. He is fifty years of age. and member of General Harrison's law firm in Indianapolis for about ten years, having left a large practice at Fort Wayne, Ind., to join it. He is a man on whom the President has been accustomed

to rely in important cases. Mr. Miller has never held a prominent public office, and enters upon an entirely new experience in Washington. He is rather under the medium height, of average build and is in the full vigor of his mental powers. He is a Western man by birth and education. Though he is named after the first tresident Harrison, the grandfather of his Chief, it is nowhere stated that there is any family connection between them.

Sceretary of Agriculture.



Jersmian McLain Rusk, who has been appointed Secretary of the newly created Department of Agriculture, is from Ohio, having been born in Morgan County, in that State, in 1830. His early life was spent in farm work, and upon attaining his majority in 1853 he moved to Wisconsin and engaged in agriculture in Vernon County.

In 1862, during the war, he entered the Union Army and was commissioned Major of the 25th Wisconsin Regiment, rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and served with General William T. Sherman from the siege of Vicksburg till the close of the war. In 1865 he received the brevet of Brigadier-General of Volunteers for meritorious service at the battle of Salkehatchie.

Mr. Rusk was elected Bank Comptroller of Wisconsin in 1865, which post he held till 1870, in which year he was elected a member of Congress by the Republicans. He served three terms, and as Chairman on pensions performed important services in readjusting the pension rates.

President Garsfield offered him the post of

performed important services in readjusting the pension rates.

President Garfield offered him the post of Charge d'Affaires in Paraguay and Uraguay, also chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, both of which offers he declined.

1882 he was elected Governor of Wisconsia and served three terms.

PIGOTT COMMITS SUICIDE.

The Forger of the Parnell Letters Kills Himself.

"The arrest of the suick.
consequence of a telegram from as made in
Foreign Office. 'Ponsonby' arrive British
Paris on Thursday morning. His d. from
gage was a small handbag. Soon afthagarrival he sent a telegraphic despatch is
London."

The London Standard says it is able to confirm the statement that the suicide was Figott. When arrested he took the situation calmly and threw the officers off the scent.
With the excuse that he wished to get his
overcoat, he retired to an alcove and there
shot himself in the mouth with a revolver.
He died instantly. His head was horribly

DAKOTA SHORT OF WHEAT.

The Deficiency Nearly Three and a Half Million Bushels.

Territorial Statistician Sheridan, of Dakota, makes the startling statement that there is a shortage of nearly three and a half million bushels of wheat for bread and seed in Da-

bushels of wheat for bread and seed in Dakota. His recapitulation of this serious state of affairs is as follows:

Proportion of the wheat crop of 1888 on hand for consumption or sale, March 1, 1889, twenty per cent; the distribution of wheat in the Territory consumed in the Territory, thirty per cent; shipped out of the Territory, seventy per cent; on hand for consumption or sale, grown in 1887 or previous to last year, six per cent; estimated average weight per bushel for all grades, fifty-three per cent; number of bushels of wheat on hand from 1888 crop, 7,99,153; number of bushels necessary for bread and seed, 11,384,504; number of bushels of wheat raised in the Territory, 1888, 37,948,342; shortage of wheat for seed and bread, 3,415,351.

THE LABOR WORLD.

St. Louis has a Chinese shoemaker. SHOEMAKING in Toronto is at a standstill. THERE are twenty-two State Labor Bureaus.

A NEW union of musicians has been formed. TRADE in Montreal, Canada, is terribly

THERE are 40,000 Russian workers in New York city. AMSTERDAM (N. Y.) knitting mills employ 2200 persons.

THE Paris and Orleans Railroad of France shares its profits. The poorest class of cigarmakers averages

only \$5,50 per week. TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND Women are engaged in lacemaking. A LEAGUE of co-operative banks has been formed in Massachusetts.

A NINE-HOUR law has been defeated in the Nebraska Legislature. THE co-operative banks of Massachusetts have 28,000 co-operative members.

THE cigarmakers are winning all along the line in suits to protect their union label

WITHIN ten years nearly half the rolling mills of New England have gone out of use. THE Racine (Wis.) basket factory is claimed to be the largest of its kind in the

Typographical Union in 18:8, cost nearly \$12,000, STRIKES ordered by the International

THERE has been a heavy increase of the membership of the silk workers' unions of New Jersey. THE best cigarmakers are the Germans and Bohemians; the Cubans and Spaniards

rank next. THERE is a tendency toward international

co-operation in a number of trades in New York city. CARPENTRY has been extremely dull all

over the country the past season, far more so than usual. ONE American manufacturer of baseballs

emp oys 500 hands and keeps 40,000 dozen bals in stock. No drinker of intoxicants can become a nember of the National Association of

Marine Engineers. In South Carolina there are stringent provisions for the enforcement of contracts between employers of labor and laborers.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway manager: discharged a Montreal employe who had been hirst by the year. The employe sued for a year's wages and won.

THE protest of the labor organizations of New York against the repeal of the Saturday Half-boliday law will soon be heard in the Legislature of the State. The Satteners in three to ten pot glass furnaces work on an average of forty hours per week, making from \$110 to \$120 in a "settlement" of twenty days.

The Window Glass Workers' Union, of Pittsburg, the richest labor organization in the United States, has just resolved to put its \$300,000 reserve fund into a bank.

THE coal miners in the Pennsylvania mining regions who got hopelessly into debt during the strike last year, are in distress because they cannot longer buy on credit.

THE New Jersey Bureau of Labor has obtained statistics about the employment of children in the factories of the State, and it appears that the child-labor is violated in over 8000 cases.

The term "sweaters" is not in use in this country. In England the word defines employers who take advantage of the necessities of the working people to get work done

BT. Louis has half a dozen or more pro-fessional clock winders. They each have a list of timepieces which they are to wind on certain days. One of them says he attends to two hundred clocks a day.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

The Senate.

The Senate.

55TH DAY.—A message from the President returning without his approval a pension bill for Edwin L. Warner, was presented, read, and referred to the Committee on PensionsAmong the lighthouse bills passed were those for lights at the western end of Coney Island, N. Y. (\$25,000), for a lightship at the wreck of the steamship Oregon in New York Harbor, and for a lighthouse and fog bell on Oyster Bed shoal, in Hudson River (\$35,000), The House amendments for a lighthouse and fog signal on Orchard Shoals, Princess Bay, New York, were non-concurred in, and a conference was asked....The request for a conference on the House amendments to the Senate bill granting a pension to Mrs. Sheridan (reducing it from \$3500 to \$2500) was withdrawn, and the amendments were concurred in....Resolutions were agreed to authorizing the Select Committee on Irrigation to take testimony at any place in the United States, and authorizing the Committee on Indian Affairs to continue the Indian tradership investigation.

Indian Affairs to continue the Indian tradership investigation.

507H DAY.—Mr. Dolph reported back the Senate bill (vetoed by the President) for the relief of William R. Wheaton and Charles H. Chamberlain of California, with a recommendation that the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the President. The vote resulted: Yeas 35, nays 8. So the bill was passed....The House amendment to the Senate bill granting a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of Major-General Kilpatrick was agreed to. The amendment re-

Kills Himself.

An Engishman supposed to be Richard Pigott was arrested at the Hotel des Ambassadeurs, Madhid, Spain, under the name of Ronald Ponsonby. The man afterward committed suicide with a revolver.

The description of the suicide corresponds with that of Pigott, the fugitive forger of the London Times Parnell letters. The man back English only. A small amount of silver as found in his pockets. The police have been possession of the papers and other articles and upon him.

The suica is undoubtedly Pigott. He doubless assuis fund upon him.

The arrest of the suicide corresponded in this pockets. The police have been possession of the papers and other articles in dupon him.

The suica is undoubtedly Pigott. He doubless assuis undoubtedly Pigott. He consonby," becaused the name of "Ronaid Ponsonby," becaused the name of "Ronaid Ponsonb

merce law.
61st Day.—The Post Office Appropriation bill was passed with amendments...The Genate resumed consideration of the two hase amendments to the bill to amend the tion tate Commerce act, the pending ques-the amg Mr. Sherman's motion to agree to the amag Mr. Sherman's motion to agree to tion of penent in relation to the transportathe Senate laum. On motion of Mr. Cullom two House amed on its disagreement to the ference was orderents, and a further contive session confirm. The Senate in executions, including those creat many nominatorans to be Brigadier-Gerwilliam S. Rose-F. Smith to be Major, to be, and William 62D DAY.—Secretary Falad.

mitted the result of the investag transalleged sugar frauds...Mr. Sheren into ported back the Senate bill for the large tion of the salmon fisheries in Alaska, a recommendation that the House amendment (extending the provisions of the

a recommendation that the House amend-ment (extending the provisions of the bill to Behring Sea) be disagreed to. The amendment was disagreed to, and a con-ference asked.... The Senate then proceeded to pass private pension bills on the calendar. All the pension bills on the calendar (fifty-two) were passed. Among them was one giving a pension of \$50 a month (instead of \$100, as in the bill introduced by Mr. Haw-ley) to the widow of the late General Hunt.

63p DAY .- There was not time to read the

journal, and the Senate plunged into the necessary routine business without waste of time...The House amendment to the bill authorizing the sale of part of the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., was reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., was concurred in.... A conference was ordered on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and Mesars. Hale, Allison and Cockrell were appointed conference... The conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was agreed to The conference report on the Post Office Appropriation bill was agreed to... The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. All the amendments reported by the committee were agreed to, the till passed and a conference requested... At 6.20 the Senate took a recess until 8.30... President ingalls laid before the Senate the President's veto of the Direct Tax bill, which was read. The bill was passed over the veto with bill, which was read. The bill was passed over the veto with only eight dissenting votes. Two of these were cast by Messrs. Edmunds and Blair.... The entire night was spent on the Deficiency Appropriation bill. The amendments providing for the payment of the amounts awarded by the Court of Claims under the French Spoliations act, and the item giving both House and Senate employes an extra months' pay were agreed... It was 3:15 o'clock in the morning when the Senate concluded its night session, and adjourned.

The House.

G3p DAY.—The Senate amendments to the Agricultural Appropriation bill were non-concurred in... The last week of the Fiftieth Congress was ushered in by filibustering, set in motion by Mr. Bland, who raised the point of the congress was upon the approval of the

concurred in ... The last week of the Fiftieth Congress was ushered in by Slibustering, set in motion by Mr. Bland, who raised the point of on quorum upon the approval of the journal. After a delay of a few minutes Mr. Bland withdrew his point of order, in order to enable C. F. Booher to qualify as the successor of the late James N. Burnes, of Missouri ... Mr. Crisp then called up the contested election case, and Mr. Sayers, in the interest of the Deficiency Appropriation bill, raised the question of consideration. The House decided—yeas 115, navs 102—to consider the election case, but Mr. McKenna, who had voted in the affirmative for this purpose, moved a reconsideration. All efforts to get a quorum to vote failed.

64TH DAY.—The Speaker's table having been cleared of business, the Speaker, acting in conformity with the special order, recognized Mr. Abbott, who called up a bill for the erection of a public building at Fort Worth, Texas... Mr. Randall asked unanimous consent to report from the Committee of Appropriations the Sundry Civil bill with Senate amendments.... The recommendations of the Senate were agreed to, a conference was ordered, and Messra Randall, Forney and Ryan were appointed conference was ordered, and Messra Randall, Forney and Ryan were appointed conference was ordered, and Messra Randall, Forney and Ryan were appointed conference was ordered, and Messra Randall, Forney and Ryan were appointed conference was ordered, and Messra Randall, Forney and Ryan were appointed conference may be a succession on the Columbia Appropriation bill was passed.

65TH DAY.—The conference report on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill was passed.

65TH DAY.—The day was mainly devoted to considering conference reports on various appropriation bills. Mr. Herbert reported the Naval Appropriation bill, with Senate amendments thereto, recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in other of those amendments. Mr. Boutelle criticised the Administration's course... The Speaker having laid before the Hou

bill was passed.

67th DAY.—In the House on motion of Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, the joint resolution was passed to promote commercial union with Canada... The Des Moines River Lands bill was taken up for consideration. The House refused to pass the bill over the President's veto—yeas, '41; nays, 103—not the requisite two-thirds in the affirmative... Another appropriation bill—the Postoffice bill—was agreed upon in conference.

bill—was agreed upon in contererce.

65TH DAY.—The day was spent in the consideration of conference reports... The most discussion was on the Sundry Appropriation bill. The House insisted upon its printing clause. It practically stops the printing of bank and treasury notes on steam presses. New conferrees were appointed. The House conferrees refused to pay the widow of Chief Justice Waite the balance of his salary for one year. That balance is \$8745. The Senate amendment raising the appropriation for a public library building from \$4,-

UUU,000 to \$5,000,000 was agreed to....
Late in the afternoon the President sent in a message veloing the Direct Tax bill ...At 5:15 a recess was taken until 8 p. M....The conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill was agreed to....The conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to....An agreement was reached on the District of Columbia Appropriation billIt appropriates \$5,095,407....The conference report on the bill to amend the Interstate Commerce law was agreed to....The conference report on the bill for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska was agreed to.

ELEVEN GIRLS KILLED.

Terrific Explosion in a Pennsylvania Miners' Squib Factory.

A frightful explosion occurred at about 12:50 in the afternoon in the squib factory of John R. Powell at Plymouth, Penn. Eleven girls, varying in age from thirteen to twenty-two, were killed.

The factory employed eighty-three girls, but, work being somewhat siack, all were idle except about fifteen. Of these eleven were in the factory eating their dinners at the time of the explosion. Foreman Reese was standing at the stove when all at once he heard a fearful noise once he heard a fearful noise and was almost blinded with smoke and fire. He made a rush for the door leading to the room where the girls worked, but before he could reach it a second explosion more terrific than the first shattered the building to pieces and knocked him down a trap door into the cellar beneath. A third explosion followed within a few seconds of the other two, and when the of the other two, and when the smoke cleared away nothing remained but a heap of biazing ruins, under which were buried every soul in the building at the time with the exception of Foreman Reese, who crawled from under the timbers and was taken home fatally burned.

The building was a two-story frame structure, and, owing to the combustible nature of the contents, burned so fiercely

that escape was impossible.

The building was used for the manufacture The building was used for the manufacture of miners' squibs, which are small paper or straw tubes about six inches long, filled with powder, and used by the miners to fire off blasts in the mines. The business is extremely dangerous, and necessitates the utmost vigi ance to guard against explosion. Ordinarily but a small supply of powder is kept in the factory proper, the greater portion of the supply being kept in a magazine some distance away. The terrific force of the explosion, however, seems to indicate that an unusually large amount of powder must have been stored in the building.

the building.

The explosion was caused by a pan of powder becoming ignited from an over-heated stove, and which, the instant it flashed up, enveloped the whole interior of the room up, enveloped the whole interior of the room in which the operatives were at work, and in a twinkling the whole establishment was torn into fragments, the unfortunate women being hursed into the air in a mass of flame that singed and charred their bodies most terribly, and then dropped "sgm lifeless about the burning building. It the trips of

Forestosion perished with the exception of Wheelesses taken out night the bodies of the dead were tacle. Not presented a frightful spec-blackened bodd, the eleven charred and the exception of t. the eleven charred and friends identified a total whose dress.

As one after another ook found in her disengaged from the smo. bodies was in the extreme. Despairing mothins and themselves upon the blackened oding of what they supposed were sew daughters, and with tears of angulatreaming down their checks tremblingly sought here and there about the body for some mark that might lead to identification. Strong men turned away to hide their tears, while little sisters and brothers rent the

with cries for their lost ones.

When all the bodies had been recovered they were taken to Williams's undertaking establishment, where they were laid in a row side by side. The whole afternoon crowds of anguish-stricken relatives bent over the dis-figured remains in search of their loved

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MRS. LANGTRY is going to London. LAWRENCE BARRETT is worth \$725,000. HELENA MODJESKA was born in Polane

HENRY INVING has just reached his fifty first year.

PATTI, it is said, has lost certain notes o CLARA MORRIS was born in Cleveland Ohio, in 1846.

SARAH BERNHARDT will not visit America again until 1890. Madrid theatres are allowed by law to us

only the electric light. HARRIGAN, the New York actor-author has just completed a new three-act comedy MRS. W. J. FLORENCE will permanently retire from the stage at the close of the

A GRANDNIECE of Schubert has been giving a piano recital with moderate success it ALL doubts that Modjeska will play in con

nection with Edwin Booth next season seem now to be removed. MARIE VAN ZANDT has made a sensatio furor in Madrid in "Lakme," being called in front of the curtain twenty times.

Four opera companes will fight one another for profitable patronage in New York city during the summer months. THE London Figuro says that a sister of Mary Anderson will shortly make her debut in the English provinces or the United

W. VAN DYKE, proprietor of the Minnie Douglass Opera Company, now traveling in lows, has become heir to \$140,000 by his uncle's death.

A PLAY entitle! "Daramerung," by the Queen of Roumania was produced recently, with great success, at the Weimar (Germany) Court Theatre.

W. J. Scanlan, the American actor, will play in Great Britain and Ireland during the coming season. His tour will begin in Liver-pool on April 22d.

At the Academy of Music, in New York city, it is found that about two-thirds of the 500 opera glasses attached to the backs of the chairs are nightly used. The actress Lotta has been on the stage since 1858, having first appeared on the boards when twelve years old. She is reported to have the largest fortune of any American

A SYNDICATE of Americans has obtained from the Paris Municipal Council a conces-sion of twenty acres of land centrally lo-cated for the American abow during the Ex-

called, has just entered upon her eighty-first year. It is more than sixty years since she made her first appearance at Drury Lane, London, as Juliet.

Letters Were Førgeries.

Home Rule Leader Confesses. Admitting the London "Times"

A Leading Witness Against the

THE PARNELL INQUIRM

After a searching expinination of sixty days, the Parnell inquiry in London has re-sulted in the most sensational developments. The Parnell Commission, as it is called, was instituted to examine into allegations of the London Times that Mr. Parnell had written

London Times that Mr. Parnell had written letters sympathizing with criminal efforts—murder and the use of dynamite—to further the cause of Irish Home Rule. The Times published what purported to be letters of Mr. Parnell favoring criminal action in behalf of Ireland's liberation from English domination. The Irish Home Rule leader asserted that these letters were forgeries and demanded an investigation. A Special Commission was appointed to take testimony, and the trial began over two months ago.

The most important witness upon whom the Times relied was one Richard Figott, who had furnished the paper with the alleged Parnell letters, and who swore before the Commission that they were genuins. Upon crossexamination, however, Figott went to pieces completely when confronted with a letter which he had written to Archbishop Waish, offering for pay to prove that the Parnell letters were fraudulent. In further crossexamination Figott involved himself in a complete network of lies, and the case of the Times seemed knocked all to pieces. To put a clincher upon the matter Pigott made a confession that the letters were forgeries, and then disappeared. A London dispatch gives these further particulars:

Richard Pigott, the principal Times witness in the Parnell case, has made a startling confession. He declares the Parnell letters, published by the London Times, absolute forgeries.

The announcement of this sensational de-

confession. He declares the Farnell letters, published by the London Times, absolute forgeries.

The announcement of this sensational development was made at the morning session of the Parnell Commission.

Sir Charles Russell, counsel for Parnell, arose shortly after the opening of the court and stated that on Saturday last at the house of Henry Labouchere, editor of London Truth, Pigott signed a confession. This confession stated in so many words that the alleged Parnell letters printed by the Times, and on which the Times based its charges against the Irish members, were forgeries. Mr. George Augustus Sala was also present when the confession was made.

Pigott had, without invitation, called on Mr. Labouchere and offered to confess. Mr. Labouchere declined to listen without witnesses, whereupon Mr. Sala was summoned, and Pigott confessed that he was the forger. He admitted that he forged all the letters ascribed to Messra Egan, Parnell, Davitt and O'Kelly, He also admitted that he perjured himself before the Commission.

The statement of Sir Charles Russell was

before the Commission.

The statement of Sir Charles Russell was

corroborated by the witnesses.

Having made this extraordinary statement

Having made this extraordinary statement to the court, Sir Charles Russell applied for a warrant for the arrest of Pigott. The Presiding Justice said that within an hour a warrant would be ready.

Mr. Shannon, a Publin solicitor, who assisted the Times in constructing its case, was then called to the witness box. Mr. Shannon testified that on Sunday night Pigott came to him and gave him a written statement denying the statement he had made on Saturday to Mr. Labouchere that he had forged all the letters. The first batch Pigott declared he believed to be genuine. The second batch, including two of the Parnell letters, was forged by himself and Casey. The thatkelly, were similarly forged.

that Kelly, were similarly forged.
confessadded, in his statement to Shannon,
should det having stated the truth and
Sir Charlesre the world, the Times

Sir Charlesre the world, the Times cross examinedly with him.

answer to a questi. Mr. Parnell's counsel, prevent Pigott fromannon, who stated in fully expected to see the took no steps to It was very evident to sag, but that he Times had met its Waterlooar in court.

case was in a state of complete ct that the The following cablegram has been at the in Chicago from Michael Davitt by 2.

"Pigott has bolted. It is the general belief here that the Times and the Government have paid him to clear out."

When the Parneil Commission resumed its sitting on the morning after the above disclosures. Attorney-General Webster announced that Pigott had written to Mr. Shannon from Paris. The letter was read in court. It contained the same confession that Sir Charles Russell read the previous day.

Pigott acknowledged that he forged the fac-simile printed by the Times and the other letters. He admitted that he fabricated the letters which he said he found in a bsg, and describes the process by which he did it. He used genuine letters of Parneil's and Egan's, copying closely several words of general character, and tracing the actual writing by holding the letters up against a window and following line for line. The second batch of Parneil's letters he imitated from fac-simile. In conclusion, Pigott rays that Mr. Labouchere's account of the interview between Pigott and himself is mainly correct.

After Pigott's letter had been read Attorney-General Webster said:

"Nobody will attach any weight to Pigott's evidence. It is now our duty to ask leave to withdraw from considering the genuineness of the letters. The publishers of the Times desire to express their regret for the publication of them, and will a little later give fuller manifestations of regret over the matter."

Mr. Parnell took the witness stand and de-Abandoning the Case.

matter."
Mr. Parnell took the witness stand and denied the genuineness of the letters alleged to
have been signed by himself and addressed to
Egan. He had dictated to Mr. Campbell a
letter regarding his desire to have an interview with Figott. This letter was evidently
the one from which imitations were made.

After Mr. Parnell's testimony the Commission addeninged. nission adjourned.
The London Times has withdrawn its adretisement of the pamphlets "Parnellism and Crime" and "O Donnell versus Walters." Applicants for the pamphlets are informed that they are "out of print."

GOLD AND SILVER.

The Precious Metal Mined in This Country During 1888, The Director of the Mint reports to Congress that the gold production in the United

States in 1888 was 1,614,927 fine ounces, of the value of \$33,175,00% The silver product was 45,783,632 fine sunces, of the commercial value of about 48,003,000 and of the coning value of \$53,-

mrs. Fanny Kemble, as she is generally called, has just entered upon her eighty-first year. It is more than sixty years since she made her first appearance at Drury Lane, London, as Juliel.

In Stockhoim they have not yet finished honoring Jennie Lind. A new street has just been called after her, and a sculptor has recently finished a statue representing her in the costume of Norma.

Ambroise Thomas's ballet, founded on Shakespeare's "Tempest," is in active rehearsal at the Paris Grand Opera, and will be produced the middle of April. Rosita Mauri will dance Miranda.

Miss Fannie Maskell, who acted Mrs. Midmay in "Still Water: Run Deep" when that piece was played for the first time thirtying member of the original cast.

Mrs. Ida McCauley, a young and beautiful widow who shot her husband dead in Chicago a year ago, killed herself and her two children a few days ago by inhaling gas. The average price of silver during the year