

The report comes from Idaho that horses there are too cheap to steal.

It is said that nearly all of the plantations, orange groves and vineyards in Florida are passing into the hands of Englishmen and Northerners.

The population of London now exceeds that of New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Chicago combined, and these four are the only American cities having 1,000,000 or more inhabitants.

The labor question is seriously affecting the agricultural interests in Denmark, the supply of labor from Sweden being rapidly exhausted, and the rural population at home going steadily over to town industries.

There are about 200,000,000 of acres of uncultivated land in India, not including forests. On much of this land trees could be planted, which, with a little care and expense at first, would, in a few years, afford an abundance of fuel, and later on a wealth of excellent timber.

The London Lancet thinks it is about time for people to set about clearing away the miserable sepulchres which abound throughout the country under the name of bath rooms, and to construct rooms for the performance of their daily ablutions in harmony with the importance and necessity of bodily cleanliness.

It would be impossible to find a parallel to the progress of the United States in the last ten years. Every day that the sun rises upon the American people, it sees an addition of \$2,500,000, the daily accumulation of all mankind public, which is equal to one-third of the daily accumulation of all mankind outside of the United States.

There are no alleys in Para, Brazil, as the authorities considered them merely hiding places for garbage, and had them done away with about three years ago. By a city ordinance, however, all ashes and garbage must be carried out and left in the street every evening between 7:30 and 8:30. At 9 o'clock the street cleaning department of the city leaves the various stations, goes through and sweeps every street, loads all garbage and ashes on to its wagons and hauls it away to the garbage crematory, about three miles out of the city limits. There the wagons are driven on a large revolving platform and carried to the place where the load is dumped into the retort. By midnight the streets are all clean, the day's garbage consumed, ashes carted away and the men and horses of the street cleaning department are at rest.

In its editorial summary of the year 1892 in the South, the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record makes an encouraging showing. Last year the Southern output of pig iron, as obtained direct from the producers, amounted to 1,954,298 gross tons, as compared with 1,708,965 tons in 1891, being an increase of 245,333 tons, nearly fifteen per cent. Eleven new blast furnaces were completed, six in Virginia, one in North Carolina and four in Tennessee. Three rolling mills were built—two in Virginia and one in Tennessee. Our coal output, adds the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, increased from 23,636,312 tons in 1891 to 24,612,647 in 1892. During last year eighty-four new coal mining companies went into business. Southern railway mileage last year was increased 1053 miles. Our exports of cotton decreased \$15,000,000 and increased generally and in cereals about \$6,000,000. Several new steamship lines were started from various Southern ports. In conclusion the Record says: In the last sixteen months the number of spindles in Southern cotton mills has been increased by 559,188 and the number of looms by 11,819. On January 1, 1893, the cotton mills of the South contained 52,537 looms and 2,375,908 spindles. The consumption of cotton by Southern mills increased from 603,133 bales in 1891 to 682,297 in 1892. The phosphate industry of the South shows shipments of 629,920 tons from Florida and South Carolina in 1892, as compared with 550,272 tons in 1891. The South Carolina shipments decreased from 369,872 tons in 1891 to 346,699 tons in 1892, but the Florida output increased from 180,400 tons in 1891 to 283,221 tons in 1892. The total number of new industrial establishments organized during 1892 was 2668. The shipments of lumber from nine leading Southern ports aggregated 1,206,735,714 feet in 1892, compared with 1,075,421,141 feet in 1891. The assessed valuation of property in the South shows an increase from \$4,470,280,375 in 1891 to \$4,806,620,182 in 1892. Altogether, says the Constitution in summing up, the South made a substantial advance last year, and is in fine shape for another twelve months of progress.

BLAINE IS DEAD.

His Long Illness at Washington Terminates Fatally.

The End Came Peacefully and Without Any Suffering.



JAMES G. BLAINE AS HE LOOKED IN 1884.

James G. Blaine died at 11 o'clock a few mornings ago, at Washington, in the old Seward mansion on Lafayette Square, which has been the home of the Blaine family since the beginning of the Harrison administration. The cause of death was exhaustion of the heart, caused by chronic disease of the kidneys and consequent uræmic poisoning. The end came silently, painlessly. There were no last words, no scene at the bedside. Doctor Johnston simply lifted his hand from the patient's wrist, rose slowly from his chair, bowed to Mrs. Blaine and withdrew. The family were alone with their dead. For three hours they had expected this. At 5 o'clock it was apparent that another attack of heart failure was near. The family were at breakfast. Mrs. Blaine and a nurse were at the bedside. The patient's heavy breathing warned them. When his wife Johnstone reached the house at 9 o'clock Mr. Blaine was dying. The truth was whispered to Mrs. Blaine. The patient was unconscious. An hour later he opened his eyes languidly. Mrs. Blaine asked whether he suffered. He shook his head feebly. Other questions asked, to which he nodded replies. Then he fell into a deep sleep. At 11 o'clock he turned suddenly and gasped twice. When he passed away all the members of his family were gathered about his bedside. Those present were Mrs. Blaine, Miss Harriet Blaine, James G. Blaine, Jr., Mrs. Walter Damosch, the eldest living daughter, and Mrs. Blaine's sister, Miss Staysal Dodge, better known by her literary nom de plume, "Dial Hamilton." Robert Blaine, a brother of James G. Blaine, was not present when death came, not having been notified that a crisis had occurred in time to arrive at the house until after 11 o'clock. He came with his wife and two children, and remained in the house a few moments condoling with members of the family. Walter Damosch, the husband of the eldest daughter, and Mrs. Edmund Blaine were not in Washington. The news of Mr. Blaine's death spread like wildfire. Crowds gathered on the corner and visitors flocked to the house. The President received the news after 11 o'clock, and immediately notified the members of the Cabinet by telegraph over the department wires. A few minutes later he started for the Blaine residence. The President remained but a few minutes. He left a message of sympathy for Mrs. Blaine, saying that he could sincerely and thoroughly appreciate the great loss which she had sustained.

The visit of the President and Secretary Foster was quickly followed by calls from the Postmaster-General, Secretaries Elikins, Noble, Tracy and Rank, and Attorney-General Miller, each of whom remained only a few minutes. They were quickly followed by Senators, Representatives, members of the Diplomatic Corps and numbers of others of prominent rank in social and official life. Both Houses of Congress adjourned on the death of Mr. Blaine's death, an extraordinary mark of respect to one holding no official station. Equally marked and exceptional was the action of the President in issuing a public proclamation announcing the death of his Secretary, and ordering the Executive Departments of the Government to be closed on the day of his funeral. All the State Legislatures throughout the country that were in session adjourned out of respect for Mr. Blaine as soon as the news of his death was announced, and many from almost every city in the Union that flags were at half-mast.

The messages of condolence and sympathy received by the family came from men of both political parties. Among the number were Governor Cameron, Governor Horne, Boies, of Iowa; Governor D. Russell Brown, of Rhode Island; Governor Knute Nelson, of Minnesota; Governor Roswell P. Flower, of New York; Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania; Governor Cronce, of Nebraska, and Governor Henry Cleaves, of Maine. Grover Cleveland telegraphed as follows: "His brilliant statesmanship will always be an inspiration to the Nation he served so long and so well. Permit me to extend my sympathy on the death of your distinguished friend."

The story of the dead man's long sickness has been one of unusual endurance under a wasting and necessarily fatal disease. The tenacity of his fight against this hopeless ailment surprised even his physicians, who knew how feeble for two or three years past his general health has been. He was taken ill in the spring of 1891 and was compelled to leave Washington for a long rest. He went to his summer home at Bar Harbor, Me., where he remained until October. For several months he was seriously ill and his death was expected. Late in the summer of that year, however, he began to rally, and regained sufficient strength to return to Washington and resume his duties as Secretary of State. His last illness began about December 10. He had been driving during the day before, and returning home, complained of feeling somewhat chilled. He swallowed a warm draught and went to bed. On Sunday, December 18, Mr. Blaine suffered his first attack of heart failure. For three hours he hovered near to death, and there were moments when the end seemed to have come. After this it was a long and a trying struggle. It was a fight day by day for every inch of the ground. Mr. Blaine showed the most amazing vitality.

Everything known to the physicians was tried to prolong Mr. Blaine's life. The consensus of opinion, however, was that the disease was incurable, and that the only chance was to do nothing of a curative nature, but to support the patient with artificial stimulants and nourishment was adopted and by this means the patient was barely kept alive long after his organs had refused to perform their functions naturally.

The Cause of Death. The doctors gave out this official statement as the cause of death: "The beginning of Mr. Blaine's illness dates back some years. The earliest signs of ill health were associated with, and no doubt due to a gouty tendency which manifested itself in subacute attacks of gout, disturbance of digestion, and progressive indigestion and anæmia. Subsequent events prove that at this time changes were going on in the arteries of the body, which resulted later in symptoms of arteriosclerosis of vessels and in chronic disease of the kidneys. The attack of paralysis in 1887 was connected with similar alterations in the blood vessels of the brain.

During the summer of 1893 the evidences of failing health were more decided, and in November, after his return to Washington, his symptoms suddenly assumed an aggravated form. From this time, although there were periods of apparent improvement, he continued to grow weaker week by week to the end. The symptoms were at first more directly connected with the kidneys, and examinations showed that there was a progressive interstitial change going on in that organ, and that he had a form of chronic Bright's disease. In December signs of lung complication in anæmia, which were no doubt connected with the general disease, but as tubercle bacilli were found in the sputa, it is probable that there was some tubercular infection as well. Much of the distress which Mr. Blaine suffered was associated with this disease of the lungs and his death was certainly hastened by it. Toward the end of December the heart began to show signs of unusual weakness from cardiac degeneration and dilatation, and on December 18th he died, with a weak heart and heart ex-austion. From this he rallied, but others of the same nature occurred on several occasions. From the middle of January these attacks ceased, and the action of the heart was more uniformly good. There was, however, a daily loss of flesh and strength. For three days before Mr. Blaine's death there was no marked change in his condition; each day he seemed somewhat more feeble than on the day before, and on the night before his death he did not seem to be in any immediate danger. Toward the morning of the day of his death his pulse was observed to be very feeble and his breathing more embarrassed. As a result of the failing heart action oedema of the lungs occurred, and he died without much suffering at 11 o'clock.

President's Proclamation. The President, soon after he heard of Mr. Blaine's death, issued the following proclamation: EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, January 27, 1893. It is my painful duty to announce to the people of the United States the death of James Gillespie Blaine, which occurred in this city to-day at 11 o'clock. For a full generation this eminent citizen has occupied a conspicuous and influential position in the public service. His first public service was in the Legislature of his State. Afterwards for fourteen years he was a member of the National House of Representatives and was three times chosen its Speaker. In 1876 he was elected to the Senate. He resigned his seat in that body in 1881 to accept the position of Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Garfield. After the tragic death of his chief, he resigned his position in the Cabinet, and after himself to literary work, gave to the public in his "Twenty Years in Congress" a most valuable and enduring contribution to our political literature. In March, 1892, he again became Secretary of State and continued to exercise this office until June, 1892. His devotion to the public interests, his marked ability and his exalted patriotism have won for him the gratitude and affection of his countrymen and the admiration of the world. In the varied pursuit of legislation, diplomacy and literature his genius has added new lustre to American citizenship. As a statesman, his sagacity and the National appreciation of his great public services and of the general sorrow caused by his death, I direct that on the day of his funeral all the departments of the Executive branch of the Government at Washington be closed, and that on all public buildings and in the United States the National flag shall be displayed at half-staff, and that for a period of thirty days the Department of State be draped in mourning. (By the President.) BENJAMIN HARRISON, JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. Two persons in a sleigh party were killed and two severely injured on the Erie Railroad at Passaic, N. J. The New Jersey Legislature at Trenton took the final vote on United States Senator and rejected the selection of James Smith, Jr., of Essex, by the Democratic caucus. The nomination of Professor Simon E. Baldwin to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors was rejected by the Connecticut House of Representatives. In her preliminary trials of New York, R. I., the practice ship Bancroft exceeded her speed requirements two knots an hour. The steamer Bancroft, intended for the Naval Academy, was accepted by the Government, had her final and official trial near Newport, R. I. She made a fine showing and will yield the builders a bonus of \$45,000. Joe P. Donoghue, of Newburg, N. Y., won the 100-mile skating match at Stamford, Conn., in 21:35 1/2. His previous record above the sixteen-mile mark. The funeral of Bishop Phillips Brooks was held in Trinity Church, Boston, Mass.; the burial was in Mount Auburn Cemetery. A BOOKKEEPER employed by the Royal Insurance Company, New York City, was arrested for forging a certified check for \$50,000. An exploding kerosene lamp in Brooklyn, N. Y., burned three persons fatally and a fourth dangerously.

South and West. The annual convention of the National Farmers' Alliance opened in Chicago; only three States were represented. At his farm on Little Muskingum Creek, four miles east of Marietta, Ohio, John Nicholas Hayes killed his wife and then made away with himself. Hayes was an old man, fully seventy-five years of age, and his murdered wife was his third one. WILLIAM M. STEWART was re-elected to the United States Senate by the Nevada Legislature at Carson. He was the Silver party candidate and received a unanimous vote. An oil stove exploded at Baltimore, Md., while Mrs. Owen Rice was preparing supper. Her two children, a boy of seven and a girl of four, were playing near by and their clothing became ignited. The mother tried to rescue them, and all three were burned to death. A FURNACE, situated in the wilds of Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, is now in a violent state of eruption. The sawmill of G. W. Favors & Co., near Columbus, Ga., was destroyed by the explosion of the boiler of the engine. Two men were killed and three fatally hurt. Out of respect to the memory of Rutherford B. Hayes a gun was fired at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., from sunrise to sunset at half-hour intervals. The German building at the World's Fair, Chicago, Ill., was dedicated. The funeral ceremonies over Associate Justice L. Q. C. Lamar were held at the Opera House, Macon, Ga., and eulogies were delivered by some of the most prominent members of the Georgia Bar. Chief Justice Fuller and the Associate Justices were present at the services.

Washington. WHEN the United States Supreme Court met a chair heavily draped in mourning, again told the story that there had passed away one of its members. Chief Justice Brandeis announced Mr. Justice Lamar's death in a few words. The court adjourned on the day of the funeral. The Justices, with a few exceptions, will attend the funeral of Mr. Lamar. POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER is said an order calling attention to the fact that hereafter all special delivery stamps furnished by the department Postmasters will be light orange instead of dark blue as heretofore. In the United States Senate the credentials of Senators Gray, of Delaware, and Bate, of Tennessee, were presented and placed on file. The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Elijah W. Halford to be Major and Paymaster in the United States Army. COMMANDER HENRY L. JOHNSON has been dismissed from the United States Navy. He was tried before a general court martial on three charges, the principal one being that he had committed "through negligence, suffering a vessel of the navy to be run upon a rock and hazarded." The vessel was the Mohican. THE nomination of Judge McComas was confirmed in executive session in the Senate. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FOSTER sent to the Ways and Means Committee a statement of the condition of the Treasury, which shows that if the expenditures authorized by Congress have meant a deficit will be apparent. THE Postoffice Appropriation bill, just introduced in the House, carries an appropriation of \$8,893,337, an increase of \$3,538,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The Postmaster-General asked for \$85,233,243. PRINCE CONTACTZEN, the new Minister from Russia to Washington, was presented to the President by the Secretary of State. The exchange of courtesies was in the English language, the Prince speaking it with fluency. THE House Committee on Rules decided to report favorably a resolution for the investigation of the rumors of bribery in connection with the Panama Canal.

Foreign. EGYPTIAN affairs have assumed such a threatening outlook that England has decided to increase her military force in that country and send three warships there. PASSENGERS train on the railway from Winter in Russia, ran into a freight train that had been stopped by heavy snow bank. Fifteen persons were killed and thirty seriously injured. YELLOW fever has broken out in Guayaquil, Ecuador. PRINCESS MARGARET, sister of the Emperor of Germany, and Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia were married in the castle chapel in Berlin. THE Italian Government has made a peremptory demand upon Brazil for satisfaction for outrages committed at Santos last summer. An express train ran through a gang of snow shovellers near Pasmkirchen, Germany. Eight men were killed and two were injured. THE Rothschild Vienna syndicate has borrowed \$10,000,000 in gold in the United States for the use of Austria in introducing her currency reform. LORD STANLEY opened the Canadian Dominion Parliament at Ottawa with a speech. THE French Chamber of Deputies voted the Secret Service Fund, 368 to 182, after determined attacks had been made on the Government; the vote is equivalent to a vote of confidence. An explosion, followed by fire, occurred in a Hungarian coal mine at Tokod; nineteen bodies were immediately recovered, and the 103 men still in the burning mine were believed on the day following the calamity to be dead.

DIRECTOR GENERAL DAVIS, of the World's Fair, says that of 4,000,000 square feet of space only 21,476 square feet are to be occupied by exhibitors. Foreign countries have received 1,188,971 and American 1,187,000, making the 2,375,971 square feet managed by 465 fair exhibitors. 100 restaurants and other concessions. A total of nearly \$400,000 has been appropriated by the Nation of the world and the various States for exhibits.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate. 27TH DAY.—Mr. Wolcott made a speech attacking the new Columbian postage stamps. The criticism he was afterward taken up and discussed for an hour. 28TH DAY.—The Senate took up the Anti-Option bill, and Mr. George continued his argument in favor of his substitute. He was followed by Messrs. Washburn and Chandler. Mr. Chandler's speech the bill went over without action.—The Cherokee Outlet bill, which had come over from the House, was taken up for consideration. 29TH DAY.—The Senate adjourned for the day as a mark of respect to the late Associate Justice Lamar. 30TH DAY.—The hour of the session was taken up in routine matters, none of them entitled to be regarded as much public interest. A bill was introduced to increase the navy by twenty-one vessels. 31ST DAY.—Mr. Callom introduced a bill to give a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer.—Mr. Gorman introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretaries of War and Navy to lend ensigns, flags, etc., except battle flags for decoration of the World's Fair buildings, and it was passed.—The Anti-Option bill was debated. 32ND DAY.—Following roll call the death of James G. Blaine was announced by Mr. Fry, who also moved the adoption of a series of resolutions. After this was done the Senate adjourned out of respect.

In the House. 30TH DAY.—Mr. Cumming withdrew the Fort Greeng Monument bill.—The Senate bill abolishing post-travelers was passed.—The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was reported.—The floor was then accorded to the Committee on Commerce, and the Quarantine bill was called up and discussed until adjournment. 31ST DAY.—The Quarantine bill was passed after a stormy debate.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was discussed. 32ND DAY.—The House refused to agree to a motion to take up the Sundry Civil bill, the right against it being made by the friends of the Bankruptcy bill. The vote stood: Yeas, 107; nays, 137.—As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Justice Lamar the House adjourned. 33RD DAY.—The day was consumed in filibustering against the Torry Bankruptcy bill. 34TH DAY.—The Sundry Civil bill was discussed.—The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was introduced. 35TH DAY.—Immediately after the adjournment the death of James G. Blaine was announced. Appropriate resolutions of respect were adopted and then the House adjourned.

STANBOL'S performances of 2,074, male on a track (51) track November 23 last, a mile that cost him a fine of \$100, because the 24,410 square managed \$11,465 have been removed. 100 restaurants and other concessions. A total of nearly \$400,000 has been appropriated by the Nation of the world and the various States for exhibits.

JUSTICE LAMAR.

He Passes Away at the Home of a Friend in Macon, Ga.

Justice Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar died at Macon, Ga., at 8:50 o'clock a few evenings ago. The death was sudden in the extreme, for although he had been ailing for some time, Justice Lamar appeared to be gradually gaining in health. He went from Washington to Macon about a month before, and had been visiting at the residence of W. H. Virgin, in Vineville, a suburb of that city. During the afternoon of about 3 o'clock Justice Lamar took his overcoat, intending to go to the city, but was met at the door by a friend, Dr. Llewellyn, with whom he returned to the sitting room. At that time, and during all the afternoon he was in good spirits, and at dinner at 6:50 in the evening he seemed to have a good appetite. Dr. Llewellyn left the house about 8 o'clock, and a few minutes later the Justice was seized with violent pains in the heart, and died at the hour mentioned.

Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar was born in Putnam County, Ga., September 1, 1825. He was graduated from the Emory College in Georgia in 1845, and was admitted to the bar in Macon in 1847. In 1849 he held the place of adjunct professor of mathematics in the University of Mississippi. He was elected to the Georgia Legislature in 1853 and 1854. Then he returned to Mississippi, and in 1857 was elected to Congress. He was re-elected in 1859, and resigned to take his seat in the Secession Convention of his State. Later he entered the Confederate Army as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Nineteenth Mississippi Regiment. He resigned from active service on account of ill health, and was sent as Commissioner to Russia. He did not get there until 1863, when his services were useless. At the close of the war he resumed teaching in the University of Mississippi. He was elected to Congress again in 1872. Re-elected in 1874, and in 1876 was chosen United States Senator. On March 5th, 1885, he became Secretary of the Interior in President Cleveland's Cabinet.

President Cleveland appointed him to the Supreme Court bench in 1888. Just after entering Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet he was married for the second time, the bride being Mrs. Henrietta D. Holt, widow of W. S. Holt, of Macon, Ga. He lost his first wife while he was a member of the House. By her he had two children, a son and a daughter, both now married, and well known in Washington society.

As soon as possible a train was made up, and twenty of the sufferers were taken to Alton, Ill., to St. Joseph's Hospital. The total loss included the engine, No. 109, of the Limited, and baggage car, seven tank cars full of oil, eight box cars and half a dozen flat cars. All of these were burned, and the rails were twisted out of shape by the fierce heat. The loss will reach at least \$100,000. The brave engineer, Webb Ross, leaves a wife and six children at Mattson, Ill.

Two barrels of lined oil were taken from a grocery store and applied to the wounds by several physicians who happened to be on the ground. Every house in the little village was turned into a temporary hospital, and every doctor in Alton and its vicinity was summoned. As soon as possible a train was made up, and twenty of the sufferers were taken to Alton, Ill., to St. Joseph's Hospital. The total loss included the engine, No. 109, of the Limited, and baggage car, seven tank cars full of oil, eight box cars and half a dozen flat cars. All of these were burned, and the rails were twisted out of shape by the fierce heat. The loss will reach at least \$100,000. The brave engineer, Webb Ross, leaves a wife and six children at Mattson, Ill.

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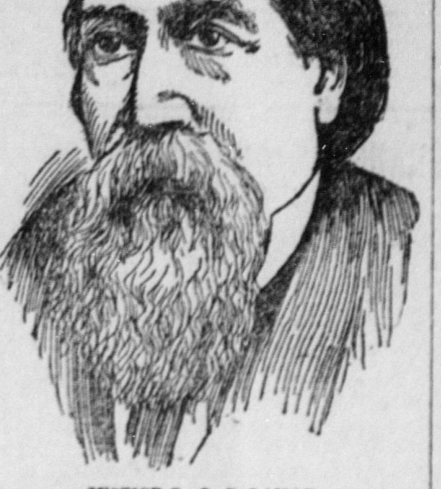
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SHOWERS OF BURNING OIL.

Explosions of Tank Cars Follow a Railroad Wreck.

Many Spectators of the Accident Burned to Death.



JUSTICE L. Q. C. LAMAR.

Alton Junction, Ill., twenty-three miles north of St. Louis, Mo., was the scene of a series of accidents, begun in a railroad collision, and as a result eight persons were instantly killed, twelve mortally injured and as many more seriously hurt. Of the fatally injured, eight died that night, making the total number of deaths sixteen, while at the time the last dispatch was sent ten more were expected to die. The first accident befell the Southwest Limited express train, which runs between New York and St. Louis. The train is operated by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad. The train arrived at the edge of the junction yards at 8:50 o'clock. Just outside of the yard is a curve. After rounding this curve, and within a hundred yards of a siding, the engineer noticed that a switch was turned. The train was running at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and it was impossible to stop. Webb Ross, the engineer, stuck to the engine, and was applying the air brakes when it struck a string of twenty loaded oil cars. The second oil car from the engine exploded, and 500 gallons of oil were sent flying in all directions. It spread out over the tracks in fire. Engineer Ross was unhurt up to that time, and he jumped from the engine to escape. No man could cross through the flames that surrounded the engine. Before he had gone ten feet he fell and was burned to death. The flames spread to the other oil cars, and seven of them were soon hissing and roaring and sending up volumes of smoke. Hundreds of people flocked to the scene and persisted in standing in close to the wreck and burning cars of oil. When the crash came the passengers were thrown about the cars, but most of them escaped injury. The crowd of onlookers had been increasing steadily. It was 11:32 o'clock when one of the tanks exploded, followed instantly by four more. Fully 35,000 gallons of boiling and burning oil were tossed into the air. The roar and vibration could be heard for miles. The instant the explosions came some of the spectators tried to run. The oil seemed to be carried by the air over the great crowd, and far out in the village. It seemed to fall in streams and pools. For those within the circle of 100 yards there was no escape. Their clothing was burned, and literally fell from their bodies. In a moment those who could began running hither and thither, waving their hands and screaming for help. Some went to the nearest water and others ran into the fields. Panic reigned for a short time, until the uninjured recovered their presence of mind to care for the afflicted. Two barrels of lined oil were taken from a grocery store and applied to the wounds by several physicians who happened to be on the ground. Every house in the little village was turned into a temporary hospital, and every doctor in Alton and its vicinity was summoned. As soon as possible a train was made up, and twenty of the sufferers were taken to Alton, Ill., to St. Joseph's Hospital. The total loss included the engine, No. 109, of the Limited, and baggage car, seven tank cars full of oil, eight box cars and half a dozen flat cars. All of these were burned, and the rails were twisted out of shape by the fierce heat. The loss will reach at least \$100,000. The brave engineer, Webb Ross, leaves a wife and six children at Mattson, Ill.

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PHILLIPS BROOKS DEAD.

The Bishop of Massachusetts Expires Suddenly While Coughing.

He Passed Away at the Home of a Friend in Boston.

Bishop Phillips Brooks died at his residence, 233 Clarendon street, Boston, Mass., a few days ago, of heart failure, brought on by a fit of coughing. The death was entirely unexpected. He was taken ill four days before with sore throat, but nothing serious showed itself until the evening of his death. About 6:30 the patient was seized with a coughing spasm which lasted for a few moments, and his heart ceased to beat. Bishop Brooks was a member of the Church of the Good Shepherd, in the city of Boston. He was born at Boston, December 13th, 1835. He received the B. S. A. at Harvard University in 1858, and subsequently that of D. D. He studied in the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Va., was ordained in 1859, and in the same year became rector of the Church of the Advent in Philadelphia, where he remained until 1863, when he was transferred to the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Boston. Since 1873 he had been rector of Trinity Church, Boston. Mr. Brooks was regarded as one of the most eloquent of the American clergy, and was frequently chosen as orator on public occasions. At the request of the late Dean Stanley, D. D