The President Makes His First Batch of Appointments.



ISAAC PUSEY GRAY.

President Cleveland sent to the United States Senate these nominations: To be Minister to Mexico-Isaac P. Gray,

of Indiana. To be Consul-General at London-Patrick

A. Collins, of Massachusetts.

To be Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General—Robert A. Maxwell, of New York.

To be Assistant Secretary of State—Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts.

Isaac Pusey Gray is an Ohioan by birth and at present lives at Union City, Ind. He was a Republican until 1872, when he joined the Greeley movement. In 1876 he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana by the Democrats as a representative of the Greeley followers on the same ticket with Blue Jeans Williams, and was elected. Toward the close of his administration Governor Williams died and Mr. Gray assumed the duties of Governor of the State. In 1880 he was a candidate for the Dem-In 1880 he was a candidate for the Dem-ocratic nomination for Governor, but was defeated by Frank Landers, of Indianapolis, and put upon the ticket with him for second place. This ticket was defeated by one headed by Albert G. Por-ter, late Minister to Italy. Four years later Mr. Gray was nominated for Governor by the Democrats and was elected, and would have been renominated for a second term but for the fact that the Constitution of Indiana prohibited a Governor from filling two terms in succession. During the late campaign Mr. Gray was a candidate for the nomination for the Presidency, and had the delegation of his State behind him; but

the withdrew.

Patrick A. Collins, of Boston, was born near Fermoy, County of Cors, Ireland, March 12, 1844; came to the United States in 1848; received a common school educa-tion; was in early lift an upholsterer; read law in the Harvard Law School and in Boston, where he has practiced since his admission to the Bar in 1871; was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1838 and 1869, and of the Massachusetta Senate in 1870 and 1871; was Judge Advozate-General of Massachusetts in 1875; was elected to the Forty-eight Congress and was re-elected to the Forty-ninth Congress as a Democrat; re-elected to the Fiftieth Con-

Robert A. Maxwell is a retired malster, of Batavia, N. Y. For twenty years he has been prominent in the politics of New York, and is recognized as a Democrat of the old school. Mr. Maxwell was one of the leading spirits in the "anti-snapper" convention, and has long been the warm, personal friend of Mr. Cleveland and Postmaster General Bissell. About a year ago Mr. Maxwell was removed from the office of State Insurance Commissioner by Governor

Josiah Quincy is one of the politicians of the younger school who has won the confi-dence of President Cleveland. He is about thirty-four years of age and enjoys the distinction of being the last of the historic Quincy family, of Massachusetts. He was in charge of the literary bureau of the last campaign.

Hawaiian Treaty Withdrawn.

President Cleveland sent to the Senate a message withdrawing the Hawaiian treaty which has been pending in the Senate.

The message was short and to the point, the President simply requesting the Senate to transmit to the Executive the proposal treaty with Hawaii. The message was retreaty with Hawaii.

Republican Senators regarded this action of the President as in line with the course pursued by Mr. Cleveland in withdrawing the Nicaraguan treaty sent to the Senate by Mr. Arthur in the closing days of his administration.

Democratic Senators looked upon the act from a two-fold point of view, some taking the ground that it showed Mr. Cleveland to be against annexation or American inter-ference. Others held that he would send in ference. Others held that he wot another treaty more to his liking.

It was understood that the reason for the withdrawal of the treaty by President Cleveland was because he was opposed to the treaty in its present form. Whether or not he would favor the making of another treaty, and whether it would be an annexation treaty or not, could not be said on authority. but a person who had talked with the Pre nt on the subject said that another treaty

It was estimated that the President would suggest either by message or personally to Senators, that a committee be appointed to visit the Hawaiian Islands this year, during the interval between the adjournment of the

rention of the next Congress.

President Cleveland, heretofore, has been quite solicitous on this point, and made inquiries as to whether or not the resolution providing for such a commission had gon; through. He had been apparently under the impression that it had been adopted. He learned that it had not been, but that the Senate had authority alone to provide for such a commission, probably to consist of Senators, and that the contingent fund of the Senate could be drawn on for this

Hill Calls on Cleveland.

Hill Calls on Cleveland.

Senator David B. Hill, of New York, a few days ago visited President Cleveland at the White House by appointment, presumably arranged by Congressman R. Eckwell, of New York, during a visit to Mr. Cleveland.

That his visit was more than a mere perfunctory call is attested by the length of the interview — twenty minutes — and during that time Mr. Cleveland received no cards from the waiting politicians in the Cabinet room. Mr. Hill came early. The great flood of office seekers had not yet begun to flow into the White House. He passed rapidly through the hallway in the public part of the mansion into the room of Private Secretary Thurber, who evidently had been posted, for he ushered Mr. Hill into the adjoining executive office without a moment's delay.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Pope Leo's family is very long lived. Porficult Diaz. Jr., son of President Diaz, is an attache of the Mexican Legation at Washington.

Though the Bishop of Chichester is ninety years of age, he attends to all the duties of his office without a coadjutor. THE youngest lady in the new cabinet circle is Miss Herbert, who presides over the home of the Secretary of the Navy.

Susan B. Anthony had a warm friend in the late Justice Lamar, who was always willing to interest himself in her work. lr you want to pronounce the surname of Richard Olney, President Cleveland's At-torney General, as he does himself, drop out

Mr. OLNEY makes the sixth Attorney-General selected from the State of Massa-chusetts since the organization of the Gov-

ernment. J. STERLING MORTON, the new Secretar of Agriculture, is said to have raised 1575 bushels of corn on a twenty-acre lot in Nebraska last year.

MRS. A. D. T. WHITNEY, the novelist, is a sister of George Francis Train, and one let-ter in her superfluity of initials stands for her maiden name.

MARIE VAN ZANDT, the famous prima donns, is the granddaughter of Signor Blitz, a prestidigitateur well known in his day in New York and Philadelphia. EX-SECRETARY ELKINS has been so suc

cessful in his financy il operations during the past decade that he is already spoken of as the coming "richest man in the country."

PRESIDENT BARRIOS, of Guatemala, has an American wife. It is said that she practically rules the Republic. She is the leader of all woman movements in that country. DR. TALMAGE is dissatisfied with the big debt of the Brooklyn Tabernacle and may resign. His stated salary is \$12,000, and

yet he says that in three years he has received only \$628. It is said in Berlin that the relatives of the Emperor William are trying to induce him to submit to an operation to relieve his ear trouble. The operation would consist of removing a number of small bones from the

SECRETARY GRESHAM is both the premier and the father of the cabinet. He is sixtyone and the oldest man in the lot, being just a month older than Secretary Morton, who ranks next in point of age, while Hoke Smith and Dan Lamont are the babies.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to secure space at Jackson Park, Chicago, for two bicycle courts, with attendants to receive and check the wheels, for which the charges will be small. Many wheelmen all over the country who want to bring their bicycles along will be glad to hear of this.

STOCK raisers may find something pleasant in the statement that during the last year the cattle exports were valued at \$35,000,000. This may seem extraordinarily large, when it is known that in 1889 the exports were valued at \$16,600,600.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BEANS AND PEAS.

BUTTER.

 Creamery—St. & Penn, extra
 —
 @
 28

 St. & Penn, firsts.
 —
 @
 —

 Western, firsts.
 24
 @
 25

 Western, seconds.
 23
 @
 23

— ⊕ 21 Half tubs and pails, 2ds. Welsh tubs, extras.....

W. Factory, seconds ... 18 W.Factory and dairy, 3ds 17 a CHEESE. State factory-Full cream.

Full cream, good to prime Part skims, choice..... Part skims, good to prime Part skims, common Full skims..... EGGS.

State and Penn-Fresh..... 19 @ Western-Fresh, fancy.... - @ Limed-State.... - @ PRUITS AND BRIERIAG -FRESH.

HOPS. State-1892, fair to choice ... 18 @ Old odds...,

LIVE POULTRY. Fowls-Jersey, State, Penn.

Pigeons, per pair 45 @ DRESSED POULTRY-YRESR KILLED.

VEGETABLES.

@ 3 50 @ 3 50

Flour -- City Mill Extra

LIVE STOCK.

THE QUEEN SPEAKS.

Liliuokalani Makes Her First Plea for Hawaii.

The Hawaiians, She Savs, Detest the Annexation Idea.

A lengthy statement by Liliuokalani, the deposed Queen of Hawaii, has just been made public, which is the first statement which the ex Queen has made for publication since the overthrow of the monarchy on the islands. She states at the outset:

"I had resolved to maintain absolute silence throughout the negotiations, believing that the question would be settled on its political merits alone, but I am forced from my retreat by the slanders and cruel calum nies uttered against my person and charac-ter by those who are believed on account of their diplomatic position, and who know better than they speak. I do not mean to re-

fute their utterances. I am a Queen."
The ex-Queen then refers to her recent attempt to promulgate a new constitution and reviews a number of facts, which, she claims, led her to take this step. Among other things she says:

"Shortly after my accession I made a toar of the islands. Nothing could be more affecting than the loyalty of my people. out from every side petitions kept pouring in imploring me to give a new constitution. They contained thousands of signatures, the names of those from all classes who felt that by the existing constitution the natives were deprived of their just and inalienable rights. I would not deprive one white man of one legitimate right, but under this constitution any newly-arrive i white man without interest or intention of residence is placed as a voter over the heads of thousands of my subjects, to whom God has given these islands and no other home. Be sides, Hawaii is dear to the Hawaiian as America is dear to its people.

Lilioukalani next refers to United States Minister Stevens as follows: "The position taken by the present American Minister has been constantly unfriendly and quarrelsome. The address he delivered to me on my accession would lead me to suppose that he considered an American protectorate established at that can protectorate established at that day. It was a lecture and not an expression of seasonable sentiment. I did think it a most inconsiderate speech. Not one of the other representatives chose my coronation day as casion for threats and penalties.

"At the time certain men were being prosecuted for rebellion and treason Mr. Stevens delivered his Decoration Day speech. He ridiculed the political trials. He drew comparisons most unfavorable to Hawaii; he sneered at royalty, speaking of monarch-cursed countries, and the question seriously presented itself to the minds of many people if this speech did not constitute a glaring infraction of the duties and courtesy percaining to the representation of feeting to the representations of feeting to the representations of feeting to the representations of feeting to the results.

tive of a foreign power."

The ex-Queen closes her statement as follows: "The Queen of Hawaii raises her solemn note of protest, Hawaiians detest the very thought of annexation. It is not the United States. antagonism as yet to the United States, but it is the overwhelming grief with which our native eyes shall behold any flag surmounting our fair shores, except that one which is associated indelibly with the one which is associated intendity and the memories of our glorious past—giorious not in might and battle, but in the noble efforts of our Nation to clothe itself with the fair robe of enlightenment, religion and com-

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE clerks' unions of Chicago, Ill., will amaigamate.

DENMARK pensions all working people over sixty years of age. THE State of Colorado has a labor army of 9370 workmen in 115 unions.

PATTERN MAKERS have adopted a national insurance on their tools of trade. THE Governor of Colorado favors com-

pulsory arbitration in labor troubles. SEVEN THOUSAND shopmen on the Union Pacific road have secured eight hours. THE preservation gang on the Panama Canal line has struck against a reduction of

wages. In the State of New York during 1892 there were 1768 strikes, involving 25,763

PANK clerks of Philadelphia want the State Legislature to pass a short-day law for them.

THE deaths from explosions in mines last year numbered 126, against fifty-one in 1891 and 290 in 1890.

GLADSTONE recently told British laborers that the establishment of the eight-hour system is practicable. THE Homestead (Penn.) Relief Committee

announces that no more money is needed for Homestead sufferers. ENGINEERS in the freight service of the New York Central Railroad have been noti-

fied that they must reside in Albany. Over one hundred thousand working women in New York are self-supporting. Three out of every five support whole fami-

SEATTLE, Washington, will furnish the necessary tools to idle men who wish work and will pay them fairly for all work done for the city.

ARMED peasants and unemployed work men are making demonstrations in the city of Lombardy, Italy, carrying flags with the inscription: "Bread, Work or Blood."

It is said to at there are 30,000 idle work-men in Chicago, Ill., and that the number is constantly increasing. The various unions of the city have spent thousands of dollars in helping the unfortunates.

TRADES unions of Nebraska have formed a State Federation, to be known as the Ne-braska State Labor Congress. It proposes to establish central and local unions in every town and city in the State.

A NEW association of railroad employes has been organized at Chicago. It is com-posed of all classes of railroad employes, and is formed for mutual protection, the al-vancement of wages and shortening of

In the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, persons desiring work or help have now only to send a postal card to the Director of the Postal Administration in order to have the wants advertised in every postoffice in the Grand Duchy.

There is great suffering among the cotton spinners and operatives of Oldham, England. There are 34,000 unemployed. Thousands of these are without food and fuel. The local authorities are overburdened with demands upon them, and private charity has been exhausted by the continual and increasing drain since last November.

WORLD'S FAIR TROUBLE.

Control of the Premium Fund Turned Over to the Women's Board,

There is considerable excitement among World's Fair people in Washington. By a remarkable mistake in writing the final draft of the World's Fair appropriation the Women's Board is given absolute control of the \$570,000 for all World's Fair premiums and awards, and also, it would seem, the entire power to appoint all jurors, male and

In short, by an error, the entire system of granting premiums at the World's Fair is turned over by Congress to women.

The error came about by the clerk writing the words "Lady Managers" in the wrong blank space.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

GERMANY is worth \$31,600,000,000. THERE are 150,000 gypsies in Hungary.

URUGUAY has suppressed all her foreign YELLOW FEVER is increasing at Guaya-

quil, Mexico. HARVARD UNIVERSITY has just had a bequest of \$1,000,000.

SALVADOR and Nicaragua have adopted Mormons are receiving a cold reception

from the Mexicans. VENEZUELA is believed to be about to rerudiate her British debt.

Moze than seventy-five inches of snow fell in Massachusetts this winter. CANNING factor es are springing up in all

the Georgia towns and villages. CHICAGO brokers held a jubilation over the demise of the Anti-Option bill.

Massachuserrs purposes to spend more than \$5,000,000 on grade crossing. ECUADOR is offering the Galapagos Is!ands to Germany as a coaling stati In Western Russia and Eastern Germany enormous loss of property from floods is re-

THERE are over two million bales of cotton less in sight toan there were at this time

TEXAS planters have made an organized move toward planting less cotton and more of other crops. WASHINGTON statisticians figure out that

the visitors at the inauguration spent at least :2,500,000. A STRANGE malady that may be cholera is killing thousands of people on the border between Russia and Asia.

THREE MILLION DOLLARS was disbursed by the Government for agricultural college maintenance during the past year.

THE commission to prevent the spread of cholera has given notice that a fresh case of cholera has been discovered at Hamburg, Germany.

JACOB AAB, who for twenty-eight years has the distinction of being the first man in New York—that is, the first man in the New York Directory—is dead. The unique honor is now held by Joseph Aach, a German butcher.

DEATH IN A CYCLONE.

Barnett Station, Miss., Wrecked by a Storm.

A cyclone struck Barnett Station, Miss., a few nights ago, wrecking every building in the place and killing fourteen persons and injuring twenty others. The family of Daniel Barnett, eight in number, were in-

stantly killed.

The cyclone struck Marion at about five o'clock in the afternoon, traveling around the southwest to northeast. It is described by eye witnesses as a whirling ball of fire and traveled in a zig-zig course. The main track was three hundred yards wide, and everything in that track was swept away, wreckage of houses being scattered for miles along its course. That the loss of life is not greater is the one thing wonderful. stantly killed. greater is the one thing wonderful.

Mrs. Burton Meadows, seventy years old, and her daughter. Miss Myra Meadows, were killed instantly.

After destroying Marion the cyclone cut a swath through the swamp until reaching Good Hope Church, two miles east, which it wrecked, also destroying four settlements

THEIR LAST MEETING.

f colored cabins.

How Mr. Harrison Took Leave of His Cabinet Members,

The last meeting of Mr. Harrison's Cabinet took place at the usual hour on the day before Mr. Cleveland's inauguration. All of the members were present, and at the conclusion of a half hour's conference the President arose and thanked them for the loyal support they had always given him, and said he attributed much of the success of his Administration to their wise counsels faithful services, and devotion to the country's highest good. He thanked them for the personal good will they bore him, and wished each one happiness and success in all their undertakings. He then shook hands their undertakings. He then shook hands with each in turn, and in a voice which be traved emotion bade them good-by.

BOTH WERE DROWNED.

Fate of Two Men Who Attempted to

Save Each Other. Hans Carlson and R. Myers, were riding lown a swollen stream at Hinckley, Ill., on a cake of ice. After being carried a short distance the ice lodged on a bank in shallow

At this time Henry Binder, seeing the men, thought be could drive out and rescue them. He had driven but a few feet in the water when his horse plunged into water, taking Binder, buggy and all out of

Upon seeing the condition of things Carlson took off his coat and plunged into the water to rescue Binder. They were both

GERMANS VICTORIOUS.

Natives in East Africa Sustain a Severe Detent.

Advices from Ess: Africa state that the German troops have won an important victory over the hostile natives at Uniangwira. The German force was composed of white soldiers and native levies. The hostile natives made a supporn resistance, but were defeated after a severe conflict with

The German loss included a German sergeant named Eittei and ten of the native soldiers killed and Lieutenant Bother wounded. The defeat has caused general consternation among toe hostile it is believed will go far toward suppressing

GRAND NAVAL REVIEW.

Rendezvous in Hampton Roads April

17-Review in New York April 27. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Soley, Admiral Gherardi and Commodore Ramsay held a conference at the Navy Department, Washington, regarding the changing of the

date of the naval review. It was decided that the rendezvous should take piece in Hampton Roads, Virginia, April 17. On April 24 the fiset will sail for New York, where the review will be held on the 27th of April.

MONTANA'S NEW SENATOR.

Mantle, Republican and Mayor of Butte, Appointed by the Governor. Governor Rickards, of Montana, appointed Lee Mantle, of Butte, United States Senator. Mantle is at present Mayor of Butte, and was the last Republican caucus

Mantie is about forty-five years of age. He was a telegraph operator originally by occupation. Later he became in turn express agent, proprietor of the Butte Inter-Mountain and dealer in real estate and min-

HIG BLAZE IN BOSTON.

The Business Heart of the City Ravaged by Flames.

Many Lives Lost and Millions in Property Burned.

One of the most destructive fires in the history of Boston, Mass., next in magnitude to the famous one of Thanksgiving Day, 1889, and in the same district, broke out shortly after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and before it was placed under control, three hours later, had burned over more than a square, had reduced to ashes several of the magnificent new buildings recently completed on the territory burnel over three and a half years ago, had consumed property valued by a conservative estimate at \$4,500,000, had been attended by a scene of panic and distress never before equaled in the memory of citizens now living, and had destroyed perhaps, it was estimated on the morning after the horror, a dozen hu-

man lives, and mangled or maimed at least thirty persons, some of them fatally. The burned area covers a block bounded on the north by Essex street, on the east by Lincoln street, on the south by Tufts street, and on the west by Kingston street. In addition to this the fire leaped across the streets here and there, and destroyed build-

ings in a fringe around the burned area.

Part of the United States Hotel burned. One wing of the building had been used as an emergency hospital, and it was

necessary to remove many wounded persons who had been taken there. Among the buildings burned were the Ames building, Lincoln building, Brown-Durrell buildings, and a dozen or more smaller ones.

So serious was the prospect that the fire would spread and that a panic would folwould spread and that a pagic would low that not only was the entire fire department ordered to the scene, but those of Somerville, Cambridge, Newton, Waltham, Brockton and Quincy came rushing to town. It also seemed best to call out the militia to assist. the police in preserving order. The First and Ninth Regiments and two naval bat-talions were ordered under arms, but the firemen succeeded in checking the fire and

the threatened panic was averted.

The win i was blowing a gale before the fire started, and as soon as the firmes had full sweep it increased to such violence that the firemen were in great danger of being blown from the tops of the buildings, which were the only available places from which the fire could be fought. The wind sucked the blazing contents from the buildings and carried them for blocks. As these fire-brands fell they started fires in a score of places, but the danger had been foreseen and the fire was confined to the district in which

it started. When the fire was discovered the streets were filled with people and trading in the Ames building was brisk. The leading tenant was Horace Partridge, dealer in toys and small wares. His wholesale department was here, and the floors were packed to the roof with toys. In one room was a lot of fire-works. Those fireworks became ignited.

They went off with a rush.

The fire grew hotter and hotter from 41% o'clock to 5. Reports of falling floors and exploding stone sounded like cannon in the Bengal lights and other fireworks flamed up in a rattling series of explo and flights of rockets sailed up over flames

f brilliant colors. While this immense display of fireworks was going on the imperilled inmates were crowding through the flames and jumping from the windows. The excitement in the street was intense. The firemen spread their fire nets and caught many, but men and woman droppel so fast that it was im-possible to catch all. Those who landed in the nets escaped with sprained limbs and a general shaking up. The poor fellows who struck the pavement were either killed, fa-tally injured or crippled for life.

upper stories stirred the pulse of every spec-tator, but it was impossible to render aid. The intense heat soon set fire to the Woonsocket Rubber Company building, and then the flames jumped across the street to the Lincoln building. Both buildings burned with such great rapidity that ten of the employes of the Woonsocket Company were obliged to jump from the windows, and were saved in the nets of the Protective

The firemen say there must be many who met death in the Ames building. The Cap tain of Engine 26 says he saw four girls fall back into the flame, and another fireman tells of two others who met a similar fate on the opposite side of the building. The emergency hospital was locater immedi-ately behind the United States Hotel, and within fifteen minutes it had three dead and twenty injured within its walls. For the first time in Boston's fire history

overhead wires proved the means of saving a life. When the fire in the Brown-Durrell building was at its height the form of a man —District Fire Chief Egan, of East Boston -was seen at an eighth-story window. He boldly seized one of the large insulated cables, which contain a large number electric wires, and proceeded to cross to opposite building hand over hand. He had gone but a few feet when it became app ent he could not last long, and greatly to the crowd's relief he threw both the half inch cable which slightly sagged and slowly and tediously made his way to ward the building No. 119 Kingston street, to which the cable ran. Midway he stopped, upable to go further. A squad of men ran into the building numbere 1 119 Kingston street and slowly lowered the cable to which Egan was hanging. At the same time Hook and Ladder No. 14 erected a ladder to meet the slowly descend The cable was payed out slowly, ing man. and the exhausted man gradually came nearer the ground. His body swing in close to the burning building, from which issued dense clouds of smoke when he was but two stories from the ground. In a lew s conds he swung into the arms of bis comrades, released his hold, and, as weak as a cat, was carried from the scene, A shoulof triumph and applause came forth from the throats

One young man employed at 83 L'ncoin street, Stephen D. Saimon, Jr., fount es-cape by the stairs cut off, and was forced to jump from the four-h story window. He gauged his jump so as to land on the telegraph wires, and there he ciung in full view of the immense throng. In a jiffy the crowd had spread blankets to catch him, and into the part of the country of the coun and into these he dropped from a height of forty feet. His only injuries were a sprained

ankle and the loss of a tooth. The firemen of Engine 25 bore the brunt of the work of rescuing the employes of the Partridge building. One of the men caught

Partridge building. One of the men caught in his arms a woman who jumpel from a second-story window.

The office of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission was in the building occurred by Horace Partridge, and separated only by a thin partition. One of the stenographers for the Commissioners, Arthur Carter, is a cripple, being unable to walk a step.

cripple, being unable to walk a step.
Aured Bridgeman and another cierk
carried their helpless comrate down the
stairs with the flames chasing them to the
very door. This was but one of the many
acts of heroism performed in that brief
period, when every second of time almost
was worth a human life.

Tilly Haynes, of the United States Hotel,
offered the Firemen's Relief Association
\$15,000 if they would zoop the fire and save
his building. They won the purse.

A conservative estimate of the total loss
is \$4,500,000. The insurance will amount to
about \$4,000,000

THE National Fire Brigades of England are invited the fire departments in the United States to participate in a proposed grand international fire congress and exhibi-

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Two white kangaroos will appear in the New South Wales exhibit. These are ex-

ceedingly rare animals. In its exhibit at the World's Fair the Government Patent Office will show up-ward of 2500 models, many of them being

work g machines. The various transportation lines between the central portion of Chicago and the World's Fair grounds will be able to carry upwards of 100,000 people an hour.

THE National Museum, at Washington, in its exhibit at the World's Fair, will display a collection of coins and other metal money valued at nearly one million dollars. THE last will and testament of Queen Isa-

bella, in which she makes a number of references to the new world, will be a very interesting object in the Spanish exhibit at the World's Fair. Mr. Sargent, the electrical engineer of the World's Fair, has completed his scheme for lighting the main basin on fete nights during the Exposition. Thousands of incan-

descent lights of different colors are to be THE Lairds, shipbuilders in Birkenhead, will exhibit at the World's Fair models of vessels showing the progress made in the construction of transatlantic liners since they were first run between New York and

An engine built by James Watt, Lanca-shire. England, in 1815, will be exhibited at the World's Fair in the Transportation Department. It is owned by John Rourke & Son, Savannah, Ga., and has been continu-

ously in use since built. The exhibit of fine woods made at the World's Fair by West Virginia in the Forestry Building will consist of 250 splendid specimens, finely polished and finished in a manner that will show the special characteristics and qualities of all growths and varieties to the best advantage.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made in London to transport to Chicago, for use at the World's Fair, seven English coaches and sixty horses, together with professional drivers and guards. These coaches will carry passengers from the hotels to the Exposition grounds and return, at prices commensurate with such a fad, which it is believed will be exceedingly fashionable with wealthy peo-

CONTRACTS have been let for furnishing CONTRACTS have been let for furnishing 25,000,000 admission tickets to the World's Fair. Of these 5,000,000 will be lithographed, and of such elaborate workmanship that counterfeiting them will be next to impossible. These are designed to meet the orders for tickets which have been flowing in for months, and wasy will be good whenever presented at the gates. The remaining 30,000,000 will be samply printed after the style of an ordinary railroad ticket.

SENATOR W. N. ROACH.

Sworn in at Washington by Vice-



SENATOR W. N. ROACH. William N. Roach, the new Democratic United States Senator from North Dakota, slected to succeed Lyman R. Casey by a a combination of Republicans, Democrats and Populists, was sworn in at Washington

Vice-President Stevenson on Inauguration Day. Senator Roach was born in Virginia in 1840, where he engaged in mercantile pur-nuits until 1879, when he went to Grand Forks, in the Territory of Dakota. He in-rested in real estate and soon became wealthy. He laid out the town of Larrinore, which is at present his home, and was appointed its first Mayor by the Legislature. He served a term in the Territorial Legislature and has twice been the Democratic

nominee for Governor of North Dakota.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT. A Circular Saw Flies Up and Kills a

Man. Herman Meinke and Amos Coan were using an old-fashioned machine saw at Wyandotte, Mich., converting a lot of timber into logs and sticks. Meinke placed an extra heavy and knotty piece of wood on the table. While he adjusted it, he and Coan, who stood directly back of him, were en-

gaged in conversation.
When the blade had dug its way about half through the wood it struck a snag, and the saw leaped from its pearings. In its flight through the air it took a slightly up ward direction and the blade struck Meinke squarely in the breast. The saw severed the rios as if they were made of paper, and, striking the neart full in the centre, cut that organ in two.

Meinke was thrown backward by the force of the blow, and the saw, thus released, flaw over the dead man's shoulder, and, striking Coan on the left arm, cut that member off about four inches below the shoulder. The accident was caused by the breaking of a wooden screw with which the saw had been fastened to the frame.

SUICIDE OF JULIA HALL.

The Young Woman Who Was Twice

Lost Puts an End to Her Life. Miss Julia Hall, of New Canaan, Conn., daughter of Russell Hall, a banker of that town, committed suicide by throwing herself in front of a locomotive on the Connecticut Valley division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford road. She was instantly killed and her body was frightfully

Miss Hall was recently sent to the insansasyium at Middleto vn, Conn., from New asyium at Middleto vn, Conn., from New Canan, and was the young woman who created so much excitement last November by wandering away from home. She disappeared twice, and on both occasions hosts of men in the neighborhood of her home turned out to search the woods for her. On the fatal morning she was out scalking in the grounds with an attendant. Suddenly she started for the railroad track, and before the attendant could stop her, Miss Hall threw herself in front of a fast approaching train.

WHILE watching a buil fight from Lin-ares, Mexico, the building in which the dat-tle was going on collapsed and eight specia-tors were killed.