

THE BOMBING ANARCHIST BOMB EXPLODED IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

The Mischief Caught—He is Auguste Vaillant, Professional Anarchist, and Glories in His Crime—Eighty Persons Injured—Paris in a Perfect Fury of Indignation.

Anarchy has struck its most insolent blow in Paris. It fired a bomb in the French Chamber of Deputies a few afternoons ago, when about 300 members were in their seats, and the galleries were filled.

In the course of the business of the House the election of M. Mirman came up for discussion. M. Mirman was then speaking from the tribune, and had just descended to resume his seat, when a man in the gallery above threw a bomb toward the floor. The bomb must have had a time of about half a second, for it passed the head of Prof. Lemire, Deputy for Hazebruck, it exploded with a terrific report. A dense cloud of smoke and dust ascended, shutting out from view for a time those sitting in the body of the House.

For a single instant the House was perfectly quiet, and then, the members and others realizing what had occurred, there was the wildest excitement. The officers detailed to guard the Chamber were the first to regain their senses. They at once rushed to the great doors leading to the Chamber to prevent the escape of the bomb thrower. The people in the galleries fled in wild disorder, fearing that other bombs would be thrown. They were in a state bordering on frenzy, and almost fell to the ground in their haste, but futile, haste to get out of the building. One lady, who, it was learned, was an American woman, had been hit on the forehead by a piece of the casing of the boom, and she fled with blood streaming over her face.

On the floor of the House the excitement was fully as great as that in the galleries. Many of the members rushed for the exits, fearing every moment to hear another explosion. M. Dupuy, the President of the Chamber, was apparently the only man in the Chamber. Two ladies besides the American in the lower gallery were injured. A man sitting beside the bomb thrower was also wounded.

The Deputies wounded were Professor Abbatucci, Count Paul Henri Lanjuinais and M. Lefort.

The excitement among the members did not last long. The wounded were taken to committee rooms and medical assistance was hastily summoned to attend them. While this was being done some of the reporters picked up on the floor of the House bits of metal and a number of horsehoof nails that had formed part of the contents of the bomb.

The dust raised by the explosion was so thick that the clothing of everybody in the Chamber presented a shaggy appearance.

The Chamber looked as if it had been swept by a riot. Many desks and chairs lay where they fell after having been wrenched from the floor. In several places the floor and furniture were matted with blood. The mattresses for the wounded in the committee rooms were spotted red and the door-latches were smeared with blood. M. Lefort looked as if brought from a battlefield when he was carried from the Chamber. His face was blackened and streaked with red, and his blood flowed in streams from his forehead. Two of his fingers had been blown off, and his arm had been badly torn.

At noon as the smoke and dust had cleared away the members resumed their seats and business proceeded. M. Monod presided at the tribunal, and, in a perfectly steady voice, took up the discussion of the question before the House as though nothing out of the ordinary had occurred. When the discussion had been finished M. Casimir-Perier, the Prime Minister, said that he did not wish to interrupt the business of the Chamber, but he felt compelled to assure the House that the Government would do its duty.

At 10 o'clock in the evening it was announced, as far as known, thirty Deputies and fifty onlookers had been injured by the explosion. Many of these, eighty, however, received only scratches. Some of them lost fingers, others had slight fractures, not a few suffered merely painful flesh wounds and streaks and bruises. One woman suffered a bad fracture of the knee.

As soon as the explosion occurred the guards locked the gates leading from the Chamber and no one was permitted to leave unless he or she could give satisfactory reasons and identification. All others were detained as suspects.

Some of those detained were dirty, repulsive loafers of the lowest type. Any one of them might pass as an Anarchist. Despite the numerous arrests, it was feared that the culprit escaped through some side exit during the panic.

The wounded spectators, who, after having been arrested, convinced the police of their innocence, were allowed to go in ambulances to their homes late in the evening. At midnight it was announced officially that forty-eight persons were wounded. This list does not include those who received merely slight scratches and bruises.

The number of persons arrested in the Chamber on suspicion is twenty-three. Except those who were wounded, the suspects were taken to the police station. The wounded were taken to an infirmary by a strong guard.

All during the evening the officials at the Prefecture of Police were verifying the statements and recording the names of the suspects. The first name to be mentioned in the report was that of Vaillant. Several detectives remarked that this man had long been known as an Anarchist of the extreme type—a rafter who had surpassed all his comrades recently in the violence of his language.

Upon searching the records the officials found a full biography of Vaillant, whose career justified all that the detectives had said of him. He was among those detained by the closing of the gates when the crowd sought to escape from the scene of the explosion. A fragment of his bomb had torn away a part of his nose. He was rushing toward the street, with blood streaming from his face, when stopped by the soldiers. Four detectives then went to the Hotel Dieu and sought the bed on which Vaillant lay, suffering from many wounds. In reply to their questions he said that his name was Marchal and that he lived in Choisy-le-Roi.

When asked for more information, he pleaded that the shattered condition of his nerves incapacitated him from talking coherently. He must sleep, he said, before talking more. When the detectives pressed him for answers he grew angry, turned over his feet and refused to speak. The detectives, convinced that he was either principal or accomplice in the plot against the Deputies, continued their efforts to draw him out. As the French police say they "smelled" him. Nothing is known of any other persons who were in the Chamber at 9 o'clock the Procureur of the Republic and M. Lepine, Prefect of Police, arrived at the Hotel Dieu. After conferring with the detectives they went to Vaillant's bedside.

The Procureur said positively: "You are not Marchal; you are Auguste Vaillant."

Vaillant started, hesitated a moment, then blurted out pettishly: "So I am. Yes, I am Auguste Vaillant and I throw the bomb because I have had enough of this blood sucking bourgeois society."

He then told his story with an air of bravado. He attended the Chamber, he said, for the purpose of throwing a bomb at M. Dupuy, President of the House.

He said he had no accomplices. The infernal machine, as he called it, was exactly like that which killed several policemen in the Rue des Eclairies last winter.

It consisted of a small iron safe, lined with cotton, filled with dynamite, and in the center of them was a dumb-bell-shaped glass vessel. The bulbs contained one, picric acid;

the other, prussiate of potash. Connecting the two was cotton soaked with sulphuric acid. Carried one end up the bomb was harmless. Inverted, it exploded instantly. Vaillant spent several years in America, where his wife, whom he deserted, now lives.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THOMAS B. REED, of Maine, is fifty-four years old.

HERBOD THOMPSON B. LYMAN, of North Carolina, is dead.

YACOBINA will spend part of the winter in a villa near Florence, Italy.

SENATOR PALMER, Cullom and Dubois were all for a long time residents of Springfield, Ill.

THE Chinese Emperor, who is twenty-three years old, has learned the English language.

THE Duke of Oporto, brother of the King of Portugal, is one of the finest flute players in the world.

SIR HENRY BESSEMER, the great inventor, who is now in his eightieth year, is writing an autobiography.

GLADSTONE finds time, with all his manifold duties, to go to church regularly, rain or shine, every morning.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON's lectures on law before the students of Stanford University, in California, will be delivered in February.

THE Prince of Wales has seventeen brothers-in-law, sixteen uncles, fifty-seven cousins and fifty-eight nephews and nieces.

A LIFE-SIZE marble bust of Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, is to be presented to the State and placed in a niche at the State House in Boston.

SECRETARY GREENHAM and Secretary Morton will not keep house this winter. Both will live at the Arlington Hotel.

EDWARD BARROW, the San Francisco mining man who died a few days ago, landed in California at the age of twenty with ten cents. He died worth \$2,000,000.

PHILEAS SAWYER, Senator and millionaire lumberman, is as vigorous at seventy as most men at fifty. He began life in a shingle factory carrying out shavings at twenty-five cents a day.

NEAL DOW, of Portland, Me., known as the "apostle of temperance," will be ninety years old on March 20, 1894, and temperance societies all over the world will unite in celebrating the anniversary of his birth.

DEBRYE the visit of Admiral Avelin, of the Russian Navy, at Paris, he is said to have received no fewer than 19,000 letters. Most of them were from ladies and a large majority of these asked for a lock of his hair.

AUGUST K. E. BALDAMUS, who died in Germany a few days ago, aged eighty-two years, was famous because he had one of the largest collections of birds' nests and birds' eggs in Europe. He was the founder of the Ornithological Society.

U. S. GRANT, JR., has purchased the Hubbell House, at San Diego, Cal., and it will probably be the permanent home of the Grant family. The house cost \$92,000 to build in boom times, but Mr. Grant paid much less than that for it.

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, Commander of the eastern division of the United States Army, is a frequent attendant at the Young Men's Christian Association meetings in New York City. He is one of the most noted Christian workers in the United States Army.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

GERMANY has 5,276,000 FARMS.

KANSAS is overrun by tramps.

ENGLAND has 4000 idle workmen.

TEXAS's cotton crop yields 500,000,000.

MASACHUSETTS has 200 button factories.

COLORADO cowboys have an association.

TENNESSEE has seven ex-Governors living.

UNCLE SAM has 1822 railroad corporations.

A NICKEL mine has been discovered in Idaho.

LOWA horticulturists lately held a State convention.

THE Socialistic societies of Sicily count 300,000 members.

THE Socialists in England have manifested a defiant attitude.

A TEMPERANCE university has been founded at Harrison, Tenn.

WYOMING had 233,000 cattle in 1892, and only 128,000 in 1893.

IN Alabama all school and church property is exempt from taxation.

THE funds of Yale University increased during 1893 by over \$290,000.

SIXTY-EIGHT Mary Smiths are students this term in Smith College, N. Y.

THIS season's orange crop in Florida is the lowest since 1887.

STATEHOOD FOR UTAH.

The Bill Admitting the Territory Passed by the House.

The bill which passed the House of Representatives for the admission of Utah Territory to Statehood provides that all male citizens of the United States over the age of twenty-one years, who have resided in the Territory for one year prior to election, are authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form a Convention in the Territory.

The Board of Commissioners, known as the unappropriated public lands lying within its boundaries. The debts and liabilities of the Territory shall be assumed by the State.

Provision is made for the establishment and maintenance of a public school system. Until the next census, or until otherwise provided by law, the State shall be entitled to one representative in Congress, to be elected on the day of the adoption of the Constitution.

Lands to the extent of two townships are to be reserved for the establishment of the University of Utah. Two hundred thousand acres for the use of an agricultural college are set apart. The proceeds of the sale of lands or any portion are to constitute a permanent fund to be invested by the State, the income to be used for the university and agricultural college.

Five per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of public lands are to be expended in support of its school.

POSTOFFICE ROBBED.

The Wholesale Stamp Clerk of Chicago Knocked Insignificant.

The Chicago Postoffice in the heart of the city, was the scene of a bold robbery a few nights ago.

Andrew J. Robertson, cashier of the wholesale stamp department of the Postoffice, was found by R. Zimmerman and Miss Marie Jones, two clerks employed in the mailing department, lying on the floor of his office in a pool of blood about 10 o'clock. Medical aid was once summoned, and when Robertson was sufficiently recovered he made a statement.

He said that at about 7.30 o'clock, while he was balancing up his accounts, some one appeared at his window and asked him how he was coming out. Robertson replied that he thought he was all right.

The stranger said he had sent his boy for stamps during the day and that Robertson had given him too many, and that he would return them if Robertson would open the door. When the man gave a private rap upon the clerks in the building, the door was opened.

As soon as the robber was inside the office he attacked Robertson, and a terrible fight ensued. Money was scattered all over the office, one package of \$300, one of \$200, and one of \$500 being found on the floor. Robertson was finally reduced to unconsciousness, and the thief decamped, taking what money was in sight, but missing the packages on the floor.

The exact amount taken, it is said by the Government employes, will reach \$7000. Robertson was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where the physicians said that his wounds were dangerous.

TAX RIOT IN SICILY.

A Mob Kills the Sheriff and His Wife and Parades Their Heads.

A despatch received from Giardinello gives further details of the tax riot at Partinico, northwest Sicily.

The mob of peasants who had protested against the milk tax wrecked the communal building and dragged on the ground two carabinieri who tried to summon military reinforcements. When the troops arrived they found at the head of the rioters the wife of the King and Queen and a picture of the King and Queen and a picture of the King and Queen and a picture of the King and Queen.

Unlike the other cereals, the farm price of buckwheat per bushel is the highest since 1888; the average price of buckwheat per bushel is the highest since 1888.

The average price of winter wheat on the first of December averaged 91.5, against 87.4 last year. In the Middle and Southern States it ranges from 75 to 90. In the principal winter wheat States the condition is as follows:

Michigan, 89; Ohio, 92; Indiana, 90; Illinois, 88; Missouri, 87; Kansas, 89; California, 100.

Winter Wye.—The condition of winter Wye, as reported, is 94.6, as against 84.4 last year.

MURDERERS HANGED.

Two Executions in Pennsylvania and One in Canada.

Angelo Zappo was hanged at Pittsburgh, Penn., for the murder of Frank Helmester on the evening of July 4, 1892. Angelo's brother, Joseph, who was implicated in the crime, and is in jail for his life, is greatly excited over his brother's fate, and fears are entertained that he will go insane.

Ralph Crossin, the murderer of his mother, was executed in the jail at Smithport, Penn. The wretched man maintained the most indifferent front to the last, and viewed his approaching end on the gallows as a joke. During the execution of the scaffold in front of his cell he joked and talked with the workmen in the most possible manner. He said he wanted to die "like a man."

At Brockville, Ontario, Charles J. Luckey was hanged for the murder of his father, sister and step-mother. He went to the gallows, a primitive affair erected in the woman's yard of the jail, with a smiling face. Up to the last he protested his innocence and to outward appearances died perfectly happy.

FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

Troops Worsted by Rebels Who Were in Ambush.

A courier reached Las Palomas, New Mexico, bringing reports to General Hernandez, in charge of the Mexican Government troops in the State of Chihuahua, of a battle between troops and revolutionists, near Colonia Juarez, in the Sierra Madre.

While hunting for the rebel camp the soldiers came across 109 rebels under command of Santa Ana Perez. Fighting began at once and continued for several hours, when the troops were compelled to retreat in disorder. The rebels had the advantage of position, being in a mountainous region, and fought from ambush.

The rebels lost twenty-five and the Government over one hundred men. Other reports place the Government loss at 291. Both sides had many wounded.

THOMAS M. KING, third Vice-President and now practically General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio line, almost invariably when going over the roads rides on the front of the locomotive. After seating himself comfortably he lights a cigar and tells the engineer to let her out.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

6TH DAY.—Mr. Cullom spoke against the proposed repeal of the Federal Election Law. His remarks on Judge Maynard, of New York, were warmly applauded by Mr. Stewart then addressed the Senate in favor of the repeal of the Federal Election Law.

7TH DAY.—Mr. Hoar's resolution of inquiry into the President's appointment of Mr. Blount Commissioner to Hawaii was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee after a lively debate in which Messrs. Frye, Vest and others took part.—Mr. Morrill and Mr. Stewart on the tariff question, and then, after short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

8TH DAY.—Mr. Voorhes introduced a bill to coin the seigniorage in the Treasury and to renew silver purchases.—The Election Law Report bill was reported and placed on the calendar.

The House.

5TH DAY.—In the morning hour a motion by Mr. King for consideration of the bill admitting Utah Territory as a State produced two roll calls for the purpose of securing a quorum, when the motion fell by reason of the hour expiring.—The Bankruptcy bill was defeated by a vote of 142 to 111.

6TH DAY.—Mr. Culberson reported the Abandoned Property bill favorably, but owing to objection it was not considered.—A bill to abolish postal notes was introduced.

Mr. Bailey introduced a bill to provide for a uniform system of bankruptcy, and it was drawn to meet the objections made to the Oates bill.—Under the rules, the floor was then accorded to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Richardson reported a bill providing for the extension of North Capitol street, and the House went into Committee of the Whole for its consideration. Mr. Dearmond reported a resolution that the District be required to bear all the expenses of the extension. The amendment was agreed to, and when the Committee rose the bill, as amended, was passed.

7TH DAY.—After the routine morning business Mr. Meyer called up the resolution providing for a joint commission to investigate the rank, pay, and other matters relating to the personnel of the navy. It went over without action.—A bill to admit Utah to Statehood was discussed, without action.

8TH DAY.—The bill admitting Arizona to the Union was passed.—The New Mexico Statehood bill was favorably reported from Committee of the Whole.

OFFICIAL CROP REPORT.

The Average Plantation Price of Cotton and Cereals.

The statistical returns of the Department of Agriculture for the month of December are principally devoted to the indication of the average of the prices of the various products of the farm, at the points of production, or the nearest local markets. As thus indicated the value of corn is 37 cents per bushel, which is 2.4 cents lower than the corresponding price of last year, which was 39.4 cents per bushel, a figure which corresponds nearly with the average farm price of corn for the decade 1889 to 1893, inclusive, which was 39.3, and 6.1 cents lower than the average for the three years 1890 to 1892.

The average price of wheat is 52.1 cents per bushel. The next lowest price in the twenty-three years from 1870 to 1893, inclusive, was 64.5 cents in 1884. The average for the ten years 1880 to 1889 was 62.7, while for the three years 1890 to 1892 it was 76.5. The lowest average price of wheat in the last three preceding years, in two of which, 1891 and 1892, occurred the largest yields in the history of the country was 24.5 cents, or 27 per cent.

The returns make the general price per bushel of rye 51.8 cents, which is three cents lower than that of last year, and 5.2 cents lower than the average during the past decade.

The average farm price of oats, as returned for December, 1893, is 25.8 cents per bushel, which is 2.9 cents lower than last year, and 1.4 cents less than the average price during the past decade.

The average price of barley is the lowest on record, the price being reported at 46 cents per bushel, or 1.3 cents less than in 1891, 64.8 in 1890, and 42.7 cents in 1889.

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The average price of winter wheat on the first of December averaged 91.5, against 87.4 last year. In the Middle and Southern States it ranges from 75 to 90. In the principal winter wheat States the condition is as follows:

Michigan, 89; Ohio, 92; Indiana, 90; Illinois, 88; Missouri, 87; Kansas, 89; California, 100.

Winter Wye.—The condition of winter Wye, as reported, is 94.6, as against 84.4 last year.

Potatoes on the farm December 1 were selling at an average price of sixty cents per bushel, seven cents and a fraction less than at the same time last year. The lowest price is sufficiently warranted by the difference in yield between the two years.

The conditions of winter wheat on the first of December averaged 91.5, against 87.4 last year. In the Middle and Southern States it ranges from 75 to 90. In the principal winter wheat States the condition is as follows:

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INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

171,563 Miles of Railroad in the United States on June 30, 1892.

The advance report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission says, among other things: The total railway mileage on June 30, 1892, was 171,563.2 miles, an increase of 3,160.7 miles; the total number of railway corporations was 1822 being a net increase of 37 during the year; 899 maintained independent operating companies, and 712 were independent operating companies of the 761 subsidiary roads, 320 were leased for a fixed money rental and 186 for a contingent money rental; 9 roads were abandoned. There were 19 mergers, 17 reorganizations and 16 consolidations.

The capitalization of roads reporting was \$10,226,743,134. There were 669,921 passengers and 706,555,471 tons of freight reported as carried during the year ending June 30, 1892. The gross earnings were \$1,171,467,843, and the operating expenses were \$780,997,996, leaving net earnings of \$390,469,847, to which add \$141,960,782 as income from railroads from investments. After payment of \$416,604,938 as fixed charges, \$97,814,745 was paid in dividends and \$4,314,350 in interest payments, leaving a surplus of \$14,636,656.

The passenger revenue for the year was \$286,905,708, and freight revenue amounted to \$799,316,042. There were 521,415 persons employed in railway service at the end of the year, of whom 2554 were killed in accidents and 28,267 were injured. Three hundred and seventy-six passengers were killed and 8227 were injured. These accident statistics are carried out with considerable detail.

The law requiring the application of automatic couplers and other appliances to freight trains, which was approved on March last, is to be appended to the report, together with a comparative statement of equipment with and without automatic couplers and train brakes, and of accidents to passengers and the various classes of employees, for four years preceding June 30, 1892.

THE Russian Czar's troops are to be put through their paces in the deep snow about Moscow this winter, evolutions to be suspended only when the mercury falls to eight degrees below zero.

A FARMER living near Chestertown, Md., has been insane on the subject of the Ferris wheel. When he returned from the World's Fair he set about making a wheel of his own, and became crazed on the subject.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

50	BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, 1893, choice	2 45	@	2 50
Medium, 1893, choice	1 80	@	1 85
H. M., 1893, choice	1 75	@	1 77 1/2
Red kidney, 1893, choice	2 29	@	2 35
White kidney, 1893, choice	2 19	@	2 25
Black turtle soup, 1893	2 15	@	2 25
Lima, Cal., 1893 @ 60 lbs.	1 65	@	1 70
Green peas, blis, @ bush.	1 22 1/2	@	1 25

	BUTTER.		
Creamery—State, best	26	@	27
State, common to good	25	@	26
Western, seconds	22	@	24
Western, thirds	20	@	21
State dairy—b. f., tuls and pails, extra	26	@	26 1/2
H. f., tuls and pails, firsts	21	@	22
H. f., tuls and pails, seconds	21	@	22
Welsh tuls, best lines	22	@	23 1/2
Welsh tuls, seconds	21	@	22
Welsh tuls, thirds	19	@	20
W. M. creamery, firsts	21	@	22
W. M. creamery, seconds	18	@	19
W. M. creamery, thirds	—	@	—
Western Factory, tuls, firsts	19	@	—
W. Factory, seconds	17 1/2	@	—
W. Factory, fourths to thirds	16 1/2	@	17