

FATAL AND DESTRUCTIVE LIVES AND PROPERTY LOST IN SEVERAL FIRES.

The Walls of a Huge Furniture Store Collapse in Detroit and Six Firemen Killed—Pierce Flames at Buchannon, W. Va.—The Hinckley Tragedy—Blaze in Nashville.

Fire was discovered in the shipping room of the basement at the back of the furniture store of Keenan & Jahn, Detroit, Mich., at 7:30 o'clock a. m. There were sixty employees in the building, and most of them had great difficulty in escaping. The building, an old fashioned fireproof brick, was soon clogged and the stairs ruined. At 9 o'clock the front wall of the building tumbled into Woodward avenue upon a number of firemen. A cry of horror went up simultaneously from the throats of thousands who were in the street, and then there was a crash like an earthquake. The air was filled with dust and sheets of flame and smoke.

The first man taken from under the debris was Lieutenant Michael H. Donohue of Chemical No. 1. He was dead. The next body found was that of Richard Daly, pipeman of Engine No. 9. He was lying under two iron columns and his head and back were frightfully crushed. The next dead man to be taken out was Pipeman John P. Kelly of No. 9. He was crushed by the tumbling wall. Frederick A. Bussey, a spectator, was taken to Grace Hospital and died. Mike Gray was taken to Grace Hospital, where he was found to be so badly injured about the head that he may die. Mike Boyle, pipeman of No. 9, was buried in the ruins that killed.

These are the injured. Lieutenant O'Rourke, of Engine No. 8; Pipeman F. Stock, No. 8; Pipeman C. Cronin, No. 8. The aggregate loss on building and stock is estimated at \$50,000. Fully insured.

Disastrous Fire in Buchanan, W. Va.

Just after midnight fire broke out in the Kiddy Furniture Building on Main street, Buchanan, W. Va. The fire spread rapidly and by 2 o'clock the Kiddy Furniture Building, Stockert's feed store, White, Carver & Brothers hardware store and building and a half dozen frame dwellings along Main street were in ruins. In half an hour more three drug stores and two big three-story blocks opposite were in flames. Help from Weston was called for and arrived at 2:30, and by 3 o'clock the fire was under control.

Twenty buildings, including all on both sides of Main street from F. C. Farmerson's building to Dr. J. N. Brown's block, were burned out. The origin of the fire is thought to be incendiary. The loss will amount to \$50,000, insured for less than half.

While the fire was in progress Frank Neely was shot by some one in an alley and seriously wounded.

The Fire That Burned Hinckley.

A paper filed in the District Court at Minneapolis, Minn., charges that an employee of Laird & Boyl, who owned a sawmill, set it on fire, and that this was the beginning of the conflagration that burned Hinckley. The paper is an answer to a suit brought by Laird & Boyl against Weston & Cannon, who also own a mill at Pine City, and with whom there were negotiations pending for an exchange of property.

Fire in Nashville.

Fire at Nashville, Tenn., destroyed the Young Men's Christian Association building. The banner editorial rooms, which were temporarily in the fourth story of the building, were burned, together with the files and library of the paper. Loss, \$100,000; partially insured.

THE LABOR WORLD.

The tin plate factories are all shutting down.

THIRTEEN THOUSAND tons of new steel rails have been ordered by the Baltimore and Ohio.

The chances of securing employment are said to be better in Western cities than in the East.

EIGHT hours will be the official day's work in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad until March 1.

PENNSYLVANIA directors have under consideration a plan to make Saturday a half holiday the year round.

EVERY trainman laid off by the Pennsylvania owing to depressed business has been re-employed on full time.

THE International Typographical Union held its forty-second annual session at Louisville, Ky., with 125 delegates present.

WILLIAM HERBERT, a machinist of Indianapolis, Ind., has fallen heir to a fortune of \$300,000, left by a relative in England.

MILL operatives numbering 20,000 in New Bedford, Mass., were advised by their leaders to accept a reduction and end the strike.

THE employees of the Parkersburg (Penn.) iron works, 300 in number, have been notified of a reduction of ten per cent. in their wages.

It has been discovered that by a blunder on the part of the Legislature of Michigan, of 1893, the convict contract labor of that State has been abolished.

WESTERN Pennsylvania iron men say that the Mahoning Valley, Ohio, and not Allegheny County is now the iron-producing community in the country.

WITHIN the past decade the sweater shops have multiplied in New York City from seven to ten hundred; Chicago has nine hundred, while Philadelphia and other cities have their share of them.

GERMANY adopted a system of compulsory insurance of workmen against accidents some twenty years ago, and its results have been such as to thoroughly vindicate its practical usefulness.

REPORTS from nine Western States show that many factories have resumed or increased their forces since the new tariff law was enacted, and that both wholesale and retail trade has greatly improved.

THE biggest strike that New Bedford, Mass., ever had is practically ended. The strike lasted eight weeks, and during that time much more suffering was endured by the idle operatives than will be ever known.

A MEETING was recently held in Westphalia, Germany, for the purpose of organizing Christian workmen, both Protestant and Catholic, into trade unions in order to counterbalance the effect of the socialistic unions.

WELSH manufacturers are so anxious for the return of the British tin-plate workers who went to the United States that they have offered them free transportation, in addition to guaranteeing their employment, if they will return.

THE strike among the shirtmakers of New York has brought out some appalling facts. The average wage earnings of the women employed in the factories is from \$3 to \$2 per week. A girl must sew four collars or four shirt sleeves to make a cent.

At a meeting of the Weavers' Union, held at Fall River, Mass., it was voted to make another strike allowance to members, amounting in all to about \$4500. It was also voted to stay out of the mills until present indications in the market are changed, or the manufacturers offer a restoration of wages. Since July 14th, 1900, the sum of \$28,377 has been paid out by the union on account of breakdowns and strikes.

JULIUS III. is booking a fine of \$100 a day against each of the six railroads which pass through the place, because they neglect to obey an ordinance for the elevation of the tracks.

THE NEWS ENTOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

The New York Baseball Club, defeated the Baltimore club at New York, by a score of 16 to 3, winning the Triple Cup. The New Yorks won four games in succession.

HENRY W. ARNOTT, aged sixty-seven, and his wife, Mrs. Mary Abbott, aged sixty-two years, died at New Brunswick, N. J., within six hours of each other.

The State Convention of Massachusetts Democrats, at Boston, nominated the following ticket: For Governor, John E. Russell; for Lieutenant-Governor, Charles E. Stratton; for Secretary, Charles A. DeCoursey; for Treasurer, James S. Linnell; for Auditor, Alfred C. Whitney; for Attorney-General, Henry F. Huriburt.

CORNELL Student Tregon, sentenced for contempt by Justice Fries, at Ithaca, for refusal to answer all questions relative to the chlorine outrage, was ordered released by the Court of Appeals.

MARY KERSEY was shot and killed by Frank Bezek, at Olyphant, Penn. The girl had refused to marry Bezek.

LOUIS KESLER, of Buffalo, shot and killed his wife and then himself at Holland, Erie County, N. Y.

EVERETT P. WHEELER, of New York City, was nominated by the Shearand Demorests for Governor against David B. Hill, and the third ticket was completed by indorsing Lockwood and Bowen. The State Democracy, at its County Convention, nominated the Committee of Seventy's ticket for New York City, with the substitution of Edward J. H. Tamm instead of Otto Kemper for Sheriff, and Dr. Anderson instead of Dr. O'Meara for Coroner.

The following city and county ticket was placed in the field in New York City by Tammany Hall: For Mayor, Nathan Straus; for Recorder, Frederick Smyth; for President of the Board of Aldermen, Augustus W. Peters; for Judge of the Superior Court, Charles H. Traux; for Sheriff, William Schorer; for Coroner, John B. Shea and Jacob A. Mittnacht.

The funeral of ex-Governor Andrew G. Chesnut took place at Bellefonte, Penn. Oliver Wendell Holmes was buried at Boston.

The police of New York City attacked a gathering of striking clockmakers and clubbed many of them severely.

The flat-bottomed steamer Majella lies bottom up on the Rhode Island coast, between Mattunock Beach and Point Judith. She foundered in the night and her crew of six men went down with her.

A FIRE in a tenement house at Boston, Mass., supposed to be of incendiary origin, caused a panic among the inmates, eight of whom hurried themselves to the ground. The casualties were as follows: John Ward, Charles Swenten, thirty years old; William Couper, nineteen years old, and burned; Frederick Gaultier, terribly bruised.

South and West.

ALEXANDER RICHMOND, a white man, was hung by a mob in Irvine, Ky. He murdered Mrs. Wylie White, the wife of a farmer.

THREE men were killed in the Illinois Steel Works, Chicago, and five seriously injured by the explosion of a steam pipe. The dead are William Miller, thirty years old; John Holstrom and A. B. Sparrow. The recovery of the injured was considered doubtful.

NORTH DAKOTA, portions of South Dakota, and the northern border of Minnesota were buried under a heavy fall of snow.

JOHN T. CALLAHAN, the first of the Boodle Council of New Orleans, La., convicted of criminal bribery and corruption in office, was sentenced to five years in the State Penitentiary and \$50 fine.

The twenty-third anniversary of the great fire was celebrated in Chicago.

The twentieth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association was held at Baltimore.

The American Debenture Company, of Chicago, failed, with liabilities of \$1,500,000.

Proposed amendments to the National Banking law, designed to secure an elastic currency, were adopted by the American Bankers' Association at Baltimore.

CLANDY MOORE, aged twelve, was arrested at Baltimore, charged with wrecking the fast mail train, in which several persons were injured, some probably fatally. He has confessed.

An explosion occurred in Dun's coal mine, Ketchikan, Ill., killing William Walters and Harvey H. Smith.

THREE men were killed and one injured by the explosion of a boiler in Hoig's saw mill at St. Louis, Mo.

Washington.

The fall term of the United States Supreme Court opened at Washington, all of the Justices being present.

The President appointed Colonel Michael R. Morgan to be the Commissary General, Subsistence, in place of General Hawkins, resigned.

The Department of State has received from the Chilean Government the full amount of the awards made to America by the recent Chilean Claims Commission, aggregating more than \$250,000.

The President has appointed A. D. Garden United States Marshal for the District of West Virginia, vice S. S. Vinson, resigned.

WILLIAM B. SMITH, of Elizabeth, N. J., an employee of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, was arrested by Andrew McWilliams, chief clerk of the Secret Service, for stealing 50,000 two-cent postage stamps from the Bureau.

Foreign.

FRANCE started at Antwerp, Belgium, in the buildings on the Exhibition Grounds, known as the Antwerp, and for a time the destruction of the entire group was threatened. The flames were extinguished after a block of seven houses had been burned.

An Anarchist plot embracing all Italy is said to have been discovered.

MINISTER DENBY has warned the Americans in Pekin that the city will certainly be attacked by the Japanese; a Japanese squadron was sighted off Che-Foo.

THERE was a report in Yokohama that the Japanese had captured Che-Foo; a second Japanese army is said to be advancing upon Moukden.

DURING a fog a freight train running over a crossing near Cheriton, Kent, England, struck a wagon full of egg-pickers, eight of whom were killed and five badly injured.

SOME thirty lives were lost in the storm in Newfoundland waters, and about fifty vessels are ashore there.

It was reported that the czar of Russia had pyromania. Professor Leyden was summoned.

FRANCE, England, Russia and Germany have agreed to form a quadruple alliance to protect foreigners in China and to put an end to the war between that country and Japan.

THE Portuguese at Lourenco Marques, Africa, were hounded in by 30,000 Kaffirs. The latter burned many houses in the suburbs and murdered seventeen persons.

FROM THE SAME BEAM.

Two Murderers Hanged at Union Springs, Ala.

AMES Myson, for the murder of Dudley Carrey, and Jackson Hick, for the murder of James Bred, were hanged at Union Springs, Ala., at 12:49 o'clock p. m.

Both were colored and were hanged from the same beam. Both professed religion before ascending the gallows.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

THE "AUTOGRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE" DEAD.

The Famous Poet Passes Away at His Home in Boston—The Story of the Life and Writings of the Kindly Philosopher—The Last of New England's Literary Titans.

Oliver Wendell Holmes died a few afternoons ago at his city residence, 296 Beacon street, Boston, Mass. The news was a shock to the friends of the venerable poet, though it did not become generally known at the clubs and hotels until a late hour. He spent the summer at his out-of-town home, Beverly Farms, but towards the latter part of his stay began to grow feeble, and this was accentuated by an internal trouble which has afflicted him for five years. So serious was this trouble that at several times in recent years the deathwatch was placed on him. Ten days before his death Dr. Holmes came back from Beverly, but was not afterwards able to go out of doors, though nothing serious was feared, and his eighty-five years seemed to sit lightly upon him. In fact, to all he seemed cheerful. But a few days ago a change was noticed that boded ill. So serious did his condition



OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

appear a consultation of physicians was held, and then the noted writer and his household realized that he had reached the danger point. He did not lose consciousness until he was in the final breaking down of the aged "Autocrat." Besides Judge Holmes there were at the bedside at the end Judge Holmes's wife and Edward J. Holmes, nephew of the poet.

Oliver Wendell Holmes was born in Cambridge, Mass., on August 29, 1809. His father was the Rev. Abel Holmes, a clergyman of Cambridge and an historian, who is said to have made the first attempt at writing a history of this country in his "American Annals." His great-grandfather was John Holmes, one of the old Puritan stock in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, about 1636. Oliver Wendell Holmes inherited his father's literary instinct and very early began to write verse. At college he became the editor of the college magazine, and at age of twenty-one, the year after his graduation, the agitation over the announcement of the intended destruction of the old war frigate Constitution began and he wrote the well-known poem, "Old Ironsides," which was published in the Boston Advertiser. He became famous at once. He had struck a popular note, and the tide of public opinion set strongly against the destruction of the vessel. As a boy at Phillips's Academy Holmes translated the "Æneid." After graduation from college he turned his attention at first

to law, but never practiced, and later took up the study of medicine. He spent three years in hospital study, and practiced in Edinburgh and Paris, and in 1836 he received his medical degree. In that year he published his first volume of poems. He always continued to make medicine his profession, but early made literature his diversion, and as a poet and author became known to the people. He accepted the professorship of anatomy and physiology at Dartmouth College in 1839, and later practiced medicine in Boston, where he married Amelia Lee Jackson, daughter of Judge Charles Jackson of Massachusetts. Eugene Court, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. In 1847 Dr. Holmes was made professor of anatomy at Harvard, a chair in which he continued until 1862, when he resigned, and was made professor emeritus. Dr. Holmes wrote forty-two works on medical subjects and lived to see many of his early ideas of medicine, which at first met with condemnation, accepted by the leading physicians of the world. Speaking of this recently Dr. Holmes recalled the storm of indignation which was raised by his famous epigram that if all the medicine in the world were thrown into the sea it would be all the better for mankind—and all the worse for the fishes. And then he laughed quietly as he remarked that now most of the profession practically agreed with him. In 1857, when the Atlantic Monthly was started, Lowell asked Dr. Holmes to contribute to it. So began the "Autocrat at the Breakfast Table" essays, which obtained immediate popularity, and the success of the magazine led to the publication of "The Professor at the Breakfast Table" (1860), and "The Poet at the Breakfast Table" (1873), followed, and then

after long years came a number of papers in the same vein in the new Scribner's Magazine. "Over the Teacups," which appeared a few years ago, was made the occasion of the announcement by Dr. Holmes that it would probably be the last of the series. Dr. Holmes was a sociologist, though he was not often recognized as such. In the only two novels which he wrote, "Elsie Venner" (1861) and "The Guardian Angel" (1868), his skill in dealing with social problems was shown. "Elsie Venner" was a curious study in heredity. When lectures were popular, forty years ago, Dr. Holmes was in demand on the platform and was ever full of philosophy and fun. Whittier paid tribute to Dr. Holmes in more sober verse, but a little while ago Dr. Holmes referred publicly to "my friends Whittier and Bryant," whom he had outlived. Of other well-known men who were Holmes's classmates there were Seba F. Smith, author of "America," James Freeman Clarke, William Elliot Channing, Benjamin Pierce, Benjamin B. Curtis, and Charles C. Robinson. Dr. Holmes at one time established a summer home in Pittsfield, Mass., while Hawthorne was living at Lenox, a few miles away. Dr. Holmes's late summer home has been in a cottage at Beverly Farms, a picturesque place on Boston Bay, not far beyond Salem. Dr. Holmes's son, Oliver Wendell also, was born in 1841, and was appointed a Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in 1882. Among Dr. Holmes's works are memoirs of John Lathrop Motley and Ralph Waldo Emerson, "A Mortal Antipathy," "One Hundred Days in Europe," and in poetry "Urania," "Aspen," "The Balance of Nations," "Songs in Many Keys," and "The Iron Gate." Although "The Chambered Nautilus" was the Doctor's favorite poem, "The Volunteer" and "The Shadow" are ranked with it by the public. "The Wonderful One-Hoss Shay" is known to every one.

TWO HUNDRED BLOWN UP.

Explosion at the Barracks in Granada Kills Many Men.

A dispatch to the Star and Herald, from Granada, Nicaragua, says:

"A terrible catastrophe has occurred here. The military barracks have been blown up and a whole quarter of the city has been badly damaged."

"The number of dead is estimated as 200. The number of wounded is much greater, but no exact estimate is yet obtainable."

ARABS BADLY DEFEATED.

The Congo State Overcomes the Slave Raiders Near Lake Tanganyika.

Serious fighting has occurred in the Congo State between Belgians and Arabs. One story has it that after a truce had been declared the Belgian troops surrounded the Arabs and shot them down, granting no quarter.

Another account says that Chief Ramfilla, commanding the Arabs, after fierce fighting agreed to a proposal for a conference made by the Belgians. Shortly after the conference was opened the Arab powder magazine exploded, and both sides expecting treachery, the battle was renewed. The Arabs were completely surrounded and most of them killed. Chief Ramfilla, however, escaped, but over thirty other chiefs were among the killed. An immense amount of property was captured by the Belgians.

A strike of the agricultural dependents in Eastland is the Duke of Northumbria's inability to find a tenant who will pay \$300 a year for a farm of 130 acres in Surrey, with a farm house, cottage and two sets of farm buildings.

JAPANESE TAKE WI-JU.

Chinese Defenders Driven Across the Yaloo River.

A dispatch to the Central News from Tokyo says that a detachment of Japanese cavalry and infantry attacked and routed a force of 2000 Chinese at Wi-Ju, and that the place remains in the hands of the Japanese. The Central News correspondent in Wi-Ju gives further details of the battle. He says that the Japanese force had been greatly delayed in its advance by the badness of the roads. The heavy guns could be brought forward only slowly, and the troops were compelled often to wait for supplies. Pioneer troops had to be used repeatedly to make roads passable. When the main Japanese column reached Yang-Chou, a short distance south of Wi-Ju, there was no sign of the enemy. Four days later the scouts who had been sent out toward Wi-Ju reported that a small Chinese force still occupied the city. The strength of the enemy was estimated at about 2000. A strong body of infantry and cavalry, supported by light artillery, was thrown forward at once. The Chinese offered little resistance. They retired before the first attacking party and eventually broke and fled across the Yaloo. The Chinese loss was hardly more than 100 killed and wounded. The Japanese line of communication is now complete throughout Korea.

It is reported to the Japanese officials in Tokyo that 10,000 Chinese troops occupy the north bank of the Yaloo River, where they have completed eight batteries and are building more.

A Commercial Cable despatch from Shanghai announces that the two Japanese students surrendered to the Chinese authorities by the American Consul at the city have been barbarously executed at Nankin.

DERISHED IN THE MINE.

GREATEST FIRE IN THE AN- THRACITE COAL REGION.

Seventy Men and Boys Face Death at Shamokin Because One of Them Disobeyed Orders—Six Saved in a Bucket—The Property Loss is \$700,000.

The most disastrous mine fire in the history of the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania started at the Luke Fidler colliery, Shamokin, from the naked lamp of a workman. Five persons were killed. They were: Irwin Buffington, carpenter; George Brown, miner; Michael Bufostak, laborer; Anthony Cobert, driver boy; John Gierze, laborer.

Buffington, with a number of other carpenters, was at work half way down the shaft coking up holes in the side of brattices, which connect the shaft with the air passage. It is the rule, when doing this work, for the men to use lanterns, but in this case the rule was disregarded, and naked lamps were substituted.

Detecting a leak, Buffington placed his face to the draught, and the flame immediately caught the boards, which were saturated with oil, and was taken into the air chamber. Realizing the awful consequences of his act, the man at once started for the bottom of the shaft to notify the workmen employed there of their danger, his companions, in the meantime, rushing up the shaft to safety.

When Buffington had notified the workmen below he stopped to exchange his rubber boots for a pair of shoes, and the delay in doing this cost him his life. Buffington staggered to within thirty feet of the door of the passageway, which led to the open air, but here he was overcome by smoke and fell. His body was found next morning, and the other bodies were in the mine.

Michael Golden, one of the inside officials, was at the bottom of the shaft when the alarm was given, and he at once notified the men working in No. 3 slope, while John Dunmore performed a like duty for those employed in No. 2 slope. Golden told the men of an opening by which it was possible to reach a new shaft, and leading the way for the seventy men employed in this portion of the mine Golden made for the passage, which was safely reached, although it was nearly filled with smoke.

The iron bucket used to hoist the men held about six persons. This was quickly filled, and in response to the frantic signals given by those below the engine began to hoist. Nearly ten trips had been made when it was discovered that a number were missing, among them David Edwards and Harry Evans. They had succeeded in getting half way up the old shaft when the smoke forced them back. The traveling way to the east of the shaft was then tried with better success, although the smoke was very strong. When nearly half way to safety, Evans, who is but a boy, gave out, and to save his young comrade from a certain death, Edwards picked him up and succeeded in reaching the open air.

Two miners, whose names could not be obtained, seeing that escape through the old shaft was impossible, and that their retreat in the direction of the new one was covered with fire, groped their way back further and succeeded in reaching in safety an opening which came out on top of the mountain.

Several other men ran toward the Coal Run workings and made their escape in that direction. Among the last to escape from No. 3 slope was a Hungarian, who explained to the men at the bottom of the new shafting to be hoisted that there were three or four fellows overcome by the smoke while engaged in reaching the workings, and that they were nearly dead.

Somebody suggested that a party be formed to go back and rescue them, but it was clearly seen that the course would be hopeless, so it was abandoned, and the sufferers were left to their fate.

When all who could do so had reached the surface and an enumeration had been made it was found that four workmen, in addition to Buffington, were missing.

When the report of the disaster reached Springfield and Shamokin men, women and children, who had relatives working at the mine, rushed to the scene and soon the air was filled with the lamentations of those who sought their dear ones.

The fire had been secretly started a minute before up through the air passages shot a sheet of flame twenty feet high. In three minutes the fan house was a mass of blackened cinders. The flames by this time were creating havoc with the workings below, and in addition to the timbers, which were nearly all on fire, the beds of anthracite were beginning to ignite, and the whole mine in the vicinity of the bottom of the shaft was soon a seething furnace.

The Shamokin Fire Department began pouring water into the mine within an hour after the fire started, but without any great given employment at the Gimlet and Hickory Ridge collieries. These men will be idle for many months. The latest plan adopted by the officials to quench the fire is by pumping all available water into the mines, were sinking it down to the level of the shaft, and allowing it to run out. This, however, will take months to accomplish, and it is safe to say that this valuable coal operation is practically ruined, entailing a loss of about \$700,000.

THE COLUMBUS RELICS.

They Begin Their Homeward Journey to Cadiz and Rome.

The Columbian relics loaned to this Government for display at the Chicago Fair by the Pope, the King of Spain and the Duke of Tallyrand commenced their homeward journey a few mornings ago, when they were taken from the basement of the State Department, at Washington, and placed on board the Norfolk steamer under the supervision of Horace L. Washington, who represents the Government. Lieutenant Pendleton and four marines guard the relics. They were delivered on board the steamer at the Norfolk Navy Yard next day. There were nine large boxes, one of them a mosaic which weighed 6000 pounds, and three others weighing over a thousand pounds each, belonging to the Vatican. These will be delivered to Ambassador De Vough at Naples for return to the Pope, with an autograph letter of thanks from President Cleveland. The original portrait of Columbus, belonging to the Duke of Tallyrand, will be landed at Cadiz with the Spanish loans, and returned through the American Embassy at Paris. One of the packages Mr. Washington took under his arm in a cab, and it will share his star room on the steamer. It contained a small statuette of Columbus, which weighed less than five pounds, but it contained the famous codicil to Queen Isabella's will, and is regarded as absolutely priceless.

The South's Prospects.

Reports from all parts of the South show a steady tendency toward improvement in business circles. Not a small number of railroads are showing an increase over the corresponding time last year. The stockholders of a leading New England cotton mill company having voted to spend \$500,000 in building a new cotton mill in the South, several other New England companies are expected to follow the example.

NEWS & NOTES FOR WOMEN

Mrs. Robert Goelet, of New York, is said to pay taxes on \$3,000,000.

The favorite daughter of the late Professor Helmholz, of Berlin, is the wife of the eminent Dr. von Siemens.

Mrs. C. P. Huntington has the costliest ruby in this country, and Mrs. Marshall Roberts Vivian the best collection of pearls.

Miss Mary E. Wilkins, the New England author, says: "They call me a fad, as though I were a new plaid gown or a Queen Anne house."

Isabella II., of Spain, has now been in exile for twenty-four years, her long-suffering subjects having sent her into enforced retirement in 1870.

A King's Daughters circle in San Francisco is composed of eight Chinese women, two Japanese, two Syrians and two American teachers.

Suit has been entered against a Boston architect who built a house and forgot to put any closets in it. The prime mover in the legal action is a woman.

The clerks of the Bank of England are holding angry meetings of protest against the recent admission into the service of the bank of two batches of women clerks.

The lovely limp, willy-wally pose is no longer in great demand in these athletic days, when every girl rides, drives and fences, and disports herself like a young Amazon.

Miss Annie Thomson Nettleton has resigned her position in Vassar College to become presiding officer of Guilford Cottage at the Woman's College of the Western Reserve University.

By a recent ordinance of the Scottish University Commission the universities are empowered to throw open to women such bursaries, scholarships and fellowships as they may see fit.

The Empress of Austria is a great linguist. Her latest study is Greek, which she now speaks and writes fluently, although six years ago she was ignorant even of the alphabet of that language.

Miss Catherine Power, of Jackson, Miss., is President of the Mississippi Woman's Press Club. She is a daughter of Colonel J. L. Power, of the Clarion Ledger, and is associated with him in his business.

Mrs. Myra Gaddings, of Liverpool, England, has invented a reversible bonnet. It is so constructed that it can be changed in two minutes from a Gainsborough flaring brim to a dainty toque or widow's cap.

The Bennett rose is Mrs. Alfred Stevens's favorite flower, apropos to which blossom, when it was introduced in this country, \$10,000 was paid for it, the highest price ever known in the flower trade.

In New York there are more than a score of "trained janitresses" who are able to command \$400 a year and upward. The first woman janitor began her work about two years ago. She took care of an apartment house.

Russia's Cross of St. George is given only for bravery on the field of battle, but the Order has one woman member, the ex-Queen of Naples, who won it by her gallant defense of Gaeta, the last stronghold of the Bourbons in Italy.

Made birds will outsell the natural models. A pair of wings or a tail and head only pre-suppose the body. These are in many cases plucked from the feathers of chickens, and can be worn even by a member of the Audubon Society.

The physician in charge of the Woman's Hospital in Soo Chow, China, is Dr. Anne Walter, a Mississippi woman. There is no country on earth now where the plucky American woman is not doing missionary work of some kind.

Mrs. Green, the nurse who had been attended the infant Prince, lately received from Queen Victoria a ruby brooch; from the Duke and Duchess a diamond and sapphire one, and from the Duke alone a gold one containing a lock of the baby's hair.

Abdul Aziz, the young Sultan of Morocco, does nothing without consulting his mother, who is a woman of tact and talent. After the discovery of the recent conspiracy at Fez she persuaded him to spare the lives of the culprits of lower rank and to pardon his brother, who was involved.

The bang of old has almost disappeared, the nearest approach to it being