There are fewer deaths by railway accidents in Persia than in any other

The French have invented an occult science of arithmetic which they call "arithmomancy."

If the United States had as great a relative population as Japan it would have a population of 960,000,000 peo-

Scientists say now that beauty is more than skin deep. Half of the charm of a pretty face, they claim, is imparted by the little muscles of the

When civilization reaches a higher standard than has yet been attained, the New York Advertiser is convinced that there will be a law making it a penal offense to fry instead of broil a chop.

The number of American horses in Italy, England, France, Germany and Russia is already quite large, is rapidly increasing, and the result of crossing them with the native stock has already proved far more satisfactory than almost any one anticipated.

From a tabular statement published in the Japan Gazette it appears that Japan has altogether 39,601 doctors, of whom only 10,553 are qualified on modern principles; the rest, over twothirds of the total, being old stagers of the purely native school, the champions of frogs' toenails and burnt joss

There are 20,000 woman cycle riders in New York and New England alone. If possible, the latter staid and conservative locality is more wheel mad than New York, maintains the Dispatch. The enthusiasm has spread to the tiniest towns, and a little mountain hamlet of 300 or 500 souls will have its quota of wheel women.

It is said that horses are cheaper in Idaho, just now, than anywhere else in the world. Ordinary unbroken, ranchbred horses have been sold at auction. in Boise City, during the last sumuer at seventy-five cents a head, and horses broken to harness and the saddle as low as \$2.50, although, as a farmer remarked, "if you want a good team they are surprisingly scarce."

To reach the north po'e, an archi-, tect, M. Hauin, has proposed to the Geographical Society of Paris the constrtction of wooden huts one or two days' journey apart. He considers Greenland the most favorable locality for an experiment of this kind. Each of the huts would become in its turn a base of supplies for the construction of the next. As the distance to be route to the pole.

The sacred cattle of India take more readily to American ways than do the people of that land, according to the caretakers of the National quarantine for cattle at Garfield, N. J., where there is a small herd of the animals. Imported for Oliver H. P. Belmont. Said one of these men: "Mr. Belmont sent over for the cattle some of the native feed. It is a grain or berry which when ground up resembles ground chicory. The cattle ate itall right, but after a few days here they became sickly. The superintendent gave them some Yankee feed, on which they immediately began to thrive, and now they won't touch the feed sent over with them."

Among the reasons for the almost ninterrupted success of Japan in prosecuting the present war with China is the spirit of sacrifice and generosity exhibited by her people. Voluntary contributions amounting to almost \$15,000,000 have been rebeived by the Government. The Bank of the Nobility, which has given \$1,000,000 outright, has also placed \$15,000,000, interest free, at the disbosal of the authorities. The noblemen and wealthy merchants have been most patriotic, and a number of them have contributed more than \$100,000 each. Victory under such conditions is comparatively easy and certain. Public spirit in China with reference to the unfortunate conflict presents a melancholy contrast. Unhappily for the Chinese, the same spirit of indifference-to use no stronger wordseems to pervade a great part of the army and navy. Admiral Ting himself had to report that seven of his ships remained concealed during the fight on the Yaloo; that several offisers had to be court-martialled for cowardice, and that it was deemed essential to behead Captain Fong, who fled before the beginning of the battle. It appears to be a hopeless task for the Chinese to fight the demoralization in their forces.

The 250,000 Indians in the United States hold 90,000,000 acres of land, exclusive of Alaska.

Japanese mines produce in considerable quantities gold, silver, lead, iron, coal, sulphur and copper. The Chinese are getting most of the lead, adds the New York Recorder.

Home and Farm believes that the greatest aid to success in farming is sheaper production. This means that the crops should be increased by the ase of fertilizers in order to decrease the cost of the labor. The larger the erop the lower the expense and the greater the profit.

There are enormous profits on typewriting machines, learns the Chicago Herald. It costs about \$15 to manufacture most machines that sell for \$100. Now that all the essential patents have expired on the standard machines and anyone can manufacture a writing machine, there is a fortune awaiting the man who will put on the market a good typewriter to be sold

Reports to the New York Advertiser from all parts of the South show a steady tendency toward improvement in business circles. Net earnings of Southern railroads are showing an inbrease over the corresponding time last year. The stockholders of a leading New England cotton mill company having voted to spend \$600,000 in building a new cotton mill in the South; several other New England companies are expected to follow suit.

The following table, showing the average railway charges for freight transportation per mile for different countries, has been carefully arranged for the United States authorities:

		Cents.
	United States	1.25
	Germany	1.70
	Austria	2.1
3	Belgium	1.54
	Denmark	
7	France	2.14
	Italy	2.46
2000	Luxembourg	1.90
	Norway	3.05
1	Holland	1.59
i de la constanta	Roumania	2.6
	Russia	2.35
3	Finland	1.98
	Switzerland,	9,34
		Manager
Total Services	Average for Europe	2.05
1	Kerage in Unite 1 States	

"Jumping beans," says the Phila delphia Record, "threaten to began as great a fad with those who admire odd pets as chameleons were about a year ago. As most people know by this time, the movements of the beans are caused by a little worm inside. They come from Mexico, where a Chicago man has collected large numbers covered is about 900 miles, a score of | of them, and has cornered the market. huts would be necessary to establish a The worms are said to be a species of chrysalis, and in time develop into butterflies. If the craze doesn't die out before the Indians and the jumping bean agents have collected all the worms, Mexico may be minus a species of butterfly at a certain season. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prohibited the sale of the chameleons, but has not yet taken any action for the protection of the acrobatic worm of the embryonic butter-

> The religious newspapers are wrestling with the question of the "best one hundred books for a Sundayschool library." The New York Evangelist secured lists from many Presbyterian Sunday-schools, and these lists show some curious features. The favorite book, which appears upon ninety-one per cent. of the lists, is General Wallace's "Ben Hur." Mrs. Prentisa's "Stepping Heavenward" is second, Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" ranks third, and Edward Everett Hale's "In His Name" is fourth. The great change that has come over the taste of the young reading public in thirty years may be seen in the utter neglect of the books that were once conspicuous on the shelves of every Sunday-school library. Among these neglected authors are the Abbotts, who furnished the interminable "Rollo" books and the short histories and biographies; "A. I. O. E.," the English woman who wrote moral tales and who recently died in India at an advanced age, and E. P. Roe, whose semi-religious novels had so great a vogue a few years ago. In their stead we find the books of Louise Alcott, Kate Wiggin, Margaret Sidney and Mrs. Alden, the author of the "Pansy" books. The stories of these writers are infinitely brighter than the prosy tales of the older authors. They are full of human nature and the moral is not dragged in, but is made an integral part of the story. In a word, the literary taste of the Sunday-shool scholar of the period is to be consid-

# WHITE CZAR DEAD.

#### THE AUTOCRAT OF ALL RUS-SIA EXPIRES PEACEFULLY.

The Only Emperor of Russia Who Has Died a Natural Death Since Peter the Great-Sketch of His Career-The New Czar and His Betrothed.

The long struggle is over, and Alexander III., Czar of Russia, lies dead in his palace

The Czar died very peacefully at 2.15 p. m., surrounded by the members of his family. He was fully conscious up to the time ily. He was fully conscious up to the time The scene was one of deep pathos, all beof his death. The Czarina was at his beding in tears. All this time His Majesty was

The morning broke with rain and wind and heavy clouds and the weather much colder. As the day advanced the weakness increased so rapidly that the Czar himself, still conscious, recognized that he could only live a few hours.

He expressed a desire to receive the sacra-ment, which was administered to him by



THE LATE ALEXANDER III., EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The court officials and members of His Majesty's suite were atterwards admitted. The flag over the palace was placed at half-mast and assiste was fired by the vessels in



MARIE FEODOROVNA, THE CZARINA,

Shortly after 4 o'clock the members of the Palace Guard were marshaled in the square in front of the palace chapel for the cere-Czar. They were the first to take the oath.

Duchess Xenia and the other Imperial er. and his voice became so indistinct that it relatives approached the bedside in turn to take a last farewell.

About noon a convulsive fit of coughing was followed by a slight raily. Thence until the end the Czar remained quiet, seemingly

free from pain.

At 2.15 o'clock he heaved a deep sigh and breathed his last in the arms of the Empress, who then broke down with the weight of her

The Prince of Wales, who, together with the Princess of Wales, was enroute to Livadia, telegraphed the intelligence from Vienna to the Queen and to the Duke and Duchess of York. The Queen immediately dispatched a telegram of condolence to the

Premier Dupuy, as Minister of the Inter-or, requested the Perfects of all the De-partments of France to half mast and drape with crepe the flags on the National and de partmental bureaus,

A St. Petersburg dispatch announces that a conspiracy against the successor to the eral days the police of the city have been actively arresting Nihilists, among them several students. The police have obtained ncriminating documents.

It was also said that the life of the lovely young Princess, Alix of Hesse, the bethrothed of the new Czar, who expected soon to be Empress, was certainly to be taken by the plotting murderers.

Sketch of the Late Czar.

The dead Czar was the second son of Alexander II, and was born in St. Petersburg of of February (modern style), 1845. He and his eldest brother were educated under the general direction of Count Stroga nov, who had for his assistants M. de Grimn and M. Pobiedonostzev, the present head of the Sacred Synod. Upon the death of the Tsesarevitch, in 1865, he was recognized formally as the heir to the throne and was Born in 1868, he developed so slowly and presented to the Cossacks as their Ataman. In the following year he was married to the Princess Dagmar, daughter of the King of Denmark, who had been betrothed to his During the Franco-Prussian war his sympathies were understood to be with



GRAND DURE NICHOLAS, THE NEW CZAR.

The Grand Dukes were the next to swear allegiance, and they were followed in the Order of precedence by the high court functionaries, court officials, military officers and civil officials, military officers and civil officials.

When the doctors informed the Czar that there was no longer room for hope, His Majesty composedly waited for the end, attending to necessary State and family affairs in the short intervals of consciousness and freedom from pain.

These were necessarily brief, the doctors having had recourse to sedatives to procure sleep and allay pain.

On the day before his death the Czar was still able to be taken to a window of the palace, whence he gazed out upon the countiles.

The murder of his father by the Nihilists in March, 1881, threw the whole Russian Nation into a panic, and the state of the public mind was far from favorable to the execution of the plans of liberal reform which he was believed to have at heart. Upon his accession to the throne, he issued a manifesto simply asserting his absolute power, and then withdrew to Gatchina, where he remained in retirement for a long trace in New York by his advisers the Germans. In the war between Russia and Turkey ia 1877 he nominally commanded the Twelfth and Thirteenth Army Corps and was present at the hard fighting around Schumia and Rustchuk and the bloody struggles in front of Plevna.

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try he loved so well as to earn for himself the appellation of the "Peasant Czar."

The night passed with an aggravation of Count Ignatieff for General Loris-Melikoff all the symptoms and a continuous distressing cough. The doctors and the Czaria remained in attendance upon him throughout the night, only snatching brief intervals of sleep in the ante-rooms.

The marning broke with rain and wind step was to come the frequency to first and the come of the veteran Gortchakoff. His nexular step was to come the frequency the frequency to come of the veteran Gortchakoff. step was to cement the friendly relations existing between Russia and Austria and Germany, but from the first be exhibited a tendency to keep himself free from the com-plications of European diplomacy and to avoid entangling alliances.

His policy in Asia was more aggressive

and he entered into negotiations with China, which resulted in his obtaining important ment, which was administered to him by Court Chaplain Yanisheff and Father Ivan in the presence of the whole family.

The Czar then conversed long and earnestly with Father Ivan, concluding by asking his family to again gather round him. He spoke to each member separately and at the greatest length with the Czarina. He blessed all his children present.

The sequence of deep rather all he served into negotiations with China, which resulted in his obtaining important mercantile concessions and the extension of his frontiers to the boundaries of Afghanistan and Thibet. This excited anger and apprehension in Great Britain, but the threatened fanger of a conflict was averted by the appointment of special commissioners to settle all frontier questions.

tle all frontier questions.

As regards the interior affairs of his empire his reign was marked by great activity on the part of the Nihilists and the adoption of a vigorous policy of repression, not only against open revolutionists, but students and all young men exhibiting any trace of the modern progressive spirit. The natural consequence of all this was a succession of plots against his life, resulting in a condi-tion of nervous strain which finally proved too much for even his gigastic strength and

iron constitution.

Twice officers in his own army tried to shoot him. In 1888 he and his family narrowly escaped death in a railway accident near Borki, supposed to be the work of

During the last year or two the financial relations between Russia and France became very intimate and a political friendship was established which led the French to believe that the Czar was ready to become the ally of the republic in a European war. An interchange of naval courtesies provoked ex-traordinary displays of National enthusiasm in both countries, and in Paris the most extravagant anticipations of coming revenge upon Germany were cherished. The Czar, however, threw cold water upon all these patriotic aspirations and proclaimed himself still the friend or peace. Throughout his public career he exerted his tremendous powers in behalf of a pacific policy, and his well-known horror of war has been regarded for a long time as one of the surest foundations of European confidence.

Personally the Czar was a good-natured

giant, wholly devoted to his family, and never so happy as when he could get a brief respite from political cares and state cere-mony. He was prouder of being reported the strongest man in his dominions than of his position as autocrat. The assassination of his father checked his earlier impulses towards liberalism, but his natural disposition was just and kindly, although his intel-lect was a little obtuse.

The Czar left five children: the Crown Prince Nicholas, twenty-seven years old; the Grand Duke George, now fill in the south of Russia; the Grand Duchesses Xenia and Olga and the Grand Duke Michael, a boy in his teens. In the ordinary course of events the Crown Prince Nicholas would succeed to the throne. In view of his physical weak-ness and other peculiarities, there has been much talk of a regency.

#### Alexander III.'s Successor.

The question is, "Who will succeed Alexander III, on the throne?" Eussian history presents numerous instances of the Czarewitch being set aside for another. It is known that the late Czar had grave doubts shared by many, as to the Czarewitch's abilities and stamina.

Nicholas Alexandrovitch is said to be short in stature, insignificant in appearance, generally supposed to be an idiot, but nevertheless is possessed of many amiable and gen-



PRINCESS ALIX OF HESSE

Born in 1868, he developed so slowly and showed so few mental gifts, that his parents called in a specialist to pronounce upon his health. This scientific gentleman pronounced

the youth a congenital idlot, and was nearly killed for his frankness by the trascible Czar, who gave him a swinging blow on the As a boy his appearance driving through the streets of St. Petersburg in his Cossack uniform, and seated in a small sleigh, was distinctly insignificant.

distinctly insignificant.

His masters, charged with the duty of educating him for his great position, in the freedom of private conversation used to testify to his intelligence and application. It has been stated that he has no knowledge of politics. This is not correct. For the last five years he has been in the habit of presiding over the Council of State, a duty which his father's laziness made irksome to him. At these meetings the young man con ducted the business with surprising ability and tact. Much more tact than his father

His father tried to marry him to one of the His father tried to marry him to one of the daughters of Nikita, Prince of Monteneg.o, but the young man resisted successfully, and with a spirit much at variance with the general idea of his character. His engagement to the Princess Alix, which took place last summer, at the silver wedding of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, seems to have had more of the element of mutual attraction, then generally support in such attraction than generally appear in such

## PROMINENT PEOPLE.

JOHN WANAMAKER had saved only \$100 at THE last book read to Dr. Holmes was 'Alice in Wonderland."

THE Empress of Germany rises at six and makes her husband's coffee with her own

PRIME MINISTER ROSERER; declared for the curtailment or abolition of hereditary legislative privileges in an address at Brad-ford, England.

It is said President Cleveland did not register in New York because he was told by his advisers that he had lost his right to vote there.

By removal of cataract Gladstone's righ eye is good for the finest print, but upon his left an immature cataract prevents his using

that eye in reading ordinary type. General Eli S. Parker, a full blooded Seneca, is the only Indian who held a com-mission in the Union Army during the war. He is a lineal descendant of the great Chief,

DURHAM WHITE STEVENS, the American Secretary of the Japanese legation at Washington, was appointed Secretary of the American legation at Tokyo when he was

# SMOTHERED TO DEATH

### A FATAL TENEMENT FIRE IN NEW YORK CITY.

Seven Persons Suffocated and an Eighth Mortally Burned-The Destruction Caused by an Incendiary-Scores Rescued by Heroes

-Panic-Stricken Tenants. Seven people were smothered to death by smoke in a tenement house fire at 216 West Thirty-second street, New York City. At woman jumped from a third-story window and was fatally injured. The fire came suddenly and cut off

escape ov the stairways. In intense excitement all who were aroused looked only to their own safety and plunged down the fire escapes. Those who were not awakened were smothered as they slept. The dead are. George Friedman, four years; Loli Friedman, three years; Annie Appleblatt, twenty-two years; Lena Mitchell, twenty-four years; Mrs. Margaret Killian, seventy years; Jacob Killian, her son, forty years ; George Lovey, Mrs. Killian's grand-

son, twenty years.

Lena Friedman, mother of the dead children, jumped from the third-story rear win-dow. She was badly crushed and mangled, being fatally injured.

Just what caused the fire to start up so suddenly at a time when the tenants of the house were all asleep is not positively known, although Fire Marshal Mitchell's assistant declares that it was of incendiary origin. The house contained seven families, two on each floor, except the top story, where the janitress, Mrs. Eberwein, lived alone. In all there were probably forty persons asleep in the house when the fire started in the cellar and prompt rescue alone sayed them from death.

saved them from death The smoke penetrated the rooms on every floor in less than five minutes after the flames began to climb roofward, and in two minutes after Policeman Powers reached the house the little narrow fire escape, that rap like a slender trellis up the front of the house, was swarming with half clad figures of men, women and children, half crazed with fear. Volumes of smoke now rolled from the front windows, and the cries of the people anxious for safety combined with the noise of arriving fire engines and the shouts of the people in the street caused a confu-sion of sounds indescribable.

The flames had not gained access to any of the front rooms, but the smoke was simply stifling. Standing on a dry goods box, Policeman Powers received the fearstricken tenants and passed them down from the first floor escape to Policemen

Habn and Donovan All of those in the front of the house escaped, but while they were being rescued a tragedy was being enacted in the rear apartments on the second floor, where Nathan Friedman, a poor furrier, was making a mad fight to save his family and himself from

He awoke to find his bed room full of smoke, and picking up Esther, the young-est of the three children, a babe of four months. Friedman made his way to the hall door. The flames had reached that floor, and the fire drove him blistered and fainting from the intense heat to the kitchen. He aroused his wife and bade her follow him, but the woman became hysterical, and did not obey. Priedman made his way to a corner window, near which a slender iron ladder ran from the which a stender fron ladder ran from the yard to the roof. He rapidly decended this ladder, expecting that his wife would follow, but hardly had he reached the ground when he heard her screams.

The poor man turned around just in time to see the form of his wife shoot

downward from a window of the kitchen exilar area, just outside of the point where the fire is supposed to have started. Strange to say, she had sustained no broken bones, and she ran up the area stairs to the rear of the yard. Her clothing however, was ablaze, and before it could be extinguished the poor woman was fatally burned. As to Freidman, he handed his infant daughter, the only one of the family save himself who escaped unscratched, through the window of an adjacent house and then started back to get his two other

It was too late, the dense smoke would not permit it, and in agony of spirit the half-crazed husband helped his suffering wife into a near-by house, where oil was applied to her burns. Her heart-rending cries for her chil-dren were pitiful. She was removed to Boosevelt Hospital, and there swathed in oil-soaked bandages.

Meantime the engines had been flooding the house with water under Deputy Chief Purroy's direction and hook and ladder trucks had lined the front of the building with scaling ladders and in an hour's time the last spark had been extinguished and the

house cleared of smoke.

The two Friedman children, George and Levy, were found lying dead side by side in their little bed just as they had fallen asleep the night before. Not a hair of their heads had been singed, and none of the bodies had been touched by the flames. In a bedroom in the Friedman apartment were the bod ies of Lena Mitchell, a cousin of Mrs. Friedman, and of Annie Appleblatt, who boarded with the family. Neither of the

girls had moved apparently, and their faces looked peaceful enough Death had evi-dently come to them painlessly On the floor above the destroyer had not been received so quietly. Jacob Killian was lying doubled up alongside of his bed, as if he had made an effort to crawl to a window and been overcome in the act. George Lovey had also managed to get out of bed, and his body was found on the floor. Aged Mrs. Killian had died just as she slept, and a peaceful smile rested on the furrowed face.

## LYNCHED BY A MOB.

Eddy Martin Died to Save His Friend Goode.

A special from Princeton, Ky., reports the lynching of Eddy Martin in Crittenden County by a mob of Kentuckians.;

It is claimed that Martin was called upon at his home after midnight and asked to get up. Opening the door, he was seized and asked for information of Bill Goode's crimes. The mob told him that if he would turn State's evidence upon Goode he would be

spared.
"If these are the only terms, gentlemen," said he, "let the hanging proceed. Bill Goode has been my friend and I will shield

The mob quickly did its work and left the body swaying from a limb upon a lone country road. The hanging is the result of the Goode-Rich lawlessness in Crittenden County.

### 112 DROWNED AT SEA.

Dashed on the Rocks Off the New Zealand Coast.

The Union Line steamer Wairarapa, bound from Sidney, New South Wales, for Auckland, New Zealand, was wrecked on Great Barrier Island, off the northeast coast of New Zealand. The steamer had a large number of passengers, and 112 of them were drowned.

drowned.

The night was very dark, and the officers and lookout on the steamer were ignorant of the proximity of land until the steamer struck on the rocks. Captain McIntosh, the master of the Wairarapa, was on the bridge at the time. He, together with most of the trew, was lost.