

Berlin is said to be the healthiest city in the world.

It is said that no less than 8000-Chicago persons mysteriously disappear every year.

Judge Henry, in Kansas City, recently decided that a man must pay his wife's debts, even if he is suing her for divorce.

It cost \$1000 to take a carload of fruit from Sacramento, Cal., to London two years ago. The rate now has been reduced to \$700.

The universal postal union was virtually completed when it received the adhesion of Cape Colony, South Africa, the only large civilized community not yet included in it.

Including stocks and bonds the railroads of the United States are capitalized at \$60,000 per mile, while those of Great Britain are capitalized at \$220,000 per mile, or nearly 400 per cent. higher than in this country.

Dr. Conan Doyle picked up considerable "literary material" and \$12,000 during his trip in this country. "No wonder he finds America a great field for the successful author," exclaims the Chicago Record.

The New Orleans Picayune exclaims: "General Booth is begging money in this country for his 'Dark-est England' schemes. America takes care of enough foreign paupers on her own soil without exporting money for the purpose."

The South in 1894 raised about fifty bushels of corn to every bale of cotton. The farmer who comes out even on his cotton at present prices is fortunate. The farmer who has a surplus of corn is ahead. The salvation of the South during 1894 was its great corn and hog product. It is useless, in the judgment of the Atlanta Journal, to say more.

"The fact," declares the New York Tribune, "that the Southern farmers are going ahead in a quiet, unobtrusive way, saying nothing, but minding their business in the most exemplary manner. With a climate unapproached anywhere else on this continent, a soil unsurpassed for its natural fertility, a wealth of fertilizers under the surface, and a dogged perseverance of which they have heretofore given ample evidence, they are successfully proving their fitness to survive in the struggle for life, prosperity and happiness."

There has been a singular dearth of invention in naming the many small lakes of the West, laments the Chicago Herald, and fine old Indian names have been deliberately discarded in order that persons of unlovely surnames might be honored geographically. The Indian names when translated are often found to embody an almost photographic picture of the lakes upon which they were bestowed. The French names that superseded some of the Indian names, and are likely to be superseded in their turn by modern commonplaces, are often pretty and historically suggestive.

According to Major H. H. C. Dunwoody, of the National Weather Service, the weather crop service of the National bureau ranks next in importance to the work of making forecasts. The system of gathering reports upon which the weather crop bulletins are based has been greatly perfected in recent years. The crop bulletins of the States have been improved, and are now more complete than at any previous time, and the increased circulation that these bulletins have attained amply attests their value. It is believed that there is no other class of information to which so much space is devoted in the public press to-day. A file of these bulletins for all the States for a year will form the most complete history of the weather conditions attending the growth and development of the several crops throughout the country. More than ten thousand crop correspondents are to-day co-operating with the National Weather Service through the State organization; three thousand voluntary observers are furnishing monthly reports of daily observations of temperature and rainfall; and over eleven thousand persons assist in the work of distributing the weather forecasts of the National Weather Service. This latter work has been more rapidly pushed during the past year than any other feature of State Weather Service work. With the continuation of the present liberal policy toward these services there will be in a comparatively short time no important agricultural community in the United States, with the proper mail facilities, that will not receive the benefits of the forecasts.

A scheme for supplying London with sea water for sanitary purposes is under consideration by the county council.

Germany is considering whether it would not be better for her to buy part of her cotton supply elsewhere than the United States.

Gymnastics are a healthy and dangerous sport. At least it appears so from the last annual report of a society of Swiss "turners." During the year, 324 of its 6299 members met with accidents while engaged in gymnastic exercises—being hurt seriously enough to draw a sick benefit from the society during an average time of 16 1/2 days.

The Kentucky Board of Railroad Commissioners has placed the valuation of the railroads in the State at \$52,357,910, while that submitted by the railroad officials is \$32,075,319. In 1893 the assessment was \$55,263,265, the assessment for 1894 having been reduced \$2,941,755, or a trifle over five per cent., because of the loss of revenue suffered by the railways.

One effect, noted by the New York Ledger, of emigration to the West and hard times everywhere is the falling off in the value of farm lands. People in the central part of New York State say that many holdings can now be had for half of what they were rated at five or six years ago. These farms are neither abandoned nor played out, nor has any marked decrease in population occurred about them, but the farmers have the Western fever and want more room, or they are anxious to get into town and work at trades.

A New York electrotyping firm is said to have hit upon the idea of electrotyping articles of apparel which it is desired to preserve as mementoes. A baby's first shoes, for example, may be preserved indefinitely in metal. "We might give other instances," comments the Chicago Herald, "but, although we should be sorry to discourage the firm, so far as our own experience goes mementoes do not generally take the form of wearing apparel. Such things as Tommy's first trousers and Johnny's first 'top' hat would scarcely make good souvenirs."

Nearly all legal papers are now typewritten, though documents are encountered now and then which have been laboriously written out by the hand of one of the counsel. The men who still cling to the habit of writing their own legal papers are usually old lawyers, often of good practice, who cannot accommodate themselves to the new order of things. Young lawyers, no matter how small their practice, manage in one way or other to obtain the services of a stenographer. Some of the older men find it practically impossible to work with a stenographer or typewriter at hand.

The famous codfish which hangs from the base of the dome in the Massachusetts Statehouse, and inside the old room in which the Representatives used to meet, will be absent from the chamber in the new extension which they are soon to occupy. Just why this emblem, which has always attracted the notice of visitors and sometimes moved them to ridicule, should be ignored in the transfer of movables from one room to the other is not explained, and it is even said that the codfish is doomed to figure in a museum, presumably historical. The following account of its origin is given: "In 1866 Charles W. Palfrey, editor of the Salem Register, and a member of the House for several years, undertook to gather all the facts that could be learned about the placing of the figure in the chamber. After extensive researches, he found much concerning the fish, which, luckily, had been preserved. On Wednesday, March 17, 1874, John Rowe, a member from Boston, moved permission to hang the codfish in the house as a memorial to the importance of the codfishery to the welfare of the State. The motion prevailed, and shortly after the emblem was placed in position, and there it has remained undisturbed through all the vicissitudes of the years which have intervened. Once it was repainted, but it has never been taken down from the iron rod by which it is held in position. Mr. Rowe, who presented the figure to the Commonwealth, was a well-known citizen of Boston and a conspicuous patriot, being associated with Samuel Adams, James Otis, John Hancock, and other leaders of the period. He was interested in commerce and an extensive property owner along the water-front, Rowe's Wharf and contiguous territory being among his possessions. He died on February 17, 1877."

## CLEVELAND AND HILL.

### THE SENATOR DINES WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Hill's First Visit to the White House in Two Years—Greeted Cordially by Both Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland as He Enters the Mansion—Decorations and Dresses.

President Cleveland's annual dinner to his Cabinet will long be remembered as the most famous of the state dinners he has given.

Senator Hill was included among the guests, and as a result, says a Washington special to the New York Herald, Washington is again "What does it all mean? Is the quiet society people and politicians asking on all sides. When the President shook hands with Senator Hill in the East Room on his arrival it was the first time after two distinguished men had met since that memorable dinner on March 8, 1892. The President gave Senator Hill a hearty greeting, and there was nothing in the manner of either to indicate that they had ever been enemies. Mrs. Cleveland also received the Senator very graciously and chatted with him pleasantly while waiting for some of the tardy guests. Immediately after greeting the Senator the President gave orders to have the Marine Band play "Love's Old, Sweet Song."

After all of the guests had arrived the gentlemen were assigned to the ladies they were to escort to the dining room. Mrs. Cleveland requested Senator Hill to escort Mrs. Hearst, widow of the California Senator. The dinner was a particularly happy one. As usual with state dinners, there were no toasts, and the conversation was of a general character. The President seemed in the best of spirits. The band played a well chosen programme, and at times conversation ceased in order that an especially fine piece of music might be heard. The Marine Band played "Hearst at his right and Mrs. William Carlisle at his left."

At the close of the meal the gentlemen retired to the smoking room, and afterward the ladies to the East Room. Senator Hill and Secretary Lamont had a friendly chat in the Red Corridor prior to the breaking up of the party. The band played "Dixie" as a special mark of respect to the Secretary of State, whose favorite it happens to be.

While the other guests at the dinner went to the White House in carriages, Senator Hill walked over from the Normandie, and after the dinner he walked back to the hotel, again. The correspondent met him in the hotel lobby, and his face was wreathed with smiles, as if his recollections of the dinner were of the most pleasant character. He was in the best of spirits, but would not discuss the dinner further than to remark that he had had a very enjoyable evening. To questions as to what led up to the dinner, and as to its political significance, he replied that as the affair was purely social it would not be proper for him to discuss it.

Representative Tracey, of Albany, was one of the guests at the Cabinet dinner. He sat at the end of the table, to the President's left. Senator Hill sat not far away, opposite the President. From this fact General Tracey does not see why any one should attach political significance to Senator Hill's presence. It does not, he thinks, affect either the approval or political relations between the two.

There were forty-six covers laid upon the T-shaped tables in the state dining-room. The decorations were of the slipper orchid, arranged in an oblong plat, with ferns and white flowers. In the center of each table, on the board, while each of the traverse sections contained one large and two small circular plates of the same flower. The candles, in gold candleholders, burned under yellow shades, and on the table were yellow honey-suckle fringed the banks of white camellias and lilyacines.

The walls of the room were almost hidden with tall palms, rubber plants and oleanders brightened by the scarlet poinsettia blossoms. Mrs. Hearst sat in a handsome gown of black and white satin. Mrs. Carlisle wore lavender brocade. Mrs. Bissell, blue blue satin, with bands of ermine. Mrs. Lamont was in pink satin, the very latest mode. Mrs. Hearst wore a green satin, with bows and belt of cherry velvet. Mrs. Olney, a robe of black satin, with jet and pale green velvet panels, and Miss Morton, gray satin, finished with black.

Mrs. Cleveland appeared in one of her last year's gowns, which is best becoming. It is made of yellow satin, the surface of which is covered with gay flowers with their leaves, the draped skirt falling on one side over a knee-flounce of rare old lace. The sleeves were huge affairs of yellow velvet. A necklace of red and white diamonds, and a sparkling diamond ornament was worn on the white robe.

The President escorted Mrs. Gresham, who was in a gown of blue satin, brocade with flowers, and half hidden by folds of white muslin. Mrs. Hearst wore a handsome gown of black and white satin. Mrs. Carlisle wore lavender brocade. Mrs. Bissell, blue blue satin, with bands of ermine. Mrs. Lamont was in pink satin, the very latest mode. Mrs. Hearst wore a green satin, with bows and belt of cherry velvet. Mrs. Olney, a robe of black satin, with jet and pale green velvet panels, and Miss Morton, gray satin, finished with black.

### HORSE THIEVES LYNHED.

Vigilantes Hang Three Captured in Oklahoma.

News was received from Kingfisher, Oklahoma, of the hanging of three horse thieves in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country. The settlers have been the victims of marauding bands of horse and cattle thieves, and finding the authorities too slow in bringing offenders to justice, vigilance committees were organized.

Horse thieves have been particularly bold of late, and the vigilantes a few days ago started on the trail of one band, followed it into the Panhandle of Texas, back into the Cheyenne country, and overtook it near Cantonment. Here a bloody battle was fought, resulting in the wounding of George Giskard and Simon Campbell. After several hours of hard fighting the vigilantes succeeded in routing and capturing three of the thieves. The prisoners refused to give their names or make any disclosures, and with leaden arrest of the band, but were sure and defiant. After a few moments' consultation the vigilantes took the prisoners to a convenient spruce tree, hanged them, rid their bodies with bullets and left them hanging as a warning to their fellows.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

### Eastern and Middle States.

DAVID McCLELLAN, appointed by the courts in New York City to appraise the estate of the late Jay Gould, has made a report showing the value of the "restator's" personal estate to be upward of \$90,000,000 and of the real estate \$2,000,000.

In New York City Cornelius, William K. Frederik W. and George W. Vanderbilt gave \$300,000 for an addition to the Vanderbilt Clinic, and William D. Sloane gave \$25,000 to enlarge the Sloane Maternity Hospital.

MAYOR STONE, of New York City, sent his first message to the Board of Aldermen. In it he urged rapid transit, the separation of charities from correction, and promised to make suggestions for other departments at another time.

The New Jersey Legislature met at Trenton and organized; a test vote in caucus showed that Franklin Murphy had greater strength for Senator than General Sargell.

The floods at Pittsburg, Penn., and other places began subsiding.

CHARLES F. WAWCOTER was nominated by the Republicans for Mayor of Philadelphia after an exciting contest.

GOVERNOR COPPIN, of Connecticut, was inaugurated at Hartford. Both Houses of the General Assembly met and organized.

THERE was an alarming increase in the death rate in New York City, caused by the prevalence of the grip and the horrible condition of the streets.

The Democratic members of the Massachusetts House and Senate, in joint caucus at Boston, unanimously nominated John E. Russell, of Leicester, to be United States Senator to succeed George F. Hoar. The Republicans, in joint caucus, renominated Senator Hoar by acclamation, which is equivalent to Hoar's re-election.

HON. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER was nominated by the Republican caucus of the New Hampshire Legislature, at Concord, to succeed himself as United States Senator for the term of six years. He received 224 votes to 56 for Henry W. Blair, 2 for John B. Smith and 2 for Charles H. Burns. This nomination is equivalent to an election.

A BROOKLYN "L" road engine plunged from the track to the street, dragging a car after it. Frank Bauman, the fireman, pinned to earth, died from his injuries. The engineer, Charles Fish, was badly hurt.

### South and West.

The Ohio River and its tributaries rose to dangerous heights by reason of the rain and thaw.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HART, of California, rendered a long opinion, holding that it would be a violation of the Constitution to deprive Governor-elect Bull of his seat, and that the oath of office must be administered to him.

FRANK M. DOLL, the Postmaster at Alma, Arizona, his wife and son, have been murdered by robbers.

W. J. RYAN, fireman, and Edwin Longsdon were killed and several persons received injuries in a railway wreck near Massillon, Ohio.

ISRAEL G. HARRIS was renominated for United States Senator by the Democratic Legislative caucus at Nashville, Tenn. Senator Pettigrew was renominated for United States Senator from South Dakota by the Republican caucus at Pierre.

EUGENE V. DEBS and the other officers and directors of the American Railway Union went to the Cook County Jail, Chicago, to begin serving their sentences for contempt of court.

The Huntsville Female College, one of the finest institutions of its kind in the South, located at Huntsville, Ala., has been destroyed by fire.

FRANCIS WARREN, of Cheyenne, and Clarence Clark, of Evanston, will be Wyoming's next United States Senators. The matter was determined in a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature at Cheyenne. Mr. Warren was nominated by acclamation to succeed Joseph M. Carey.

The Colorado State Legislature met in joint session at Denver for the inauguration of Governor-elect McIntyre. The oath of office was administered by Justice Hoyt, of the Supreme Court.

A CONVENTION of cotton growers met in Jackson, Miss., to consider means to secure a better price for cotton.

The Merchants' National Bank, of Delaware, Ohio, was broken into by burglars and about \$20,000 secured.

The Republican caucus at Helena, Montana, nominated Jos. Mantie, of Butte, for United States Senator.

The biennial report of Adjutant-General Orendorff, commanding the Illinois State troops, says that the total cost of the great Chicago strike to the State was \$369,000.

FRANK LOGAN, John Pettigrew and W. J. McNally endeavored to throw out 100 quarts of bricks from the Legislature at Cheyenne. Wapakoneta, Ohio, when it exploded, tearing them to fragments, and also a team of horses.

At Puerco, Indian Territory, Deputy Marshal John Swain and Tom Vincent had a quarrel. Vincent shot at Swain and injured him. The deputy shot Vincent through the heart, and Vincent's ten-year-old boy shot and instantly killed his father's slayer.

Both Houses of the California Legislature assembled in joint session and canvassed the State returns. James Badi was declared elected Governor and great enthusiasm.

In joint caucus at Sacramento, Cal., George C. Perkins was declared the choice of the Republican legislators for United States Senator.

### Washington.

The National Park Bank of New York has reported a counterfeited \$100 Treasury note bearing the names of W. A. Rosser, Cashier, and J. N. Houston, Treasurer, and the portrait of Farragut.

SENATORS HILL, Lindsay and Platt have been appointed by the Senate Judiciary Committee to investigate the charge made against the names of W. A. Rosser, Cashier, and J. N. Houston, Treasurer, and the portrait of Farragut.

SPAIN has granted the demands of the United States in regard to the re-establishment of a minimum tariff on exports from this country to Cuba and Porto Rico.

The French and German Parliaments reopened, and in both lively times with the Socialists are probable.

AFTER the French Chamber of Deputies had been called to order at Paris for the session of 1895, M. Henri Brisson was re-elected President of the body by a vote of 273 out of 310.

A SNOWSTORM, accompanied by a heavy wind, destroyed four houses at Monza, Italy. Sixteen persons were buried in the ruins of the houses. Eight were dead when extricated.

TOKONORO, Canada, was visited by a big fire, which burned furiously for four hours, destroying ten great wholesale houses and causing a loss of anywhere from \$750,000 to \$1,500,000. Two women perished.

### "WORK OR BREAD!"

A Mob of Starving Newfoundlanders Calls on a Warship Commander.

A mob of the unemployed, carrying a banner inscribed "Work or bread!" paraded the streets of St. John's, Newfoundland, then called on the captain of the British warship Tourmaline to know if he would fire on them if they broke open the stores and took food. The Tourmaline is housed for the winter in the upper part of the harbor. The crowd filed the pier. By a coincidence about one hundred fully armed marines and seamen were on exercise returned to the ship, marching through the assemblage and quickly repressing any idea of forcible entry of stores.

There were between three and four thousand and hunger was written in the faces of all. The captain of the Tourmaline, Sir Richard Poore, demanded to know what the crowd wanted, and directed that representatives be sent aboard to state their grievances. Three delegates were sent to the ship and stated their case. The bank failure occurred four weeks ago, and nearly every large employer of labor suspended the same day. Nearly every man in the crowd had been idle all that time.

The families are starving, they have no coal or provisions, diphtheria, scarlatina and kindred diseases are making their appearance among their children, and they have no chance of obtaining employment.

They pointed to the stores and warehouses filled with food and demanded why they should starve when food was to be had. Captain Poore promised that he would see no harm done, although he would also be noting. He counselled them to be patient twenty-four hours more. He would write to the Government and also to the Governor.

### Bread Riots at St. John's.

The crowd of unemployed workmen who paraded the streets of St. John's, New Foundland, and later visited the commander of the warship Tourmaline and made a statement to him as to their condition demanding work or bread, resumed their demonstration next day. The crowd, largely increased in numbers, met before the legislative building and hoisted the ex-Premier, Sir William Whiteway, who was formerly their idol. After hoisting to their hearts content the crowd marched to the dock where the Tourmaline is lying, in order to receive the captain's answer to their petition.

Captain Sir Richard Poore, the commander of the warship, received a deputation and stated that the matter was in the hands of the Governor. Then the march was taken up to the residence of the Governor, who told those who waited upon him that the Government officers were the proper persons to reply to the demands formulated by the workmen. The crowd became deeply exasperated when they learned of the Governor's reply, and the leaders' suggestion that the Ministers be seen was quickly accepted. Proceeding to the Chamber, the crowd found that their coming had been anticipated, for they found the doors barred against them.

Nothing daunted in their determination, the crowd set to work to force an entrance, and windows were soon battered in and ingress was gained. The police attempted to check the crowd in their work of destruction, but the officers fared badly in the scuffle that followed, and the rioters were for the time being masters of the situation.

Hoping to pacify them, Prime Minister Greene appeared and addressed them. When they were told that it was impossible to do anything for them, the crowd held a short conference and it was decided to attack the stores on Water street, which were quickly looted of their provisions. At this point armed police intervened and the mob was driven back to the point of the bayonet. Four men—Bussay, Brown, Coaly and King, the promoters of the riot—were arrested.

### TORONTO'S GREATEST FIRE.

Two Firemen Were Killed and Others Badly Hurt.

Fire broke out at Toronto, Canada, in the boiler room of the building at Yonge and Melinda streets, occupied by the Globe newspaper, at 3 a. m., and in less than an hour several firemen were fatally hurt and property valued at over \$1,000,000 was destroyed. It was blowing a blizzard at the time.

At Toronto Lithograph Company occupied two floors of the building. While eight firemen were raising an aerial truck on Melinda street the heavy presses of the company on the second floor went through to the street with a crash that started people asleep in their beds a mile away. The north wall tumbled into the street, and seven of the firemen were buried in the debris. Robert Downey and Charles Smedley soon died from their injuries. Both of Chief Aitken's legs were broken and he was compelled to retire. The others hurt were Francis Forster, Robert Foster, James Davidson and Harry Saunders.

At one time it looked as if the fire would sweep the whole west end of the city. The only thing that saved a large portion of the city was the fall of wet snow which covered the roofs of neighboring buildings and saved them from taking fire.

Among the individual losses are McKinnon, \$185,000 on building and stock; Globe, \$150,000; Harry Webb, \$100,000; Toronto Lithograph Company, \$50,000; Nicholas Rooney, building and stock, \$50,000, and Brough & Caswell, \$33,000. There were a number of other losses by smaller persons which will aggregate sufficient to make over \$1,000,000. The fire was the most disastrous Toronto has ever suffered.

### DEGRADATION OF DREYFUS.

Deprived of His Military Rank and Insignia.

The formal degradation of Captain Albert Dreyfus, who was recently sentenced to deprivation of his military rank and title in the French army, and to confinement in a fortress for life, for having divulged Government secrets, took place at 9 o'clock a. m. on the parade ground of the Ecole Militaire, Paris, in the presence of 3000 troops and a number of newspaper representatives and others. Some time before daylight detachments from all the regiments in the district of Paris were on the march to the parade ground.

A more painfully impressive scene it is impossible to imagine. In the presence of five thousand troops the insignia of his rank were torn from his uniform, his sword was broken in two and the pieces cast at his feet, and in the name of the people of France he was sent into imprisonment for life. His protestations of innocence were drowned by the roll of the regimental drums. The question of his innocence or guilt is hotly discussed, and the young officer's degradation has caused a profound excitement throughout France.

## STATE TREASURER SHORT.

W. W. TAYLOR, OF SOUTH DAKOTA, A DEFAULTER.

It is Alleged That More Than \$350,000 is Missing—The State is Practically Bankrupt—The Treasurer Loaned the State Money and Could Not Get It Back.

Probably the most startling failure that has ever occurred in the Northwest was revealed when William Walter Taylor, the outgoing State Treasurer and President of the First National Bank and Northwestern Mortgage Trust Company, of Bedford, South Dakota, sent word from New York that he would not appear to make his settlement at Pierre with his successor, Treasurer-elect Phillips, of Deadwood. Both Taylor and Phillips had been regarded as firm and reliable beyond question.

No money is held either at Bedford or in Pierre to the credit of the State Treasurer, and it is estimated that about \$350,000 is missing with Taylor.

There was a quiet run on the bank by parties who had their suspicions aroused, and the bank officials decided to close the bank subject to examination. Cashier Humphrey declares that deposits will be paid in full, as there is an excess of fully \$60,000 in good paper, besides about forty per cent. deposited in other banks.

The worst blow falls upon Taylor and his bondsmen, many of them leading business men of Bedford. Taylor was last seen in Chicago, and thence went to New York. In his letter from New York he says: "I am compelled to inform you that I will not return to Bedford or Pierre. I have counted on friends assisting me in making up my settlement with the State, and felt that it would be done until the last few days. I have an excuse to offer for my condition, although I believe I have no excuse."

It has been known for some time that Treasurer Taylor was tardy pressed. He was caught in the Chemical National Bank failure of Chicago for a large amount, and lost \$2,000 in the New York bank, and \$10,000 in that at Gettysburg, which failed during a panic. Altogether he lost \$190,000.

Taylor has always had a high reputation as a financier and a man of integrity. The school fund may lose \$50,000. The whole State is torn up over the default. State officers are paralyzed, and no one knows either the amount taken or the method used. It is utterly impossible to tell anything about the amount. There are no records to show where the money is deposited. Taylor should have had on hand \$345,000. He had set aside \$190,000 to pay warrants which were due in New York. Three weeks ago Taylor went to New York, and it is understood that he has been trying to raise money to cover the shortage. His father is very wealthy and his connections are so influential that it is a surprise that he could not fix matters up. Mr. Taylor, Sr., is in Pierre, as is ex-Governor Mellett, who was the chief bondsman. Other bondsmen are Speaker Howard and Bob McCoy, of Aberdeen. The total bond was \$350,000. If it is a large default, as the bondsmen appear to believe, it will place the State in a very embarrassing position. The limit of indebtedness has been passed largely. No paper or bonds can be sold, and there is a deficiency in revenue. It is now impossible to make both ends meet.

### TRAIN IN AN AVALANCHE.

Snow Slide Five Miles Long in the Alleghenies.

Snow slides in Pennsylvania covering five miles, a few miles west of Lock Haven, on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, blocked traffic for a day.

While a freight east-bound was running along the base of the snow-capped Alleghenies, with the ice-bound Susquehanna below, it was suddenly submerged by an avalanche of dry snow, which poured down the mountain side between Ritchie and Hyner like wheat from an elevator and with all the treacherous quicksand of the Alleghenies. The train was covered almost the entire length. Crews from the east and from the west to the number of several hundred trackmen went to the rescue and worked for hours to clear the snow slides for a distance of five miles.

The mail train ran the gantlet and scraped the white wall, which pressed threateningly against the windows, almost crushing them. While John Reynolds's engine was speeding along with a train of thirty loaded cars the new fall of snow rushed down the mountain sides like a mighty flood, carrying with it stones and loose timber. The scene was something frightful. A terrible rushing noise attended the slide, filling the valley and the gorges with a wail and a roar that were enough to unnerve the stoutest heart. Reynolds's train was overwhelmed and a few moments the avalanche covered almost all of it.

### KOREA INDEPENDENT.

The King Made the Formal Announcement at Seoul.

The Central News correspondent at Seoul telegraphs that the King of Korea proceeded to the ancestral temple, and there formally declared the independence of Korea. He was accompanied by the members of the Cabinet and the other high functionaries of the Government. The royal party was escorted by a body of soldiers armed and equipped in modern style. Ministers Bokuyuko and Jokoban were specially guarded by Japanese policemen, and the streets were kept clear by the new Korean police.

The Central News correspondent at Yusan reports that the inhabitants of Kow-Fu-Ken, in Southern Korea, have seized and beheaded three of the principal leaders of the Tong-Hakrebels. The Tong-Haks were pursued by Korean soldiers, and in consequence of the death of their leaders the rebels fled in all directions.

### SIAM'S PRINCE DEAD.

Heir to the Throne of the White Elephant Kingdom Passes Away.

The Crown Prince of Siam died at Bangkok after a short illness. He had been stricken with a disease of the kidneys. A ball was going on at the English Embassy when the news of the Prince's death was announced. The festivities were immediately stopped. In dismissing his guests Mr. de Bunsen, the English Minister, made a speech expressing condolence with the royal family in its bereavement. Maha Vajiravhara, Crown Prince of Siam, was only sixteen years old. He was born in June, 1878, and early in 1887 was proclaimed Crown Prince and heir to the Siamese throne.

### EIGHT PERISHED.

The Result of an Incendiary Fire in Georgia.

At an out-of-the-way place near Willacoochee, in Coffee County, Ga., the house of a colored man named Peter Vickers was destroyed by fire. "Tom" Vickers, a brother of Peter, three of Peter's children and four children of another colored man, making eight in all, were burned to death. It is believed that the fire was of incendiary origin.