

AN APPALLING EXPLOSION

GIANT POWDER MOWS DOWN PEOPLE BY THE SCORE.

A Frightful Catastrophe During a Fire in the Railroad Yards at Butte, Montana—The Scene After the Accident Looked Like a Battlefield—Firemen Declined.

During a fire in the Montana Central Railway yards at Butte, Montana, several cars of powder caught fire and exploded with tremendous force, killing a number of firemen and spectators and maiming many others.

There were three separate explosions, the first two breaking nearly every window within a radius of two miles. The fire attracted a large crowd, and hundreds were standing near when the first explosion occurred.

Men and women were mowed down like grass before a sickle, but many were stunned by the force of the terrific explosion. Debris from cars and adjoining buildings was scattered high in the air for half a mile away, many of the flying articles striking people in the crowd.

On the day after the tragedy it was certain that no less than sixty, and perhaps as many as 100, were killed. At least fifty were injured.

About fifty bodies were recovered. Fifty more were then missing. Many were so mangled as to be unrecognizable.

The dead, so far as identified, are: J. B. Miller, attorney, Salmon City; Elmer J. D. Cameron, Fire Marshal; George Eifer, fireman; Jack Sloan, fireman; William McGee, fireman; C. E. Tracey, Fred Krennback, J. J. Enright, J. J. McCall, J. Robbins, Cousque, Mike Mow, Will Smith, George Walton, Jack Charles, Charles Guttenberg, an employee of the Butte Hardware Company; George G. Galbraith, Edward Sloan, fireman; Dave Moss, fireman; John Flige, volunteer fireman; Alexander W. Milan, volunteer fireman; Charles Bowman, volunteer fireman; Samuel Ash, Peter Norling, James O'Leary, Miles McDonald, William Pierce, Albert Goldard, George Holloway, Dan Hickey, C. C. Engle, Charles Ashton, W. H. Nolan, Paul Hanson, Elmer Green, George Wilson, Steve de Loucherey.

It was 9.55 p. m. when the Fire Department was called out to fight a fire in the Butte Hardware Company's warehouse. There was a rumor that there was powder in the buildings, but this was denied when the firemen reached the scene.

At 10.05, when the firemen had barely started to work, there was a terrific explosion. The powder in the warehouse had blown up. Among the killed by the explosion were three of the firemen. After the first shock their comrades bravely returned to the work, while the few spectators, who had not become panic-stricken and run away, assisted in removing the bodies of the killed and injured from the proximity of the flames.

Ten minutes later came a second explosion, almost equal in volume to the first, spreading death among scores of citizens. Parts of bodies were hurled hundreds of feet away. A man near the Northern Pacific water tank narrowly escaped being struck by the leg and thigh of a human being.

Five minutes later there was a third explosion, but it was a mild one, and it is believed that very few, if any, were injured by it.

The scene after the explosions resembled a battlefield. The dead were strewn everywhere, and the cries and groans of the injured and dying were pitiful to hear. Mutilated bodies and limbs almost literally covered the space between the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern depots, a space of 800 feet. Houses in the vicinity were wrecked as if by a cyclone.

One man of the regular corps gathered twenty-seven dead bodies to his home, and there were another two and three were in groups here and there.

Every vehicle in the city was brought into service to carry away the scores of dead and the hundreds of injured. The hospitals were filled. The spare rooms in the hotels were taken, and private houses were thrown open where it was necessary.

After the first explosion many of the wounded were carried by their relatives to the homes of friends. The heat greatly intensified their sufferings. They begged to be taken away, but there was no means of conveying them from the scene at that time. A lookman drove and attended to assist in the removal. In the act the second explosion took place and killed him and his horses and many of the wounded.

The sights in the undertaking establishments when many dead were being readied. Here was half of a head with a mutilated trunk below it; in another place an armless and legless trunk, with the face disfigured beyond all possibility of recognition. Scarcely any of the bodies were recognizable, and the complete roll of dead will probably never be known. There are twelve dead at the Butte undertaking rooms, ten at the Montana and nineteen at the Sherman. Forty-two were wounded in the houses, and twenty-eight of them are in a critical condition.

Professor Robins, or Robinson, who is also known as "Two Bear," a famous bear hunter and friend of Theodore Roosevelt at New York. He had spent all his life in the mountains, and was making preparations to guide a party through a practically unknown portion of the Yellowstone Park.

All flags in the city were placed at half mast. A relief meeting called by the Mayor was largely attended, and committees were appointed for the collection of money for the relief of the afflicted families. The people are responding liberally, and a sufficient amount to relieve distress is already guaranteed.

In addition to the loss of life, the destruction of property is great. The buildings burned include the warehouse of the Butte Hardware Company, Parson-Duchoud Drug Company and the Kenyon-Council Mercantile Company, the electric light works, old Schilz brewing building, and a four and five story food warehouse. The contents were entirely destroyed. The Northern Pacific freight depot was wrecked and six cars were burned.

The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, but there was no fire, so far as known, about the place.

CASHIER KILLS HIMSELF.

Isaac F. Abbott, of Dover, N. H., Was Shot Eighty Thousand.

Isaac F. Abbott, the defuncting cashier of the Dover (N. H.) National Bank, shot and killed himself in his home just before the arrival of United States Marshal Campbell, who had a warrant for his arrest.

His brother heard the shot and found him lying on the floor, with his face shattered and covered with blood. Life was extinct.

During the morning Abbott had confessed to a reporter. He said he might have tided over the examination of the bank at this time and covered up his dealings for another year, but the amount of his embezzlement was getting so large that discovery could not long be delayed, and he decided to "face the music." He declared that he had arranged the look of the bank vault so that it could not be opened. He decided to call his children to him and inform them of his disgrace before they could learn it from the newspapers.

"I made up my mind to let them know what had happened," he said, "and then decided whether I should go to the State's prison or the cemetery."

Abbott had been cashier of the bank for twenty years and was one of the most prominent residents of the city. Examining the vault says the shortage will amount to more than \$80,000. The bank has suspended.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

JOSHUA H. MARVIN, Republican, took the oath of office as Governor of Delaware at Dover in the presence of members of the General Assembly and others.

The Maine Legislature met in joint session at Augusta and elected William F. Frye to the United States Senate, to succeed himself.

GOVERNOR D. H. HASTINGS, of Pennsylvania, was inaugurated at Harrisburg with the usual ceremonies.

In joint convention the House and Senate at Boston formally declared Hon. George F. Hoar re-elected as United States Senator from Massachusetts.

The election of Hon. William F. Frye as United States Senator was ratified in a joint convention of the Maine Legislature at Augusta.

At Concord the Senate and House met in joint session and formally declared William E. Chandler United States Senator-elect from New Hampshire.

EX-GOVERNOR ROBERT E. PATTERSON was nominated for Mayor of Philadelphia, Penn., by the Democrats after a factional fight in the convention.

The tie-up on the De Kalb avenue and Franklin avenue lines, Brooklyn, was declared off through the agency of Mayor Schieren and State Arbitration Commissioner Feeney.

LENA ANDERSON, seventeen years old, granddaughter of G. Washington Anderson, of Perrinesville, and a two-year-old girl, daughter of Miss Anderson's closest friend, Mrs. Stout Henderson, were killed by suffocation at Hightstown, N. J.

The Tenement House Commission, in its report to the New York Legislature, made twenty-one recommendations and said that New York's population per acre was the densest in the world. Trinity Church, the owner of many tenements, was indirectly censured.

South and West.

JOHN HARRIS and his wife, living in one of the famine-stricken districts of Nebraska, cut their throats in their despair, and when found a dead new-born babe lay by its mother's side.

After being in session for nearly four hours the Republican caucus of North Carolina legislators at Raleigh nominated J. C. Pritchard, of Madison County, for United States Senator for the short term.

GOVERNOR MONROE and a full complement of Republican officials were installed in Kansas. Governor LeWelling and Governor-elect Morrill led the inaugural parade at Topeka. At noon the oath of office was administered and the inaugural address delivered.

At a caucus of the Democratic members of the Texas Legislature at Austin, it was unanimously decided to vote for Horace Chilton for Senator, and he will be elected without opposition. Mr. Chilton was born in Smith County, Texas, December 29, 1853.

The two Houses of the Nebraska Legislature voted separately at Lincoln for United States Senator, John M. Thurston, Republican, was elected.

GOVERNOR BUDD, of California, removed Police Commissioner Gunst, the gambler, whose recent appointment for life to the head of the Police Department of San Francisco caused so much comment.

The Tennessee House of Representatives followed the action of the Senate in voting to go behind the returns and count the vote for Governor. Evans was not inaugurated.

At Raleigh, N. C., Marion Butler was nominated for United States Senator by the Popular caucus.

A TRAIN of twenty-one cars filled with food and clothing for the destitute people of Nebraska and Kansas left Atlanta, Ga.

At Baltimore, Md., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Whitridge were dashed to death while trying to escape from a burning building.

At Lincoln, Hon. John M. Thurston was formally elected United States Senator from Nebraska.

GOVERNOR PENROCK delivered his farewell message to the joint Legislature of Oregon at Salem. It was followed by the inauguration of Governor-elect Lord, who delivered an address.

LEE MANTLE, of Butte, and T. H. Carter, of Helena, were elected United States Senators in joint assembly at Helena, Montana. Both are Republicans. Mantle gets the short term and Carter the long one.

SENATOR CHILTON was renominated for the United States Senate by the Republican caucus at Springfield, Ill.

Four young ladies were drowned at Winkler Mills, Kan., while skating on Blue River.

The miners' strike in Ohio has been declared off; destitution prevails among the miners.

Washington.

The resignation of General John C. Black as Congressman-at-Large from Illinois was laid before the House.

MRS. HANBROOK, wife of Senator Hanbrough, of North Dakota, died at Washington of acute pneumonia.

The President nominated Thomas B. Smith, of New York, to be Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, vice Frank C. Armstrong, resigned.

ARGUMENTS on the demurrer to the injunction to restrain the collection of the income tax were begun in Washington.

The Ways and Means Committee decided to report the Wilson bill, repealing the one-cent duty on sugars imported from bounty-paying countries.

By a majority vote the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives decided to report a resolution impeaching Judge Rice, of Ohio district.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND sent to the Senate the correspondence in the case of the two Japanese spies who were surrendered to the Chinese by the United States authorities.

A labor arbitration bill, devised by Attorney-General Olney, was introduced in the House of Representatives.

JUDGE COLE, in the Washington District Court, overruled the demurrer in the case of the contentious Sugar Trust witnesses, and ordered them held for trial.

SPEAKER CRISP decided to take a fortnight's rest by order of his doctors. He was suffering from an affection of the muscles of his heart.

Foreign.

The resignation of the Dupuy Ministry was sent to President Casimir-Perier after a defeat in the French Chamber of Deputies.

A YOUNG married woman named Moore deliberately left her house at Windsor Falls, Canada, with her baby in her arms and walked into the River St. Francis. Mother and child were immediately swept under the ice and drowned.

A THREAT to use fire and dynamite to destroy the city was placated in Colon, Panama. The local government feared a revolt and asked for troops.

A BATTLE has been fought between the Italians and Abyssinians in Africa, in which several hundred of the latter were killed.

The Italian troops won a second victory over the Abyssinians, who were routed with great slaughter.

FRANCESCO CELSI, Attorney-General of Milan, Italy, was murdered in his office by an Anarchist, who was captured by the police.

The indications are that the Government exhibit at the Cotton States and International Exposition, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., will not only be exceptionally fine, but will require much more floor space than was estimated.

There is a good deal of suffering in the Cherokee Strip, owing to the cold. Many settlers have no clothes and food is scarce.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.

An Elevated Railroad Engine and a Car Fall to the Street.

The most serious accident in the history of the elevated railroad system of Brooklyn occurred when Engine No. 53, of the Kings County Elevated, dumper a train of four cars, crashed into a bumper at the end of a "pocket" switch at Snediker and Liberty avenues. One life was lost and another endangered by very serious injuries. An engine and a smoking car jumped the track and went crashing down to the street.

Fireman Frank Baumann, aged twenty-two, of 99 Liberty avenue, died at the hospital. Engineer Charles Fish, aged thirty-three, of 23 Russell place, had his left leg broken, his hand injured and received other injuries. Fortunately no passengers were on the car at the time.

The train was running fairly on the middle track, and Engineer Fish put on the brakes, but they did not check the train on account of the slippery condition of the tracks. On the engine, it struck the bumper, knocking it out of position and opening a chasm through the ironwork twenty-one feet deep. Down plunged the engine, with the smoking car after and on top of it. Fish and Fireman Baumann were in the engine

unfortunate fireman, who was conscious most of the time.

The only other persons on the train at the time of the accident were John McDonald and Conductor Frank W. Toole. McDonald was on the platform of the car, just behind the smoker, but, like a wise young man, he jumped off his car and escaped injury. Toole was on the last car and in no immediate danger.

There is no mystery as to the cause of the accident; the tracks were slippery and the train could not be stopped; it crashed into the bumper and immediately toppled to the street.

'MILLAN RE-ELECTED.

He Succeeds Himself as Senator From Michigan.

United States Senator McMillan was re-elected by the Michigan Legislature in joint session at Lansing, receiving a unanimous vote. Julius C. Burrows received all the

MAKING ANTI-TOXINE.

Consul Mason Reports on the Great Diphtheria Cure.

Frank Mason, United States Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, has submitted to the Department of State an interesting report on anti-toxine. At Frankfort is located the only establishment where it has been produced commercially in quantities adequate to meet the rapidly increasing demand.

The establishment utilizes the blood of seventy-six horses and has a trained corps of more than fifty men employed in this one work, producing at present about 2000 doses per day, and by the end of this month it will supply any demand. It is absolutely requisite that the horses be young, vigorous and physically perfect. Every new horse is carefully isolated for a time to test for inherent disease, however slight, that might be transmitted to the human body.

A surprising quantity of blood can be drawn from a strong, healthy horse, running up to ten liters (21.15 pints) in two days, and one horse was used for four years and is still in good condition. The anti-toxine improves with age, at least during the first two months, and the German physicians no longer use it fresh, when it is apt to cause a skin eruption. An early application, however, is of the utmost importance. In seventy-two cases of children treated within two days of the first appearance of diphtheria but two cases were fatal, and the death rate in such cases is placed at four per cent.

SEWELL FOR SENATOR.

Nominated by New Jersey Republicans in Caucus.

A joint caucus of the Republican Senators and members of the House of the New Jersey Legislature after a two hours' session at Trenton placed General William J. Sewell in nomination for the United States Senate to succeed John R. McPherson, General Sewell's nomination was decided upon by a vote of fifty-six out of eighty. The nomination is prohibited.

The Socialist group in the Chamber of Deputies issued a manifesto saying they did not believe that Casimir-Perier would present himself for re-election. The manifesto declared "He is gone forever, vanquished by Socialism." He fell in the combat to obtain the victory expected of him by the reactionaries on account of his weakness of character. It is a victory for the Socialist party, wishing to struggle against us he found only rotten instruments. He perished through the corruption of the regime of which he was the chief. He was defeated by the intrigues of his President of the Council.

Career of Casimir-Perier.

Jean Paul Pierre Casimir-Perier was born in Paris on November 8, 1847. He is the son of Auguste Casimir-Perier, who was Minister of the Interior in 1871, and grandson of M. Casimir-Perier, the leader of the Opposition on the accession of Louis Philippe, and afterward Premier.

After a brilliant career as a student he served in the Mobilis during the Franco-German War, was mentioned for his gallantry in an order of the day, and received the cross of the Legion of Honor.

When his father joined the first Republican Cabinet of M. Thiers he became chief of cabinet at the Ministry of the Interior. In 1874 he entered Parliament as member for Nogent-sur-Seine. He distinguished himself by the staunchness of his Republicanism, and in 1877 was one of the 563 Deputies who refused a vote of confidence to the Broglé Ministry.

In 1878 he became Under-Secretary for Public Instruction, and retained the post two Ministries. In 1883 he was appointed Under-Secretary for War. Having acted several times as Vice-President of the Chamber, he was elected President at the beginning of 1890. In December, 1893, he became Premier, supported by a very strong Cabinet. His tenure of office was marked by great firmness in dealing with the Anarchists.

When the assassination of the late President Carnot started France and the world it was felt that the situation called for a strong man of unusual firmness and energy, and all eyes were turned to Casimir-Perier.

The election of the new President of the French Republic was made, according to the Constitution, by the National Assembly at Versailles, on June 27 last, when M. Casimir-Perier was elected on a first ballot by 481 votes out of a total of 853 recorded.

His failure to produce vaccination certificates 2217 children have been dismissed from the public schools of Philadelphia.

ELKINS THE CHOICE.

To Be United States Senator From West Virginia.

The joint Republican legislative caucus at Charleston nominated the Hon. S. B. Elkins for United States Senator from West Virginia to succeed J. N. Camden. At noon N. E. Whitaker, of Wheeling, withdrew, and as

he was the backbone of the opposition to Elkins, he was practically no contest when the caucus was held. The nomination is equivalent to election.

The Hon. Stephen B. Elkins was born in Perry County, Ohio, on September 26, 1841. He was Attorney-General and United States District Attorney for New Mexico, and amassed a fortune in mining and stock raising. He afterward became a most intimate friend of the late James G. Blaine, and was Secretary of War under President Harrison

when it went down with a crash that smashed the granite pavement and made a noise that could be heard blocks away. While the engine was shooting down to the street Engineer Fish jumped or was dropped from it and he fell beneath the smoker. Baumann, less fortunate, was pinned beneath the engine. For twenty minutes he was kept there, suffering indescribable agony, bruised, battered and scalded by steam.

The Police and Fire Department were summoned, and hoisting jacks were procured from the railroad yard. It took twenty minutes to lift the engine and remove the

THE British Government instructed Admiral Fremantle, commanding the British fleet in Chinese waters, to prevent, by force if necessary, the Japanese squadron from ascending the Yang-Tze-Kiang River.

ALL FRANCE ASTONISHED

M. CASIMIR-PERIER RESIGNS THE PRESIDENCY.

His Action Causes Consternation in Paris—He Says He is Unable to Solve the New Problems Before Him—Sketch of the Successor of the Martyred Carnot.

Casimir-Perier, President of the French Republic, has resigned office.

During the evening before this movement he conferred at Paris with the President of the Senate, M. Challemel-Lacour, and then summoned M. Guerin, Minister of Justice; M. Loques, Minister of Public Instruction; P. Poincaré, Minister of Finance, and the Prefect of the Seine.

There was no suspicion that the President contemplated resigning, and when the news spread there was great excitement at the clubs and cafes and on the boulevards.

In an official note announcing his resignation, President Casimir-Perier expressed the ideas he intended to develop in his farewell address to the Chamber of Deputies. The note said that in the eyes of the President the last sitting of the Chamber and the vote which overthrew the Cabinet were only secondary incidents of the struggle which is proceeding against the parliamentary regime and public liberties. He had hoped that the President of the Republic, who is deprived of means of action, would have been exempted from party attacks, and that the political confidence of the Republicans would have accorded him power and authority.

He has also hoped that those who, despite himself, had placed him in a position where he was unable to defend himself would have undertaken the defense of the First Magistrate.

Continuing, the note said that the President had requested the Ministers to temporarily withdraw their resignations in order to facilitate the necessary changes.

Prime Minister Dupuy imparted President Casimir-Perier's decision to the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, who will forthwith call urgency sittings of those bodies.

When M. Casimir-Perier had his conference with Challemel-Lacour, President of the Senate, he had already resolved to resign. M. Challemel-Lacour employed his utmost eloquence in a vain endeavor to persuade the President to reconsider his decision and quitted the Palace of the Elysee under a sense of deep distress. All the members of the Cabinet, from Prime Minister Dupuy down, followed M. Challemel-Lacour and exhausted every argument to induce M. Casimir-Perier not to resign.

Prime Minister Dupuy again visited the Palace of the Elysee later in the evening and was closeted with the President for forty-five minutes, urging every possible inducement and appealing to every patriotic sentiment in order to get him to reconsider his determination. All was without avail. After him came M. Spuller, whose eloquence had overcome on a former occasion M. Casimir-Perier's scruples to accepting the position of Prime Minister.

As M. Dupuy and Spuller were leaving the Palace of the Elysee together they met in the corridor the President's mother, who is eighty years old. They begged her to entreat her son to remain in office, and she promised that she would do her utmost. It is stated that the interview between mother and son was very affecting.

Nevertheless, at 9 o'clock M. Casimir-Perier sent a short letter to M. Dupuy, informing him that his decision was irrevocable, and a begging him to notify the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies and to announce the fact in the Journal Officiel.

Article 7, of the Constitution, provides that in case of a vacation of the office of President, through death or any other cause, the National Assembly shall elect a President to elect a new President. In the interval the Council of Ministers is invested with executive power. The National Assembly being merely an electoral college, all discussion therein is prohibited.

The Socialist group in the Chamber of Deputies issued a manifesto saying they did not believe that Casimir-Perier would present himself for re-election. The manifesto declared "He is gone forever, vanquished by Socialism." He fell in the combat to obtain the victory expected of him by the reactionaries on account of his weakness of character. It is a victory for the Socialist party, wishing to struggle against us he found only rotten instruments. He perished through the corruption of the regime of which he was the chief. He was defeated by the intrigues of his President of the Council.

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WOLCOTT RETURNED.

Re-elected United States Senator From Colorado.

The Colorado House and Senate met in joint legislative session at Denver and re-elected Edward O. Wolcott to the United States Senate. Late Pence, the nominee of

the Populist party, received a complimentary vote from the members of that party in the Assembly. Charles S. Thomas also received a complimentary vote. The vote was as follows: Wolcott, 37; Pence, 39; Thomas, 3.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

SENATOR COKE, of Texas, will be sixty-six years old when he retires in March.

King Humbert, of Italy, is reported to spend more in charity than any other monarch.

ALEXANDER PUSHKIN ranks high among the poets of Russia. His father was an African.

DURING a recent hunt at Castle Poziano, Italy, King Humbert killed seventy odd wild boars.

The Empress of Germany has given a splendid Bible to the German Protestant Church in Paris. On the fly-leaf she wrote in her own hand: "Fray, lest ye enter into temptation."

SWENED FOTS, known as the founder of whale catching on a large scale in Norway, and the inventor of the harpoon cannon, died in Tonsberg, Norway, the other day, aged eighty-two.

LORD ROBERT, the English Premier, is a great student of the Bible. In the speech which he made a short time ago he quoted the Bible seven times, Shakespeare twice and Aristotle once.

It is said that the young Czar of Russia has received hints from his uncles to go slow in his cause of reform, and that he thinks of convening a family council to talk over his proposed liberal policy.

GOVERNOR FRANK BROWN, of Maryland, is forty-nine years old, of Scotch blood and his immediate ancestors have done distinguished service for his State. He is now in the middle of a four years' term.

M. NAUENDORFF, of Lyons, is a claimant for the throne of France, advertising in a Paris paper for "a situation of any kind and alleges as his fitness for a position that he speaks five languages.

EDWARD WILSON BURDETT, regarded as the most thorough scholar of the colored race. He represents Liberia at the English court, is a celebrated linguist and magazine writer, and is better known in Europe than in America.

HORACE CHILTON, of Tyler, Texas, who is to succeed Senator Coke, is not yet forty years of age. He is a well-built man with a bearing of once dignified and kindly. Though not an orator, he is a master of a simple and lucid style.

The late ex-Senator James G. Fair once told Colonel N. H. A. Mason, the California cattle king: "When I went to Virginia City all I wanted was to get a little bit of a stake to keep my family from starving. I never expected to make a fortune."

JOHN M. THURSTON, who will succeed Senator Manderson from Nebraska, is forty-eight years old, a Vermontor and a college graduate. His first public office was city clerk of Omaha. In 1888 he was Temporary Chairman of the Republican National Convention.

The Japanese Mikado is a man of great personal magnetism. He is in fine physical condition and is naturally extremely vivacious. His eyes are brilliant, his teeth white and regular and his smile attractive. He has been a great reader, and is especially well informed regarding French literature.

No effort is being spared to install imperial notions in the mind of Alfonso XIII, the child King of Spain. While at Sebastian a short time ago he had a battalion of little boys like himself as a bodyguard. Since his departure the boys have been disbanded, each of the small soldiers receiving a copy of his discharge in due form and a commemorative medal from the municipality.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

FLORIDA has a tramp army.

STRA, Alaska, is to have a \$20,000 museum building.

CALIFORNIA exported over 40,000,000 pounds of beans in 1