

THE SENATE SPECIAL SESSION

WHAT IS BEING DONE BY THE HIGH-BRANCH OF CONGRESS IN SESSION AT WASHINGTON.

MONDAY.—The following nominations were sent to the senate by the President to-day, together with several of less importance:

- Samuel F. Moss of Indiana, to be consul general at Paris.
- C. W. Chancellor of Maryland, to be consul at Havre.
- Allen B. Morse of Michigan, to be consul at Glasgow.
- George A. Parker of New York, to be consul at Birmingham.
- Samuel T. Fisher of Massachusetts, to be assistant commissioner of patents.
- Felix A. Reeve, to be solicitor of the treasury.
- William H. Seaman of Wisconsin, to be United States district judge for the Eastern district of Wisconsin.
- Albert B. Fall of New Mexico, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico.

Felix A. Reeve has for several years been assistant solicitor. W. H. Seaman is a warm friend of Senator Vilas and one of the ablest lawyers of his State. S. F. Moss is the well-known editor of the Indianapolis "Sentinel." He was the leader of the Cleveland faction in Indiana and through his efforts the Indiana delegation was turned from Gray to Cleveland at Chicago. Allen B. Morse was Michigan's candidate for vice president at Chicago and at the last State election was the Democratic candidate for governor. George A. Parker is a close friend of President Cleveland and during the campaign he wrote the life of the President. S. F. Fisher has for years been principal examiner in the patent office.

The following nominations were confirmed: Silas M. Lamoreaux of Wisconsin to be commissioner of general land office, Horace H. Linton of Tennessee to be United States circuit court judge for the sixth circuit, John E. Risley to be minister to Denmark.

The senate in executive session to-day discussed the question of making public the treaty with Mexico. A majority favors publicity, but the sticking point is as to what part of the correspondence shall be given out and as to the vote. Remonstrances against the treaty are coming in and its opponents will seek to secure the intervention of the President.

Mr. Sherman gave notice that the Republicans would fight an attempt to elect officers. Mr. Sherman said he thought it best that the compromise should be accepted. The senate adjourned.

TUESDAY.—The resolutions for the election of officers for the senate—William R. Cox of North Carolina as secretary, Richard J. Bright of Indiana as sergeant-at-arms and Rev. Milburn as chaplain—coupled with conditions that they shall not interfere with the discharge of their duties until the 30th of June next, up to which time the present incumbents are to remain in office, were offered in the senate to-day and went over until tomorrow. The case of Senator Beach of North Dakota was brought before the senate in the shape of a resolution offered by Mr. Hear directing the committee on privileges and elections to investigate the allegations of criminal embezzlement and to report the facts and what is the duty of the senate in relation thereto. This resolution went over until tomorrow, the senate adjourning after a session of only fifty-five minutes.

The President sent the following nominations to the senate to-day:

- George D. Dillard of Mississippi, to be consul general of the United States at Guayaquil.
- Era W. Miller of South Dakota, to be attorney for the United States for the southern district of New York.
- Dr. Joseph H. Sennar of New York, to be the commissioner of immigration at that port, vice Col. John B. Webber of Buffalo, resigned.
- George D. Dillard is a resident of Macon, Miss., and a native Mississippian. He is a lawyer and served in the Confederate army during the war.

Dr. Sennar is one of the editors of Otto Ottendorfer's paper, the Staats Zeitung. He promoted Mr. Cleveland's interests through the columns of his paper and on the stump. Dr. Sennar has made a study of the immigration question. He has traveled extensively, is familiar with the languages and customs of the people who come to our shores and is, therefore, so his friends say, peculiarly fitted for the position. As his appointment is a personal one by the secretary of the treasury it does not have to receive confirmation by the senate.

WEDNESDAY.—The senate held only a very short session to-day, at which matters of importance were discussed, but nothing final accomplished, when adjournment was had.

THURSDAY.—Today's session of the senate was devoted almost wholly to the debate on the question of the admission of the Senators appointed by the Governors of the States of Montana, Wyoming and Washington, after the legislature of those States had adjourned without making regular sessions. After an executive session the senate adjourned till Monday.

The president to-day sent the following nominations to the senate:

- Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain.
- James D. Porter, of Tennessee, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Chili.
- James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, to be minister to Peru.
- Lewis Baker, of Minnesota, to be minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador.
- Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia, to be minister to Guatemala and Honduras.
- Edwin Dun, of Ohio, now secretary of legation at Japan, to be minister to Japan.
- To be consuls of the United States: L. M. Shaffer, of West Virginia, to Stratford, Ont.; Harrison E. Williams, of Missouri, to Vera Cruz, Mex.; Ferdinand, of Maine, to Pictou; Theodore M. Stephens, of Illinois, to Annaberg, Wm. J. Lyons of Virginia, to Rio de Janeiro, Claude Meeker, of Ohio, to Bradford.

Newton B. Eastk of Louisiana, to be second secretary of the legation of the United States at Paris.
- John M. Reynolds, of Pennsylvania, to be assistant secretary of the Interior, vice Cyrus H. Bussey, resigned.
- Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., of Ohio, to be solicitor general, vice Charles H. Aldrich, resigned.
- John I. Hall, of Georgia, to be assistant attorney general, vice George H. Shreve, resigned.

First on the list of nominations to-day, and first in distinction in long public service and in diplomatic experience, was Thomas F. Bayard, who was by unanimous opinion declared fitting that he should be the first of the Ambassadors created by the last Congress. He was born at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 29, 1828, and, although his training was for a mercantile life, he later studied and adopted the profession of law and entered the bar in 1851. In 1855 he resigned his senatorial seat to become Secretary of State in President Cleveland's cabinet. Since his retirement from the cabinet Mr. Bayard has engaged in the practice of law. His nomination was at once confirmed without any reference.

James A. McKenzie was one of the coteries of inimitable Kentucky humorists who include Proctor Knott and Joseph Blackburn who represented that state in the Forty-seventh Congress. He is 63 years old, and while he was engaged as a lawyer, he saw fit to follow the primitive occupation of a farmer.

James D. Porter, who succeeds Patrick Ryan, is a resident of Paris, Tenn., where he is at present engaged in the practice of law. He has also served with distinction upon the bench and enjoys a reputation for being one of the ablest lawyers in his State.

THE WORLD'S FAIR CHARGES.

AN EXPLANATION TO THE PUBLIC.

Plenty of Drinking Water Will be Furnished Free, No Fees For Other Conveniences.

The following address has been issued by President Higginbotham of the world's fair at Chicago to the public:

"Because of many misrepresentations and misstatements relative to exposition management and affairs being in circulation through the press and otherwise, both in this country and abroad; and in reply to many letters of inquiry or complaint touching the same matters, it seems advisable that some official statement regarding them should be made to the public. Therefore, I respectfully ask that the widest publicity be given to the following facts:

"1. The exposition will be opened in readiness for visitors on May 1.

"2. An abundance of drinking water, the best supplied to any great city in the world, will be provided free to all. The report that a charge would be made for drinking water probably arose from the fact that hygienic water can also be had by those who desire it at 1 cent a glass.

"3. Ample provisions for seating will be made without charge.

"4. About 1,500 toilet rooms and closets will be located at convenient points in the buildings and about the grounds and they will be absolutely free to the public. This is as large a number in proportion to the estimated attendance as has ever been provided in any exposition. In addition to these there will also be nearly an equal number of lavatories and toilet rooms of a costly and handsome character, as exhibits, for the use of which a charge of 5 cents will be made.

"5. The admission fee of 50 cents will entitle the visitors to see and enter all the exposition buildings, inspect the exhibits and in short everything within the grounds except the Esplanade village and the reproduction of the Colorado and the Grand Canyon. For these as well as for the special attractions on Midway Plaisance a small fee will be charged.

"6. Imposition of extortion of any description will not be tolerated.

"7. Free medical and emergency hospital service is provided on the grounds by the exposition management.

"8. The bureau of public comfort will provide commodious free waiting rooms, including a spacious and comfortable toilet room in various parts of the grounds."

NOMINEES CONFIRMED.

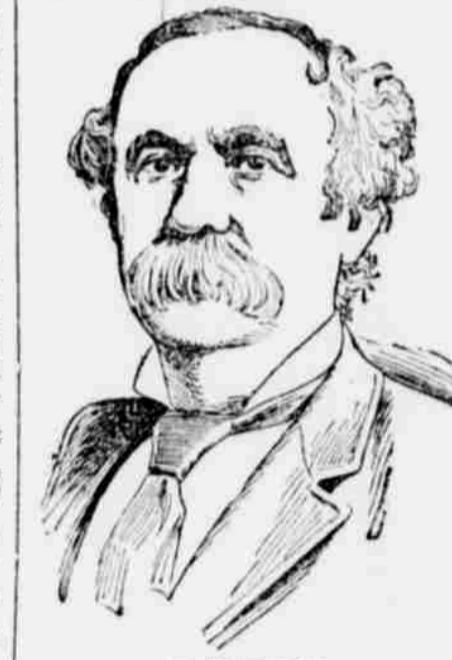
Pictures of Three of Cleveland's New Appointees.



JAMES B. EUSTIS, appointed Minister to Mexico, is a native of New Orleans, La., and is fifty-nine years old.



THEODORE RUNYON, appointed Minister to Germany, is sixty-two years of age and a resident of Newark, N. J.



WADE HAMPTON, appointed Italian Commissioner, was born in Charleston, S. C., March 25, 1818.

THE CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

It is Fairly Good, and Failures Decidedly Less Than Same Week a Year Ago.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The fact of largest influence in the record of the past week has been increased distribution of goods. The stringency often seen about April does not appear here, nor are other market more close; but while imports greatly exceed exports, it is not safe to calculate that outflow of gold will not again disturb confidence. Hence, the break in important speculations has its hopeful side.

Instead of rising after the close of the Lancashire strike cotton fell off 4c, which may accelerate exports, though stocks of American cotton in Europe are still a third larger than usual at this season.

THE BANKING BAROMETER.

Bank clearings totals for the week ending March 30, as telegraphed to *Broadstreet*, are as follows:

New York	\$69,298,437	D 9.5
Boston	84,788,379	I 5.0
Chicago	81,632,208	I 7.3
Philadelphia	66,877,687	
St. Louis	22,475,421	I 11.1
San Francisco	14,945,349	I 7.1
Pittsburg	12,911,030	I 3.3
Cincinnati	12,729,577	I 2.5
Baltimore	12,594,900	I 2.5
Cleveland	5,238,964	I 13.8

(I indicates increase, D decrease.)

A CARRIER FIGURE, which possibly came from the lost steamer *Narcid*, sighted at Norwich, Conn., where it died of starvation.

The Santa Maria at Porto Rico. The Columbus caravel Santa Maria reached Porto Rico on Saturday.

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COLUMBUS CARAVELS.

The Spanish Models of The Santa Maria, Pinta and Nina Skip Over the Crests of the Waves in a Most Alarming Manner.

A dispatch from Norfolk, Va., says: One of the United States sailors who was detained to cross the ocean in and of the caravels sent to the World's Fair by Spain said that his only wonder is that Columbus ever succeeded in getting over here at all. The vessels were built as nearly as possible to conform to the pictures and descriptions of the published from time to time, but there were no plans of well authenticated models to aid in the calculations, so the resulting vessels may or may not be on the same lines on which the originals were built.

Even the Santa Maria, which is larger than a little more than 20 modern-day sailing ships, is moderately fresh, sound and not particularly lumpy sea, although she made a much more favorable showing with a fresher wind.

The accommodations aboard the Pinta and Nina were only sufficient to call for a detail of two officers and eight sailors to act as their crews during the ocean trip.

The men-of-war towing them were enabled in smooth water to make about eight knots an hour and even then the light, frail craft would skip along from the crest of one wave to the tip of another in a most astoundingly lively manner.

When the sea would rise the scudding and pitching added to the incessant rolling, and made them more than ever uncomfortable and menacing to limb and body. The Americans were relieved when the caravels were left behind at Havana. Nobody envies the Spanish officers the getting of these vessels to New York, especially if there should by any chance be a heavy wind or sea on the way up.

ANOTHER CRISIS IN FRANCE.

A Vote on the Liquor Law Construed to Be One of a Want of Confidence and the Ribot Cabinet Resigns.

A dispatch from Paris says:—Another crisis has arrived, but not on the Panama issue. The Chamber of Deputies on Friday by a vote of 247 to 242, decided to retain the liquor law amendment bill as part of the budget, although the Government expressed itself as firmly opposed to the amendment, which increases the burdens of the liquor trade.

Upon the vote of the Chamber being announced, Premier Ribot adjourned the session until 9 o'clock in the evening. After a somewhat long consultation the Ministers proceeded to the Elysee and tendered their resignation to President Carnot. The President had a long interview with the members of the Cabinet, and urged them to reconsider their determination.

His arguments were in vain. It is rumored that the Government will be asked by President Carnot to form a Ministry. The Ministry that has resigned held office for only about 11 weeks.

Among certain of the political groups there are not lacking those who charge that the downfall of the Government was due, not so much to the decision of the Chamber to retain the obnoxious liquor amendment as to the apprehended complications growing out of the acceptance by M. Ribot of the offer of M. Andrieux, ex-Perfect of Police to place Arton, the Panama go-between, under arrest within a week if the Government would give him authority to do so. It is openly charged in some quarters that the Government was afraid that Andrieux would fill his promise, and that the revelations Arton would be compelled to make, once he is in custody, would prove fatal to the minority.

Heavy Judgement Against a Newspaper.

Judge McPherson gave an opinion at Harrisburg, Pa., in the case of the Commonwealth vs. The Philadelphia Press Company, to recover rebates paid agents of John Barsley, on the contract for printing the mercantile appraiser's lists. He ordered judgment to be entered against the "Press" for \$10,731 83. Other Philadelphia papers will be made to refund a similar amount if the Supreme Court sustains the decision of the lower court.

Bullet Proof Cloth for Austrian Soldiers.

The Austrian War office has accepted the bullet-proof cloth invented by Herr Syland, an engineer resident in Paris. The cloth is a third of an inch thick and is said to be much more pliable than that prepared by Dove, the Mannheim tailor.

LATER NEWS WAIFS.

DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES.

At Provincetown, Mass., the fishing schooner *Ada K. Damon* came in. In the snow storm of last Tuesday she lost six of her crew.

The lace window curtains in St. Catherine's Church at Charlestown, Mass., caught fire during service and blazed up furiously frightening 300 women and children who were present. They were panic-stricken and a stampede took place. One woman was fatally injured by being trampled on.

Two lives were lost by the sinking of a canal boat at the foot of Thirty-seventh street, New York, on Thursday. Joseph Williams, 54 years old, one of the crew, and Mabel Carman, the infant daughter of the captain, John Carman, were drowned.

At Mt. Holly, N. J., during a game of base ball Frank, the 11-year-old son of Amos Aronson, was struck in the head by a ball batted by Frank Garberino and rendered unconscious. He was taken home, where he died of concussion of the brain.

WASHINGTON.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell on Thursday appointed, 188 fourth class postmasters, and of this number 85 were to fill vacancies caused by removals. The largest number appointed from any one State was 45 in Indiana, which involved 11 removals. In Kentucky there were 24 appointments and six removals. In Vermont there were 20 appointed and 10 removals. In West Virginia, 14 appointed and 11 removals, and in Wisconsin, 19 appointed and five removals.

Assistant Secretary Bussey rendered an important decision in the matter of the claim of Joseph P. Smith for an increase of pension on the grounds of disabilities, in which he overrules the action of the commissioner of pensions in allowing an attorney's fee of \$10. The claim for an increase was made under the act of June 27, 1890, and the assistant secretary holds that all such claims should be treated as strictly increase claims whether new disabilities are claimed or not, for which a fee of only \$2 can be allowed. It is said that probably 200,000 claims will be affected by this decision.

The new regulations for the government of the navy provide, among other things, against naval officers serving as correspondents for newspapers.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell on Saturday appointed 107 fourth class postmasters. Of this number 15 were in Indiana, 14 in Kentucky and 11 in Illinois.

LEGISLATIVE.

An anti-spoiler bill, introduced in place of the one which has been passed by the Minnesota Lower house.

FOREIGN.

McManus & Sons, bankers, of Chihuahua, Mexico, have suspended, with liabilities of \$1,000,000. The cause of the suspension was land and mining speculations.

Braila, the principal port of Roumania, on the lower Danube, a town of 300,000 inhabitants, has been nearly destroyed by fire. Loss will be fully 1,000,000 francs.

A villa at Lausanne, Switzerland, occupied by two families named Abramo and Hybinski, of six members each, was entered recently by burglars and all the inmates robbed and murdered. No arrests have yet been made.

Four thousand houses have been burned in the suburbs of Manila, Philippine Islands.

FIRES.

At Galena, Md., fire destroyed 20 frame buildings out of 150 in the town, causing a loss of \$25,000. The town has no fire department.

CRIMES AND PENALTIES.

At Macon, Ga., Louis Lewis, a negro, was hanged for the murder of his wife. The crime was committed in September, 1890. Lewis had three trials. He died protesting his innocence.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Based on the price coal has brought at the mines during the past month, which was \$2.58 2-10, the Selbykill Coal Exchange has fixed the rates of miners' wages and mine laborers at 3 per cent above the \$2.50 basis for the last half of March and the first half of April, a reduction of 2 per cent on the previous month.

Notices were posted Saturday in the machine shops of the Westinghouse Air Brake Works at Wilmering, Pa., announcing a reduction of from 19 to 50 per cent in the wages of unskilled machine workmen. The reduction means a cut of from 40 cents to \$2.50 per day, as the wages of the men run from \$4 to \$5 per day.

About 300 painters at Jackson Park, Chicago, threw down their brushes and quit work because a 3-cent increase in their wages was not forthcoming. The regular down-town wages for painters are 32 cents an hour, while men at Jackson Park have been getting 35 cents. Later the men on the manufacturers' building concluded to demand a raise to 40 cents.

CHOLERA ADVISES.

St. Petersburg—Cholera has made its appearance again in this city and it is known that fatal cases are of daily occurrence, although the authorities are pursuing a policy of suppression and withhold from the public all information as to the spread of the disease. Very disquieting rumors have been received from the Interior, and the Minister of the Interior is taking action which indicates that the Government must possess special information of the gravest character.

VIENNA.—A VIENNA PHYSICIAN, sent to Southeastern Hungary to report the progress of the situation, says the cholera is spreading rapidly in that region. At Peterwarden it is especially virulent. The villages of Zaluzze and Kudrynye, in Galicia, have been isolated.

MICELLEANEOUS.

White Star steamship officers in Liverpool say no person named Olsen was on board the lost *Narcid*. The bottle story from Norfolk, Va., is considered a fake.

The quarterly statement of the Southern industries show that for the first quarter of 1895 the new industries established exceed those for the first quarter of 1892 by 195.

The Sharpshooter's Story.

During the winter of '61 my company occupied two islands in the upper Potomac, where they did constant "picket" duty, having their posts and "digouts" along the entire south shore of the islands. The following incident occurred a few days after our return from that weary old march of seventeen miles along the slippery tow path to Edward's Ferry to the assistance of the unfortunate Colonel Baker of the California regiment at Ball's Bluff, where, as you know, we arrived too late to afford relief. Our men were feeling very much disgusted on their return over the unsuccessful result of their march, so that the sight of a rebel picket on the opposite shore was the signal for the simultaneous discharge of a dozen rifles, and you may be sure they kept themselves well out of sight. We were equipped with the Enfield rifle, warranted to kill at 1000 yards, and in this respect had greatly the advantage, and had few casualties to record on our side. The distance from shore to shore was about 800 yards. There had been for some time considerable rivalry among our men as to who was the best shot, and when off duty they were allowed to practice on a range at a target.

One morning a Confederate officer, evidently on his rounds inspecting his pickets, had stopped at a house probably 100 yards back from the shore, and was engaged in conversation with a woman standing on the porch. The First Lieutenant of our company having command of the lower island, after carefully observing the officer through his glass, quickly sent for four of his men who had the best record as "crack shots," and selecting a rifle for himself the five stretched themselves behind a log on the river bank and deliberately "drew a bead" on this unsuspecting victim. They fired by a prearranged signal from the Lieutenant at the same moment, and saw, with no more apparent concern than if they had dropped over a rabbit, both horse and rider fall together. A few weeks afterwards, when our regiment crossed over and captured Leesburg just after the rear guard of General Hill's army had left it, we found the wounded officer in the house before which he had been shot as deliberately as a hunter would have shot a bear. I believe every one of those five men was sincerely glad of two things, first that they did not kill their game, although he lost his leg, and second that none of them knew in this instance who was the best shot, one bullet only hitting the man, while every one of the other four struck the horse.—Pittsburg Post.

AWFUL LIST OF DISASTERS.

MANY PERSONS KILLED.

Hotel Fire at Bradford, Pa.: Mine Disaster at Shamokin, Pa., and Other Terrible Accidents.

The Higgins House, a three-story frame structure opposite the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg depot at Bradford, Pa., was burned at an early hour Saturday morning. Three lives were lost, and several injured by jumping from the windows. Those who lost their lives are N. Havin, an engineer; a machinist named Parks, and a woman not identified, supposed to be Ella Coe. A Swedish girl, employed as a servant, is missing and it is feared lost her life. The fire spread to adjoining property and caused a heavy loss.

The loss on the B. & P. Co. company's building, freight office, effects, papers, etc., amounts to \$10,000. The entire loss of the company, including freight cars and liabilities, will be about \$30,000, insured. L. E. Higgins, hotel, cigar factory, etc., \$15,000; light insurance, J. H. Bartlett, \$2,000; D. Lundean, \$1,000; no insurance; J. A. Edgett, \$1,500; J. A. Waldo, \$1,500; Leroy, \$2,000.

As illustrative of the irony of fate the Bradford *Evening* leading editorial Saturday morning started out by saying: "Bradford is remarkably fortunate in its experience with fires in the last year." The writer went on at some length to point to Bradford's immunity from fire losses, saying among other things: "Everything in the city conspires to safety from fire."

A MINE CAUSES THE DEATH OF 10 MINERS.—An awful explosion was occasioned in the Nelson shaft, Shamokin, Pa., by a miner's lamp. Ten men were killed and the inside workings are a mass of flames. The names of those killed are as follows: James Brennan, aged 21, single; Michael Brennan, aged 28, single; Nicholas Dolan, wife and six children; John Robel, aged 25, single; John Hart, married, family large, small children; John Ryan, aged 35, single; Fred Ginter, aged 25, single; Frank Shupes, aged 22, single; Joseph Gary, aged 45, married; Joseph Batrox, aged 28, single.

The mine will have to be flooded in order to extinguish the fire and this will throw 1,000 employes out of work. Thirty miles died of suffocation. The mine is owned by J. Handgon & Co., of Elmira. The fire started in a small wooden structure about 20 feet from the bottom of the shaft. A careless Hungarian was filling a burning lamp with oil when the explosion occurred.

TWO MEN BURNED TO DEATH.—A disastrous fire occurred at Clarksville, Va. Ten stores, hotels offices and tobacco houses were burned. A large quantity of coal tobacco was also destroyed. A high wind and two fires were started by a colored man who was burned to death.

TWO MEN BURNED ALIVE.—At Enslay, Ala., while the men were excavating for the purpose of constructing a foundation for a stack the walls caved in. Three were rescued, but Anderson Collier and John Dorsey were buried alive. Their crushed bodies were recovered three hours later from under 12 feet of earth.

FOUR BLOWN INTO HEAVEN.—At LaCrosse, Iowa, a boiler explosion occurred. Henry Kiniss, aged 69 years, and three sons, Henry, John and Peter Kiniss, were killed. How the explosion occurred is not known, as all who were present were killed.

DEATH BY A LAKE.—By the overturning of a sailboat on Lake Ponchartrain, New Orleans, La., four persons—Mrs. Mary A. Kelly, Messrs. Agnes and Mamie Finn, her nieces, and Miss Edie Kelly—were drowned. Several others who formed the party narrowly escaped a similar fate. The party, consisting of ten people, had gone out to Milneburg a pleasure resort on the lake shore, for a picnic. In backing the yawl upset, William G. Merzeman, one of the party, saved four of the occupants of the yawl, and two others were saved by his companions. The four victims of the accident sank before their eyes.

A NEW CABINET.

France's Latest Savior is Named Meline.

M. Meline, the new French premier, paid a round of visits to statesmen, seeking cooperation and seems to have succeeded. Four members of the last cabinet join him.

Saturday evening M. Meline announced that he had selected the following cabinet: M. Charles Dupuy, minister of the interior; M. Jacques J. Trarieux, minister of justice; M. Raymond Poincarre, minister of finance; M. Euger Spuller, minister of education; M. Francois Viette, minister of public works; Admiral Kienner, minister of marine and of the colonies; M. Albert Viger, minister of agriculture; General Loizillon, minister of war; M. Duvelle, minister of foreign affairs; M. Meline, is a lawyer and was born in 1838. During the siege of Paris he was adjutant to the mayor of the first arrondissement. In 1881 he was appointed minister of agriculture.

During his term he founded the order of merit for agriculture. In 1888 he was named president of the chamber of deputies. In politics he was an opportunist. He was the framer of the protectionists' tariff, which bears his name. The new cabinet is regarded as an interim ministry for the purpose of passing the budget and winding up the session.

Meline's success will be the triumph for advocates of high tariff.

A GIANT is included in a consignment of Bolivian Indians for the World's Fair, landed in New York Saturday. His name is Jose Mamani, he is 9 feet 10 inches in height, 25 years old and weighs 418 pounds. He is said to be the largest man in the world.

JOSEPH LLOYD HAIGH, who in 1880, failed for \$300,000, dragging the Grocers' Bank, of New York, down with him, and who was subsequently sentenced to four years' imprisonment for forgery aggregating \$125,000, was arrested yesterday for stealing a loaf of bread valued at eight cents.

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One morning a Confederate officer, evidently on his rounds inspecting his pickets, had stopped at a house probably 100 yards back from the shore, and was engaged in conversation with a woman standing on the porch. The First Lieutenant of our company having command of the lower island, after carefully observing the officer through his glass, quickly sent for four of his men who had the best record as "crack shots," and selecting a rifle for himself the five stretched themselves behind a log on the river bank and deliberately "drew a bead" on this unsuspecting victim. They fired by a prearranged signal from the Lieutenant at the same moment, and saw, with no more apparent concern than if they had dropped over a rabbit, both horse and rider fall together. A few weeks afterwards, when our regiment crossed over and captured Leesburg just after the rear guard of General Hill's army had left it, we found the wounded officer in the house before which he had been shot as deliberately as a hunter would have shot a bear. I believe every one of those five men was sincerely glad of two things, first that they did not kill their game, although he lost his leg, and second that none of them knew in this instance who was the best shot, one bullet only hitting the man, while every one of the other four struck the horse.—Pittsburg Post.

A Dog Story.

John Christ, of Shamokin, Pa., owned a dog which was getting old and had outlived its usefulness. In order to rid the animal of its suffering without much pain he bought himself dynamite. He bound the dog to a tree in the yard, the dynamite was attached, and, after applying a match to the fuse, the owner made haste to get out of the way. He returned in a few moments and found the dog gone. A dog which had been kept in the house before which he had been shot as deliberately as a hunter would have shot a bear. I believe every one of those five men was sincerely glad of two things, first that they did not kill their game, although he lost his leg, and second that none of them knew in this instance who was the best shot, one bullet only hitting the man, while every one of the other four struck the horse.—Pittsburg Post.

Small-Pox in Wall Paper.

"Many years ago a