

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

Terrible Results of a Fire in a Warehouse at Butte, Mont.

AT LEAST SEVENTY-FIVE LIVES BELIEVED TO BE LOST.

Explosions of Giant Powder Occur During the Progress of the Flames. Wiping Out the Entire Fire Department, Including the Chief and All the Horses—Three Policemen Also Numbered Among the Dead.

Special to the Record-Union.

BUTTE (Mon), Jan. 15.—A fire occurred in the Butte Hardware Company warehouse to-night, in which giant powder was stored. The fire department was at work on the fire when the explosion took place, killing a large number. While efforts were being made to remove the dead and wounded a second explosion occurred. The entire fire department was wiped out, including the Chief and all the horses. Three policemen were among the killed, who numbered at least seventy-five.

Plate-glass was broken all over the city and the damage to property is enormous. It is impossible to get details at present. All the ambulances are rushing to and from the scene of the explosion. The relatives of the killed are frantic and the city is in consternation.

The powder in the warehouse was in violation of the law. It was the greatest explosion in the history of the West.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

DENVER, Jan. 15.—A special to the Record-Union from Butte says: The fire started in the Royal Milling Company's warehouse, and spread to the Kenyon-Cornell warehouse, in which were stored several carloads of giant powder. The first explosion was the most terrific, and killed every fireman save two belonging to the Central Fire Station. One of these was standing behind the hose-cart horses and the other was at a water hydrant several hundred feet away. So far between fifty and sixty mangled bodies have been recovered, and more are being picked up on all sides. It is impossible to get names to-night. It is estimated that about 100 additional persons were injured, several of whom died after being taken to the hospitals.

The scene beggars description at this hour, 12:10 A. M. Wagons are still taking dead bodies from the scene of the explosion to various undertaking establishments, and the wounded to their homes and hospitals. The latter are all full.

The list of dead will probably reach seventy-five, and the damage to property will be more than \$1,000,000.

In all three carloads of powder exploded, one of which was stored in the Butte Hardware Company's warehouse, which adjoined the Kenyon-Cornell warehouse. Large pieces of iron were thrown miles. Several bodies were buried a long distance and picked up in unrecognizable masses of flesh.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

DENVER, Jan. 15.—A special to the Rocky Mountain News from Butte says: A fire broke out in the Montana Central yards last night and soon several cars loaded with powder caught fire. Just as the firemen were closing in around the blazing cars an explosion took place, killing a number of firemen and spectators and maiming many others. The firemen who had escaped immediately rallied and were beginning another attack, when a second explosion, more violent than the first, took place. The people in the vicinity were thrown down as with a great cry, and the streets for half a block around looked like a great battlefield. Debris was thrown high in the air, coming down half a mile away. Many people on the streets in the center of the city were thus injured.

The few remaining firemen were gathering themselves together and attempted to escape to a place of safety, when the third and last explosion occurred. This, too, killed and injured many people. There were several cars of the powder, and all of them exploded. The whole heavens were lighted up, and the city shook as if an earthquake was in progress. Immediately after the first explosion the entire hospital corps and police force were summoned, and many of the attaches of these departments are among those killed and injured in the subsequent explosions.

Fifteen dead bodies have already been gathered together, and there doubtless are a great many more in parts of the yard that no one dares to approach.

Every house for blocks around is turned into an impromptu hospital. Every member of the fire department has either been killed or wounded.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Kansas Populists Denounce the Republicans as Revolutionists.

TOPEKA, Jan. 15.—The Populist Senate refused to go into joint session for the election of State Printer. The Republicans, two Democrats and one Populist left the body and joined the House, when Hudson of the State Capitol was elected. The Populists as "revolutionists and anarchists."

LINCOLN (Neb.), Jan. 15.—Thurston has received the majority vote of the separate houses for Senator.

DENVER (Col.), Jan. 15.—Volcott will be selected for Senator on joint ballot to-morrow.

OLYMPIA (Wash.), Jan. 15.—The Legislature has organized. A caucus for Senator will be held to-morrow.

HELENA (Mont.), Jan. 15.—Both houses of the Legislature balloted separately for United States Senator to-day. Republican caucus nominees, Lee Mantle for short term and Thomas H. Carter for long term, received a solid Republican vote in both houses, and to-morrow their election will be ratified in joint assembly.

HARRISBURG (Pa.), Jan. 15.—Governor Hastings was inaugurated to-day with imposing ceremonies, and all branches of the State Government are again in the hands of the Republicans.

LANSING (Mich.), Jan. 15.—United States Senator McMillan was re-elected by the Legislature in joint session this afternoon, receiving the unanimous vote of the Democrats. Julius C. Burrows re-ceived all the votes for the short term of

ONE TRAIN WRECKED.

Two Coaches Thrown From the Track—Several Injured.

THE ACCIDENT DUE TO SPREADING OF THE RAILS.

Attorney-General Heney of Arizona on Retiring From Office Casts a Parting Shot at Governor Hughes, Saying That the Interests of the Democratic Party Would be Better Served by the Resignation or Removal of the Executive.

Special to the Record-Union.

STOCKTON, Jan. 15.—The west-bound train from Ione was partly wrecked a few miles from Galt at 10 A. M. to-day by the rails spreading. The train had just passed over a bridge when, without warning, the two passenger coaches back of the freight cars were thrown violently on their sides. About twenty-five passengers were aboard and many were bruised, a few of them severely. The seats were torn from their fastenings by the violence of the jar and lashed with the passengers to the lower side of the cars. The stoves were overturned and the burning fuel thrown out, but the train hands extinguished the blaze before the cars caught fire. Several persons were burned by being thrown against the stoves. William Ireland, Jr., State Mineralogist, had his head gashed and sustained various painful bruises. B. L. Schiff, a commercial traveler, residing at 1215 G Street, San Francisco, was burned on his hands and arms. Two ladies were seriously hurt, and one man had his head and face cut.

A Wells-Fargo messenger, who runs on the Ione stage, was bruised and cut about the head and injured in the back.

In the passenger coaches, the badly smashed, but the freight cars did not leave the track.

After the wounded had been cared for they were put aboard the freight cars and taken on to Galt.

GOVERNOR HUGUES OF ARIZONA.

A Parting Shot From the Retiring Attorney-General.

PHOENIX (Ariz.), Jan. 15.—F. J. Heney has resigned as Attorney-General of Arizona and Governor Hughes has accepted his resignation. That he contemplated resigning was an open secret for some time, but his denouncement of the integrity of Governor Hughes was a surprise to all.

After formally tendering his resignation, also his services gratis to assist the new Attorney-General in cases pending in the courts, he states: "Out of respect for the good opinion of my fellow-citizens, I feel constrained to state the reasons which have caused me, after mature deliberation, to send in my resignation in this manner. Only a few days ago the statement appeared in a newspaper published in Phoenix that I had conspired with Secretary C. M. Bruce and United States Marshal W. K. Meade to procure your indictment upon a criminal charge. I at once wrote to the editor of 'at' per requesting a correction of the statement, and informing him that while you were secretly plotting against me, I was widely upon many public matters of your personal relations were strictly friendly, and I would consider it dishonorable on my part in the extreme to injure you as charged, while continuing to be your confidential agent."

Then he recounts his diligent, earnest work for Arizona by stopping abuses in public service, but for a year past he had to struggle against overwhelming odds, and he also charges that he has received support, which crippled his usefulness. He throws light on political history thus: "In April last year the Secretary of State, Marshall, and I, in a joint effort, were charged with a conspiracy to remove you from office. I was charged with a conspiracy to remove you from office, and I was charged with a conspiracy to remove you from office. I was charged with a conspiracy to remove you from office, and I was charged with a conspiracy to remove you from office."

Heney then charges Governor Hughes with secretly supporting Murphy, the Republican candidate for Congress, who is charged by the Democracy with unlawful and scandalous appropriation and expenditure of public funds while Governor. He also charges that Governor Hughes, driven by necessity, surrendered principle to secure release from his financial embarrassments.

"Five and a half furlongs, Murphy, the great pity that our most excellent administration of the public affairs of the Territory, mainly due to your subordination, should be marred and disgraced by your personal weakness, vanity and hypocrisy. In parting with you officially, I desire to say that I am finally convinced that the best interests of the Democratic party of Arizona would be better served by your resignation or removal than by your continuance in an office which you have neither the honesty of purpose nor the dignity of character to fill. I feel that I owe an everlasting debt to the people of Arizona for aiding to secure your appointment, and to maintain you in office during the past two years, were it not for the return which you have been accomplishing during your administration in spite of your weak inclination to make the most out of a good thing."

BAY DISTRICT RACES.

May Day the Only Outsider to Win in Yesterday's Events.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Horses ran to form to-day, and May Day was the only outsider to win.

Seven furlongs, Brew Scot won, Quirt second, Howard third. Time—1:45.

Five and a half furlongs, Miss Rith won, White Cloud second, Little Ruth third. Time—1:29.

Five and a half furlongs, May Day won, Chenuck second, Idaho Chief third. Time—1:29.

Five and a half furlongs, Mollie King won, Olivia second, Guadalupe third. Time—1:22.

Five and a half furlongs, selling, Major Cook won, Morven second, Don Fulano third. Time—1:20.

STATE BOARD OF TRADE.

Declines to Advocate the Erection of a State Building at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—The State Board of Trade met in regular session this afternoon. The principal topic of discussion by the board was the advisability of urging the erection of a State building in San Francisco, and the wisdom of supporting the bill to that effect soon to be introduced in the Legislature. A committee of five was appointed, with instructions to proceed to Sacramento and make every effort to secure its passage. This committee consisted of James A. Morrissy (Chairman) of San Joaquin, R. G. Hart of Shasta, M. L. McDonald of Sonoma, J. B. Lankersheim of Los An-

THE STANFORD RESIDENCE.

Governor Budd May Occupy It During His Term of Office.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—The Call says that Governor Budd has for some time past been negotiating for the loan of the Stanford mansion in Sacramento, and it is understood that his efforts in this direction have been successful, and that he will occupy it during his term of office. The residence was built by S. C. Fogus, a merchant in Sacramento, early in the fifties, and passed into Governor Stanford's possession in 1858 or 1859. Governor Stanford made extensive improvements in the property, which costed up a cost of many thousands of dollars. The birth of Senator and Mrs. Stanford's only child occurred in this house, and the mother of the Governor died there. At one time there was talk about the State buying it for a Governor's residence, but when approached regarding the matter Governor Stanford said that he would not sell it, as there were too many sacred memories connected with his life within its walls.

THE RAINFALL.

Heaviest of the Season in the Southern Part of the State.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 15.—Rainfall, which commenced early yesterday morning and continued until to-night, has been general throughout Southern California and the heaviest of the season. In Los Angeles it registered 1.30 inches. River-side reports 1.07 inches. San Diego 1.70 inches. Streams are running in torrents through Lower California and the San Diego River is too high for fording. At San Bernardino two inches fell, and the snow which is melting in the mountains is swelling the waters of Santa Ana River to the flood line. No serious damage has yet been reported.

The shipment of oranges will, in consequence of the storm, be delayed for about a week, as the ground in the orchards will be too soft to permit gathering the fruit.

ABREJO GRANDE (Cal.), Jan. 15.—There was a heavy rainfall from yesterday morning till last night. The weather was mild with scarcely any wind. It is now clear, with the prospect of fine weather.

Death of a Newspaper Man.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—J. J. Owen, founder of the San Jose Mercury, died this morning of paralysis in his sleep, the result of a stroke. While ascending the stairs he fell backwards down the flight, breaking his neck. Mrs. Owen was the first to discover the dead body of her husband. Owen had come to this city under engagement with C. M. Shortridge, the recent purchaser of the Call, to edit the weekly edition of that paper. Owen published the Mercury from 1861 to 1889, afterwards publishing the San Jose Better Times.

The State Fruit Exchange.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—The State Fruit Exchange held a convention in this city to-day, with forty delegates in attendance. Mr. Rogers of Santa Clara introduced a resolution to exclude all reporters from the room and it was adopted. Beyond the election of officers the working of the convention of the Call, to edit the weekly edition of that paper. Owen published the Mercury from 1861 to 1889, afterwards publishing the San Jose Better Times.

Believed to Have Been Murdered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—The failure of Frederick Johnson, late of Eureka, to pay his installments on his town lots at Colma, resulted in his discovery that Johnson has been missing since August 10th. His friends believe that he has been murdered. He left Colma to buy logs, expecting to return soon. His relatives in Marquette, Michigan, have emitted a detective, but no trace of the missing man can be found.

Was a Professional Burglar.

SANTA ANA, Jan. 15.—Information has reached here that the name of the burglar killed by Officer Morgan in this city a few weeks ago in self-defense is William Hart, a professional burglar, known to the police from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Hart is a native of Pennsylvania. He was arrested in San Jose in 1883, and convicted of larceny.

A Workman Accidentally Killed.

WESTPORT (Cal.), Jan. 15.—Yesterday, while several men were clearing a slide off the railroad track at Rockport Landing, a large rock on the embankment broke loose and struck Pete Lasella, a workman employed in the work. He was killed instantly. The other workmen had narrow escapes.

Gunst Will Contest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—When seen in reference to the dispatch from Sacramento to the effect that Governor Budd would remove him from office, Roseco Gunst said: "I will contest the election of the Governor in the courts, and if beaten will retire and submit, as a good citizen should."

Roseco Train Robbery.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 15.—The preliminary examination into the second of the Roseco train robbery cases pending against "Kid" Thompson was concluded by Justice Young this afternoon, the defendant being held to answer without bail.

Ex-Judge E. D. Wheeler Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Ex-Judge E. D. Wheeler, a well-known attorney, died this morning after a brief illness. He was represented by Alice Edith Blythe in the Blythe will case. He was a native of New York, aged 67, and a pioneer.

Fell Sixty Feet and Instantly Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—James Bain, who assisted in erecting the immense Fifth Wheel at the Midwinter Fair, was taking the wheel apart to-day when the cross-beam broke and Bain fell to the ground, sixty feet, and was killed.

Election Contest Decided.

YUBA CITY, Jan. 15.—The election contest between C. R. Wilcoxson and D. D. Green for County Clerk of Sutter County has been decided in favor of Green, who gained five votes in the recount, making his plurality twelve, instead of seven.

Cohen Convicted of Perjury.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Louis Cohen, the Baldwin Hotel stuffer, accused of falsely swearing regarding his residence, was convicted of perjury by the jury this morning in eight minutes.

Cut His Throat.

SANTA BARBARA, Jan. 15.—A Minnesota man named Baird, visiting C. C. Hunt in this city, cut his throat this morning. The cause was ill health and despondency.

Death of a San Jose Pioneer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Wilkin Hart, one of the best known of San Jose's pioneer residents, died this morning after a brief illness, from pneumonia.

No Use.

Mother (horrified)—What are you doing with that lighted cigar stump in your mouth? Small boy—Oh, it's no use. Pop threw it away.—Good News.

CRISIS IN FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Announcement That the President Has Resigned.

DISSATISFIED WITH THE ACTION OF THE DEPUTIES.

A Sudden Rush of Waters Into a Colliery in North Staffordshire, Great Britain, Entombs a Large Number of Miners—Still Between Ninety and One Hundred Men and Boys Unrescued, Many of Whom Are Believed to Have Been Drowned.

Special to the Record-Union.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—It was announced this evening that Casimir Perier, President of the French Republic, had resigned office. During the evening he conferred with the President of the Senate, and then summoned M. Guerin, Minister of Justice; M. Leygues, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Poincarre, Minister of Finance, and the Prefect of the Seine. M. Leygues had a long conversation with M. Perier, the result of which is not known.

A second official note was issued at 11 o'clock to-night, announcing the resignation of the President, and forecasting the idea he intends to develop in his farewell address to the Chamber of Deputies. The note says that, in the eyes of the President, yesterday's 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.

M. Casimir Perier had hoped that the President of the Republic, who is deprived of means of action, would have been exempted from party attacks, and the special confidence of the Republicans would have accorded him power and authority. He had 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 his integrity as President.

Continuing, the note says the President has requested the Ministers to temporarily withdraw their resignations in order to facilitate the necessary changes. Beyond the resignation of the Ministers, the President's resignation is not a political crisis. During the afternoon it had been remarked, not without surprise, in the lobbies of the Palais Bourbon that the President was following the customary course, but appears to be assuming a graver aspect than usual. When the facts became known consternation amounting almost to stupor seized every one. The President's resignation, as the press in the recent days has written, Perier was growing tired of his position, yet nobody paid any attention to them. The high character, experience, firmness and integrity of the President inspired the confidence of even the advanced Republicans.

At 9 o'clock Casimir Perier sent a short letter to Dupuy informing him that the President had resigned office, and begging him to notify the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber and to announce the fact to the Journal Officiel. Dupuy accepted the task thus imposed on him, and as on the occasion of the death of M. Carnot, he himself again confronted with the transmission of powers involving difficulties of every description, arising from the unexpected death of the President.

Following is the text of the articles of the Constitution relating to the change in the Presidency: Article 1.—The President of the republic is elected by an absolute majority of the suffrages of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, met in national assembly. He is appointed for seven years, and is eligible for re-election.

Article 2.—The President provides that in case of a vacation of the office through death or any other cause, the national assembly shall proceed forthwith to elect a President. In the interval the Council of Ministers is invested with executive power. The national assembly being merely a electoral college, all discussion therein is prohibited.

The report of the resignation of the President became generally known at 11 o'clock, but was universally discredited, and a general movement was made toward the newspaper offices with a view to the exhibition of lantern transparencies of the official note. Even then persons refused to believe that the event was possible. Finally they became convinced that the President had really resigned, and assembled in groups discussing the chances of those who would be named to succeed him.

PERIER MAY BE RE-ELECTED. PARIS, Jan. 16.—The Senate and Chamber this morning to receive government communications. It is believed the National Assembly will meet Thursday.

These hopes were formed as to the political situation, believe that Casimir Perier will be re-elected by a large majority. Dupuy, Waldeck Rosseau, Challengel Lacour and Spuler are mentioned as candidates, if the re-election of Perier fails.

A PERIOD OF DIFFICULTY.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The newspapers, without exception, are of the opinion that the solution of the ministerial crisis will be a long and difficult matter. The monarchist organs assert that the republic is passing through a period of difficulty, which may assume grave proportions and evolve into a civil war. The Moderate Republican press has a unanimous tribute to the correctness and clearness of the attitude of ex-Premier Dupuy, who has fallen, it is asserted, only because he hesitated to determine to safeguard constitutional principles. Many persons blame M. Bardoux, ex-Minister of Public Works, for not having shown the same reserve as M. Dupuy. The consensus of opinion is that the only possible solution of the difficulty is Republican concentration under M. Bourgeois.

NANSEN EXPEDITION.

Fears Entertained That the Tram Has Met With Disaster.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Pall Mall Gazette says grave fears regarding the Nansen Arctic expedition are general among the Arctic voyagers in Great Britain and Scandinavia. Lieutenant Hovgaard of the Dimphna expedition, wrecked in the Kara Sea, has expressed the opinion to the Royal Geographical Society that there is no question but that the tram has been crushed in the ice and Dr. Nansen and party are retreating. The same opinion is held by other travelers.

The Pall Mall Gazette also says that Dr. Nansen, after a year of drifting, abandoned his vessel and is returning by the nearest route in expectation of meeting a relief expedition.

The Nansen left Norway in the Tram in June, 1893, and on July 24th of the same year a telegram from Berezovog, on the north coast of Norway, reported his progress as follows: The New Siberian Islands, and then directly north until the Tram should be imbedded in the ice, and drift along with it, following the west coast of any land that might be met with.

CRISIS IN FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Announcement That the President Has Resigned.

DISSATISFIED WITH THE ACTION OF THE DEPUTIES.

A Sudden Rush of Waters Into a Colliery in North Staffordshire, Great Britain, Entombs a Large Number of Miners—Still Between Ninety and One Hundred Men and Boys Unrescued, Many of Whom Are Believed to Have Been Drowned.

Special to the Record-Union.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—It was announced this evening that Casimir Perier, President of the French Republic, had resigned office. During the evening he conferred with the President of the Senate, and then summoned M. Guerin, Minister of Justice; M. Leygues, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Poincarre, Minister of Finance, and the Prefect of the Seine. M. Leygues had a long conversation with M. Perier, the result of which is not known.

A second official note was issued at 11 o'clock to-night, announcing the resignation of the President, and forecasting the idea he intends to develop in his farewell address to the Chamber of Deputies. The note says that, in the eyes of the President, yesterday's 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.

M. Casimir Perier had hoped that the President of the Republic, who is deprived of means of action, would have been exempted from party attacks, and the special confidence of the Republicans would have accorded him power and authority. He had 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 his integrity as President.

Continuing, the note says the President has requested the Ministers to temporarily withdraw their resignations in order to facilitate the necessary changes. Beyond the resignation of the Ministers, the President's resignation is not a political crisis. During the afternoon it had been remarked, not without surprise, in the lobbies of the Palais Bourbon that the President was following the customary course, but appears to be assuming a graver aspect than usual. When the facts became known consternation amounting almost to stupor seized every one. The President's resignation, as the press in the recent days has written, Perier was growing tired of his position, yet nobody paid any attention to them. The high character, experience, firmness and integrity of the President inspired the confidence of even the advanced Republicans.

At 9 o'clock Casimir Perier sent a short letter to Dupuy informing him that the President had resigned office, and begging him to notify the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber and to announce the fact to the Journal Officiel. Dupuy accepted the task thus imposed on him, and as on the occasion of the death of M. Carnot, he himself again confronted with the transmission of powers involving difficulties of every description, arising from the unexpected death of the President.

Following is the text of the articles of the Constitution relating to the change in the Presidency: Article 1.—The President of the republic is elected by an absolute majority of the suffrages of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, met in national assembly. He is appointed for seven years, and is eligible for re-election.

Article 2.—The President provides that in case of a vacation of the office through death or any other cause, the national assembly shall proceed forthwith to elect a President. In the interval the Council of Ministers is invested with executive power. The national assembly being merely a electoral college, all discussion therein is prohibited.

The report of the resignation of the President became generally known at 11 o'clock, but was universally discredited, and a general movement was made toward the newspaper offices with a view to the exhibition of lantern transparencies of the official note. Even then persons refused to believe that the event was possible. Finally they became convinced that the President had really resigned, and assembled in groups discussing the chances of those who would be named to succeed him.

PERIER MAY BE RE-ELECTED. PARIS, Jan. 16.—The Senate and Chamber this morning to receive government communications. It is believed the National Assembly will meet Thursday.

These hopes were formed as to the political situation, believe that Casimir Perier will be re-elected by a large majority. Dupuy, Waldeck Rosseau, Challengel Lacour and Spuler are mentioned as candidates, if the re-election of Perier fails.

A PERIOD OF DIFFICULTY.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The newspapers, without exception, are of the opinion that the solution of the ministerial crisis will be a long and difficult matter. The monarchist organs assert that the republic is passing through a period of difficulty, which may assume grave proportions and evolve into a civil war. The Moderate Republican press has a unanimous tribute to the correctness and clearness of the attitude of ex-Premier Dupuy, who has fallen, it is asserted, only because he hesitated to determine to safeguard constitutional principles. Many persons blame M. Bardoux, ex-Minister of Public Works, for not having shown the same reserve as M. Dupuy. The consensus of opinion is that the only possible solution of the difficulty is Republican concentration under M. Bourgeois.

NANSEN EXPEDITION.

Fears Entertained That the Tram Has Met With Disaster.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Pall Mall Gazette says grave fears regarding the Nansen Arctic expedition are general among the Arctic voyagers in Great Britain and Scandinavia. Lieutenant Hovgaard of the Dimphna expedition, wrecked in the Kara Sea, has expressed the opinion to the Royal Geographical Society that there is no question but that the tram has been crushed in the ice and Dr. Nansen and party are retreating. The same opinion is held by other travelers.

The Pall Mall Gazette also says that Dr. Nansen, after a year of drifting, abandoned his vessel and is returning by the nearest route in expectation of meeting a relief expedition.

The Nansen left Norway in the Tram in June, 1893, and on July 24th of the same year a telegram from Berezovog, on the north coast of Norway, reported his progress as follows: The New Siberian Islands, and then directly north until the Tram should be imbedded in the ice, and drift along with it, following the west coast of any land that might be met with.

ON AUGUST 23, 1893, he sent a dispatch from Vardo which he had written at Charabawa, in the Yugorski Strait, on the 24 of the same month, announcing that he was about to sail into the Kara Sea, and that the Tram had behaved splendidly.

ENTOMBED IN A MINE.

Many Lives Thought to Have Been Lost in an English Colliery.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Throughout the night relays of men worked desperately at the Big Lake Colliery, Audley, North Staffordshire, where a large number of miners were entombed at noon yesterday by a sudden rush of waters from the old workings. By 5 o'clock yesterday 150 men and boys had been rescued. It is thought twenty men in the lower workings have been drowned. There are still between ninety and 120 men and boys in the mine.

The sorrow-stricken wives, daughters and other relatives of the imprisoned miners have been gathered around the pit head facing the bitterly cold winds since shortly after noon yesterday, and many have been without food. The water so constantly fluctuates that the workers are well high discouraged. They found the bottom of the shaft choked with piles of timber swept there by the torrents of water which poured into the mine. All this timber must be removed before the entombed men can be reached. But ceaseless pumping does not seem to materially affect the level.

The greatest fear expressed that water will undermine the galleries and there will be a cave-in. The rescuers work with difficulty, standing in four feet of water, and only fifteen yards of progress was made during the night. Hundreds of men have arrived at Big Lake Colliery from other collieries, and they volunteer to go down and assist in the rescue. Fresh gangs of men are thus supplied to go down every hour.

Labor Troubles in France.

LYONS (France), Jan. 15.—A dispatch received here from Roanne, Department of the Loire, situated about forty miles from this city, says that 3,000 weavers are out on a strike there and threaten to attack the mills. The strikers are on a road the riot Act, and a detachment of gendarmes charged upon and dispersed the mob. M. Carnaud, a socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies, was arrested for threatening the strikers. Great excitement prevails at Roanne, and the authorities are taking precautions in anticipation of further disturbances to-night.

THE STRIKE AT BROOKLYN.

Some Little Clashes, But Nothing of a Serious Nature.

BROOKLYN (N. Y.), Jan. 15.—The second day of the big trolley strike was not characterized by much excitement. There were many little clashes between the police and the strikers, but nothing of a serious nature in the way of a riot occurred. Up to noon to-day everything was comparatively quiet. After that hour, however, the strikers let themselves out a trifle, and the police had some difficulty in keeping the great crowds under restraint.

The