

# A RAGING BLIZZARD.

## Many States Experience the Worst Storm in Years.

### Great Destruction to Life and Property Reported.

A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., says: The storm was one of the most severe experienced in the Northwest for many years. Advances from Northern Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Minnesota and Iowa, show that it was far reaching and of the same degree of severity in all localities.

A ter razing with terrific fury for thirty hours the blizzard passed on to the Northwest, leaving in its wake intense cold, the mercury early in the morning reaching ten below, and at nine o'clock being one below.

Damage to property from the severity of the gale is reported at Fargo, Crookston and other places in South Dakota. Crookston's buildings suffered greatly from the breaking of plate glass, as well as being nearly blown down by the force of the storm, and many small buildings were demolished. Many buildings at Fargo Falls were unroofed and other buildings done.

Ellendale, North Dakota, reports the country damaged, and the farmers in that neighborhood have been compelled to postpone their seeding wheat, which was underway. Similar reports of damage to buildings are coming in from all over Minnesota and the Dakotas.

So far as the railroads were concerned the gale and blizzard got in their deadly work when it blew and drifted badly. Snowplows were sent out to clear the tracks.

One of the more serious results of the blizzard was a wreck on the Northern Pacific at Lake Park. A snow plow carrying two engines and running as the first section of the regular train had been struck by a freight train that had passed four A. M. with the first section of the passenger train. George Carr, engineer of the passenger train, was thrown with terrible force against the air brake valve in the caboose, one leg being rightfully torn and his body badly scalded, while his head suffered severe contusions. Several other trainmen were badly shaken.

The storm in Duluth was the worst known in Minnesota for years. Duluth was the storm center of the Northwest. The wind blew sixty miles an hour. The thermometer was six degrees below zero, and nearly six inches of snow fell. The city was entirely prostrated, the street car lines were abandoned, and the suburban trains made no effort to complete their trips after three o'clock in the afternoon. The damage done was great at Wabasha, one leg being broken.

The smokestack of the Merrill & Ring sawmill was blown down. F. Callen, an employe, was instantly killed and the two other men were injured. In nearly all the superior streets the buildings were broken and several roofs were stripped of their tin, while on the Metropolitan block the cornice was blown into the street. An elevator on the roof was blown off and the false work badly damaged.

An elderly gentleman named Nugent perished in the storm that night three miles from Manza, North Dakota. A farmer was found frozen to death in a cabin half a mile from Devil's Lake, North Dakota. A griffin was returning from his farm and was caught in the blizzard. When a mile from town he abandoned his team and started to walk to the city. One of his team was fortunately rescued. The deceased man leaves a wife and three small children. Other abandoned teams are reported.

A man and his team was frozen between Griffon, N. Dak. and the depot. They were found by the stationman. The man was lying in the wagon-box. A couple married there came near suffering the same fate. They were overtaken by the storm two miles south of the town. The team fortunately wandered into a farm corner. In the city considerable damage was done.

During the blizzard in Chicago, a three-story building in course of erection on North avenue and Meigs street, was blown down, and two workmen, N. Nobes and Willis Valliere, were fatally injured.

A severe rainstorm, accompanied by a cold wind that attained tremendous velocity, swept over Washington shortly after noon. Many people were taken off their feet by the wind and some of them sustained injuries. The wife of Senator Palmer of Illinois was approaching the Capitol on foot, when she was struck by the wind. Her feet were thrown against some steps, suffering a deep cut in her head.

# CALAMITY AT SEA.

## Seven Sailors Asphyxiated on a Cattle Steamer.

Seven men out of fourteen who slept in the fore-cabin of the steamer Navarro, which had sailed from Boston, Mass., for London, England, were found dead in their bunks the second morning out. These men are P. McCabe, M. McDonnell, W. G. O'Connell, William Smith, E. Gadsden, E. Perquin and A. Ford. The men were buried at sea. Their seven companions had a narrow escape from the same fate. The Navarro was comparatively a new steamer, built by the British, commanded by Captain Goicochea. She loaded 404 head of cattle and a general cargo.

In addition to the crew she carried fourteen cattle men, one boss foreman and two refrigerators.

The fourteen cattle men slept in the fore-cabin in rather close quarters. Cattle men do not go aboard a steamer as readily as the sailor, and the condition, and the first day at sea has generally a disquieting effect physically. The Navarro's cattle men were of the ordinary variety. The first night at sea came, the cattle were fed and the men went to bed, and men then sought the fore-cabin. The weather was cold and stormy, the men tired and sleepy, and some one suggested that a fire be piled high with coal. This was done, and the men went to bed. A fire of coals was piled up, and the quantity of the coal on the Navarro was un-derestimated.

Over one of the men dropped to sleep, aided, doubtless, by the gaseous atmosphere. As the hours rolled on the gas became denser, and the men in the upper bunks were enveloped in its deadly embrace. In the morning the men did not appear at the usual hour to attend to the wants of the cattle. The Captain ordered them routed out. The boss cattle man and some of the crew sought the fore-cabin, and almost overcome by the deadly atmosphere. They found seven men dead and seven almost dead.

# THE WOOLEN TRADE.

## Official Statistics Showing the Number of Factories.

Official woolen statistics for the United States have just been given out from Washington. The number of establishments reported for 1893 as engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods were, when compared with the number reported for 1892, shows a decrease of 678. The number reported in 1890 for this branch of the industry showed a decrease of 991 establishments from the number reported in 1889.

A comparative statement was issued in Dresden alone an increase of nearly twenty per cent., and the number of berths had to be considerably increased.

# THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

## Eastern and Middle States.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN received a letter from the Pope appointing the appointment of Mr. McDonnell, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of New York, as Bishop of Brooklyn, to succeed the late Bishop Loughlin.

The New Jersey Legislature adjourned sine die, after passing the bill legalizing the Reading railroad deal.

Nearby the entire northern portion of New York State had a taste of the great blizzard that developed in the Northwest a few days before. The snow in some places was two feet on the level and piled by the gale into drifts ten feet deep.

FRANK AND LEWIS MOORE, of Crozer's Mill, Chester, Penn., died a few days since from poisoning. It was supposed that the lads stole and ate the lunch of some other boy that was dosed with arsenic.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has written from his winter home at Lakewood, N.J., the voluntary offering of Wisconsin, touching his position in regard to the Democratic Presidential nomination. He expresses a willingness, if called upon by his party, to become a candidate.

THE twin-screw steamer General Merritt, built for the Quartermaster's Department, United States Navy, was launched at Dialogue's shipyard, Camden, N. J.

THE Attorney General of Pennsylvania has filed at Harrisburg a bill to test the legality of the Reading lease.

LACEYVILLE, Wyoming County, Penn., is almost wholly cut off by fire.

THE Rhode Island Republicans met in State Convention at Providence and nominated a ticket headed by J. Russell Brown for Governor.

THE steamship Missouri sailed from New York for Russia. Stowed away under her hatches were 5,000 pounds of breadstuffs, the voluntary offering of American people to the starving peasants of Russia. This, it is estimated, will be sufficient to save and preserve 20,000 people for one year.

It is reported that thousands of acres of winter wheat in Kansas have been damaged by the recent blizzard. In many cases it is stated that the wheat has been backened and will not ripen.

JOHN H. BRIGGS, who shot and killed his wife in Lacey County, Mo., a trial was conducted, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty and executed, Judge Lynch presiding.

LINDSAY A. BENNETT shot his wife three times with a revolver at Atlantic, Iowa. The last shot entered her head, killing her instantly. He then rushed to the house of a neighbor and shot himself twice in the head. He lived about an hour. He was buried.

J. MISSOLLA and J. YAZOO CITY, Miss., the other night, the murderer being unknown.

THE Texas Legislature met in special session at Austin to choose a United States Senator to fill out Reagan's unexpired term.

S. CAMILLA, an Italian fisherman at Roe Island, Col., had a quarrel with a neighbor, and shot him dead. He was arrested, and the body to be buried, collected \$5 from the coroner for it.

In the boiler making establishment of Rohan Brothers, St. Louis, Mo., two boys were on the elevator, with half a ton of iron pipes, when the boiler exploded. The men standing under it, were instantly killed. The boys were severely hurt.

WALTER A. SNYDER, an insane clerk in Tiffin, Ohio, shot and seriously wounded two of his employers and a fellow-clerk, and then killed himself.

SENATOR DAVID B. HILL, of New York, made an address before the Mississippi Legislature, at Jackson, in which he advocated the repeal of the McKinley tariff and Sherman silver laws.

THE Postmaster-General has concluded a money order convention between the United States and Hungary, which will go into effect on April 1.

THE President sent to the Senate the nomination of George P. McLean, of Connecticut, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Connecticut, vice George G. Sikes, term expired.

PRESIDENT HARRISON issued his proclamation announcing the establishment of a reciprocal treaty with Nicaragua under the reciprocity section of the McKinley bill.

THE descendants of General John Patterson, of Revolutionary fame, have asked the United States Government to permit them to place a statue of the soldier in the Capitol at their own expense.

THE President has nominated William H. Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

PRESIDENT HARRISON issued a proclamation declaring the higher rate of duty on the tariff act in force on products from Colombia, Hayti and Venezuela.

THE fifth birthday of Benjamin Harrison McKee, the President's grandson, was celebrated in the White House. The full celebration was stationed in the corridors playing selections for his thirty boy and girl guests. They came laden with presents.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPIN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been appointed State Railroad Commissioner of New York by Governor Flower with a salary of \$8,000 per year.

SECRETARY ELKINS issued an order creating for the War Department a Bureau of Information such as the Navy Department has long found of the greatest usefulness and profit.

A SERIES of explosions in a colliery at Anderlus, Belgium, destroyed the shafting and ventilating apparatus, and cut off the escape of the miners who were in the pit. Rescuers on the day after the accident had taken out fifty of the miners alive and recovered twenty-nine dead bodies.

THE Salisbury Government was defeated by a vote of 154 to 105 in the British House of Commons on the question of the cancellation of certain votes for the survey appropriation for the proposed Bombay Railway in Africa.

# A COLLIERY HORROR.

## Scores of Men and Women Perish in a Belgian Mine.

### Fire Follows an Explosion and Cuts Off All Escape.

An accident occurred a few days ago in the Anderlus Colliery, near Charleroi, Belgium, which resulted in a great loss of life. Two hundred and thirty-four men were working in a gallery 400 feet below the surface, when there was a terrific explosion of fire-damp. The bodies of the miners escaped by means of the second shaft and sixteen others were rescued, having received probably fatal injuries. The cage and the ventilator at the mouth of the pit were shattered by the explosion. The destruction of the ventilator added an element of great danger to the situation.

The explosion occurred at 8 o'clock in the morning. The shock caused by it resembled an earthquake, and the ground for a large area in the region of the colliery trembled for several seconds. Houses were shaken to their foundations, windows were smashed, and crockery and other articles of household use were thrown about and broken.

The tremblings caused by the mighty explosion had entirely died away the people began to rush from their dwellings, and crowds of excited men, women and children flocked to the scene. Almost immediately thereafter the explosion in the place had a relative or friend among the men employed in the mine.

As soon as the deadly fumes which had been rushing up the shaft in stifling volumes had subsided, the rescuers began to work. The pit could be entered with some degree of safety, a willing band of hundreds of brave men volunteered to descend into the abyss and begin the work of rescue.

The shock of the explosion detached huge masses of rock and earth and the galleries are so blocked with the debris that it was impossible to approach nearer than one hundred yards to the place where the great body of the miners were working. Besides the dirt and rock the cages and forty horses blocked the approach to the lower gallery, and these had to be cut up and removed before the rescuers could proceed.

The cries and prayers of the crowd were redoubled at the sight of the rescuers as they toiled up the shaft and backened forms of iron and steel. The rescuers were in the face of each was fearfully disfigured. A great sheet of flame must have swept through the mine, as the hair, beards and eyelashes of all the unfortunate men had been singed, and their bodies were badly burned.

Among the bodies recovered is that of a fourteen-year-old girl. That she suffered indescribable agony is shown by the young features of the child, which were so badly burned that they could not be recognized. The blackened features were swollen almost beyond all semblance to humanity.

After it was found that the fire was gaining in strength, the rescuers were held between the mine owners and the engineers, and it was decided that as there was not the slightest doubt that everybody in the mine was dead, the only course left was to let them alone. It was agreed to authorize the joint committee on printing to ascertain the most suitable place for a new Government Printing Office in Washington.

The floor was then cordoned to the street, and the bodies of the miners were taken to the district of Charleroi. There is no excitement whatsoever.

The Northeastern Railway will withdraw 150 passenger trains from the line because of the coal shortage. The number of trains will be reduced to four days a week.

The London gas companies report that they have coal enough to last a month. The Shipping Federation is preparing to send a fleet of ships to unload foreign coal. Agents of coal firms are negotiating in France for supplies from Pas-de-Calais companies. Cargoes of coal are being shipped from Antwerp and Rotterdam to London and Antwerp are not allowed to know where the coal came or whether it is going. In the Leeds district the strike is severely felt. Nearly all the large mills are closed, and the number of unemployed is increasing.

THE debate on the Free Wood bill was continued, speeches being made by Messrs. Coombs, Walker, Scott, Cluppan and Dockery.

After the transaction of some routine business, the House went into Committee of the Whole and the discussion of the Free Wood bill was resumed by Messrs. Sayre and Bryan.

# PROMINENT PEOPLE.

SENATOR VEST, of Missouri, suffers from insomnia.

THE King of the Belgians always sleeps on a bed of straw.

It is the alleged intention of the Khedive of Egypt to reconquer the Soudan.

COLONEL NORTH, the Nitrate King, worked in a boiler factory when a boy.

THE King of Greece is a veritable royal Messiafist, for he speaks twelve languages.

AFTER the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh is the richest member of the British royal family.

JOHN HOGAN, who died in St. Louis, Mo., the other day, laid out the site of Chicago in 1836.

THE mental powers of De Lesseps, constructor of the Suez Canal, show many signs of failing.

THE Emperor of Austria's annual income from his private estates amounts to \$10,000,000.

GLADSTONE every now takes his regular six-mile walk every day with as much enthusiasm, if not with quite as much vigor, as in youth.

EDWARD H. HARGREAVES, whose discovery of gold in Australia started the rush of gold seekers to that country, has just died at Sydney, at the age of seventy-five.

SENATOR STANTON, of California, has contributed \$10,000 toward the expenses of an ethnological expedition to Colombia in the interest of the Columbian Exposition.

JOAQUIN MILLER has written to a friend that he is going to buy a "holding-up" stage coach to be a pure fabrication. The man is not related to him in any manner whatever.

THE oldest follower of Garibaldi, Commander Giuseppe Martucci, died in Naples, a short time since, at the age of 103. He had taken part in every Italian revolt of the century, and had received twenty-five medals.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT is having the plans prepared for a magnificent residence to be erected on the Fifth Avenue, New York city. The new house will occupy a block and a half between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is fifty-five, Senator Gorman fifty-three, Senator Allison sixty-three, Senator Callum sixty-two and Senator Sherman sixty-one. The President and an American are past middle life. Grant, who was inaugurated at forty-seven, was the youngest President.

This Congress has produced some very rapid speakers, but the fastest of them all, it seems, is Representative John W. Dyer. Craig-Steiner contested election case at the rate of 280 words a minute. The only other speaker in the House who approached the rate of 280 words a minute was John W. Dyer. He spoke at the rate of 230 words a minute.

# FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

## In the Senate.

50TH DAY.—The Agricultural Deficiency bill was passed.—Mr. Washburne introduced a bill to regulate immigration, providing for a Commissioner in Europe and two inspectors on the part of the United States, each of twelve European ports.—The bill to provide for the erection of public buildings for postoffices in towns and cities where the population exceeds 10,000, and the number of postoffices exceeds 3,000 annually has been taken up and discussed.

51ST DAY.—The Senate took up Mr. Stanton's Sub-Treasury bill, and Mr. Dolph made it a subject of special speech. The Urgency Deficiency bill was passed.—Mr. Cullom reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill. The amount of the bill as it passed the House was \$375,005, and the increase recommended by the Senate was \$100,000, making the total amount \$475,005.—The Postoffice Building bill was further discussed.

52ND DAY.—Mr. Vest's Postoffice Buildings bill was passed. The bill to amend the act to provide for the performance of the duties of the President in the case of the removal, death, resignation or inability both of President and Vice-President, was reported and placed on the calendar. It provides for the succession of the Secretary of Agriculture after the Secretary of the Interior.—Senate joint resolution authorizing the Librarian of Congress to exhibit at the World's Fair such books, papers, maps and other articles as may relate to Christopher Columbus and the early history of America was passed.

53RD DAY.—The Urgency Deficiency and the Agricultural Deficiency bills were passed.—Mr. Berry introduced a bill for the adjustment of the rights of the Indians in the Indian Territory, with a view of having that Territory admitted as a State. Mr. Berry also introduced a bill to increase the facilities of the Postoffice Department for obtaining the use of buildings for postoffice purposes.

54TH DAY.—The House bill ratifying the act of the Arizona Legislature, appropriating \$30,000 in aid of Arizona's exhibition at the World's Fair, was passed.—Mr. Hale reported a bill for the construction (by contract) of three battleships, two armored coast defense vessels, six gun boats and six torpedo boats.—Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to create a pension fund by an income tax on millionaires to give idle laborers work on public improvements.

In the House.

50TH DAY.—Mr. Herbert reported the Naval Appropriation bill.—Mr. Pearson offered and the House passed a resolution providing an annual clerk for the Committee on Accounts.—The following reports were made: Mr. Outhwaite to establish a military post at near the mouth of the Colorado river; Mr. Tillman to protect foreign exhibitors at the World's Fair against prosecution under United States laws; Mr. DeLoach to amend the Free Wood bill.

51ST DAY.—On motion of Mr. Curtis, a bill was passed increasing to \$25 a month the pension of George R. Allen, of New York. Allen is a distinguished young man who served in the army of 1812. The debate on the Free Wood bill was continued by Messrs. Stevens, Montgomery, Ray and Coombs.—An evening session for pension bills lacked a quorum.

52ND DAY.—Senator Cullom reported a bill agreed to authorizing the joint committee on printing to ascertain the most suitable place for a new Government Printing Office in Washington.—The floor was then cordoned to the street, and the bodies of the miners were taken to the district of Charleroi. There is no excitement whatsoever.

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The London gas companies report that they have coal enough to last a month. The Shipping Federation is preparing to send a fleet of ships to unload foreign coal. Agents of coal firms are negotiating in France for supplies from Pas-de-Calais companies. Cargoes of coal are being shipped from Antwerp and Rotterdam to London and Antwerp are not allowed to know where the coal came or whether it is going. In the Leeds district the strike is severely felt. Nearly all the large mills are closed, and the number of unemployed is increasing.

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# LATER NEWS.

THE boiler of engine No. 303 exploded on the Catawissa branch at McAlester, Penn., killing two men and injuring three others.

FRANK JETVILLE, of Altoona, Penn., threw a lighted lamp at his wife Mollie and she was roasted to death.

PROFESSOR CLARENCE O. DOCKERY, aged twenty-seven, Principal of the Alexandria (La.) Business College, engaged in a friendly scuffle with P. Gallagher. Dockery's foot caught in a bracket and he fell to the floor and broke his neck.

SENATOR HILL, of New York, spoke to a big crowd at Birmingham, Ala. At the conclusion of his address, James W. Ridgeway, District-Attorney of Kings County, New York, made a brief speech. In the evening Senator Hill and his party were the guests of the Hill Club at a banquet. Senator Hill and his friends then left for Atlanta, Ga.

DR. MOTT SMITH, the newly accredited Minister from Hawaii, was formally presented to the President at the White House.

THE Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Judson C. Clemm of Georgia, to be an Interstate Commissioner, vice Brazg, deceased.

GENERAL POSTER, Minister to Italy, has been ordered to return to Rome, and it was announced as probable that Minister Fava would return to Washington.

The steamer Indiana, from Philadelphia, carrying provisions for the relief of the famine sufferers in Russia, reached Libau.

The correspondence between Secretary Blaine and the Canadian delegates to the recent conference at Washington was transmitted to the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa.

AN avalanche occurred at Belluno, Italy, by which eight persons were killed and a considerable property destroyed.

ABRAHAM WANOLFA, found frozen near Winnipeg, Manitoba, was lost in a snow storm four days, during which he carried a neighbor, Mrs. Rainzau, until she expired.

# BRAND DUKE LUDWIG IV.

## The Ruler of Hesse-Darmstadt and Son-in-Law of Victoria Dead.

The Grand Duke Ludwig IV. died a few nights ago at Darmstadt. Three of his daughters and Prince Ernst Ludwig, his heir, were at his bedside at the time of his death. The city is in mourning. In the English quarter, where the Grand Duke was especially popular, many houses are draped.

The Grand Duke Ludwig IV. was the nephew of his predecessor on the throne of Hesse-Darmstadt. He was born on September 12, 1837, and married in 1862 the Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria. He had six children, three sons and three daughters, and one son, the present Grand Duke. In the war of 1866 he commanded a brigade in the Hessian contingent, and in 1871 he was appointed to the command of the Ninth Army corps. He distinguished himself by his bravery at Gravelotte and in the fighting on the Loire. In June, 1877, upon the death of his uncle, Grand Duke Frederick, he ascended the throne. In 1884 he married Frau von Kolesnik, nee Countess Czapska, but was divorced from her shortly afterward. He was liberal in his political views, and despite his tendency toward conservatism, he was popular with the people more than any other ruler of his house.

The iron companies organized to work on the Great Northern Railway, representing between \$75,000,000 and \$77,000,000 capital.

# THE BIG BRITISH STRIKE.

## Over 300,000 Stop Work in the English Coal Fields.

### Railroads and Factories Gripped by Lack of Fuel.

A dispatch from London, England, says: The majority of the coal fields in Great Britain are idle. The grand total of men at play is about 450,000. In Durham the men to the number of 80,000 are on strike against reduction of wages, but in all the other districts the men have simply decided to take a week, fortnight or even three weeks' holiday in order to restrict the output of coal.

The collieries of Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, North Wales and other districts are idle. The miners of Scotland, South Wales and Northumberland are working quietly.

The miners of Durham are holding enthusiastic meetings, and have resolved that under no circumstances will they yield to the proposed reduction.

This movement on the part of the miners has caused the greatest disturbance in the British labor world, and in the manufacturing centers, that has been known since the American Civil War when so many hundreds of thousands of the cotton operatives of Lancashire would have starved but for a bountiful charity.

The Miners' Federation has led in the strike movement. It claims the exclusive right of having forced the miners' wages down to the rate of 1883. The miners' wages were wrung from the masters in successive dribbles of ten per cent., and five per cent. The last installment of the forty per cent.—that is to say, the concession of fifteen per cent.—was given in three sub-installments.

The miners outside of the Durham district say that the present movement is not against the reduction of wages, but to prevent the reduction of wages at any time in the future. They are afraid from the way that the owners of collieries have been outbidding each other for the custom, especially of large corporations, a general reduction of wages would be the result. They have adopted this method of raising prices.

The latest cablegram in regard to the strike, received just before this side of the paper went to press, states: Five times the number of men who are now idle places in the order of the Miners' Federation to leave off work has not been obeyed by the members of the association. The latest estimates of the number of men who are now idle places in the order of the Miners' Federation to leave off work has not been obeyed by the members of the association. The latest estimates of the number of men who are now idle places in the order of the Miners' Federation to leave off work has not been obeyed by the members of the association.

The full effect of the strike will not be felt in many cases manufacturers who have large coal stocks will endeavor to tide over a week's stoppage, but if the strike exceeds a week in duration their supply will soon be exhausted, and they will be compelled to suspend work. Fifty thousand coal miners are idle in North Staffordshire. Unless they resume work in a few days the power will be compelled to close down, throwing 50,000 men out of work.

The miner who has stopped work are observing the "strike" purely as a holiday. Large numbers of them are taking advantage of their idleness to leave the districts in which they work, and to visit friends elsewhere. There is no excitement whatsoever.

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