

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has decided that saloons cannot exist within 400 feet of a school house. A fire in Twiddle Hall block in Albany, which contained an opera house, a bank and ten stores, caused a loss of \$300,000. Nicholas Felix died in the Allegheny City Home, from starvation, self-imposed. Small quantities of milk and whisky sustained him since last July. The contest at Philadelphia between Engineer Melville and his wife for the custody of their children was ended by the Court awarding the two younger ones to the mother and directing that the elder be sent to college at the expense of the father. The anthracite coal shipped from Pennsylvania the past year was 29,130,000 tons. At Richfield Springs, N. Y., Harvey Taylor killed his wife and mother-in-law and then committed suicide. He was insane. He had regularly laid out the corpses of his victims. The notorious Western desperado, known as Billy the Kid, was recently lynched in Montana Territory. Conrad & Co., the St. Louis manufacturers of Budweiser beer, have failed for about \$500,000. The concern did a business reaching \$1,500,000 yearly. The weather in the Wisconsin pines is the most auspicious, and a full out is anticipated. A dozen business houses at Lawrence, Kan., were burned, involving a loss of \$40,000, upon which there is \$28,000 insurance. Several lives were lost by the explosion of the boiler of a steamer in Port Susan bay, Pacific coast. The next Nebraska State Fair will be held at Omaha. One square of the business section of McArthur, Ohio, was burned, involving a loss of \$50,000, upon which the insurance is \$20,000. Freddie Gebhardt called a St. Louis reporter a liar and threatened to thrash him for publishing an alleged interview with Mrs. Langtry and himself. Zerelda Garrison, who figured in the abduction case at St. Louis, has been sent East for treatment, as her mental faculties are not of a high order. Col. A. B. Cunningham, of the St. Louis reporter who wrote up Freddie Gebhardt and the Langtry in the Globe-Democrat, for which Freddie called him a liar and a scoundrel, sent a challenge to Gebhardt, which the latter, it is alleged, was about to accept, but, at the earnest pleadings of "the Lily," wisely concluded that discretion is the better part of valor. Cunningham is an ex-Confederate cavalry officer, and is reputed to be a dead shot. The Supreme Court of Iowa has declared invalid the prohibitory amendment to the constitution, on the ground that the journal of the House does not show that the amendment was passed, and also that it varied in form and substance from the measure adopted in the Senate. Elihu Palmer, a St. Louis printer, nephew of ex-Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, shot and wounded his wife and then inflicted a mortal wound on himself. The affair was occasioned by domestic difficulties of long standing. The bursting of a calcium light machine in a theater at Milwaukee injured five persons on the stage, two of them fatally, suspending the play. At Ogden, Utah, on Jan. 19, the mercury was 35 degrees lower than was ever before known there. Butte City reported a temperature 40 degrees below zero. The worst snow-storm for years prevailed in Kansas and Nebraska, and the loss of sheep and cattle will undoubtedly be very great. The Key City Block at Moorhead, Minn., containing six stores, was burned, with a loss of \$50,000. A fire at Portland, Ore., destroyed the wholesale grocery house of Corbett & McLeary, valued at \$170,000, and inflicted considerable damage upon the adjacent buildings. The Quincy House, one of the largest hotels in Quincy, Ill., took fire at breakfast time the other morning, and the upper stories were burned away. Over 100 persons were hurried out of the building. The loss is about \$45,000. A Milwaukee dispatch of Jan. 20 says: "Evidence accumulates against Scheller, who, it is alleged, fired the Newhall House. It has been ascertained that he secreted some of his stock of liquors and removed seven sets of billiard balls before the fire occurred. The prisoner was returned to the Milwaukee jail yesterday, and no one is permitted to see him. Another body has been taken from the fire ruins, making a total of forty-six. The lives lost are now figured at fifty-nine." The weather throughout the West and Northwest on the 18th, 19th and 20th of January was intensely cold, the mercury in some sections ranging between twenty and thirty below. At Omaha some of the public schools were closed. Railway traffic was much impeded by snow accumulating in the cuts, in some instances trains being abandoned. A great snow-storm prevailed in Ontario during the same time. Two-thirds of the business portion of Cisco, Tex., was burned the other day. Loss, \$65,000. A locomotive standing at the depot in Mansfield, Ia., exploded with such force as to kill a fireman and brakeman and mortally wound two other persons. WASHINGTON NOTES. The President signed the Civil Serv-

ice Reform bill, and it is now a law of the land. The Rev. Dr. Hicks transferred to Surgeon General Crane at Washington his right and title to the remains of Gaitan. In the police court at Washington, fines of \$2 each were imposed upon Gen. Hazen and Commissioner Baum for neglecting to have the snow removed from their sidewalks, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of Attorney General Brewster. MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS. The value of the exports of bread-stuffs during 1882 was \$182,682,734. Ex-Senator Spencer, who is wanted at Washington as a witness in the star-route cases, has for some time been staying in Kingston, Ontario, closely watched by detectives; but it is now reported that he left Halifax a few days ago, on route for England. Ex-Senator Spencer sailed from Halifax for Europe in the Polyantha. Just before embarking he gave an interviewer a breezy story about his connection with the star-route cases, claiming to have been the first to discover the frauds, which information he communicated in confidence to the Postmaster General, on condition that his name should never be made public in connection with the trials. The hangman has rid the world of Arthur Preston, a Maryland negro, who murdered his paramour, and of Charles G. Shaw, a colored man of Washington, who stood on Gutten's scaffold. The National Board of Trade, which held its session at Washington, passed resolutions in favor of a postal telegraph and the encouragement of American shipping, and averse to the continuation of the Hawaiian treaty. POLITICAL POINTS. It is announced from Washington that President Arthur has decided to call an extra session of Congress immediately after March 4, to dispose of revenue questions, believing that no conclusion will be reached on the pending bills. Ex-Senator Dorsey resigned the office of Secretary of the Republican National Convention. Hon. Augustus H. Garland was almost unanimously re-elected to the United States Senate by the Arkansas Legislature, receiving the vote of every Democratic and Republican member on the first ballot. The three Greenback members of the Legislature cast their votes for Rufus K. Garland, an elder brother of the Senator. In the Tennessee Legislature, Isham G. Harris was chosen as his own successor in the Senate, and William P. Frye was similarly honored by the Maine Legislature. The Republican Senatorial caucus of the Colorado Legislature balloted nine times on the 16th inst., Pitkin closing with 19 votes, Tabor 15, Hamill 13 and Bowen 6. The Massachusetts Senate balloted five times for Senator on the 16th inst. The fifth ballot gave Long 22 votes, Hoar 15 and Crapo 2. The House balloted but once, the result being 108 for Hoar, 10 for Crapo, 27 for Long, 79 for Bowerman, 1 for Adams and 1 for Butler. A ballot for Senator in the Nebraska Legislature gave Morton 18 votes, Saunders 13, Thayer 10, Millard 8, Connor 8 and Manderson 7—the rest of 133 votes being scattered upon twenty-seven candidates. In the Illinois Senate Cullom received 30 votes for Senator and Palmer 20. In the House each candidate had 75 votes, three Republicans refusing to name their choice. In the Michigan Senate, Ferry received 14 votes for Senator and Stout 13, with 5 scattering. The House gave Ferry 45 and Stout 38, with 17 scattering. The Senatorial ballot in the Minnesota Senate gave Windom 23 votes, Wilson 9, Dannel 4, Cole 5, scattering 5. In the House Windom had 47 votes, Wilson 24, Dannel 6, scattering 15. John E. Kenna, who represents in the House the Third district of West Virginia, received the Democratic caucus nomination for Senator. The Illinois Legislature, in joint session, elected Gov. Shelby M. Cullom United States Senator, to succeed David Davis, Cullom receiving 107 votes, and all the Democrats (65) voting for John M. Palmer. The North Carolina Legislature re-elected Senator Matt W. Ransom; Senator Plumb was chosen as his own successor by the Kansas Legislature; and Senator Saulsbury was returned for another six years term by the Delaware Legislature. A second ballot for Senator in the Massachusetts Legislature, on Jan. 17, gave Senator Hoar 131 votes, Bowerman 81, and Long 49, the former falling 8 votes short of an election. Ten ballots were taken in the Republican Senatorial caucus at Denver, the latest giving Pitkin 21, Tabor 16, Hamill 11, Bowen 4, and Hallett 1. The Minnesota Legislature indulged in two ballots for Senator without a result, Windom's strength falling off several votes. In the Michigan Legislature there was one ballot for Senator without any changes; Ferry's vote was the same as on the preceding day, 99. The Republican National Committee met in Washington last week. John A. Martin, of Kansas, was elected Secretary in place of S. W. Dorsey. After prolonged debate it was resolved that the basis of representation in national conventions be two delegates for each Senator, the same for every member of Congress, and two for each Territory and the District of Columbia. The Senatorial contest was settled in the Massachusetts Legislature on Jan. 18, by the election of Mr. Hoar. Mr. Crapo telegraphed his withdrawal from the race, and urged his friends to vote for Mr. Hoar, who was elected by 148 votes to 88 for Bowerman, the Democratic candidate. Several other States wrestled unsuccessfully with the Senatorial problem. Senator Ferry lost three votes in the Michigan Legislature; Windom a like number in Minnesota, while Thayer made a slight gain in Nebraska. In the Republican Legislative caucus at Denver, Tabor twice dropped to five votes, the last ballot showing 39 for Pitkin, 16 for Tabor, 12 for Hamill and 5 for Bowen. Balloting for United States Senator in the Colorado Republican caucus was continued on Jan. 19 without result. The last ballot yielded Pitkin 39 votes, Tabor 17, Hamill 11, and Bowen 5. The Michigan Legislature balloted for a Senator, Ferry receiving 52 votes and Stout 50, the remainder being scattered among a number of aspirants. In the Nebraska Legislature, Thayer and Millard had 16 votes each, and Morton 13.

The fourth ballot for Senator in the Minnesota Legislature gave Windom 50, Wilson 33, and "scattering" the remainder. Friends of temperance in Iowa, in view of the Supreme Court decision, will hold a State Convention at Des Moines, Feb. 7, to determine upon their future policy. In the Senatorial ballot at Lansing, Mich., Jan. 20, Ferry had 40 votes and Stout 30. Two ballots were taken at St. Paul, Minn., giving Windom 48 and Wilson 32. In the contest at Lincoln, Neb., Millard and Thayer had 15 supporters each, and Cowin, Saunders and Ashby 13 each. A Boston dispatch says: The excitement in Massachusetts continues over the means resorted to by the supporters of Senator Hoar to secure his re-election. Congressman Crapo reiterates his statements that fraud was employed, and Hoar's friends have been able to make but a lame defense. FOREIGN NEWS. A manifesto issued by Prince Jerome Napoleon was placed in several quarters of Paris the other morning. He claims the throne, and dwells on the impotence of the Government and the decadence of the army and of public credit. The Prince was arrested, and the manifesto was torn down by the police. The matter was discussed with spirit in the Chamber of Deputies, where the arrest was approved by a large majority. The Italian Financial Commission has decided that specie payment shall be commenced in April. Five persons were burned to death by a fire in a London tenement house. LATER NEWS ITEMS. Mrs. Sylvester Bleeker, wife of the manager of the Tom Thumb Company, died from injuries sustained in the Newhall disaster. A Milwaukee dispatch says that John Gilbert, the actor, improves slowly. He is able to sit up in bed, but his mind has not yet recovered, and he asks continually how he came to be bruised. He is under the impression that his wife is in Louisville visiting her sister. Experts appointed by the county authorities have finished the examination of the forty-eight charred remains, ascertaining that the remains answer for so many human bodies. This makes the loss of life by the disaster not less than seventy-four. The action of Gen. Sharpe, Governor of the Soldiers' Home, for not complying with the request for aid at the Newhall House disaster, in refusing to send a steamer, is to be made a matter of official investigation. Congressman Deuster has taken the necessary steps and is assisted by Senator Logan. Two ballots were taken for United States Senator by the Nebraska Legislature, on Jan. 22, without any choice. The first ballot stood as follows: Stuckels, Anti-Monopolist, 22; Thayer, 15; Millard, 15; Cowin, 13; Saunders, 13; Brown, 9; Boyd, 9; Manderson, 7; Morton, 5, and 13 scattering. The second ballot differed but slightly from the first. The Minnesota Legislature balloted once without a choice: Windom 44, Wilson 36, Cole 16, Dannel 10, Hubbard 9, Kindred 5, Farmer 4, Start 4, Davis 3, Wakefield 2, scattering 5. The Republican caucus of the Colorado Legislature tried unsuccessfully to agree upon a candidate for Senator. Pitkin led with 20 votes on the first ballot, Tabor with 24 on the third, and Bowen led the field with 23 on the ninth, tenth and eleventh ballots. The Democrats of the New Jersey Legislature nominated Senator John B. McPherson for re-election on the first ballot. The Republican caucus agreed to compliment George A. Hobart by casting their votes for him. A dispatch from Weaverville, Montana Territory, says that a band of vigilantes proceeded to the settlement on the Thompson river, and cleared the place of roughs. They then went forward to Sand Point, where they found two men, nicknamed "Dick the Barber," and the other "Ohio Sam." They seized and hanged on separate trees. A Carson (Nev.) telegram states that a band of mounted and masked men rode up to a store in Gold Mountain, a mining town near there, and ordered the proprietor to give up all his money. He refused, and was at once shot dead by the leader of the band. Two Creek Indians, who were standing near, were also murdered in cold blood. The road-agents then robbed the store of everything valuable, rode to Silver Peak, where they went to the principal store and proceeded to plunder it. The proprietor and one of his clerks drew their revolvers and opened fire on the highway-men, killing two of them. The fire was returned, and the proprietor and his assistant fell dead with bullet-holes through their hearts. The road-agents cleaned the store out and made their escape unrecognized. A San Francisco dispatch says it is now ascertained that the number of Chinamen killed by the giant-powder explosion was thirty. Nearly a block of business buildings at Nashville, Ill., valued at \$100,000, were swept away by fire. George C. Foster, of Milwaukee, was instantly killed by the fall of an icicle, which crushed his skull. A gang of twelve masked men captured a small station on the Central Pacific railroad, 106 miles west of Ogden, and locked all the railroad employes in the tank-house. When the east-bound express-train arrived shortly afterward the thieves sidetracked the engine, robbed the trainmen, and proceeded to go through the train. The messenger in charge of the express-car was not only armed, but had the courage to use his weapons, and the robbers, finding that they had struck a fighting man, beat a retreat without having attained any remarkable degree of financial success. Gen. William B. Hazen, Chief of the Weather Bureau, was arraigned in the Washington Police Court and fined for neglecting to clear the snow from the sidewalk in front of his house. In the police court at Dublin, twenty-one persons were arraigned on charge of conspiracy to murder officials. One man swore that Carey, a member of the municipality, was present at a Fenian meeting held to arrange for assassinations. A man named Farrell testified that he was given a revolver to stop Secretary Foster's carriage, others being assigned to do the remainder of the work. The highest salary paid to a woman teacher in Iowa is \$1,200.

WATERY GRAVES. Collision in the North Sea of the Steamers Sultan and Cimbrina. The latter, with 490 souls on board, almost instantly foundered. Over Three Hundred Lives Known to Have Been Lost. (Cable Dispatch from London.) The Hamburg-American steamship Cimbrina, disabled in collision, went to the bottom of the North sea last Friday. Hundreds found watery graves. The Cimbrina left Hamburg with twenty-three cabin passengers, 262 steerage (mainly German artisans), and a crew numbering 84. She grounded in the Elbe, but was taken off without damage and started on her voyage Thursday afternoon. Friday morning, in a thick fog off Boskum, she came in collision with the steamer Sultan, and sustained such severe injuries that it became apparent she must sink almost at once. The officers did all in their power to rescue the imperiled passengers. The boat's moment's loss of time life-belts were distributed and the order given to lower the boats. This, however, in consequence of the vessel keeling over on her side, was found to be very difficult on one side and absolutely impossible on the other. As the second officer was still engaged cutting the spars loose, so there should be as much drifting as possible for people to cling to. The vessel heeled over on her side, and when the inevitable foundering should occur, the vessel with a plunge went down. He seized hold of a spar, but, as several other passengers clung to it, was obliged to let go, and was himself picked up by the Theta. The second officer steered the Theta to Cuxhaven. Seventeen other persons have been saved by the steamer Hannant from the sinking of the Cimbrina. The number of lives lost is estimated at fully 300. The passengers were mostly emigrants from the United States, and included some of the American Indians, who had been on exhibition in Berlin for some time. A survivor makes the following statement: "The weather was clear and damp up to 1:15, when a heavy fog set in, which continued and increased in density. The engines of the Cimbrina were kept at full speed until 1:30, and the Sultan at 2, after which the latter kept at slow speed. About ten minutes past 2 the whistle of another steamer was heard, and the engines of the Cimbrina were stopped instantly. The Sultan's green light was observed, and the two vessels were 150 feet off from the Cimbrina. The latter was struck abaft the bulkhead, on the port side, keeled over to starboard, and speedily sank. As soon as the Hamburg-American Company received intelligence of the dreadful disaster they took prompt measures to rescue the shipwrecked passengers. The steamer Hannant, which was the only vessel at Cuxhaven, was dispatched to search for the missing boats. The West India steamer Bavaria also left during the night with similar object. Up to 11 o'clock Sunday morning had been heard from the vessels out scouring the ocean. The steamer Sultan has arrived on the Elbe. The officers and crew absolutely refused to give any information as to the fate of the passengers. The Captain has submitted a statement to the British Consul, but this is inaccessible. The Sultan has a large hole in her bow seven feet above the water line. The Hamburg-American line within the last few years. Survivors say the last moments of the sinking Cimbrina were terrible. The air was filled with the agonized shrieks of doomed passengers. After the steamer had plunged to the bottom hundreds floated around for a short time, until benumbed by the icy waters, and then sank to rise no more. They say that after having left the Cimbrina their boat was capsized, and they sought shelter on a raft. The raft was broken up, and they remained in this position ten hours, freezing from cold, and expecting every moment to be their last. The women and children on board the Cimbrina were placed in boats, and the survivors praise the conduct of the Captain and crew of the Cimbrina, who never moved from their posts, and did everything in the power of man to save life until they themselves were engulfed in the waves. They affirmed that while they were in the rigging the lights of the Sultan were clearly visible, and that their cries for help must have been heard on board the Sultan. Instead of coming to their rescue, steamed away. A rising young German writer, Leo Haberman, of Vienna, well known for his excellent description of Russian life, and the Sisters Bonner, professional singers, and well known as the "Suabian Nightingales," who had recently been performing in Berlin, perished. Berlin suffered severely by the disaster. Six families lost their bread-winners. A majority of the passengers were poor Prussian, Hungarian and Russian peasants. There were also on board fourteen French sailors, who had only taken passage at Havre. Of the women on board the Cimbrina only three were saved. The Sultan was seized and her officers impounded by the German authorities at Hamburg. DOINGS OF CONGRESS. The Tariff bill was considered at great length in the Senate on the 16th. Mr. Logan reported favorably the bill to authorize the sale of the Baton Rouge arsenal and grounds. Mr. Dawes reported a measure for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Ottawa Indians. Mr. Hill made a favorable report on the House bill to modify the postal money-order system. The House of Representatives passed the bill for the removal of causes from State to Federal courts. A joint resolution was adopted authorizing the loan of 100 tents for the competitive drill at Nashville. A bill to pay the State of Massachusetts \$230,100 for expenditures for coast defense during the war was defeated. Joseph E. Taylor was sworn in from the Eleventh district of Ohio. A bill was reported for the erection of a library building on any of the Government reservations, to be selected by the entire cost not to exceed \$1,500,000. Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, from a Committee on Judiciary, submitted a report on the matter of the contingent member from Nebraska. Printed and recommended. The report states that Thomas J. Majors, the contingent member, is responsible for the misinformation which induced the committee to make the report of April 1, 1882, in his favor; that he was aided therein by S. J. Alexander, Secretary of State, of Nebraska; Pat O. Hawes, contingent member to the Forty-fourth Congress; Dr. P. Schenck, and George H. Roberts, the Attorney General of Nebraska; and the testimony of W. R. Davis, of Nebraska, Majors' private secretary, is false. The report recommends the adoption of a resolution requiring the Clerk of the House to furnish a printed copy of this report and evidence to each of the following officers: The District Attorney of the District of Columbia, the Attorney General of

the United States, and the Governor of Nebraska, that they may take such action as they may deem suitable to the gravity of the wrong committed by the persons whose conduct is in this conclusion set forth. The report exonerates Representative Valentine, of Nebraska, from any knowledge or complicity in the fraud. Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill in the Senate, on Jan. 17, to provide for a commission to investigate railroad transportation. The Postoffice Appropriation bill having been taken up, Mr. Plumb explained how \$185,000 had been expended in fast-mail facilities. The Tariff bill consumed the remainder of the session. In the House, Mr. Belford presented a memorial for the establishment of a railway communication with Central and South America. Charles T. Doxey was sworn in for the Ninth Indiana district, and J. T. Caine as delegate from Utah. A joint resolution was passed for a new mixed commission on Venezuela claims, to sit at Washington. A memorial was presented for the retention of high duties on tin plate. An amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, setting aside \$185,000 for fast-mail service, was agreed to by the Senate Jan. 18. Some items in the Tariff bill were considered. In the House, Mr. Anderson reported back the resolution calling for certain information in regard to telegraph lines built by the army. Mr. Robeson explained the provisions of the Naval Appropriation bill. The Secretary of the Navy, J. W. Foster, of North Carolina, was announced, and the House adjourned out of respect to his memory. Mr. Harrison reported a bill, in the Senate, Jan. 19, authorizing the county of Yankton, Dakota, to issue bonds, but Mr. Garrison gave notice that the scheme would be fought by three members of the Committee on Territories. An adverse report was made on the bill to establish in Kansas a home for indigent soldiers and sailors. A joint resolution was passed for the purchase of team launches for use in the harbors of Mobile and Galveston. In the House, Mr. Moore, of Tennessee, introduced a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment granting Congress power to provide by appropriate legislation for the legal enforcement of the obligation of contracts made by any State in the Union. The remainder of the day was devoted, in committee of the whole, to the private calendar. The Republicans of the House held a caucus and agreed to consider the Tariff bill Tuesday, Jan. 23, and that it shall have priority over all other legislation, excepting the appropriation bills, until brought to a vote. The Postoffice Appropriation bill passed the Senate Jan. 20, with the provision for the reduction of letter postage to 2 cents and the appropriation of \$185,000 for the continuance of the existing special mail facilities between Boston, New York and Chicago. There was unexpected opposition to the proposition to reduce postage to 2 cents on the part of both Senators Edmunds and Sherman. Their opposition did not go so much to the reduction in itself as to the principle of the enactment of new legislation in appropriation bills; but the reduction was agreed to by the large vote of 49 to 15. The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: Thomas M. Dawson, of Colorado, to be United States Consul at Barranquilla; John G. Thomas, of Colorado, to be Registrar of the Land Office; and Frederick J. Leonard, of Colorado, to be Receiver of Public Money at Gunnison, Col.; George D. Perkins, of Iowa, to be United States Marshal of the Northern District of Iowa; M. D. O'Connell, of Iowa, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Iowa; John P. Hoyt, of Washington Territory, to be Associate Justice of the Territory of Washington. The House, in committee of the whole, commenced the day in debate on the Naval Appropriation bill. Mr. Bayard presented a petition in the Senate, Jan. 22, for a law to prevent discrimination by railroads. Mr. Logan introduced a bill requiring telegraph companies to receive and transmit dispatches from any office line without favor. Mr. Platt submitted an act for the extension of the free-delivery system in postoffices. The Tariff bill consumed the remainder of the session, the chief debate being on the lumber duty. In the House, Mr. Rosecrans introduced a bill empowering journalists to procure copyrights and receive protection after the publication of articles. A joint resolution was passed appropriating \$25,000 for the work of the Census Bureau. Mr. Logan introduced a bill to grant pensions to the children of Kit Carson, now living in poverty at Las Vegas. CHINESE IN FRAGMENTS. Eight Tons of Blasting Material Explode with Terrible Force Near San Francisco. Fifty Chinese Workmen Blown to Atoms. (Telegram from Berkeley, Cal.) The mixing-house and six packing-houses of the giant-powder works at Point Clement, near West Berkeley, exploded at 4 this afternoon. The shocks of seven explosions were felt in this town. One white man, the foreman, named Conk, and between forty and fifty Chinese are known to have been blown to atoms. Nearly the entire plant was destroyed by fire, which began immediately after the explosion. The superintendent was thrown a long distance, but was not hurt. Physicians went down from Berkeley and West Berkeley. The fire is still raging. A large magazine containing over 300 tons, is still safe. About eight tons exploded. The dwelling-houses on the east side of the hill are safe, but all the glass is shattered. It is now known that the number of Chinese killed is not as great as at first reported. Not over thirty are missing. The fire is still raging, and more explosions are expected momentarily. The scene in the vicinity is terrible. Bodies can be seen lying near the mine of fire, but the men dare not rescue them for fear of their own lives. The assistant superintendent is missing, and is supposed to be killed. The superintendent was not at the works. A workman named Oscar Fergufsky was pulled from the ruins, soon after the explosion, seriously hurt. Seven Chinese have been taken from the debris, all badly hurt. All the houses in a radius of half a mile are completely shattered. The doors and windows of the dwelling houses of the employees on the opposite hill were blown in and most of the occupants dashed to the floor. Sheds and barns were laid flat. The buildings of the Judson works, on the side of the hill where the blasting powder is manufactured, were thrown over, and the mill will probably have to be rebuilt. The cause of the first explosion in the mixing house is yet unknown. The other explosion followed in the space of two minutes. A SCHOOL-GIRL at Montrose, Pa., put her finger into a knot-hole in her desk at the academy, the other day, and was unable to pull it out again. The desk had to be split open with an axe before the youthful prisoner could be liberated. A CHAP in Paris made a regular business of eating dinner at a hotel and stealing a hat off the rack as he came out, and he had enough hats to set up a store with when the police dropped to his game.

RAILWAY HORROR. Terrible Accident on the Southern Pacific Road. Many People Crushed and Busted to Death. A telegram from Teholpa, Cal., says: Shortly after midnight Friday night the overland express on the Southern Pacific railroad stopped near here to take on an extra engine to assist in pulling up a grade of 130 feet to the mile. While making the change by some means the train, consisting of express, mail and baggage cars, two sleepers, one coach and a smoker, became free and started to run full speed down the grade. The air-brakes had been taken off, and the men who should have been tending hand-brakes were away from their posts, one attending to switching the extra engine, and the other relieving his extinguished lamp. The train galloped headway quickly and was soon dashing down the grade at the rate of a mile a minute. At a sharp curve in the road the coach and smoker, which were ahead, broke their coupling and separated from the rest of the train, making the train itself. The sleeper and the mail, express and baggage cars were dashed against a high bank, then thrown back and rolled down a fifteen-foot embankment. The lamps and stoves at once set fire to the wreck, which was instantly in a blaze. Harry Connors, the news agent, who was sleeping in the baggage-car, was awakened by the movement of the car, and arose. James Wardwell, the baggage-master, just as the car made the jump. The roof of the car split open, throwing both men out severely bruised. Connors, while lying on the ground unable to render any assistance, saw the train entirely enveloped in flames, heard the shrieks of the dying victims, and saw them vainly endeavoring to straggle from the burning ruins. Porter Ashe and his wife, who were sleeping in the baggage-car, were thrown out of the car, and the occupants of the coach which kept on the down grade succeeded in stopping it, thus saving the lives of some forty occupants of that and the smoking-car. The passengers were backed back to the scene of the accident, but found only the smoldering ruins of the train and the four who had escaped with their lives lying bruised and bleeding in the darkness, shivering in the piercing cold, and in need of rendering assistance to each other. Word was sent here at once and assistance soon arrived. As soon as possible medical attendance was sent from Sumner and Bakersfield, and subsequently from Los Angeles. Search for the dead soon showed twenty-one had perished. Eleven were burned beyond all recognition, only headless bodies and charred limbs being found. Of the body of Mrs. Downey only the head and bust remained, and these were recognized by her jewelry. All the bodies and fragments were gathered up and put in coffins. The wounded were removed to the baggage-car, and on the arrival of a relief-train from Los Angeles, were sent to that city. Of the dead the colored porter, Wright, was crushed; E. Express Messenger Charles Plesman had his head shattered; five were burnt, but were recognizable; viz: Miss Mamie E. Squires, Mrs. H. O. Oliver, Mrs. Downey, M. Wethered and Mrs. James Cassell. Two unknown, but supposed to be discharged, men were found dead, but were not burnt. One other body, that of a large man, was found badly charred. It is supposed to be the remains of Col. Larrabee, Congressman from Wisconsin. Col. Downey, who was on the train, and has been missing since the accident. The remaining eleven are still unidentified. THE MARKETS. NEW YORK. BEEVES..... 5.00 @ 6.45 COWS..... 2.00 @ 2.75 PORK..... 10 @ 10.75 COTTON..... 10 @ 10.75 FLOUR-Superfine..... 2.45 @ 2.85 WHEAT-No. 1 White..... 1.13 @ 1.14 RYE..... 1.00 @ 1.05 CORN-No. 2..... .68 @ .69 OATS-No. 2..... .47 @ .50 LARD..... 10 1/2 @ 11.00 CHICAGO. BEEVES-Good to Extra..... 3.00 @ 4.25 Cows and Heifers..... 2.00 @ 2.25 Medium to Fair..... 1.75 @ 2.25 FLOUR..... 4.50 @ 5.80 HOGS-Fancy White..... 4.00 @ 5.80 Good to Choice Spr. ex..... 4.00 @ 5.00 WHEAT-No. 2 Spring..... 1.75 @ 1.92 No. 2 Red..... 1.25 @ 1.41 CORN-No. 2..... .54 @ .65 OATS-No. 2..... .37 @ .38 RYE..... .56 @ .67 BARLEY-No. 2..... .89 @ .91 BUTTER-Choice Creamery..... 34 @ 37 EGGS-Common..... 26 @ 27 PORK-Mess..... 17.00 @ 17.25 LARD..... 10 1/2 @ 11.00 MILWAUKEE. WHEAT-No. 2..... 1.01 @ 1.03 CORN-No. 2..... .26 @ .37 OATS-No. 2..... .37 @ .40 WHEAT-No. 2..... 1.01 @ 1.02 BARLEY-No. 2..... .74 @ .75 PORK-Mess..... 17.25 @ 17.50 LARD..... 10 1/2 @ 11.00 ST. LOUIS. WHEAT-No. 2 Red..... 1.04 @ 1.05 CORN..... .44 @ .55 OATS..... .41 @ .43 RYE..... .67 @ .68 PORK-Mess..... 17.00 @ 17.25 LARD..... 10 1/2 @ 11.00 CINCINNATI. WHEAT-No. 2 Red..... 1.04 @ 1.05 CORN..... .44 @ .55 OATS..... .41 @ .43 RYE..... .67 @ .68 PORK-Mess..... 17.00 @ 17.25 LARD..... 10 1/2 @ 11.00 DETROIT. FLOUR..... 4.50 @ 5.80 WHEAT-No. 1 White..... 1.02 @ 1.03 CORN-No. 2..... .24 @ .35 OATS-Mixed..... .34 @ .35 PORK-Mess..... 17.50 @ 17.75 INDIANAPOLIS. WHEAT-No. 2 Red..... 1.03 @ 1.01 CORN-No. 2..... .49 @ .50 OATS-Mixed..... .37 @ .38 LIBERTY, PA. CATTLE-Butt..... 5.75 @ 5.90 Fair..... 4.50 @ 5.50 Common..... 3.50 @ 4.75 HOGS..... 6.00 @ 6.60 SHEEP..... 3.00 @ 3.50