

DEATH IN THE FLOOD.

Great Havoc Caused by the Bursting of a Dyke.

VILLAGES SWEEP AWAY.

Many Perish in the Pathway of the Relentless Torrent.

HUNDREDS MADE HOMELESS.

Immense Damage Done to French Provinces and the Loss Will Reach Ten Millions.

EPINAL, FRANCE, April 27.—The enormous reservoir near here burst to-day, inundating many villages in the district and drowning many people. So far thirty-eight bodies have been recovered. The damage to property is tremendous.

The Great Boussey dyke of the Epinal district of Vosges, it now appears, burst at 5 o'clock this morning. The cubic area of the dyke is 8,000,000 meters. A great rush of waters followed. It is impossible at this hour to get a correct estimate of the damage done or the number of lives lost, but from the number of bodies already found the indications are that the loss of life will be very heavy.

The railways in all directions are interrupted and a large number of villages are entirely flooded. In some places entire houses were swept away and large trees were torn up by the roots.

The reservoir was close to the village of Boussey and connected with the Canal de l'Est. The breach caused by the rush of water is over 100 meters broad.

Everything possible is being done to rescue the imperiled persons. Many families are still in danger. The authorities are also taking steps to provide relief for the homeless. Assistance and supplies will be sent from the nearest point.

LATER.—It seems the disaster caused by the bursting of the dyke at Boussey is more serious than was at first supposed. In a single commune, that of Uxogney, seven kilometers from the scene of the disaster property of twenty-three persons were drowned. At Nomoxy, eight bodies have been found.

Wherever the water flowed it destroyed everything in its path. The village of Boussey, with its extensive pisciculture establishments, has disappeared. The steep vertical banks of the Canal de l'Est burst and emptied a reach of water eleven kilometers long in the Aviere Valley, which the flood followed to Nomoxy, where it flowed into the River Moselle.

At Darnellines all the houses were destroyed and few were spared at Auxieres. Hundreds of families have been rendered homeless, and many who were asleep at the time lost even the bedclothes. The burst reservoir, which supplies the canal, is situated at Boussey and was formed by a dyke 500 meters long. It was built during the years from 1879 to 1884 and was strengthened in 1889.

It consisted of a wall of masonry twenty meters high and twenty meters thick at its base. The foundation was nine meters deep. The bed of the reservoir is of natural rock. The dyke was regularly inspected, and no signs of weakness have been detected since 1890.

The damage done by the floods was immense, and it is believed will amount to \$10,000,000.

WILL FAVOR FREE SILVER.

Illinois Democrats to Declare for the White Metal.

Good Progress Being Made in the Educational Campaign for the West.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 27.—The most sensational political development for many a day in Chicago, if not the entire West, was made public this afternoon. The coming Democratic State Convention in Illinois will, beyond all doubt, declare for free silver without an international agreement of any kind, and the movement of such strength that other Western and Southern States will be prevented with great difficulty, if at all, from following the lead of Illinois. As a party, the Democrats of Illinois are doomed to disorganization. The authority for these statements is John Mayo Palmer, the corporation counsel of Chicago, a decided "goldbug," and a son of United States Senator Palmer, who has been leading the money fight of the administration in Illinois.

"The sentiment in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1," says Palmer, "without international conference or agreement, seems to have taken complete possession of the Democratic of Illinois, outside of Cook County."

"I conferred with men of all shades of opinion upon the subject, with the Republicans as well as Democrats. I talked with the lookers-on see more of the game than the players. I met old friends with whom I could talk confidentially and get the impression that while there is a very strong and respectable sentiment throughout the State in opposition to the currency theory, yet the opponents of 16 to 1 are without organization, apparently without any ambition to succeed, and are singularly silent, while the silver men are vigorous, active and aggressive."

"It seems to me utterly impossible that the opponents of 16 to 1 silver should take any part in the June convention to make any serious impression. The convention will, unquestionably, declare for 16 to 1 without conference with any nation."

"We who oppose that view, although there are some differences of opinion among us, will as a rule take no part in the convention, although in some counties delegations will be sent composed of leading men to represent both views, wholly irrespective of the sentiment in that particular locality."

"There has been a great deal of unnecessary personal irritation and controversy over this subject, which is very much to be deplored. There will be a good deal of talk about 'reading men out of the party.' The immediate effect of the expected declaration will be to disorganize the Democratic party in this State, if such a thing is possible."

"The ultimate effect, should the currency question be the prominent one of

1896, will be the reorganization of both parties on new lines. Those who, like myself, may be called Conservatives have a faint hope that we may be able to induce the convention in June to declare that it is inexpedient to draw party lines upon the silver question by a State convention, but I confess I have no very great confidence that we would be able to secure this. Unless the refusal of the Democrats to agree with me to take part in the convention shall lead the party elsewhere to believe that Democratic sentiment is not thoroughly represented by the convention, this declaration will have a very strong and powerful influence upon the parties in the Western and Southern States, but will not, I think, affect anything east of Ohio."

LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 27.—United States Senator Cullom of Illinois, who arrived in this city to-day, said: "Silver sentiment is growing rapidly. The Republicans will settle the matter in the next Congress satisfactorily to the people. I think there will be a combination of Populists and Republicans which will control the House and elect whoever is a Republican candidate for President. I am not looking for this nomination, as I have been reported." The Senator is here to investigate harbors.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, April 27.—The Tribune has received a letter from Governor Rickards of Montana in which he says: "The forthcoming silver conference to be held in your city on May 15 promises to be a success far beyond our anticipations, and will, I believe, prove an initial step in an aggressive educational campaign for free silver. I wish to extend to you my sincere thanks for the noble fight you are making in the interest of practical bimetalism in the columns of your able journal and the interest you have shown in the success of the conference."

Where Immorality Prevails. ST. LOUIS, MO., April 27.—A special to the Republic from Houston, Tex., says: The Grand Jury sent in a report to-day which is creating comment. It scores the Mayor and the Chief of Police for allowing disorderly houses, gambling dens, variety theaters, etc., and holds the Mayor responsible. The Chief of Police and his deputies were indicted for refusing to give information as to these places.

MILLIONS OF MELONS.

Georgia Finds More Profit in Them Now.

This is the center of the watermelon district, which covers an area of about 150 miles square, including the southwestern portion of this State and the northwestern portion of Florida, and when the season opens the freight department of the railroads in this section move their headquarters to Thomasville and the telegraph company sends down five extra operators to handle the increased business occasioned by the purchase and shipment of the crop. The seasons lasts about two months, beginning with July and ending with August, and last year between 7000 and 8000 carsloads were shipped outside the State, carrying an average of 1200 melons to a car, which makes a total of about 9,000,000 melons combined to the Northern and Western markets.

That the crop of the approaching season will be even greater than that of last year is indicated by the amazing fact that 52,000 pounds of seeds have already been sold at a single lot, and, incidentally, and as my informant remarked:

"That's a right smart lot of them, when you come to consider that a watermelon seed don't weigh nothing."

To obtain a complete report of the sales of seeds from any other town, but the dealers here tell me the demand is greater than ever before, and one grocer claims to have sold \$1500 worth this month.

It is interesting to note how the business has become systematized during the last three or four years, and the profits are so great and so certain that one would think everybody would go into it. But there is a curious conservatism among the elder planters, and a prejudice against all innovations in agriculture and everything else, so that the old-fashioned people stick to cotton even at 5 cents a pound and look upon watermelon raising as a degraded Yankee trick. While in the time of the late planters, the first ripe melons were sold at 25 cents, often \$200 a car, or from 15 to 20 cents each; but as they get more plenty the rates come down and about August 1, at the height of the season, farmers are lucky to get \$25 a car, although there is a fair profit even at that rate. The average for the year is about \$50 a car, and as an acre of good ground will produce several carloads it will be easy to see how the melon is a profitable crop. No agent will buy melons weighing less than eighteen pounds. The small ones, called "culls," are sold in the local market and fed to the hogs and cattle, and hundreds of thousands of them are left to rot upon the ground.

The greatest item of expense in raising melons is to carry them to market. All the melons are raised on the same kind of ground and plant the seeds and hoe the weeds down by going over the soil two or three times during the season with a small plow or a harrow, and then "pull" the melons when they are ripe. Fifteen or \$20 an acre is ample to cover all possible expense, except the hauling, but they are so bulky and light that it takes several wagon-loads to fill a car, and most of the farms are a considerable distance from a railroad.

It is a curious fact that the soil absolutely refuses to furnish two crops of melons in succession, and it never pays to plant the same field often than once in three years. The watermelon and the other melons in a piece of metal in the milk.

"You just ought to see the effect. A cat comes along, smells the milk and goes for it. She just touches the milk with her whiskers and looks puzzled when the slight tingling shock is felt. Then she returns to the attack and touches her tongue to the surface of the milk. Her hair raises at the contact, and she gets up and runs as she springs away from the pail and then turns to look back at it."

"I have seen the same cat take two shocks within a few minutes, and then she said she wanted to try it again, but didn't dare to."

"With dogs it is different. The dog steps upon the zinc, laps his long tongue into the milk, and then throws a back tuck, and then he moves after that, but tucking his tail between his legs, streaks out of the yard as quickly as possible."

"If you want to try it you needn't use a whole pail of milk. Just take a crockery dish and it will answer just as well. It is cheap up our way, you know, and I took the first thing that came handy."—I took York Sun.

WILLIAM'S SLY WORK.

Germany Is Arm and Arm With France and Russia.

IN FAR EAST POLITICS.

The Emperor Himself Is Responsible for the Turn of Events.

CHANGE OF A NATION'S POLICY.

In View of the Czar's Promises His Majesty Took the Reins in His Own Hands.

BERLIN, GERMANY, April 27.—The curious spectacle of Germany arm in arm politically with France and Russia in respect to the far East has completely taken the Germans aback. Germany has never been in such a position since before the war of 1870. According to trustworthy information the Emperor himself is responsible for this turn of events, and it must be admitted he made a score in the game of politics in view of the fact that France is acting in concert with Germany against the natural inclination, which is amply shown in the comments of the French newspapers, in which dissatisfaction is expressed at the French Government in entering into a combination with Germany.

The important part which the Emperor took in bringing about this situation is quite equal to his previous exploits on autocratic lines. Up to the middle of last week Germany's policy was non-intervention in the affairs of the far East unless her interests were directly interested, and an official statement at the end of the past week was to the effect that Germany would not interfere with the terms of peace imposed.

A sudden change, however, then occurred, for as a result of the interchange of telegrams between the Czar and Emperor William, through the intermediary of the Russian Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, his Majesty took the reins into his own hands and in view of certain expressions and half-implied promises made by the Czar directed a change in diplomatic action in consonance with the views of Russia.

The Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, was then away from Berlin visiting his estate at Schillingfurth, and neither his advice nor that of Freiherr Marshal von Bieberstein, the Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was sought or given. Prince Hohenlohe in fact did not return to Berlin until last Wednesday and in the lobbies of the Reichstag on Tuesday it was rumored that his position was shaken and Count von Eulenberg would probably replace him. The Chancellor is in failing health and unable to devote himself as steadily to his functions as previously. Nevertheless, his own resignation is erroneous, or at any rate premature.

The people of Berlin have been immensely entertained by the duel which has been proceeding between the Government and the Municipal Council of Berlin on the question of the anti-revolutionary bill. The facts are that the magistracy of Berlin resolved to petition the Reichstag against the bill and invited the Municipal Councilors to press their adhesion to the magistrates petition. Herr von Koeller, the Secretary of State for the Interior, however, stepped in and directed the provincial President of Brandenburg to command the magistracy to refrain from presenting the petition and from inviting the Municipal Councilors to join them. This was done, whereupon a meeting of the magistracy and Municipal Councilors was held, and it was then resolved to convoke a great meeting at this place of the city magistrates and municipal councilors from all parts of Germany on May 8. The support received since then promised that the meeting will be the occasion for an imposing demonstration against the bill, the adoption of which all liberals agree would be a death-blow to freedom of speech in Germany.

In the meanwhile the Municipal Councilors, in nowise overawed at Herr von Koeller's action respecting the magistracy, determined to persist in presenting their own petitions. Herr von Koeller then ordered the President of Brandenburg Province, Achenbach, to enter an objection to the petition of the Municipal Councilors.

Burgmaster Zello accordingly appeared at the Thursday's sitting of the Municipal Council and presented this objection, but the Councilors unanimously declined to recognize its validity and directed their president, Dr. Langerhaus, to forward the petition to the Reichstag immediately. This was done yesterday and President Achenbach telegraphed to President Langerhaus threatening him with a fine of 300 marks if he forwarded the petition.

The petition, however, had been forwarded to the Reichstag twelve hours previously and President Achenbach received the laconic reply:

"Too late."

The Government is thus placed in a sublimely ridiculous position and the Berliners, who have a keen sense of humor, are intensely amused at the whole affair.

As can be imagined, the matter is not viewed in the same light by the Government, and reports are current that Prince Hohenlohe and Herr von Koeller have fallen out about the bill. The latter will undoubtedly resign if the bill is rejected.

The programme of the ceremonies attending the opening of the Baltic and North Sea canal are now virtually settled. About twenty-two warships, German and foreign, are expected to take part in the procession through the canal.

The troubles of Turkey in connection with the dispatch of a vessel to Kiel to take part in the ceremonies are affording amusing reading. The Turkish Government at first declined to take part in the naval celebration on account of the poor state of its finances. The Emperor wrote an autograph letter to the Sultan asking him to send a warship to Kiel.

The Sultan summoned the Minister of Marine, Hassan Pasha, and asked him if it was absolutely impossible to comply with Germany's wishes. The Minister carefully studied the formidable list on paper of the Turkish warships and found that he had only three frigates at his disposal which were suitable, and these needed refitting, which would cost a great deal of time and money.

Suddenly Hassan Pasha remembered that the Turkish Government had ordered a large torpedo-boat from the Germania

ship-building yards at Kiel. This vessel is already built, but has not yet been paid for on account of lack of funds.

The brilliant idea struck Hassan Pasha to send a crew to Kiel and hire this boat for a few days of the festivities. Difficulties, however, supervened to prevent the execution of this scheme, and it was finally decided to order the Turkish cruiser Heybelinma to go to Kiel.

The Emperor has signed an order giving for the first time in the history of the German army a new complexion to the big imperial maneuvers, which is exciting deep interest in army circles. Instead of the usual evolutions, regular army maneuvers will take place, the Emperor having fixed the number of troops to take part in them at 110,000.

Bishop Fitzgerald of New Orleans, La., is in Berlin, presiding over the European Methodist conference. There are 300 delegates in attendance.

The lower house of the Prussian Diet has adopted Herr Camp's motion that preference be given to home products in purchases by the State of agricultural produce.

During the course of the debate Herr Hammerstein-Loxten, the Minister of Agriculture, announced that the Government had decided to make an experiment, to establish in the chief trade centers cereal warehouses for the use of agricultural societies at cheap rentals.

The second reading of the anti-revolution bill has been fixed for May 6.

KNIGHTS OF THE GRIP.

Annual Picnic of the Traveling Men to Take Place in June.

Directors of the Pacific Coast Association Arranging Details.

The doings of those wide-awake couriers of trade known as commercial travelers are always of interest. Those gentlemen are the life of the trading world. They stay up late and rise early in order to meet the requirements of their honorable and exacting profession.

The board of directors of the Pacific Coast Commercial Travelers' Association met at the Grand Hotel last evening. Directors W. F. Peterson, R. H. Davis, S. K. Thornton, Cal Eubanks, B. Galland, S. M. Heller and A. C. Boldemann were present.

The following applicants were elected to membership: Joseph Leudan, C. H. Verceles, G. W. Harris, L. N. Tryon, John H. Davies and Alex. J. Linn.

A death benefit of \$500 was ordered paid to the widow of Charles O. Sweet.

The committee having in charge the arrangements for the Santa Cruz picnic, to take place the latter part of next June, reported encouraging progress. The Southern Pacific Railway has conceded a reduced rate of \$2 for the round trip—\$150 for ladies—and hotels offer a special rate of \$2 per day. A special train, elaborately decorated, will carry the travelers down. Several bands of music will be in attendance. The merchants of Santa Cruz are very enthusiastic over the picnic. Chairman Davis says he has assurances from several United States, were present at this week at the annual horse fair at Lincoln, where horses of every class were on exhibition.

The great wheel at Earl Court, imitated from the Ferris wheel, was finished to-day, with the exception of the woodwork. It is said to be an improvement and is much larger than the Chicago wheel, and has been sixteen months in building.

The Earl of Lonsdale, who is a member of the Dunraven syndicate which is building Valkyrie III to compete for the America's cup, has been elected commodore of the Royal London Yacht Club.

The late Mr. Corney Grain, who died shortly after his partner, German Reed, seems to have done fairly well with the management of St. George's Hall, for he left a fortune of \$80,000.

Kisber, the winner of the Derby of 1878, is dead. Kisber was a bay colt by Bucca-ner, and in 1876 was owned by A. Baltazzi. There were 226 subscribers to the Derby stakes in that year, and fifteen horses started. Kisber, ridden by Maidment, won in 2 min. 44 sec.

Viscount Peel, the late Speaker of the House of Commons, is to receive the freedom of the city of London.

The Lancet says that Professor Huxley, though suffering seriously from influenza and bronchitis, is slightly better.

Ellen Terry is again able to appear at the Lyceum Theater after her illness. Miss Terry has not been well all winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Beerholm Tree arrived here on Thursday from New York. They were met by crowds of friends and pronounced themselves to be immensely pleased with America, the audiences and especially with American theaters.

On Thursday last "The Passport," by Stephenson and Yardley, had its first performance at Terry's Theater. It is partly taken from "My Official Wife," an excellent comedy and was a distinct success.

TO SUPPORT JAPAN.

Reported Stand of England in the Eastern Controversy.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, April 27.—It is reported here that a high official in the north is authority for the statement that England will support Japan, which will refuse to listen to the remonstrances of the other powers regarding the treaty terms of peace with China, which give the Japanese possession of the Chinese territory. A dispatch from a private source in Japan says the condition of affairs between Russia and Japan begins to look very serious.

LONDON, Eng., April 27.—Inquiries made in official circles here to-day in regard to the Shanghai dispatch of this morning, in which a high official in the north is said to be the authority for a statement that England will support Japan, which will refuse to listen to the remonstrances of the other powers, would tend to show that Great Britain does not favor the annexation by Japan of the Liao Tung Peninsula, but that she did not see her way to join at this juncture in the demand of the other powers.

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Dined With Queen Victoria. DARMSTADT, GERMANY, April 27.—Emperor William arrived here to-day. He visited at the Lutten-Platz Palace and dined with Queen Victoria, who is here in attendance upon the christening of the Grand Duchess of Hesse. The christening occurred last Wednesday.

Trial of Oscar Wilde. LONDON, Eng., April 27.—The trial of Oscar Wilde and Alfred Taylor was resumed at the Old Bailey Court to-day. Alfred Wilde was severely cross-examined by Sir Edward Clarke, counsel for Wilde, but his evidence was not shaken. Frederick Atkins, described as a variety singer, gave evidence as to knowing Alfred Taylor

FOOTBALL FATALITIES.

An Appalling List of Casualties in Great Britain.

ONE SEASON'S MISHAPS.

Twenty Deaths and Hundreds of Minor Injuries Caused by the Games.

THE LATEST LONDON GOSSIP.

Wales Has Seventy Uniforms and an Enormous, Costly Wardrobe.

LONDON, Eng., April 27.—The English football season is closed and the Westminster Gazette publishes its annual football "butcher's bill." The "bill" shows that during the season there were twenty deaths from injuries received on the football field and that over 150 legs, arms and collar-bones were broken, besides many cases of concussion of the brain or spine, paralysis, kneecaps split and hundreds of minor casualties.

The committee appointed to raise funds for the purchase of the residence of the late Thomas Carlyle in order to fit it up as a Carlyle Museum have already collected £1700, and it is expected the purchase will be completed in May and that the museum will open in June.

Carlyle's writing-desk was among the articles recently auctioned off at the sale of the belongings of Oscar Wilde. It brought fourteen guineas, and was probably secured by a American.

Some curious details have been published here regarding the wardrobe of the Prince of Wales.

It appears that he possesses seventy uniforms, at an average cost of £170. It is added that he pays 12 guineas (\$62 50) for a frock coat, 15 guineas (for \$75) for a dress suit. For trousers he pays 4 guineas (\$21). His ordinary trousers will cost 8 to 10 guineas (\$42 to \$52 50).

During the London season the Prince consumes two frock coats per month, and he uses about a dozen suits annually. He has an immense number of ordinary suits of clothes, and never wears one more than two or three times.

In addition his shooting suits cost 300 guineas a year. The Prince has three silk hats every fortnight and never wears a pair of gloves twice. In shoes he is the best dressed man in the kingdom.

During the week the continental carnival with its battle of flowers, etc., was introduced into England at Eastbourne, the fashionable watering place, and will doubtless become an annual feature here.

Buyers from a number of countries, including the United States, were present at this week at the annual horse fair at Lincoln, where horses of every class were on exhibition.

The great wheel at Earl Court, imitated from the Ferris wheel, was finished to-day, with the exception of the woodwork. It is said to be an improvement and is much larger than the Chicago wheel, and has been sixteen months in building.

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and others mentioned during the trial. The trial was finally postponed until Monday.

The Wicklow Election.

DUBLIN, IRELAND, April 27.—The result of the election for member of Parliament in the east division of Wicklow yesterday, to succeed John Sweetman, who resigned on account of refusing any longer to vote with the McCarthys and sought re-election as a Parnellite, is as follows: O'Kelly (McCarthyite) 1253, Sweetman (Parnellite) 1191, Colonel Tottenham (Unionist) 1165.

Eruption of Colima.

CITY OF MEXICO, MEX., April 27.—Colima volcano is again in a state of eruption, emitting great columns of smoke and fire, both night and day. The inhabitants of the immediate neighborhood of the volcano are leaving their homes.

Killed by a Jealous Wife.

PARIS, FRANCE, April 27.—Meningier, the famous bicyclist, was shot and killed with a revolver to-day by his wife, who afterward committed suicide. Jealousy was the cause.

POLITICIANS MUST WAIT.

Governor Budd Wants More Time to Appoint the Board of Health.

Attorney Robert Y. Hayne Has Declined a Place on the Code Commission.

"I can't appoint the Board of Health before the middle of May," Governor Budd declared yesterday. "I'm going home to-morrow and I won't be back to San Francisco till Tuesday. Before I give out anything definite about the personnel of the board I want to spend a week or ten days in consultation with the Democrats of this City. The appointments, therefore, cannot be made until the latter part of the second week of next month."

"I assure you, too, that the only reason I have not made the appointment before is that I have not been able to give the matter sufficient thought. I know the politicians are disappointed, but I can't help that. I do not wish to displace an able man to appoint as his successor a man I know nothing about."

"I intend to carry out my first intention of giving audience to the doctors and leading Democrats of the City. In this way I can learn everything that can be said for or against any particular candidate. You can rest assured, though, that I have no friends in my view. Of course, I have no friends, but I have not fixed upon any one definitely."

Governor Budd had little to say about the lesser patronage connected with the Health Office. That little was to the point. He declared that he did not intend to try to control the minor places.

"I have neither the time nor the desire," he said, "of course, I may make suggestions as to the disposal of minor places, such a thing is utterly foreign to my ideas."

A number of Republican officials were spoken of. These gentlemen will have to make grave charges from the Democratic politicians. The Governor smiled when they were spoken of and said that there need be no fear of those gentlemen remaining in office.

"This is in line with the desires of the horde of hungry politicians who are looking for places. The declaration will meet with their clamorous approval. In fact, every possible rebitter that is left untouched will cause bitter comment. They feel assured that this announcement sounds the political death-knell of the Superintendent of the Alms-house and the men whom his influence protects."

"The Code Commission will be appointed in a few days," said the Governor. "Of course, O. P. Baldwin is to be one of them. I am sorry to say that Mr. Hayne will not be able to accept the place. I have decided upon another Democrat to fill the position, however."

Who's this other Democrat was the Governor would not state. His reason was that he wanted to have the matter definitely settled before he made a public statement. If there were still a doubt the friends of possible candidates, he feared, would make his life miserable by plying him with pleadings, arguments and accusations.

"I have not time to devote myself to an investigation of the affairs of the various State institutions yet," he concluded. "You may rest assured that I will redeem my pledges in that particular, however. My peregrinations over the State will be shortly at an end. I hope you will see to it that every possible leak is stopped."

"No more canvassback ducks will be charged as contingent expenses," he added. "And those contingent expenses will now have to be closely explained and the reason for them given."

The Governor said that he had no changes in view in the directorates of these various institutions, although he would undoubtedly make some in order to be able to give personal supervision of their affairs. As yet he declared he had not had time