AROUND THE EARTH.

INTELLIGENCE FROM EVERY PART.

CARNIVAL OF DEATH.

TRAVELERS ARE CRUSHED AND SCALDED IN A WRECK.

A Nebraska Whisky Distillery Burned—The Wolff Manufacturing Company's Plant Destroyed—Fatality at Pittsburg—Indians Elect a Chief—There's Too Much Cotton.

Tragedy in a Boston Hotel.

A murder was committed in the Sudbury House, Boston. Hosea Barton, the night clerk, heard two pistol shots in close succession, and running upstairs found they came from a room on the third floor. A chair was procured and Barton looked in over the transom. He saw a man sitting on the bed with a revolver in his hand pointing toward the door, and a woman lying on the bed on her back with blood pouring from a wound in her head. When the officers arrived the man was gone, having escaped from a window by means of a fire escape.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY WRECK.

Fatal Accident on the New York Central at Hastings.

Two wrecks occurred on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. In one, at Hastings, at least twelve persons were injured or killed. The other wreck was at Sing Sing, and while it resulted in no loss of life, caused a partial destruction of two trains and the delay of traffic for several hours. Train No. 45, which was in the wreck at Hastings, left the Grand Central station at New York heavily laden with passengers. A half hour later limited No. 7, which makes but one stop between New York and Albany, pulled out. It was also crowded with passengers. Train No. 45 was compelled to slow up and finally came to a standstill when at Willow Point because of the smash-up at Sing Sing. So far as can be ascertained no precautions were taken to signal trains in the rear, for No. 7 came thundering along at forty miles an hour and crashed into the sleeper attached to No. 45. This contained eighteen passengers. The engine of No. 7 completely telescoped the sleeper and was driven right through the other cars. Then the boiler exploded, and those passengers who had not been killed outright were scalded by the escaping steam.

DAVITT IS DEFEATED.

The Parnellites Score a Great Victory at Waterford.

The Parnellite party has secured a new lease of life and the adherents of the dead leader are wild with joy. The election at Waterford resulted in a victory for John E. Redmond, who defeated Michael Davitt (McCarthyite) for member of Parliament to succeed the late Richard Power. The result is a heavy blow to the McCarthyites, who were confident of victory. It is now believed to be certain that the followers of the late Mr. Parnell, as represented under the leadership of Mr. Redmond, will win a number of other seats and be able to maintain themselves as a distinct party for some time to come. The Parnellites had been driven into their last intrenchment, into the last ditch, but they rallied nobly, fought with the most grim determination and have handsomely routed their enemies.

Chief Mayes' Successor.

C. J. Harris has been elected principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, to succeed J. B. Mayes, who died recently. Harris has been prominent in politics for the last twelve years, having served in the senate and as a delegate to Washington, and was only recently elected treasurer of the Cherokee Nation. He was an intimate friend of the late Chief Mayes. The vacancy in the senate caused by Harris' election was filled by E. G. Starr.

Demolished by a Gas Explosion.

At Apollo, Pa., the large new brick building of the Apollo Iron and Steel Company, erected for electric light purposes, was totally demolished by a natural gas explosion. The building adjoined the company's stables. The drivers had gone inside to eat dinner and lighted a gas jet while the building was full of gas that had escaped. Frank Ames, William Fishell, Abe Lambkin and Isaac B. Allen, four men, were severely burned.

Cotton Prices Weak.

A Savannah, Ga., dispatch says: If the receipts of cotton continue proportionately as heavy as they have been up to this time the general opinion appears to be that the market will be swamped and that prices will tumble from 7 cents, the present quotation for middling, which is the lowest for forty-five years, down as low as 5 cents. All the Savannah warehouses are now packed to their utmost capacity with cotton.

Bad Freight Wreck in Missouri.

An east-bound freight train on the Missouri Pacific jumped the track four miles west of Pacific, Mo. Engineer Joseph Hill was seriously injured and may not recover. A brakeman named Holess was also badly injured. The wreck was a bad one, and the tracks were blocked until a late hour next morning. The damage is estimated at $40,000.

Passengers Fatally Hurt.

At Pittsburg a street cable car collided with a bear wagon. Two passengers were fatally and six others seriously injured. The passengers were all badly shaken up, bruised and cut by glass. Six of them had to be taken to their homes.

Hostile to the Brazilian Government.

In spite of peaceful official Rio Janeiro assurances, a telegram states that hostile governments exist in Rio Grande do Sul and Sao Paulo, due to dissatisfaction over the results achieved under the republic.

Big Chicago Blaze.

Fire in the L. Wolff Manufacturing Company's large building, Chicago, did damage to the extent of about $200,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

Flames Wipe Out a Distillery.

At Nebraska City, Neb., the Nebraska distillery was destroyed by fire. Loss $100,000; fully insured.

Canada Trade Returns for November.

Canadian trade returns for November are most satisfactory. Exports were $16,203,075, against $9,899,844 last year. Imports were $8,419,716, as compared with $8,041,305, the duty being $1,378,718 and $1,632,002, respectively.

Failed for $220,000.

Lowenthal, Livingstone & Co., of San Francisco, have failed, with liabilities of about $220,000, which is nearly all due to English firms. A fall in the price of shipping and in the value of salmon is said to have caused the failure.

Mystery of a Blood-Stained Car.

A mystery is connected with the appearance of a freight car which is carried between Manchester and Portsmouth, N. H. The outside of the car near the door is spattered with blood, and inside the car were found two large pools of blood and a handkerchief and a man's hat covered with blood-stains and a piece of pipe with blood-stains on it.

Shedding His Skin.

William Baldwin, of Ansonia, Conn., was taken sick some ten days ago, and symptoms of blood poisoning developed, the result of a surgical operation. Fever followed, accompanied by an eruption of the skin. For days his life was despaired of. Now he is pronounced out of danger. The peculiar part of it is that he is shedding his skin.

Babies Starved to Death.

The last of the four girl babies born at one confinement to Mrs. Edgar George, of Peru, Ind., died. They were all of average size and well developed, a phenomenon which seldom occurs in a quadruple birth. They could not assimilate food, and died of starvation.

Philadelphians Suffocated by Gas.

William S. Parsons, an old and well-known market man and August Boning, were both found dead at their respective residences in Philadelphia, their deaths being caused by escaping illuminating gas.

AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

Terrible Explosion of a Shipload of Dynamite at Antwerp.

A French ship loaded with dynamite and lying alongside a quay at Antwerp was blown to atoms by an explosion of her cargo. Her entire crew and a number of laborers who were employed on board the ship, with others who were loitering upon the quay, were killed. Fragments of the ship, intermixed with human remains, were scattered about the scene of the explosion. Scattered legs and arms, hands and feet, heads and other portions of human bodies were strewn about on all sides. The exact number of victims will never be known, for the explosion must have killed many strangers about the ship and the quay. The force of the explosion was so great that the whole neighborhood was shaken. Every window within the sweep of the concussion was shattered; doors were blown in and crushed as if by battering-rams. Persons at a distance were swept off their feet and hurled, bruised and bleeding, for yards. The police say they can form no idea of the number of people killed. They believe that at least a hundred persons were killed. Another estimate places the loss at thirty, namely, ten men of the crew, ten laborers and ten strangers and loiterers, but this estimate is thought by the police to be far below the actual loss. Crowds surrounded the ruined district immediately after the explosion, and their number soon increased to such an extent that the troops had to be sent for to maintain order and allow the searchers and police to attend to their work. The troops formed a cordon around the spot, drove the people back and the recovery of the remains was continued. Wheelbarrows full of pieces of dead bodies were taken away. There are the usual strange freaks of a dynamite explosion. One of the ship's masts is said, by persons who witnessed the explosion, to have been shot upward hundreds of feet into the air and to have fallen downward like an arrow. It is now stuck deep in the mud of the harbor. Another portion of wreckage was hurled through the walls of a house, making a hole similar to that made by a shell fired from a heavy gun. A human head was found 200 yards from where the ship blew up. One man was killed by a ship's block which passed right through his body. For some time after the explosion a ring of smoke hung over the spot like a pall. Several other vessels were destroyed by the explosion.

RUSHING FOR TOWN LOTS.

Guthrie Printers and Editors Make Good Use of Early Information.

When the announcement that Secretary Noble had awarded 140 acres to the Guthrie, O. T., town site was received at the office of the State Capitol, the entire force, including the printer's devil and bindery girls, rushed from the office in a wild race for city lots. They were the first on the ground and secured $5,000 worth of lots. Soon hundreds were flocking to the scene. Many waded the river of icy water and thousands gathered about camp fires sitting on the cold ground, but feeling happy in the possession of homes. Women and girls are there by the score, some barebacked and without wraps, and many are hard at work making improvements. The city council met in special session and appropriated a large part of the land for city manufacturing sites.

ALL ON BOARD SAVED.

The Guion Steamship Abyssinia Burned in Midocean.

The Guion steamship Abyssinia, which sailed from New York to Liverpool, was burned at sea. All hands were saved. The news was signaled by the North German Lloyd steamer Spree, which passed Scilly Islands on her way to Bremen. All the passengers and crew were saved. The Abyssinia, besides having on board 16,000 bushels of wheat, carried a valuable cargo of miscellaneous goods, among which was a large quantity of cotton and hops. The burned vessel was an iron, bark-rigged, screw steamer of 2,300 tons net and 3,651 tons gross. She was built at Govan, Scotland, in 1870. She was 363 feet long by 42 feet 7 inches beam and 34 feet depth of hold, and had compound engines of 500 horse-power. She was valued at $250,000.

SHE WOULDN'T OBEY.

An Arkansas Lass Flees While the Ceremony Is in Progress.

James Mason, of Eagle Township, Ark., recently wooed and won Miss Parrie Lenox, daughter of Dr. J. D. Lenox. She was an ideal mountain lass of sweet sixteen. The young man procured a marriage license, the wedding feast was prepared and on the appointed day the pair stood before a minister. All went well till in the service the minister propounded the question whether the bride accepted the bridegroom as her lawful husband, to love, honor and obey him until death. At this point Miss Lenox dropped Mason's hand, fled from the scene and concealed herself. She has given no reason for her peculiar conduct.

CLAIMED THE COMMON.

A Boston Crank Notifies Beacon Street Residents to Vacate.

Cornelius Crowley called at the residence of George R. Knapp on Beacon street, Boston, and notified Mr. Knapp to vacate the premises. Crowley said he owned all the houses along there and also the common. Mr. Knapp reasoned with the lunatic and obtained a "stay of proceedings" for twenty-four hours. Crowley walked away and Mr. Knapp put policemen on his trail. They found him inspecting the common, and by pretending that they wanted to talk over his claim they got him peaceably to the police station.

JEROME I. CASE DEAD.

Sudden Demise of the Famous Racine Manufacturer.

Jerome I. Case, a famous manufacturer and horse breeder of Racine, Wis., died at his home. Mr. Case was nearly 70 years old. He went to Racine in the '40s, and, from a small shop in which he built one threshing machine at a time, his factory grew until it now covers forty acres of ground. Besides this mammoth factory Mr. Case was the controlling spirit in the plow works there. It is estimated that his fortune amounts to $5,000,000 or more.

ATE FOUR CANS OF SALMON.

A Missouri Livery Stable Keeper Killed by a Foolish Wager.

Robert Severns, proprietor of a livery stable at Mercer, Mo., made a wager that he could eat four cans of salmon in thirty minutes, the price of the salmon being the forfeit. He finished the fourth can in twenty-eight minutes and a half. He then called for a cigar, lit it, and started for the door. Just as he got to the door he dropped dead. The parties who made the wager are under arrest.

MR. PLUMB IS DEAD.

Apoplexy Carries Off the Senator from Kansas.

Senator Preston B. Plumb, of Kansas, died at his lodgings in Washington. The cause of his death was apoplexy and fatty degeneration of the heart, caused by overwork. With his death disappears one of the most foremost men that the West has ever sent to Congress. With him the State of Kansas and the Southwest lose a champion whose aggressive individuality it will be hard to replace.

OUT OF THE WILDERNESS.

Arrival at Cairo of the Three Escaped Victims of the Mahdi.

A dispatch from Cairo, Egypt, says that Father Ohrwalder and Sisters Caterina Chincarini and Elizabeth Venturina, who recently escaped from Khartoum, reaching Kerosko, near Wady-Halfa, in safety, have now reached Cairo. Father Ohrwalder and the two sisters formed part of the Austrian Soudan mission and were made prisoners when Kardofan was captured by the rebels in 1883.

STRANGE SCENE AT A FUNERAL.

Superstitious Hebrews Excited by a Balky Horse in the Cortege.

At New York funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Borchinski and her little son Isaac, who were murdered in their apartments in Williamsburg, were held in a livery stable near their late home. At the conclusion of the services a funeral procession was formed. It had proceeded hardly a block when one of the horses attached to a coach conveying several mourners became balky and could not be made to move. The superstitious Jews gathered about the coach and cried: "The murderer is in here; the horses will not go." They became so excited that the police had to charge on them and drive them away. Another horse was procured and the procession moved on. Hoboken police arrested Szentvany Jannos, a Polish Jew, who confessed that he murdered Mrs. Borschinsky and her child in Williamsburg.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Horrible Fate of Mrs. H. B. Stevens, of Chicago, at Joliet.

Mrs. H. B. Stevens met with a horrible death at Joliet, Ill. She was cleaning dress fabrics with gasoline, when the stuff ignited and she was literally roasted to death. Every shred of clothing on the unfortunate woman was burned from her body, and her flesh was burned black, so that the remains were unrecognizable. There was no fire in the room where Mrs. Stevens was at work, the nearest being in the third room, and the cause of the terrible catastrophe is a mystery. The shrieks of the poor victim attracted the people in the house immediately, but they were too late to render any assistance and she died in terrible agony three hours after the accident.

SHOUTED FOR THE FAIR.

New-Yorkers Declare that the City and State Will Be Grandly Represented.

The dinner given at Delmonico's by the New York commissioners of the Columbian Exposition gave evidence of New York's intention to do what it can to make the exposition a success. Every name that stands high in the city and many throughout the State were represented either personally or by letter. It was a spontaneous and generous uprising of the citizens of the metropolis to the assistance of the young city of the lakes, a warm assurance of the friendliest feeling and a recognition of the national character of the Exposition.

ELEVEN HOUSES BURNED.

Business Property at Croton Landing, N. Y., Destroyed—Blazes Elsewhere.

A fire started at Croton Landing, N. Y., which burned eleven houses. The total loss is estimated at about $25,000. Fire destroyed the Hotel Wellesley at Needham, Mass. The loss is $50,000, partially insured. The tow boats Annie Roberts and Coal Valley were burned to the water's edge at Pittsburg. The boats were valued at $25,000 each.

No Such Thing as Cheating There.

Henry Lucas is a farmer at Hickory Withe, Tenn. He gave a big husking bee at his home the other night. All the lads and lassies for miles around were present. Miss Mary Smith was the belle of the evening and admired by all the young men. John Mann was very successful in finding red ears, to be rewarded by kissing Miss Smith. Abney Jones became jealous of young Mann, and accused him of cheating. A free fight ensued between the factions. Mann was stabbed with a knife and came near bleeding to death. Others were badly injured.

In a League of Death.

Less than a year ago three girls and one or more young men residing in Ionia, Mich., agreed to commit suicide. Three of the covenanters have already perished by their own hands, a fourth is married and may have changed her mind, and the others, if there were any, are unknown. So far as has been ascertained the persons who entered the terrible compact were Grace Cook, May Shell, Fred Butler and a girl named Rogers. The agreement was made at a convivial gathering, probably in fun, but is being kept as though it were a sacred obligation.

At Washington.

On the 25th, in the senate, in the absence of the Vice-President, Mr. Manderson occupied the chair. Mr. Cockrell presented three memorials, asking for Congressional legislation for deep water at Savannah, Ga. Many bills were presented and referred, a grist of nominations of United States ministers, consuls, and postmasters was confirmed, and adjournment taken until 5th prox. In the House, the Speaker announced the appointment of the various committees of the House. Mr. Meredith, of Virginia, announced the death of his predecessor, W. H. F. Lee, and as a mark of respect the House adjourned to meet Jan. 5.

Cotton Crops Are Too Big.

Cotton factories at Savannah, Ga., and elsewhere in the South have practically determined to reduce advances to planters in the coming spring and in this way force down the production of cotton. They regard it as absolutely ruinous for the South to have another such enormous crop as those of this and last year. Concerted action may be taken to this end.

Battle with Insurgents.

An engagement has taken place at Tortillas, Tamaulipas, between the Mexican troops and the insurgents. The insurgents were defeated, with three men killed and a number wounded. When the news of the affray reached Laredo, Tex., United States troops immediately left to intercept the crossing of the insurgents into Texas.

Daring Burglary by a Negro.

Henry Horne, a negro, who makes his home near Carthagena, Ohio, went to William Smith's house. He caught Mrs. Smith, tied her to a bedpost, and stuffed a handkerchief in her mouth to prevent her from raising an alarm. He then went through the house, securing quite a sum of money, and made his escape.

Rocking Chair for Baby Cleveland.

Members of the St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade have forwarded to ex-President Cleveland a child's rocking chair, intended as a gift to Baby Ruth. The chair was made from timber from the door of the old log cabin home of General Grant.

Removed from Office.

The President has removed Collector Warmcastle, of Pittsburg, and appointed Chief Deputy Mitchell to take charge of the office.

Fearful Death of a Cripple.

Peter Kintz, of Tiffin, Ohio, who has been paralyzed for ten years, was fatally burned by his clothes catching fire from a stove.

Elkins Is Confirmed.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Stephen B. Elkins to be Secretary of War.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime	$3.50	@ 6.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades	3.50	@ 4.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3.00	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90½	@.91½
CORN—No. 2	.42	@ .44
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .33
RYE—No. 2	.88	@ .90
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.25	@ .28
CHEESE—Full Cream, flats	12	@ .13
EGGS—Fresh	.22½	@ .24½
POTATOES—Car-loads, per bu	.30	@ .40
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping	3.25	@ 5.25
HOGS—Choice Light	3.50	@ 4.00
SHEEP—Common to Prime	3.00	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.93	@ .94
CORN—No. 2 White	.42½	@ .43½
OATS—No. 2 White	.35	@ .35½
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE	3.50	@ 4.50
HOGS	3.50	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.93	@ .94
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .39
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .32
RYE—No. 2	.83	@ .85
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE	3.50	@ 5.00
HOGS	3.00	@ 4.00
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.94	@ .97
CORN—No. 2	.44	@ .46
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.35	@ .36
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	3.00	@ 4.75
HOGS	3.75	@ 4.00
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.93	@ .97
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.44	@ .45
OATS—No. 2 White	.34	@ .35
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—New	.95	@ .97
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.43	@ .44
OATS—No. 2 White	.33	@ .34
RYE	.91	@ .92
BUFFALO.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.75
LIVE HOGS	3.75	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	1.03	@ 1.04
CORN—No. 2	.55	@ .57
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.86	@ .87
CORN—No. 3	.38	@ .40
OATS—No. 2 White	.33	@ .34
RYE—No. 1	.89	@ .90
BARLEY—No. 2	.56	@ .58
PORK—MESS	10.50	@11.00
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	3.50	@ 5.25
HOGS	3.90	@ 4.25
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.08	@ 1.0
CORN—No. 2	.59	@ .6
OATS—Mixed Western	.39	@ .42
BUTTER—Creamery	.29	@ .30
PORK—New Mess	10.25	@10.75

CAUSED BY OVERWORK.

SENATOR PLUMB SUDDENLY STRICKEN DOWN.

Multiplying Official Duties Had Overtaxed His Powers, but He Continued to Labor in Spite of Medical Advice—Apoplexy the Cause.

An Able Kansan Gone.

Senator Plumb fell dead in Washington the other day. When this startling news ran through the city it interrupted everywhere the usual quiet routine. Plumb, that sturdy type of the Western Senator, has gone.

PRESTON B. PLUMB.

People were shocked to know that the life of the distinguished Kansan had been snuffed out in a moment. Flags were soon at half-mast. It was the talk in the streets, at the hotels and in every home, to the exclusion of other topics, for Plumb had, in a senatorial service of four each years, become one of the best known figures in Washington. Death came from apoplexy, the result of exhaustion of the brain. It was a clear case of overwork and inattention to the laws of nature.

The Senator had been known for years as the most energetic, hard-working member of the Senate. A year ago he began to ask friends if they thought his work was not killing him. Physicians warned him that a continuance of his labors meant death, but he refused to heed their warning. He continued to work with the energy of a steam engine, and, when still apparently in full vigor and with many years of life before him, he died. A few of Mr. Plumb's most intimate friends knew that he had been ailing for some time, but none were prepared for the worst. He had been in the Senate last week and appeared to be as well as ever. He attended to his duties with his usual briskness and vigor. A few days ago he said to a Senate employe who congratulated him on his appearance that he was younger than the employe who was his junior by twenty years. As evidence of his vitality he doubled up his forearm. His biceps muscles were hard and compact. Notwithstanding his activity and his own assertion of his vigorous health he had been complaining of sleeplessness and vertigo. He complained of persistent pains in his head, impairment of memory and growing inability to choose his ideas in proper and appropriate words. The Senator had previously been remarkably fluent of speech and his words came so freely that he was the terror of stenographers.

When the terrible intelligence was conveyed to the invalid wife of the dead Senator at their home in Emporia, Kan., she seemed like one stricken to the death and for a time her life was despaired of, owing to her feeble state of health. She, however, rallied and is now bearing up under her crushing grief with a fortitude wonderful to behold. But one of her children was at home, her daughter Mary, and she was sick in bed. Miss Ruth was in Topeka visiting and was immediately summoned. The other children are in Pennsylvania—Amos H., the eldest son, at Philadelphia under treatment for a nervous affection and the two youngest, Preston B., Jr., and Carrie, attending school at Nazareth.

Senator Plumb was born in Delaware County, October 12, 1837, so that he was in his fifty-fourth year at the time of his death. He was not a college graduate, but left the common schools for the printer's case, and in pursuance of his vocation as a journeyman printer, in 1856, in the bloody days of the history of the newly organized territory of Kansas, walked into that territory, and with the vigor and energy which has brought his life to an end he sprang at once into the thick of the political strife which then was waging over the slavery question. He went to the front and soon became a member of the Leavenworth constitutional convention of 1859. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, when the place of his adoption became a State of the Union; served in the Legislature in 1862, was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and subsequently Reporter of the Supreme Court. When the war broke out he entered the army as second lieutenant in the Eleventh Kansas Infantry and served successively as captain, major, lieutenant colonel of the regiment and was commissioned a colonel of the regiment in August, 1862. After the war Mr. Plumb returned to Kansas, was elected a member of the Kansas House of Representatives, and in 1876 was chosen United States Senator to succeed James M. Harvey, Republican. He took his seat in 1877 and has represented his State as a Senator ever since that time. His term of office would have expired March 3, 1895.

It is settled that Gov. Humphrey of Kansas will appoint a successor to Plumb. A prominent lawyer of Topeka says that a year elapses before the next Legislature is to meet, and so an extra session must be called at once. Other authorities say, however, that the Governor must make an appointment to be effective until another Legislature meets in regular order. In this case several possibilities are spoken of. Those most frequently mentioned are: Ex-Governor George T. Anthony, ex-Congressman E. N. Morrill, and Chief Justice Albert H. Horton. Other names mentioned are: S. R. Burton, a young attorney of Abilene, who was a bitter opponent of Ingalls; ex-Congressman S. R. Peters, of Newton; George R. Peck, General Solicitor of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company; J. K. Hudson, editor of the Topeka Capital; and ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborne, Hayes' Minister to Brazil. The Legislature which will elect a successor to Gov. Humphreys' appointee convenes in January, 1893, and will be elected next fall. There will be no holdovers either in the lower house or Senate.

Missing Links.

A LOCOMOTIVE has just been built at the Crewe works of the London and Northwestern Railway which is capable of drawing a train at the rate of 100 miles an hour.

IN Queensland, Australia, a sound horse can be bought for $5, and in some parts of New South Wales horses are so overpenteiful that they are got rid of by shooting.

IN the Austrian army suicides average 10,000 a year. This does not include failed attempts and it represents 20 per cent of the general mortality among Austrian soldiers.

A HOUSE in Dedham, Mass., built in 1636, is occupied by a family, the descendants of the original builders. They appreciate the antiquity and will show visitors all through it for 25 cents.

IT is said that the first regular theatrical company to perform in the United States came from England in 1752 and landed at York, in Virginia. Its first public appearance was at Williamsburg, Va.

A POPULAR notion is that the whereabouts of a drowned person may be ascertained by floating a loaf weighted with quicksilver, which is said at once to swim toward and stand over the spot where the body lies. This is a very widespread belief, and instances of its occurrence are from time to time recorded.

THERE were produced in the United States last year 141,220,513 tons of coal, of which 45,703,187 was anthracite. All of the anthracite except 53,517 tons from Colorado and New Mexico and 2,000 tons from New England came from Pennsylvania.

ENGLAND is just now admiring the creation of an artificial Venice, on a scale so large as to comprise sections to be an absolute facsimile of the original. The whole exhibition covers one and a half acres at the famous Olympia, in London, and the visitor is rowed about in a gondola. The water in the canals is warmed by the Decher system of heating water, extensively used in swimming baths.

INFURIATED AMAZONS.

MINERS ATTACKED BY HOOSIER WOMEN.

They Ferociously Pelt a Train of "Blacklegs" with Clubs and Stones—Quiet Restored by a Squad of Police Officers—Many Miners Are in Want.

Trouble in the Coal Fields.

A mob of women, half crazed from hunger and want, made a furious attack on the "blackleg" train when it stopped at syndicate mine No. 8 the other morning, says a Brazil (Ind.) correspondent. With curses and screams of rage they pelted the train with stones, and when it came to a standstill they made a rush for the cars in which the "blacklegs" were, declaring that not one of them should escape alive. Fortunately for the men, they were well armed and soon drove their savage assailants back. Several of the miners were severely bruised with blows from the clubs the women carried, though none were seriously injured. There were several hand-to-hand conflicts, but the women were weak from want of food and were easily overpowered. The fight was over in less than ten minutes, but for nearly an hour the women loitered around the mine, screaming like a band of Indians at a ghost dance and swearing vengeance against the "blacklegs."

Having vented their spleen, they joined their husbands, who had been highly interested spectators on the top of a high bluff overlooking the mine, and then returned to Caseyville.

It was a complete surprise to the operators. They had received no intimation of the trouble, and for the first time since the mine resumed operation General Manager McClelland did not go out with the train. The women were concealed behind a long row of coal cars, and did not show themselves until the train was within a few rods of the stopping place, when they made a rush from their ambush, showering stones on the train as they came. Robert Wallace, the mine superintendent, and August Nakals, the pit boss, attempted to intercept them, but they might as well have attempted to stop a torrent. Mrs. Thomas Short carried a pick handle, and with the fury of a bear robbed of her whelps she made at Nakals. He dodged the blow and quick as a flash seized her about the waist and attempt d to wrest the club from her grasp. He was not equal to the task. With the strength given by rage and desperation she threw him off and a second time rushed upon him, screaming with all her might that she would kill him. Again he dodged the blow, and this time he seized her by the throat and threw her back several paces. In her effort to keep from falling she let go the club and the pit boss got it.

Mrs. Sandy Jenkins, Mrs. Falkner and Mrs. McDonald, who, in their efforts to reach the "blacklegs," had not before noticed the fight between Mrs. Short and the pit boss, now came to the rescue and defeated, with the woman in hot pursuit. Superintendent Wallace tried to stop them, when he became involved in a hand-to-hand conflict with Mrs. Jenkins. The other women set upon him with such fury that he had to give it up. By this time the "blacklegs" had left the train, and by pointing their weapons at the women kept them at a safe distance.

As soon as the women left the mine the train was sent back to Brazil, and in the afternoon it returned with a squad of police officers and General Manager McClelland. Word was then sent to Caseyville that if the women came to the mine in the evening they would be arrested and taken to jail. It had the desired effect, and none of them appeared when the train pulled out.

The women and men of Caseyville persist that they are not in want, but they condemn the State and national officers in bitter terms for not sending the aid that was promised when the strike was declared. When talking at home they are frank in expressing themselves as wishing to go back to work without being ostracized as "blacklegs" when the trouble is over.

Syndicate Mine No. 8 is the only place in the Brazil coal-fields where the "blacklegs" have been molested. At other mines three times as many "blacklegs" are at work, and none of them have been molested. In the communities away from Perth and Caseyville the strikers agree that a man is justified in "blacklegging" to prevent his family from starving.

The State officers of the United Mine Workers of America deny that the men are returning to work at the different parts of the districts. In spite of this assertion the number of "blacklegs" is daily increasing. Not around Perth and Caseyville, to be sure, but in the mines around Brazil and south it is so.

Personal Paragraphs.

IT is asserted that Chauncey Depew has had 2,000 American infants named after him.

IT was through the influence of Bishop Phillips Brooks that the Salvation Army was allowed to parade the streets of Boston with music.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON will play a season of only ten weeks next year, and "Rip Van Winkle" will be the only play in which he will be seen.

W. D. HOWELLS will shortly cease to occupy the "Editor's Study" of Harper's Magazine. His place will be taken by Charles Dudley Warner, whose knowledge of men and books and whose critical powers are at least equal to Mr. Howells'.

IT has been positively asserted that an appreciable number of Mr. Gladstone's collars disappear annually in the wash, abstracted, it is believed, from the basket of the laundress by devotees determined to possess themselves, at any cost, of a memorial of their idol.

JOHN I. BLAIR, of Blairsville, N. J., is reputed to be worth all the way from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000. He has never sold a share of stock in any enterprise with which he has been associated, and has money in scores of railroads, some of which he absolutely controls.

A NOT very definite story is current that Miss Murfree, the author, has married one of her typical Tennessee mountaineers. This lady has lived a quiet life, devoting herself to Sunday school and other local interests, and giving people the impression that she did not intend to marry.

GOVERNOR JONES, the head of the Choctaw Nation, is a pacific savage clad in store clothes, which look as if he had donned them with the aid of a pitchfork. He wears a stubby gray mustache, a portentous watch chain and a diamond pin nestling in a sky blue cravat. He talks very little English.

Worth Knowing.

Enveloves were first used in 1839.

Anæsthesis was discovered in 1844.

The first steel pen was made in 1830.

The first air pump was made in 1654.

The first lucifer match was made in 1798.

Mohammed was born at Mecca about 570.

The first iron steamship was built in 1830.

The first balloon ascent was made in 1783.

Coaches were first used in England in 1569.

The first steel plate was discovered in 1824.

Ships were first copper "bottomed" in 1783.

The first horse railroad was built in 1826-27.

The Franciscans arrived in England in 1224.

The first steamboat plied the Hudson in 1807.

The entire Hebrew bible was printed in 1488.

Some Needed Inventions.

A Santa Claus that won't make children jealous.

A drum that no one can hear except the boy who beats it.

Tin soldiers that won't get ma sacred in the first pitched battle.

A sleeping potion to keep the children asleep while the stockings are being filled.

Big Story of Small Things.

In a curious old work entitled "The Curiosities of London," we find the following particulars concerning a minute padlock: "In the twentieth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Mark Scarliot, a blacksmith, made a lock consisting of eleven pieces of iron, steel and brass, all of which, together with the key, weighed but half a grain. He also made a chain of gold, consisting of forty-three links, which, after fastening it to the lock and key above mentioned, he put about the neck of a common flea, the whole being so minute that the little insect could draw them over a silver plate with perfect ease. All of these together, lock and key, chain and flea, weighed a slight fraction less than one grain and a half."

A Very Common Want.

"Out of sorts," "distraught," "the blues," these are familiar appellatives for uncomfortable, undefinable sensations, accompanied with lassitude, nervousness, indigestion. Poverty of the blood, to remedy which an effective stomachic persistently used is the paramount need, is conclusive evidence that the system is insufficiently nourished because—and for no other cause where organic diseases do not exist—the food is not assimilated. Re-enforce the flagging energies of the stomach, reform an irregular condition of the bowels, keep up a healthful secretion of the bile with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. For over thirty years this popular medicine has supplied the common want of the nervous invalid, the dyspeptic and of persons deficient in vitality, an efficient tonic. To its power of imparting strength is attributable its efficacy as a preventive of malaria and la grippe. Thoroughly effective is it, too, for rheumatism, kidney complaint and neuralgia.

Eels as Currency.

Teacher Justesen, of Voel, Denmark, sold a pipe to a neighbor for twenty yards of eel. Another farmer bought it the same night for twenty-five yards, and still another got it for thirty. The scores were settled by resource to the near Lake Sminge, where eels abound, and all parties were paid off to their satisfaction. The teacher's share was forty-seven eels, which together measured up the required twenty yards. In Jutland, where eels pass as currency, distance is measured by smokes instead of miles. It is so many pipes of tobacco from one town to another. The Jutlanders smoke as they act, slowly. About two miles is reckoned to the pipe.

WHY continue the use of remedies that only relieve, when Ely's Cream Balm, pleasant of application and a sure cure for Catarrh and cold in head, can be had.

I HAD a severe attack of catarrh and became so deaf I could not hear common conversation. I suffered terribly from roaring in my head. I procured a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, and in three weeks could hear as well as ever, and now I can say to all who are afflicted with the worst of diseases, catarrh, take Ely's Cream Balm and be cured. It is worth $1,000 to any man, woman or child suffering from catarrh.—A. E. Newman, Grayling, Mich.

Apply Balm into each nostril. It is Quickly Absorbed. GIVES RELIEF AT ONCE. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

An Air-line for Passengers.

A company has recently been formed in Hamburg for the purpose of putting into practical working shape a novel plan for the transportation of passengers and freight in pneumatic tubes. Each car is to contain an apparatus filled with compressed air, so that passengers can have an ample supply of pure air as long as they remain boxed up.

Who Only Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

There is a 3-inch display advertisement in this paper this week which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "premium" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word, and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS, OR SAMPLES FREE.

For Redness of Hands.

To remedy redness of hands apply every night a cream consisting of 10 ounces lanoline, 3 ounces vaseline oil, 1 grain vanillin, 5 drops otto of rose.

HOW ABOUT THE PRUDENCE of allowing a Cough to run on, rasping the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs, when that approved and speedy remedy, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, can be obtained from any Apothecary.

To Take Out Mildew.

Buttermilk will take out mildew stains.

DON'T fool with indigestion nor with a disordered liver, but take Beecham's Pills for immediate relief. 25 cents a box.

IF some people could have their way, when they pray for rain they would pick out the ground for it to fall upon.

THROAT DISEASES commence with a Cough. Cold or Sore Throat. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

IF young men must sow their wild oats they should not forget that they must reap them too.—John B. Gough.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

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Something is lost when you use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It's Catarrh. The worst cases yield to its mild, soothing, cleansing, and healing properties. No matter how bad your case, or of how long standing, you can be cured. Incurable cases are rare. It's worth $500 to you,