

THE NEWS.

An old man named Rhea was struck by lightning while walking on a road in Bath, Va.—New York detectives have captured two of the gang of counterfeiters who have been flooding the country with bogus two dollar silver certificates.—Because one butcher of Danville, Va., was imprisoned for violating a city ordinance, the others closed their stalls and refused to sell meats until the ordinance was changed.—The Natural Bridge property in Virginia has been sold to a Massachusetts and Virginia syndicate for \$300,000.—In a collision between a freight and a work train on the Northern Central Railroad, near York, several men were injured, a lot of boys killed and cars demolished.—Frank Villerman, secretary of the German and the Continental Building and Loan Associations of Denver, Col., is short in his accounts about \$30,000, and has turned over to the associations about \$10,000 worth of property and resigned.—Morris Sullivan's sixteen-year-old son, at Anna, Ill., tried to rob and murder his parents.—Delegates of dairy associations in nineteen states met in Chicago to organize an association to prepare an exhibit for the World's Fair.—Three members of the family of Henry Battle, at Winnipeg, Manitoba, were killed at supper by a stroke of lightning.—A family of five persons were burned to death at Quebec.—Sections of Minnesota were swept by another terrible storm, a chair factory in North St. Paul being demolished.—Wm. Griffin, aged ninety years, in attempting to rescue his little grandnephew from drowning at Toronto, lost his own life.—Millard Densel, fell out of a window at York, Pa., and killed himself.—Three brothers named Goldner were killed by lightning while sitting together on a lounge at Norwalk, Ohio.—The National Women's Relief Corps Home for Soldiers' Mothers, Wives and Army Nurses, at Madison, Lake county, Ohio, was dedicated under the direction of Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, of Philadelphia, national president of the Woman's Relief Corps.

A committee of the World's Fair Commission is in Philadelphia conferring with gentlemen who figured prominently in the Centennial Exhibition committee.—Herbert and John Kennedy, Jr., of the Tarentum (Pa.) Bank, have been arrested, charged with embezzlement.—Congressman Kerr, of Clearfield, Pa., was chosen chairman of the Democratic Pennsylvania State Committee.—Joseph Griffin, a farmer, of Dyersburg, Tenn., shot and killed a farm hand who had made indecent proposals to his daughter.—The west-bound limited express on the Erie collided with a freight on a curve near Ashland, O. The freight had broken down. Engineer John Dido, of the limited express, reversed his engine and jumped. He escaped with a few bruises. The engine and four freight cars were demolished.—Lieutenant C. V. Donaldson, of the United States Infantry at Fort Grant, Arizona, and Miss Lottie Spurgeon were drowned at Santa Ana, Cal.—Four large breweries of Minneapolis have consolidated with a capital of \$1,000,000.—E. H. Elwell, editor of the Portland (Me.) Transcript, died at Bar Harbor of heart disease.—Wm. Johnson, aged sixteen years, who was bitten by a dog three months ago at Lowell, Mass., died of hydrophobia.—A steam scow was burned on Lake Michigan in sight of Chicago. Loss \$5,000.—John Haeberle, of Philadelphia, has sued Charles Bayer for \$50,000 damages for the loss of his wife, who, he claims, committed suicide because of false charges made by Haeberle.—George Ball, manager of the Belding soda works at Marysville, Cal., was murdered, his clothing rifled, and the building fired to hide the crime.—The body of Matthias Berger, known in Berks and Schuylkill counties, Pa., as the "Blue Mountain Hermit," was found about one mile from his hut on the Blue Mountains. Foul play is suspected.—Painters set fire to a church steeple in Brookton, Mass., and nearly the whole town was destroyed.

A passenger train on the James river division of the Cincinnati and Ohio Railroad, at Gladstone, Va., ran into a freight train, and a negro tramp was killed, and Engineer Wm. Clowe and Fireman W. G. Miller injured.—The general offices of the Northern Pacific Express Company, at Chicago, were entered by masked thieves, who, at the point of revolvers, compelled two clerks to hand over \$10,000.—One hundred and fifty people were prostrated by drinking contaminated water from an old well at a picnic near Solon, Ia.—The town of Sherman, N. Y., was partially destroyed by fire. Loss, \$50,000.—John D. Henley, of Lake Village, N. H., in a fit of despondency, cut his throat. He was a prominent member of the Grand Army.—An accommodation train on the Monon Railroad, near Smithville, Ind., collided with a freight train and ten lives were lost.—Joseph R. Huntley, a lawyer of Long Island, was sentenced to nine years in the State prison for embezzling \$21,000 belonging to clients.—Bernard Clifford, a farmer near La Grange, Ky., was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He was just going into his stable with his step-son, Willie Smith, when the lightning was seen to envelop him and the crash was heard.—Mrs. Floretta Russell, of Ottawa, Kansas, was robbed of \$10,000 in cash, which she was carrying in a hand-satchel on the streets of Omaha.—Miss Nancy Goodrich, 110 years old, died in Bloomfield, Ct., her birthplace. She had been in good health.—A monument is being made at Rutland, Vt., to be erected at Annapolis in memory of the ill-fated Jeannette and Commander De Long.—Thomas Martin, John McNulty and John McDonald, miners, employed by the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Pittston, Pa., were arrested for the murder of James Hughes, of Oregon.—The Gould headquarters, Merchants' Exchange and Henderson Buildings, at Dallas, Texas, were destroyed by fire; loss \$150,000.

A young man who made a wager that he could court thirty young women in one month says he is now "on his last lap." He will win by a tight squeeze.

DEATH OF GEN. FREMONT

He Expires Suddenly in New York of Peritonitis.

Sketch of His Expeditions Through the Rocky Mountains Which Earned Him the Title of "Pathfinder."

General Fremont died at his residence 49 West Twenty-fifth street, New York city, at 4 o'clock of peritonitis. His death was sudden and unexpected.



GENERAL JOHN C. FREMONT.

John Charles Fremont was a brave American explorer and general, and was known as the "Pathfinder" of the Rocky Mountains. He was born January 21, 1813, at Savannah, Georgia, and was the son of a Frenchman and a Virginia mother. He graduated at Charleston College, South Carolina, and became a professor of mathematics in the navy about 1835, but he soon resigned that position. In 1838-39 he assisted Nicollet in exploration of the upper Valley of the Mississippi. He was appointed a second lieutenant of the topographical engineers in 1838 and was ordered in 1841 to explore and survey the river, Des Moines. In October of that year he married a daughter of Senator Benton, of Missouri. Having formed a project to explore the Rocky Mountains and to open an overland route to the Pacific Ocean he began the arduous enterprise under the government's authority in May, 1842. He examined the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains and ascended in August the highest peak of the Wind River Mountains, which is 13,570 feet above the sea, and is now called Fremont's Peak. In the autumn of that year he returned to Washington and published a report of his discoveries which was commended by Humboldt in his "Aspects of Nature."

In the summer of 1843 he conducted another expedition up the valley of the Platte and through the South Pass, explored Great Salt Lake and made important geographical discoveries. He arrived in November at Fort Vancouver, near the mouth of the Columbia river and in the ensuing winter attempted to return by a more southern route, but his progress was arrested by deep snows and his party suffered severely from hunger and cold. Having changed his course, he reached the Sacramento river in March, 1844, and returning through the Great Basin and the South Pass, arrived at Kansas in July. The daring and fortitude exhibited in this expedition among hostile savages and inhospitable deserts have rarely been surpassed in the records of human adventure.

Soon after his return he was promoted to the rank of captain and prepared a report of his second expedition. In the spring of 1845 he conducted a third expedition, to explore the Sierra Nevada in California. He was attacked by Mexican soldiers near Monterey in March, 1846, defended himself with success, was raised to the rank of lieutenant colonel in May, and was appointed Governor of California by Commodore Stockton, whose authority was disputed by General Kearney. Fremont, however, continued to recognize Commodore Stockton as his superior, and was arrested by General Kearney, who ordered him to report to the Adjutant-General at Washington. He was tried by a court-martial, and found guilty of mutiny and disobedience, for which he was pardoned by the President, but he declined the pardon and resigned his commission.

In 1848, Fremont attempted at his own expense another expedition across the continent through the northern part of Mexico, but the guide lost his way, and the party after undergoing incredible sufferings, in which one of the number perished, were compelled to return. In 1849 he settled in California and exerted his influence to make California a free State. He was one of the Senator's chosen to represent that state in the Federal Senate in 1850. In 1852 the King of Prussia granted him gold medals for his valuable discovery, so also did the Royal Geographical Society of London. In 1853 he conducted at his own expense an exploring party to the Pacific, and succeeded in finding a new route about latitude 38° north.

He was nominated for President by the Republican National Convention in June, 1856, as the competitor of James Buchanan, the Democratic candidate, who was elected. Fremont received 114 electoral votes cast by eleven States, against 174 votes given to his opponent.

In May, 1861, he was appointed a Major-General of the regular army, and commander of the department of the Missouri, or Western district. In August he issued an order for the emancipation of the slaves of those who should take arms against the United States, but this act was disapproved and annulled by the President, who considered it premature. He was removed from command in November, 1861. In March, 1862, he was appointed to the command of the Mountain department, including parts of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. He fought an indecisive battle against Stonewall Jackson's troops at Cross Keys, in June, 1862, and soon resigned his command. After his resignation he took no further active part in war or in politics until 1878, when he was appointed Governor of Arizona. He served a few years and then came East, where he had lived ever since.

TIED OF WAITING.

A Boy Murders His Parents to Get Possession of Their Property.

A tale of youthful depravity hard to believe comes from Goreville, a small town in the western edge of Johnson county, Illinois, remote from railway and telegraph stations.

On Monday night when everyone was asleep a man supposed at the time to be a burglar broke into the house of a farmer named Morris Sullivan. On being spoken to he fired at the burglar in the bed in which Sullivan and his wife were sleeping. The ball struck Sullivan in the breast, inflicting fatal injuries.

Mrs. Sullivan jumped out of bed and threw herself upon the murderer, but the pistol was discharged again and she fell, wounded in the left breast. Her injuries are pronounced fatal. By this time the alarm had been given, and the neighbors came in. On securing the murderer he was found to be Sullivan's 16-year-old son. He is now in jail.

A few months ago this boy poisoned some water which he gave to his parents, but this attempt at murder failed. He gives as his reason for committing the crime that he was tired of waiting for the old folks' property.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Senate Session.

154TH DAY.—The Senate resumed consideration of the two shipping bills, and passed them by a strict party vote. The tariff bill was, on motion of Mr. Morrill, taken up and has become the unfinished business. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

155TH DAY.—The presiding officer, Mr. Ingalls, announced his signature to the Silver bill. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. After disposing of 50 of the 114 pages of the bill, it was laid aside till tomorrow, and at 5:50 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

156TH DAY.—Senate bill granting to the State of Washington a section of public land for a soldiers' home and as a training ground for the State militia, was passed. The Senate took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, page 50, first item being one of \$200,000 for surveying the public lands. The committee on Appropriations recommending an increase of that amount to \$300,000. The matter was discussed by Messrs. Gorman, Vest, Reagan, Jones, Teller, Morgan, Stewart, Allison and Phelps. Without disposing of the amendment, the Senate, at 6 P. M., adjourned.

157TH DAY.—Mr. Teller introduced a bill giving a pension of \$2,000 a year to Mrs. Josie Fremont. Referred to Committee on Pensions. The House bill to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Chokomauro was passed, with some minor amendments. The Senate took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, Mr. Carlisle's amendment, which was laid aside, without action on the pending amendment, the Senate adjourned, having disposed to-day of only three pages of the bill.

158TH DAY.—The Senate resumed consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill, and spent the day discussing an amendment. No progress was made. Mr. Allison offered a resolution, which he returned to Washington at any time to move that debate on any amendment or on all amendments to appropriation bills be limited to five minutes for each Senator—the question on such motion to be determined without debate.

House Session.

163D DAY.—Mr. Conger, of Iowa, called up the conference report on the Silver bill in the House this morning, and proceeded to argue in its favor. Speeches on the same side of the question were made by Messrs. Cuthbert, of Michigan; Hendricks, of Oregon; Morrow of California; Cannon of Illinois; Greenow of Ohio; Niedringhaus of Missouri; Perkins of Kansas; Townsend of Colorado; Beckwith of New York; Darlington of Pennsylvania; Milliken of Maine; Smith of Illinois and Angley of Maine. Mr. Bland, of Missouri, led off for the opposition. He returned to Washington and published a report of his discoveries which was commended by Humboldt in his "Aspects of Nature."

The four hours allowed for debate having expired, the previous question was considered on agreeing to the conference report. It was agreed to by a strict party vote—yeas 122, nays 90. The House then adjourned.

164TH DAY.—Mr. McComas reported favorably Senate bill to apply a portion of the proceeds of the sales of public lands to the support of the agricultural colleges. The Atkinson bill, relating to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad in the District of Columbia, with instructions to report back a substitute providing for the removal of the present passenger station to the intersection of Maryland and Virginia avenues before January 1, 1894, was taken up.

165TH DAY.—The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Burrows (Mich.) in the chair, on the bill to amend an act to appropriate \$356,189 for an additional clerical force to carry into effect the provisions of the Dependent Pension act. The additional force provided for is 636. It was voted to limit the general debate to two hours. The bill was discussed by Messrs. Lockery, Cuthbert, Enloe, Cooper, Cannon, Sawyer and others. The committee then rose, the bill was passed, and the House, at 5:10, adjourned.

166TH DAY.—The House journal having been read, Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, objected to its approval, and the yeas and nays were ordered on the question "Shall the journal be approved?" It was agreed to. The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Peters, of Kansas, in the chair, on the land-grant forfeiture bill. After some debate the committee rose and Mr. Sweeney, of Iowa, presented the conference report on the bill authorizing the construction of bridges across the river at Wapello, Ia. On agreeing to the report Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, raised the point of no quorum and a call of the House was ordered. Only 142 members—less than a quorum—responded to their names. The House then adjourned.

167TH DAY.—Immediately after the reading of the Journal the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Peters of Kansas in the chair, on the land grant forfeiture bill. A short debate, participated in by Mr. Rae, of Arkansas; Mr. Cobb of Alabama, and Mr. Payton, of Illinois, ensued, but the heat of the chamber was so great that a majority of the members sought the breezes to be found in the lobby, and but little attention was given to the discussion. Several amendments were offered, all of which were rejected, and afterward the bill was passed. The House then adjourned.

THREE PERSONS DROWNED.

An Accident on Lake Alachua, in Florida Which Nearly Resulted in 13 Deaths.

A party of 13 were out in a sailboat on Alachua Lake, Florida, in that portion of it known as "The Sink."

When about a mile from shore the boat capsized and all were thrown into the water. Ten were saved by clinging to the boat, but three of the party were drowned.

The accident was witnessed by several on shore and boats put out at once to the rescue. Several were tangled in the rigging and caught under the boat in such a manner that they were almost drowned. It is supposed that the ladies and children were caught under the sail.

One of the eye witnesses jumped into his buggy and rode into the town, and like wild fire the news spread that all the thirteen were lost. In five minutes not a vehicle was to be had, and the citizens by one impulse were on their way to "The Sink."

ANOTHER STORM AT ST. PAUL.

Property Badly Damaged, But No Lives Lost This Time.

Another heavy storm visited parts of Minnesota. At Bed Wing and Lake City the heavy beating rain is thought to have done some damage to crops, but other property is all right.

Marine, a little town near Stillwater, as well as Stillwater itself, was reported wiped out, but the latest advices are against that report. The worst effect of this tornado was in North St. Paul, a suburb of the city, where the storm played havoc with property for a few minutes, but fortunately no loss of life resulted.

VICTIMS OF THE STORM.

One Hundred Lives Lost on Lake Pepin, Minnesota.

A Quake Lashed into Fury—Whole Families Drown Together—A Whole Track of Death.

Nearly one hundred lives were lost by the overturning of the little excursion steamer Sea Wing by the tornado on Lake Pepin. The boat came down the lake from Diamond Bluff, a small place about seventeen miles north of Lake City, on an excursion to the encampment of the First Regiment, N. G. S. M., which is being held a mile below the city. The steamer started back on the homeward trip about eight o'clock, and although there were signs of an approaching storm, it was not considered in any way serious, and no danger was anticipated.

The boat was crowded, about 150 men, women and children from Red Wing and Diamond Bluff being on board, and about fifty people on a barge, which was attached to the side of the steamer. When about opposite Lake City the boat began to feel the effects of the storm, but the officers kept on their way. The storm increased as the boat continued up the lake, and in fifteen minutes was at its height.

A point of land runs out from the Minnesota shore just above this place, across from what is known as Maiden Rock. To pass around this point it was necessary for the steamer to turn slightly towards the Wisconsin shore, and immediately the hurricane had seized hold of the already struggling and cracking vessel and twisted her out of the control of her engines and crew. An attempt to beach her failed, and over she went with her load of passengers. The barge Jim Grant, which was in tow, and on which about one-quarter of the excursionists had crowded, was also seized, her awning being crushed in, and the passengers thrown into the water. This happened just below the point, and as the helpless hulks drifted before the gale the steamer righted itself for a moment, but another moment was again keeled over, and so rapidly was the work done that the helpless and lost waves wash over her. The barge had broken loose from the steamer and drifted down opposite the town, and those still on board, about twenty in number, were rescued.

The steamer drifted in back on the Point and sank with most of those on board. Many were saved, however, and the heroism of a few cannot be slightly praised. Corporal B. L. Perry, of St. Paul, compelled the spectators to assist him, and saved the lives of eighteen of those who were still clinging to the wreck. He had an iron will, and the reason he was able to do his height, and seemed to know no fear. Others there were like him, and over sixty were rescued from what seemed certain death. Some boats cruised around for several hours, and picked up some three score of struggling but still living victims of the storm.

As soon as the wind reached the camp volunteers were called for, and every one volunteered to assist in rescuing the living, or searching for the dead. Adjutant General Mullen immediately took charge of the regiment, and the search was begun and carried on. Body after body of men, women and children—some cases almost of whole families—was taken from the water—some of them alive, others unconscious, but not dead, and yet others from which the breath of life had fled. An invaluable service in the work, of first resuscitation and of laying out the dead, was rendered by the excellent ambulance corps, which had been but recently organized. Sad experiences are many, but remarkable escapes are not lacking.

The Association Press man had just secured the names of the latest discovered victims, when a singer, whose anxiety was apparent in every movement, stepped up and asked: "Is my daughter heard from yet?"

"What is the name?" "Bertha Winters," was the response, and an inclination of the head and a motion toward the written list told the bereaved father of his affliction, and he turned away to go after the lifeless clay of his child.

"And my boy is not among them," was the sadly half-conscious remark of Contractor Carlson, who had worked feverishly all night on 11 day without finding a trace of his son. And as it went on, East as the hands were taken from the water they were identified by mourning friends and relatives, and placed in coffins for transportation to their homes.

By two o'clock fifty bodies had been recovered, identified and sent to Red Wing. By eight o'clock eight more had taken the same mournful journey, and at three o'clock in the afternoon seven others were added to the gruesome number that had been carried by boat to Red Wing.

Major Fitzgerald, surgeon of the regiment, also had charge of the hospital corps, and also of the arrangements for the handling of the bodies. He says death was very quick in every case, and that there was scarcely any evidence of there having been any struggle on the part of the dying. Neither had any of the bodies any bruises or other marks of injury upon them. Death was quick and painless.

When morning came the weary night workers were replaced by relief from their comrades, and the work went on successfully and smoothly. The barge lay quietly on the water just above town, and toppled over on the port side, had drifted against her tow, and together they lay, the shattered remains of the storm's power and man's weakness. With axes holes were chopped in the decks and ropes fastened to the bodies under the water and these drawn to the surface, carried ashore, and turned over to the ambulance corps. The bodies of men who went down with the steamer were taken out of the cabin through a hole cut in the pilot-house and through the cabin door.

Believing that still some bodies were to be found in the half dismantled wreck, General Mullen ordered the tearing away of the upper works of the vessel, and the pushing of the wreck farther toward the shore, where she was wreathed. General Mullen and his military helpers went all through the Sea Wing, recovering three more bodies, bringing the total to sixty-five, and convincing themselves that no more bodies were to be found there. The shattered old hulk was then left to drift at will, and her broken and battered framework was in sad contrast with the bright skies and smooth waters.

During the morning a systematic patrol of the water over which the hulks had drifted after being first struck by the gale had been kept up by citizens of Lake City. After the last bodies had been taken from the wreck, General Mullen pressed into service all the rowing boats of the city, and with four soldiers in each boat, began a thorough dragging of the lake all about the scene of the disaster.

There were a good many who made use of the life-preservers, but probably none had as good as much use of them as had Robert Adams, a seventeen-year-old son of Dr. Adams, of Lake City, and another boy whose home is in Red Wing. They secured three life-preservers, and were in the water for six hours before being rescued. Young Adams could swim, but his companion could not. They had the good sense to float quietly, and not attempt to fight against the waves to the shore. During the six hours they were in the water, from nine to three, they were buffeted by the billow and blown hither and yon by the gale. They first drifted about a mile down past town

and then a change in the wind carried them up the river to Frontenac, where they were rescued, still alive and well, but considerably the worse for their hard experience.

Captain Wether, proprietor and commander of the Sea Wing, has been severely blamed by the citizens and others for what they allege to have been criminal negligence on his part in pulling out into the lake with such a crowd when the sky looked so threatening. The captain's wife and two of his three children lost their lives under the waves, and that fact, together with the loss of his vessel and the great loss of life, has so broken him that he has kept out of sight.

CABLE SPARKS.

THE pope is reported to be in feeble health. The new Italian consul at New Orleans is Signor Corti.

TURKEY insists on England fixing a day for the evacuation of Egypt. DREYFUS has definitely been appointed governor of Crete.

THE Emperor of Germany has started on a tour of the Norwegian coast.

CHINA intends to borrow a great quantity of American Silver to build strategic railways. A Paris newspaper says Gen. Boulanger has asked the French government to pardon him.

THE French gunboat Fusée while attempting to enter the harbor of Toulon stranded on a rock.

PSOTTA, the American amateur oarsman, was defeated by G. B. Kennedy at the Henly regatta, England.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Salisbury defended England's action in ceding Heligoland to Germany.

THE United States man-of-war Saratoga struck on Duke Rock, off Plymouth, England, and was slightly injured.

THE mayor of Sheffield, Eng., according to a petition of 2,000 burgesses, has called a meeting to protest against the McKinley bill.

THE letter-carriers of London who threatened to go on a strike if the non-union men in the service were not dismissed have failed to carry out their intention.

THE Elberfelder Zeitung says that Chancellor von Caprivi has formally approved the decision of the Viti Company's rights to the German East Africa Company.

EDITOR Parke, of the North London Press, who was sentenced to one year imprisonment for libeling the Earl of Euston, has been released from jail, owing to ill-health.

WHILE the fleet accompanying Emperor William was entering Christiansia a gun on board the Friedrich der Grosse exploded prematurely, terribly injuring five of the crew.

PRESIDENT Charles Kendall Adams, of Cornell University, was married in London to Mrs. Mary Matthews Barnes, widow of the late A. S. Barnes, a well-known book publisher.

MEMBERS of the independent New York shooting team now in Berlin as participants in the international rifle contest, paid a visit to Bismarck, and were received cordially by the Prince.

COL. MARTENOVICH, a cousin of Prince Nicholas, ruler of Montenegro, was murdered in the market place of Cetinje, and immediately afterward his murderer was seized by a crowd and lynched on the spot.

THE Official Journal of Montenegro, referring to the quarrels between Serbia and Hungary, expresses the hope that the dangers threatening the Servians will lead to internal unity and the formation of an alliance with kindred peoples against the common enemy.

It is reported in London that a number of changes will take place in the British cabinet, the principal one being the promotion of Lord Randolph Churchill to the leadership of the government forces in the House of Commons in place of William H. Smith, who will be elevated to the peerage.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

BISHOP NEWMAN has gone to Japan on an extended visit.

QUEEN NATALIE of Serbia has insured her life for \$200,000 for the benefit of her son.

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON will spend most of the summer at his residence at Rhinebeck.

SENATOR SHERMAN's large fortune is said to yield him an annual income of 12 per cent.

MR. BALFOUR never reads newspapers, English or American, and is a firm believer in the desultory reading of books.

MRS. MARY E. BAILEY, the second woman to be elected to the Chicago Board of Education, is the author of several books.

MENDELSSOHN, the composer, has a cousin who is the leader of a band of Russian nihilists, and who was recently arrested for threatening the life of the Czar.

JUDGE J. P. SMITH, of Fort Worth, who is now worth \$1,000,000, once walked from Kentucky to Texas, because he did not have enough money to pay his passage.

CARLISLE's successor in the National House of Representatives—W. W. Dickinson—is a tall, dark-faced man who looks more like a preacher than a politician.

THE COUNTSSES of Tolstoi is a tall, beautiful woman, and very fond of society. She was in London lately as a delegate to the Liberal Women's Federation.

GENERAL BOULANGER is said to be writing a drama with Robert Emmet, the young Irish hero, as the central figure. It is to be brought out at the Free Theatre in Paris.

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE is having a cottage built entirely of marble at Lenox, Mass., at a cost of \$500,000. A large marble building will contain the electric light plant.

MRS. HENDRICKS is a fine-looking woman with dark eyes and hair that was once black, but is now turning gray. She is a brilliant converser and a woman of unusual ability.

JEFFERSON DAVIS' body in the receiving vault of the Army of Northern Virginia, is guarded by a member of the G. A. R. by day and two ex-confederate veterans by night.

THOMAS B. RAMBO, of Morristown, N. J., has just been restored to possession of his property, valued at \$40,000, which was taken from him 17 years ago, when the court declared him to be a habitual drunkard.

THEODORE TILTON is described by a lady who recently saw him in his new salon in Paris. He has grown stout and his long white hair was pushed behind his ears and his face had a restful look, peculiar to men of leisure.

CARDINAL MANNING's aversion to strong drink in every form is so great that twice in articulo mortis he has refused stimulants, and he alludes triumphantly to the fact that he got well each time as proof that stimulants are never necessary.

TRADE OF THE WEEK.

The Hot Weather Has a Depressing Effect on Trade.

Bank Clearings for the Week—Exports of Wheat and Flour—The Total Number of Business Failures Up to Date.

Special telegrams to Bradstreet's indicate that general trade throughout the country has still further felt the restraining influence of the midsummer season. The severity of hot weather in Missouri and Nebraska has resulted in a drought but early showers, it is thought, may recover some of the loss to crops from drought in Nebraska. One effect of the extreme heat West has been an advance in prices of canned goods.

The New York stock market is dull, but tends to rise on the Silver bill and the prospective settlement of Western railroad difficulties, though gold shipments and foreign selling, consequent on the South American panic, exert some disturbing influence.

Bank clearings at 51 cities, for the week ending July 10, are \$917,596,716, a decrease from this week last year of 19 per cent. New York City's clearings, which constitute 55.6 per cent. for the grand total, are less than those of the like period last year by over 25 per cent., while at 50 other cities the loss is 2.3 per cent. Gross railway earnings of 134 companies for June show total aggregate receipts of \$32,502,761, an increase over June last year of 5.5 per cent. The month of May, it will be remembered, showed a gain over May, 1889, of nearly 14 per cent., rate cutting, water competition and reduced June earnings. For the six months 133 roads report earnings of \$205,449,831, a gain over last year of 11.8 per cent. on a mileage increase of 2.6 per cent.

Heavy receipts of hogs at Western packing centers broke the back of the little boom in lard started early in the week and prices close about where they did a week ago. Hogs are 5c cheaper. Mess pork is steady at former quotations. Wheat has been stronger on a fall demand, decreasing stocks, a small crop outlook at home and reports of damage to wheat in Europe. Prices are 1c higher on the week. European available stocks of wheat, stocks afloat for Europe and supplies available in the United States, both costs, aggregated 68,000,000 bushels July 1, 1890, against 66,000,000 bushels one year before. On January 1, 1890, the foregoing stock amounted to 115,000,000 bushels as compared with 130,000,000 bushels on January 1, 1889. During June, 1890, European afloat and American wheat stocks decreased fully 15,000,000 bushels, two-thirds of which decline was abroad. Raw sugar is steadier and unchanged, while refined is 1-10c upon reduced production of soft grades. Coffee is quiet and steady, with little change in prices.

Exports of wheat and flour as wheat, both costs, this week equal 1,738,302 bushels, against 1,215,438 bushels one year before, and compared with 1,558,055 bushels in the week ending July 12, 1890. Indian corn exports, both costs, equal 1,885,864 bushels this week against 1,520,792 bushels last week.

Cotton was depressed, but closed steady and but little below last week, uncertainty about August delivery nearly offsetting early unfavorable Liverpool cables. New crop is slightly weaker on good crop advice.

Business failures reported to Bradstreet's number 134 in the United States this week against 102 last week, and 218 this week last year. Canada had 32 this week, against 13 last week.

The total number of failures in the United States January 1 to date is 5,702 against 6255 in a like portion of 1889.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Sixteen Tons of Powder Goes Off, Killing Ten Persons.

A terrible explosion occurred at King's powder mills, on the Little Miami Railroad, twenty-nine miles east of Cincinnati. Ten persons were killed and thirty injured. Two empty freight cars were being rolled on to a sidetrack where a car containing five hundred kegs of gunpowder was standing.

As the cars struck there was a terrible explosion, and immediately afterward another explosion containing 800 kegs of gunpowder exploded, making 1,300 kegs altogether. Wm. Frauley, a brakeman in the service of the Little Miami, was standing on one of the empty cars when the explosion occurred. His body must have been blown to atoms, although no trace of it has yet been found. Five other persons supposed to be employed in the powder company were killed. The King Powder Company and the Peters Cartridge works have works on both sides of the river