DIED BY DYNAMITE.

Long Island City Torn Up by a Terrific Explosion.

The Scene, a Tunnel Shaft in a Populous Block.

A terrible explosion of dynamite occurred in Long Island City, N. Y., at eight o'clock a few mornings ago, by which five persons lost their lives and some twenty or thirty persons were severely injured. The accident occurred in the works of the Long Island and New York Tunnel Company, at Jackson and Vernon avenues.

The workingmen employed by this corporation have been engaged there for a considerable time driving headings under the surface and have used great quantities of the powerful explosives in prosecuting their work.

There have been several minor explosions of dynamite at the place. Buildings have been shaken and window glass shattered, but no one until this occasion became a victim to the accidents.

The pushing of the headings has been prosecuted with vigor recently and great quantities of dynamite have been kept near the works in order to economize time in the blasting.

Residents of the neighborhood have protested against the apparent carelessness of the company, and have appealed to the authorities, but with no effect. There were nearly a hundred men who had been employed in the tunnel about an hour when an alarm came of a premature explosion.

There was a panic at once, but before anyone had time to save himself the earth shook with the explosion of dynamite and the surface of the ground in the vicinity of the tunnel rose in the air, scattering the fragments of the unfortunate persons near and the debris of the tunnel in every direction.

The flames from the explosion set fire to the large four-story brick building adjoining the tunnel and shattered every pane of glass in houses for blocks about.

The dead were: Mary Graden, aged nineteen, Long Island City; Edward Hopkins, Peter Rocco, Mrs. Peter Rocco, Henry O'Brien, aged thirty-three, clerk, Long Island City.

When the explosion occurred all the workmen were in the tunnel except Rocco, who was placed in charge of the dynamite at the head of the tunnel. He was blown to pieces. None of the men in the tunnel were injured. The cupola of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church on Vernon avenue and Fifth street was smashed into pieces by the concussion.

Work on the tunnel has been progressing about two months. The city, it is said, has been warned time and again of the danger attending the work, but no action was taken for the protection of the residents of the neighborhood against a disaster of this character.

The fire, which at first set the brick building ablaze, soon extended to the adjoining ones, whose walls had been warped and cracked by the force of the explosion, and they are now in imminent danger of falling. The tenants are supposed to have escaped with safety.

In the building which was nearest the tunnel was the postoffice. When the shock occurred tons of debris fell in this part of the structure and completely buried the mails. They were at once removed to No. 89 Borden avenue, where a temporary office was established.

Hundreds of people, attracted to the place by the explosion, aided the firemen in rescuing the wounded. Wagons of all kinds were used in conveying the maimed people to their homes and to St. Joan's Hospital. All of the doctors in the city hastened to the scene.

WHITE HOUSE CLOSED.

The Illness of Little Martena Harrison With Scarlet Fever.

The White House, at Washington, was quarantined for several days against the public. Medical Sanitary Inspector Dr. C. J. Osmun of the Health Office tacked two signs on the doors, one on the lower and one on the upper floor. The signs are pink-colored pasteboard and on them is printed:

"To remove this placard without permission is unlawful.

"Scarlet fever within."

The signs were put up because of the illness of President Harrison's grandchild, Martena Harrison, daughter of Russell Harrison. Her ailment, which was at first supposed to be scarlatina, has developed into a genuine case of scarlet fever. It is of a mild type, however. The two McKee children, who were playing with the little patient when she was taken ill, have been watched carefully and have not as yet shown any signs of the disease. They will be obliged to remain in the building, and this naturally increases their danger.

President Harrison has thought it advisable, as a precautionary measure, to establish a rigid quarantine against the public and the employes of the Executive Mansion, so that if there be any contagion it may not be communicated.

When the disease has run its course at the White House the mansion will be thoroughly disinfected, and the bedding, carpets and curtains in the sick room will probably be destroyed. Whether these precautions will remove the danger of contagion is a question which many Washingtonians are divided upon.

SHOT HIS BROTHERS.

Little Henry Smith Thought the Gun Wasn't Loaded.

A most disastrous accident occurred a few afternoons ago at New Haven, Ind. Henry, the eleven-year-old son of Samuel Smith, saw his brother's shotgun against a table in the kitchen.

There was no cap on the gun lock, and thinking the gun was not loaded he secured a cap and in fun pointed the gun at his two younger brothers, Joseph and Grover, aged ten and eight respectively. He snapped the trigger, and, the gun being loaded, the full charge of shot struck the two boys.

Grover, whose heart was penetrated, died instantly and Joseph was fatally injured. The shot entered both of his lungs. About fifty shot entered Joseph's breast and arms

MURDERED BY BOYS.

Two Farmers Shot Dead in a Quarrel Over a Road.

Renewal of an old feud over the location of a country road near Snowhomish, Washington, resulted in the murder of two well-to-do farmers named Foulks and Smith by two boys, fourteen and fifteen years of age, named John Langston and Robinson.

The road runs through the farm of young Robinson's father, but he fenced it up. Foulks and Smith started to tear down the fence when old man Robinson appeared and a fight ensued.

Young Langston and Robinson, who had been hunting, appeared on the scene armed with Winchesters and fired, killing Smith and Foulks instantly. Old man Robinson was seriously injured in the fight. The boys surrendered to the Sheriff

FOUR CREMATED.

They Were Enveloped in Flames While Trying to Extinguish a Fire.

Everett, Mass., has been visited by a most disastrous conflagration. The loss of property is about $50,000, and four men, employed by the West End Street Railway Company, were burned to death.

About 6:57 o'clock a fire broke out in the boiler room in the basement. John Clark, Luke Gennan, George Wallace and Joseph McGinnis at once began passing water in pails, and tried to extinguish the flames, but without effect, and inside of fifteen minutes the blaze had spread to a room over the engine room, which was filled with tanks containing oil.

The tanks at once ignited. The flames spread over the entire rear end of the building, enveloping the men. They were seen no more and were burned alive.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

POPE LEO is a poet of the Virginian school.

THE Prince of Wales writes his letters on light blue paper.

JOHN BURROUGHS, the writer about birds, was once a schoolmaster of Jay Gould.

THOUGH only forty-seven years old, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward has been writing for publication over thirty years.

ROYAL WOODWARD, of Brookline, Mass., the original "village blacksmith," died recently, and his will has just been filed.

"FOXY" BANCROFT, who has been elected Mayor of Cambridge, Mass., was the captain and stroke of the best crew Yale ever had.

MGR. LOUIS GALIMBERTI, recently raised to the cardinalate, is said to be the only journalist to whom the red hat has been given.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT may be found hard at work at 9:30 every morning, and he very rarely closes his desk until 5 in the afternoon.

"FIGHTING JIM" is the name given to Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, so well known to the National Capital and so welcome to all drawing rooms.

IT is Congressman Bourke Cockran's practice never to prepare a speech in manuscript, but simply to make a few notes of the topics he intends to discuss.

DR. PENTECOST, who goes over from this country to take charge of a Presbyterian church in London, is to have house rent free and a salary of $7500 a year.

GEORGE KENNAN, the traveler, is desirous of returning to Russia, but is regarded with such disfavor by the authorities of that country that he does not think it wise to do so.

DANIEL LAMONT, formerly the Private Secretary of Grover Cleveland, is said to have made more than $500,000 since he went into the street railway business in New York City four years ago.

REV. C. L. DODSON (Lewis Carroll), the bachelor tutor of Oxford, known the world over as the author of "Alice in Wonderland," refuses to visit grown-up girls who had read his book when they were little. He is bashful, and is afraid they might become sentimental.

MISS HELEN GOULD'S inheritance makes her, probably with one exception, the richest young and unmarried woman in America. The fortune of Miss Garrett, daughter of the late President of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, is larger than Miss Gould's, but a part of Miss Garrett's fortune has been made by her own business sagacity.

TRUMAN HENRY SAFFORD, Professor of Astronomy at Williams College, is one of the most remarkable "lightning calculators" now living. He is small in stature, but has a large head and a most active brain. His manner is quick and nervous, and when "doing a large and difficult sum in his head" he walks rapidly up and down the class room, clasping and unclasping his hands or twitching his mustache; but the calculation is rapidly made, and the result is almost invariably the correct one.

FIGHT IN MEXICO.

Ten Soldiers Killed and Five Burned Half Alive.

Reports, although conflicting, come from every part of the Northern part of the Republic of Mexico indicating the growth of the revolutionary movement. Despatches are rushing to and from the Mexican officials to the United States officials.

An officer who desires that his name should not be used, states that another battle took place, when ten men were killed at Coralvo, where there is a garrison. At this place five of the Mexican soldiers were burned half alive

A courier with official information gave it out that the revolutionists gave and asked no quarter, but in every way outfought the regular Mexican soldiers, those at Coralvo being a sleepy lot of half breeds.

It is reported that the Government has seized the railroads for official purposes. A special train of twelves coaches, left Monterey for Lampasas Guayos, with eight companies of cavalry.

A Washington dispatch says: Rocha, the Mexican general who is reported to have left the City of Mexico to join the revolutionists on the Rio Grande border, is a famous character. He is known to all the Mexican army as "The Tiger."

When Maximilian was fighting to establish an empire in Mexico, Rocha was one of his favorite generals. After the surrender at Querataro, Maximilian and two of his generals, Mejia and Miramon, were executed. Lopez, who recently died, was disgraced.

Of all the imperial generals Rocha was the only one taken into favor by Diaz and the Liberals. He was, after the reorganization of the Republic, given command of a division of the army, but almost ever since his restoration to favor he has been kept on some duty near the Mexican capital, as if the Government did not care to trust him in the provinces.

If "The Tiger" has gone to join the revolutionists it means something serious. Rocha has a record for desperate fighting which no other Mexican general now possesses.

FAMINE IN FINLAND.

It is Feared That Whole Communities Have Perished.

The famine in North Finland is increasing, and there is a movement in Sweden to renew the subscriptions of last year for the aid of the starving Finlanders. Although the famine is raging in Russian territory, yet the Finns, on account of their old attachment to Sweden, look to the Swedes rather than to the Russians for assistance.

Many villages are snowbound, and it is feared that the sufferings of the people are intense, as they have no means of breaking through the great drifts on account of the weakness of themselves and of their cattle. It is feared that whole communities have perished, as nothing has been heard from them for a number of days.

Owing to the hardiness of the Finns it is hoped, however, that the famine has not been so destructive of life as many apprehend. It is believed that the survivors will abandon the country by wholesale during the coming spring and summer and remove to some part of North America where they will have a better chance to maintain themselves.

PLEASURE PARTY DROWNED

A Yacht Capsized by a Sudden Squall in Australian Waters.

A sad accident occurred at Sidney, New South Wales, a few days ago, to a party of merrymakers, resulting in the death of ten of them. The owner of a yacht made up a party of his friends to take a sail. All went well until the mouth of the harbor was reached. Here a severe squall struck the yacht, and before any preparations could be made to meet it the vessel capsized. The squall passed away quickly, and vessels in the neighborhood bore down to the upturned craft. They succeed in picking up thirteen persons who were struggling in the water, but ten of the party were not seen after the yacht turned over.

THE most remarkable derelict mentioned in the records of the hydrographic office has been sighted again nine hundred miles east of Bermuda, after a lapse of 102 days. She is the record breaker of derelicts. She has been an ocean wanderer for 625 days, and has averaged somewhat more than eight miles a day, coming over five thousand miles.

THE people of Williamsburg, Col., recently demanded the resignation of Professor Voorhis, principal of the primary department of the public school. He is accused of having pulled the teeth of pupils as punishment for disobedience. One boy is said to have had fifteen teeth extracted in this manner. The professor resigned.

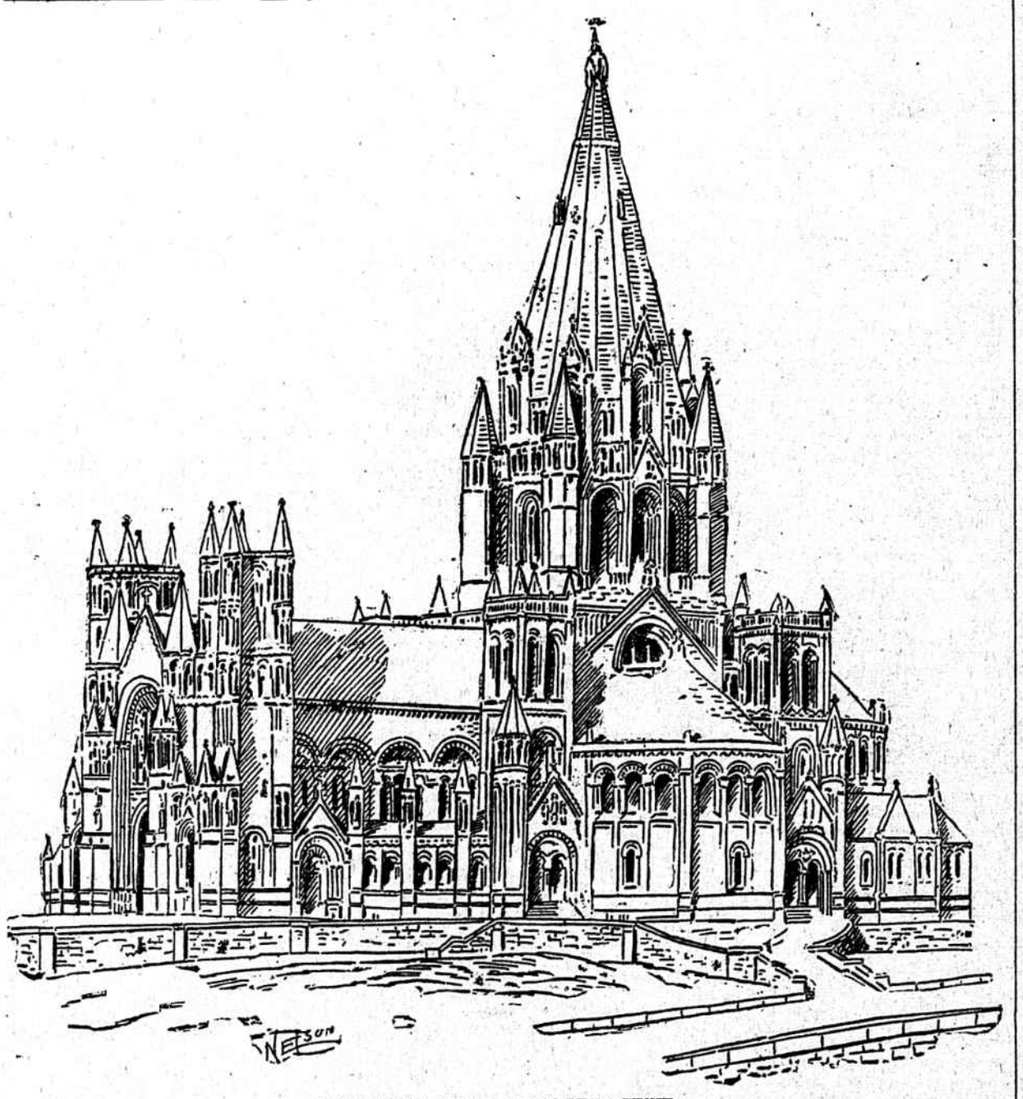
"HE is an artist by profession." "I know that; but what is he by occupation?"—Washington Star.

A PALACE OF PRAYER.

Laying the Corner Stone of a Great Cathedral.

It Will Cost $10,000,000 and Take Twenty Years to Build.

The corner stone of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in course of construction at the corner of Morningside and Amsterdam avenues, New York City, has just been laid with simple but impressive ceremonies.



CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.

When completed this cathedral will be one of the most magnificent and costly sacred structures in America.

The ceremonies were held under a tent, which the severity of the weather made necessary, erected in the shape of a cross. The day was particularly appropriate for the laying of the corner stone as it is known in the church calender as the day of St. John the Evangelist.

The corner stone stood in the central square of the tent under a peaked roof twenty feet high. Around it was built a platform four feet high on which were Bishop Potter, the visiting bishops, the clergy of the diocese and prominent invited guests. The platform could accommodate exactly 1012 persons and just that number of tickets were issued.

Inside the tent was a steam-heating plant, and ten radiators made the temperature comfortable. The services began with a procession to the platform, in the following order:

The Church Choral Society, students of the General Theological Seminary, Trustees of Columbia College, Trustees of St. Luke's Hospital; the clergy; Architect George L. Heins; David H. King, Jr., builder; Trustees of the Cathedral; the visiting Bishops; Bishop Henry C. Potter.

As the procession ascended the platform passages from the Psalms were read by the clergymen and bishops. Then followed a special service arranged for the occasion by Bishop Potter, in which the musical features, which were prepared by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, were particularly elaborate.

An address was delivered by the Right Rev. Dr. William Duane, Bishop of Albany. The corner stone was then laid by Bishop Potter, in which he used a handsome silver trowel, settling maul of oak, square, level and plumb. The services closed with a recessional hymn.

In the stone was placed a large pewter box containing a copy of the Bible, Protestant Episcopal prayer book, hymnal of the church, journals of the General Convention and the Diocese of New York from 1882 to 1892, History of the Diocese of New York, church almanacs, various coins, copies of the Churchman, the Living Church and the Standard, and the morning and evening daily papers and a brick from the first church built by Columbus in America, bearing the inscription: "From the ruins of the first Christian city of the new world, where the first church was erected by Christopher Columbus, 1493 —Isabella Hispaniola."

Description of the Edifice.

The idea of rearing a great Protestant cathedral in America, according to the New York Advertiser, was first conceived in 1871, by the late Bishop Horatio Potter, an uncle of the present Bishop. When, in 1886, Bishop Horatio Potter lay dying, but little had been done, and only nine of the original seventeen trustees were living. Those nine men were summoned to the bedside of the dying Bishop, and were pledged by him to go on with the work. With the elevation of the present Bishop Potter to his high office work began anew, and over $1,000,000 has already been collected for building the cathedral besides the $850,000 paid for the three city blocks in the centre of which the edifice will stand. This property, lying between 110th and 113th streets, Amsterdam avenue and Morningside Drive, was formerly owned by the Leake and Watts Orphan House. It is the highest ground on Manhattan Island, and overlooks the country for many miles.

As a result of the prizes offered for the best designs for the cathedral, the leading architects of the country submitted plans. The design of Heins and Lafarge was chosen, and George L. Heins was declared the architect. The cathedral, which is of the round arch Gothic type, with modifications, will take about twenty years to build and will cost about $10,000,000. The first part of the edifice to be completed—the choir—will take several years to finish, and will cost $1,000,000. It will seat about twenty-five hundred people and will be used for worship during the completion of the remainder of the work. The finished building will seat between ten and twelve thousand people. In it will be seven chapels, in which, every Sunday, the Gospel will be preached in seven foreign languages to non-English-speaking worshipers.

The Cathedral will be 520 feet in length, 295 feet wide through the transepts and the height of the central tower will be 445 feet. The width of the main front will be 192 feet, the height of the front gable 161 feet, of the front towers 248 feet, of the flanking towers 158 feet, and of the interior of the dome 253 feet. The nave will be 93 feet wide and the span of the central tower 95 feet.

These dimensions will place the Cathedral of St. John the Divine far ahead of any other cathedral of the Western World in size and grandeur, and will place it in the front rank among the greatest cathedrals of the entire world. The most noted churches of America at present are the Gothic Cathedral in the City of Mexico, which is 500 feet long and 420 feet wide, and which took from 1573 to 1667 to build; the Gothic Cathedral of Notre Dame in Montreal, 241 feet long by 135 feet wide, with towers 213 feet high; St. Patrick's Cathedral in this city, 332 feet long, 174 feet wide and with towers 328 feet high; and the cathedral in Lima, Peru, 320 feet long and 180 feet wide.

St. Peter's, in Rome, begun in 1450 and dedicated in 1626, is 613½ feet long, 446½ feet wide and 448 feet high to the top of the cross. It was 175 years in building, and is the greatest church in the world. The Cathedral of Milan is 486 feet long, 288 feet wide and 355 feet high to the top of the spires, being inferior in size to the Cathedral of St. John. The celebrated Cathedral of Florence, which took from 1298 to 1444 to build, is but 500 feet long and 306 feet wide, and slightly smaller than the Cathedral to be built in New York. The Cathedral of Cologne, begun about 1250 and finished in 1863, is 511 feet long, 231 feet wide, and the towers are 511 feet high. It surpasses the Cathedral of St. John only in the height of its spires. The great Canterbury Cathedral in England is 574 feet long and 159 feet wide, being 137 feet narrower than that of St. John the Divine.

The silver trowel and other implements used by Bishop Potter in laying the corner stone of the Cathedral were presented by Tiffany & Co. They consist of a trowel, mallet, level and square, and the materials used in making them were sterling silver and golden ebony; the latter selected from the choicest products of the California forests, and remarkable for the beautiful gold-like veins running through the wood.

The principal piece, the trowel, is of sterling silver with ebony handle. The engraving of the inscription on the face of the trowel is an appropriate text, and a piece of art work in itself. The mallet is of golden ebony with plain silver mountings. The level, which is fifteen inches long, is also of golden ebony, while the spirit tube is set in sterling silver, the square is a solid piece of silver modeled after a regular mason's square, with all the correct measurements. The entire set is incased in a handsome oak chest, size 17x16 and 6½ inches deep. It is lined with oozed calf. The mountings, lock, handles, etc., of the chest are all of sterling silver. Inlaid on top, in proper form, are the arms of the Diocese of New York.

The instruments will be carefully stored in the property-room of the cathedral and used at the laying of the corner stones of any future building that may be erected in connection with the cathedral proper.

Through the courtesy of the New York Recorder we are enabled to print the accompanying cut of the new cathedral as it will appear when completed.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE great iron industries of Pennsylvania and Ohio are booming.

COLORADO has 206 labor organizations, with about 15,700 members.

RAILROAD employes, to the number of 24,743, have their homes in Kansas.

A CO-OPERATIVE boarding-house for working women is talked of in Boston.

THE glass factories in the Pittsburg district are enjoying an unprecedented season of prosperity.

EMPLOYES in the various mills about Williamstown, have had their wages increased seven per cent.

MACHINISTS and nearly all the great railway companies in this country have come to an agreement on the apprenticeship question.

THE plate-glass manufacturers claim that the present producing capacity of the eight large factories is about fifty per cent. greater than the annual demand.

THE builders of bridges and elevated railroads have so much work on hand that their orders will probably keep all the structural mills busy through the winter and spring.

THE demand for all kinds of farming implements and machinery is very heavy, and there is a rush of orders at all the small foundries and the machine shops of the New England and Middle States.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Southern cities to organize the wives, daughters, sisters and sweethearts of union men into auxiliary unions for the purpose of attending to the boycott end of the labor movement.

SHOP girls in Boston now have a "noon rest," thanks to Edward Everett Hale, where they can get not only a good mid-day lunch, but find also a piano, easy-chairs, a mending-basket, etc. It is conducted by the Lend-a-Hand Club.

TELEPHONE girls in Belgium are going to have a hard time of it. The lines having been acquired by the Government, operators must now pass an examination, and the qualification is a thorough knowledge of French, Flemish, German, English and geography.

ITALY has at present 683 co-operative dairies, forming a National organization. They have brought about a progressive improvement in the making of cheese and contributed largely in ameliorating the condition of the workmen and working women engaged in that industry.

SEVERAL labor organizations of San Francisco, Cal., have formed the San Francisco Equitable Co-operative Society, with a capital of $100,000, divided into 40,000 shares at $2.50 each. Its object is to manufacture, purchase and sell groceries and general merchandise. The society proposes to deal directly with the factories and farmers, thus providing a higher profit for the producer and a lower price for the consumer.

JOHN F. WILLITTS is organizing companies of the Populist military organization in Topeka, McClouth and Valley Falls, Kansas.

MEXICO'S REVOLUTION.

The Regulars and the Insurgents Have a Fierce Battle.

The Mexican Troopers Defeated With Heavy Loss.

A battle was fought, a few days ago, near Las Animas, Mexico, east of Guerrero, between 300 regular Mexican soldiers and 250 revolutionists, in which thirteen soldiers were killed and many wounded, and the Mexican troops routed. Several of the revolutionists were also killed and a large number wounded.

The revolutionists were commanded by General Estrada and the Mexican troops by General Garcia. Captain Garcia, of the Mexican militia, has arrived in New Laredo, opposite Laredo, Texas, with several of the wounded Mexican regulars.

The town of Guerrero was in danger of being captured by the revolutionists. The people on the Mexican side are represented as flocking to the standard of General Estrada because of his victory at Las Animas.

The revolution is assuming a more serious aspect than it was thought it would at first. There will be work for all the United States troops that the Government can send to that section, for they will be needed to protect the interests of Americans.

News was received from down the river to the effect that the United States troops under Lieutenant Hedekin and a posse of United States Deputy Marshals, under direction of an experienced trailer, were close on the trail of the revolutionist party who captured the United States Deputy Marshals Guerrera and Benavides, and felt sure of rescuing the latter. Three companies of the Seventh United States Cavalry arrived in Laredo and left next day for the lower river country.

TORTURED THREE DAYS.

Zuni Indians Resist Arrest for Their Cruelty.

An attempt to arrest the Zuni Indians, who recently tortured two alleged witches, has been resisted. The tribe consists of about 1500, of whom 300 are warriors. Two companies of United States troops and two Gatling guns have been ordered from Fort Wingate to support United States Marshal Green, of Gallup, and as the Indians are burnishing up their guns and pistols, trouble is expected.

The two witches were tied up by their thumbs for three days, and tortured in many ways till they died.

LATER NEWS.

THE Treasury of Rutland, Vt., is empty, and as the voters refuse to sanction the raising of money to pay debts the incoming officials are in trouble. The Trustees threatened to shut off all electric lights and discharge all the policemen.

ELIAS T. INGALLS, aged eighty-two, father of ex-Senator J. J. Ingalls, of Kansas, died at his residence in Haverhill, Mass., a few mornings ago.

A MOB entered a court room in Bowling Green, Ky., and seized a colored man under examination for assaulting a white girl and riddled him with bullets.

THREE large two-story dwellings in Ossawatomie, Kan., caught fire from natural gas and were entirely burned. Four persons were burned to death and several had miraculous escapes.

REPORTS from the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys of California show that the damage by flood will go above $1,000,000. The capital city is safe, but all along the river fine wheat land is covered with water.

A BOMB was thrown into the main building of the South Side plant of the Milwaukee (Wis.) Street Railroad Company. In a moment the interior of the building was in a blaze. The fire was soon beyond control, and in less than an hour the entire plant was consumed, entailing a loss of $510,000.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has ordered a new postal card. It is pearl gray.

BARON ANDRADO and General Cerqueira, Brazil's Commissioners to adjust the Argentine dispute, have reached Washington. Our Government will be umpire.

WILLIAM POTTER, newly appointed Minister of the United States to Italy, has just presented his credentials to King Humbert at Rome.

AT Carrientes, Argentine Republic, the insurgents, numbering 1500 men, made four assaults upon the town, but were repulsed with heavy losses by a garrison of 500 men.

JAY BROCKTON, an American, killed Count Peter Romanhoff in a duel at Monte Carlo.

THE postal pennant on mail ships will be twenty feet long by eight feet six inches at the mast and tapering to five feet, with a red field and a nine-inch blue border.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

MRS. DIANA DOUTY, aged 103 years, nine months and fifteen days, died a few days ago, at the home of her son, Bainbridge Douty, in Charlton, Mass.

THE famous case of Father McGlynn, of St. Stephen's Church, New York City, has finally been decided by the restoration to him of authority to perform his priestly functions.

ALL the Hudson County (N. J.) ballot box stuffers serving terms in the State prison have been liberated, the Court of Pardons having paroled thirty-two and pardoned one, John A. Whelan.

CHRISTMAS dinners and trees for the benefit of the poor warmed up New York's celebration of the festal day. Nearly 20,000 poor children received Christmas presents in Madison Square Garden.

HENRY C. VARNUM killed his wife and daughter and seriously wounded his mother-in-law in Worcester, Mass., and then committed suicide

RIVER traffic at Pittsburg has been suspended. The Hudson River south from Poughkeepsie was closed for navigation. Suffering among the poor in New York City increased on account of the dearth of coal. The charities department has 2500 applications for fuel on its books.

JOSEPH KARGE, Professor of Continental Languages and Literature in the College of New Jersey at Princeton, died on a ferry-boat which was crossing to New York City. He was born in the Grand Duchy of Posen, on July 3, 1833.

South and West.

THE snow storm after prevailing over the Pacific Northwest for forty-eight hours ceased. Snow fell to a depth of twenty-four inches.

A WRECK occurred on the Santa Fe Road near Colorado Springs, Col., in which many people were injured, two fatally.

E. S. CORSER, of Minneapolis, Minn., failed for $1,000,000, in consequence of wheat speculation; the real estate firm of which he is head also suspended.

GENERAL FREDERICK T. DENT, a distinguished Union soldier and brother-in-law of General U. S. Grant, died a few days ago at Denver, Col. General Dent was born in Missouri in 1820. He was appointed to West Point from that State in 1839.

ANOTHER convict who partook of the poisoned food at Helena, Ark., has died at the penitentiary at Little Rock, making a total of nine deaths.

FOUR persons were found dead in their rooms at the Colored Home for the Aged, Baltimore, Md. Two old women, Fannie Ward and Maria Jones, were asphyxiated by coal gas. Two colored children were also found dead.

FIRE destroyed every business house in Snow Hill, Ala., except one. The total loss is $25,000.

TWO men lost their lives at an incendiary fire which burned two Milwaukee (Wis.) tanneries and caused a loss of $225,000.

THE official statement of California's vote shows that one Harrison and eight Cleveland electors were chosen. The vote in favor of the direct election of United States Senators by the people was enormous, 137,938 voting for and only 13,342 against.

FIVE wooden stores on Broad street, Camden, S. C., were burned. A snowstorm prevailing at the time probably saved a large portion of the town from being burned.

THE Straits of Mackinac are frozen over. Trains in Kansas were seriously delayed by snow, and bitterly cold weather prevailed throughout the entire West.

A BLIZZARD struck Virginia and South Carolina, and for the first time in fifteen years housetops were covered with a thin coating of snow and sleet.

Washington.

GENERAL JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State, decided to resign that position and accept the appointment as special counsel for the United States in the Bering Sea arbitration.

THE Secretary of War issued a general order announcing a renewal of the agreement between the Federal Government and Mexico, whereby the troops of the two countries may cross over the territory of the other in pursuit of savage hostile Indians.

THE Postmaster-General has issued the annual circular prescribing the telegraph rates to be paid for the transmission of Government messages during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. The rates are the same as those which the Western Union Company objected to. The claims of that company for telegraph service rendered during the past three years have not been settled.

CHIEF DRUMMOND, of the Secret Service division, has cautioned his agents to exercise the closest possible scrutiny to prevent any counterfeiting of the Columbian souvenir coins.

THE Spanish Minister to Washington, Senor Dupuy De Lome, has been recalled.

Foreign.

CHOLERA has appeared on the Austrian frontier as well as in Hamburg.

MICHAEL DAVITT, the Home Rule agitator, was unseated as a Member of the British Parliament.

THE fact has just been made public that, during the Trefort Ministry, $2,000,000 were embezzled in the Austrian Department of Education and Public Instruction.

THE Coroner's inquest on the body of Detective Synott, killed in the Dublin (Ireland) explosion, failed to give any clew to the perpetrators of the outrage.

TEN THOUSAND troops have been mobilized to suppress the spreading rebellion in the Argentine province of Corrientes.

CHOLERA is said to be making steady progress in Hamburg, Germany.

THE Red Star steamship Noordland was towed into Queenstown, Ireland, with a broken shaft, by the Ohio.

THE rebels in the province of Corrientes, Argentine Republic, have defeated the provincial troops in a number of skirmishes, and have seized the towns of Mercedes and Caseros and the railway lines of the district.

BRIGANDS ROB A TRAIN.

Booty Amounting to $20,000 Taken by Russian Thieves.

The other evening a body of brigands succeeded by the use of signals in stopping a well-filled passenger train at a point about midway between Warsaw and Kowal, in Poland.

The train was then boarded by a number of the gang, all of whom were heavily armed. Other brigands guarded the doors of the coaches.

Beginning at the forward end of the train the brigands went through each coach with revolvers in their hands and ordered the passengers, men and women, to deliver their valuables and money to them. They even forced the married women to give up their wedding rings.

Not the slightest attempt at resistance was made, and it is estimated that the plunder secured by the robbers amounted to $20,000.

As the brigands were leaving the train they relieved the train hands of their watches and then bade them adieu, springing to the ground and disappearing in the darkness.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

12TH DAY.—Mr. Perkins introduced a bill to enable the people of Oklahoma and of the Indian Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and to be admitted into the Union. Referred——Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill prohibiting electro-magnetizing mesmerizing and hypnotizing human beings. The punishment provided in certain cases is death——The McGarrahan bill was then taken up, and Mr Hunton continued his argument in favor of its passage over the President's veto——Mr. Gibson was appointed a member of the Committee on Epidemic Diseases instead of Mr. White, excused at his own request——The Anti-Option bill was then taken up, and Mr. Peffer continued his speech in favor of it——After a short executive session the Senate adjourned for the holidays.

In the House.

14TH DAY.—No business of importance was done, as no quorum was present, and at 12:15 the House adjourned for the holiday recess.

TEMPERANCE.

HE LOVED HIS FELLOW MAN.

Beside a dusty road that follows the Swannanoa River in North Carolina is a gate that opens on a path leading to a spring that has been walled with brick and protected by a canopy. Beside the gate is a marble slab bearing the picture of a drinking cup and the following inscription:

Rein up, ye thirsty passer by.
As you are now, so once was I;
Stop short, alight, you're not the first.
Who at this spring has quenched his thirst.
Gird up your loins, drink once, drink twice;
Pass on and think of John S. Rice.
For thirsty man he walled this spring,
And then for heaven did plume his wing;
He asks no thanks—his life's long span
Proves that he loved his fellow man.

A FATHER'S INFLUENCE.

Some years ago a young man had become addicted to the use of strong drink; his father also drank. A neighbor, who had become interested in the boy, labored with the father, suggesting that for the son's sake the father put away his glass. To this the father replied: "What, shall I deny myself for that cuss?"

Some weeks ago I visited the son, now an old man. I found him ill, in bed, a mere wreck of what was once a strong body and a bright intellect. When I asked if he did not want a Saviour in his illness he replied, "I have often wanted a Saviour when in health."

I prayed with him.

He said "amen" that seemed to come from a hungering and thirsting soul, but one agonizing in the embrace of fiendish arms to whose care a father had committed this son in early and tender years.—Rev. G. F. Durgin.

ALCOHOL VS. TEARS.

Writing of the physiology of tears in the Asclepiad Dr. B. W. Richardson says: "Tears have their value in the life of mankind; they are of value not as tears, although their actual flow gives relief, but as signs that the grief centres are being relieved of their sensibility, and the nervous organization is being fitted to bear up against sorrow. Change of scene, mental diversion and outdoor life are the best remedies for the tearful, but an opiate judiciously prescribed is often the sovereign remedy. Other narcotics are injurious. Alcohol, so often resorted to, is fearfully injurious. It disturbs and unbalances the nervous system, keeps up a maudlin and pitiful sentimentality, and sustains the evil. Alcohol is the mother of sorrow. There are other narcotics which are similar in effect, notably chloral; but an opiate given at night time, under necessity, not only soothes, but controls, and when prescribed so that the use of it shall not pass into habit, is a divine remedy.

FIVE ACTS OF THE RUM TRAGEDY.

Rev. Dr. Talmage gives very concisely the five acts of the rum tragedy as follows:

Act I.—Young man starting from home. Parents and sisters weeping to have him go. Wagon passes over the hills. Farewell kiss thrown back. Ring the bell and let the curtain drop.

Act II.—Marriage altar. Bright lights. Full organ played. White veil trailing the aisle. Prayer and congratulations and exclamations of "how well she looks." Ring the bell and let the curtain drop.

Act III.—Midnight. Woman waiting for staggering steps. Old garments stuck into the broken window-pane. Many marks of hardship on the face. Biting the nails of bloodless fingers. Neglect, cruelty, disgrace. Ring the bell and let the curtain drop.

Act IV.—Three graves in a very dark place. Grave of a child who died from lack of medicine. Grave of a wife who died of a broken heart. Grave of husband and father who died of dissipation. Plenty of weeds, but no flowers. Oh, what a blasted heath with three graves! Ring the bell and let the curtain drop.

Act V.—A destroyed soul's eternity! No light, no music, no hope! Despair coiling around the heart with unutterable anguish. Blackness of darkness forever!

HOW ALCOHOL AFFECTS THE BRAIN.

Alcohol affects specifically the brain. John A. Holliday, of Troy, N. Y., writes of being present at the autopsy of a noted old "founder" of that city, a few weeks ago. The dead man was about sixty years old, and had been a drunkard for forty years. He says: "When the surgeon's saw had cut off the man's skull the odor of alcohol that filled the room was strong enough to sicken one. Then one of the surgeons struck a match and held it close to the brain. Immediately a blue flame enveloped the entire portion of the cerebral organ exposed and the quivering flesh sizzled as if on a gridiron." He adds: "That experiment and disclosure set me to very seriously thinking about the error of my ways. I am not a temperance lecturer nor a prohibition politician, but I must most respectfully and firmly decline your invitation to have something. I don't want my brain to float around in a sea of alcohol, as did that of the poor old town drunkard of Troy." Such an object-lesson, ghastly and startling, may well suffice to make any one thoughtful concerning the use of alcohol. Of course the case cited is extreme and unusual, but there is no doubt that alcohol has a special affinity for the human brain, and that the beverage use of it is always attended with danger proportionate to the quantity and frequency.—National Temperance Advocate.

TEMPERANCE GROWING.

Higher up in society it is a noticeable fact that on occasions of great public excitement, as at political conventions, horse races and other meetings where both sexes mingle and spirits are used freely, intoxicated women are rarely seen. The same is true in society, on the street, at the theatre and other public places.

Within a few years wines have been gradually disappearing from the social boards and society begins to frown on any excess manifest in public. These and other facts sustain the belief that American women are becoming more and more temperate.

It is the common observation of both specialists and family physicians that inebriate women are concealed often as skeletons in the households, and that strong efforts are constantly made to cover up their personality. Associated with the use of spirits is an increasing dread of exposure and a shrinking from society, and even from relatives and friends, and also a disposition to retreat behind the mask of various nervous diseases.

When spirits are used for any length of time the disorder takes on a periodical form in which hysteria and other emotional symptoms are prominent. It may be said to be a rule, to which the exception brings ample proof, that the use of alcohol in women very soon merges into drug taking, and the spirits are abandoned."—New York Journal.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

Rum is made from the refuse of sugar.

Many a man has been betrayed by a kiss after taking a drink of whisky.

About 6000 intoxicants of different kinds are known to custom house officials.

In the southern provinces of Russia a drink resembling brandy is obtained by distilling the juice of watermelons.

In ten years Russia produced ever eight million gallons of pure alcohol. The twenty million bushels of grain used for this would have prevented the terrible famine and pestilence which has devastated that country.

The liquor dealers of Waltham, Mass., have decided to withdraw all their funds, amounting to about $150,000, from the local National Bank, the officers of which were prominent in the no-license agitation this fall.

A Chicago paper bids its readers not to be downcast at the prospect of an increase of the whisky tax. It comforts them with the assurance that it will take a long time to work up the price of alcohol, burnt sugar, fusel oil and water.

The Woman's Columbian Association of Northern Ohio, said to be one of the best in the whole circle of associations of its kind, has called to its presidency Mrs. Mary B. Ingham, of Cleveland, a white-ribboner and leader of the temperance crusade in that city in 1874.

The Zurich (Switzerland) society for combating the alcohol habit has circulated an appeal on the continent pointing out the dangers which menace the future of Europe through the use of intoxicants, and calling upon the people to show their patriotism by becoming abstainers.