

A MAMMOTH SQUASH.

Canadians feel that the Luncees are over-ly big of having about the biggest of everything, but they are over the fact that it remained Mr. William Warnock, of Goderich, Ontario, to raise the largest squash grown. This mammoth squash weighed 403 pounds, and, for all Mr. Warnock had previously raised several such wonders, it beat his record by thirteen and a half pounds. In raising such squashes Mr. Warnock uses common sense. He does not treat them as babies and feed them milk and other things, but he believes that the thing that will increase the size



THE LARGEST SQUASH EVER GROWN. mammoth vegetable was grown on a farm in Ontario, Canada, and weighed 403 pounds.

of the fruit must come through the veins of nature out of the vine, and vine must get its support from the soil roots. Thus squash raising is like the development of a child. To make a noble man or woman, the education must be watched. It must be thoroughly substantial in every way. A mistake has been made, followed by a stunting or false growth. The amount of artificial feeding or building up will equal the work of nature. Washes and children must be fed on the "roots," so to speak.—Bookers' Magazine.

A MECHANICAL DEER.

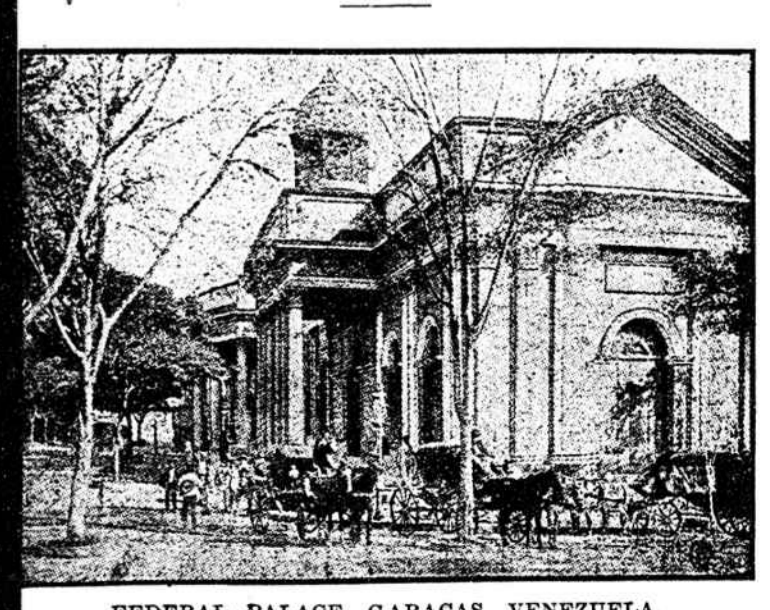
Shes Through the Woods to Be Shot at by Sportsmen.

Even in this age of extravagant mechanical contrivances it is doubtful whether any toy has been constructed so unique and costly as that which Clarence Mackay recently has had installed on his estate at Harbor Hill, Roslyn, L. I. Shooting galleries which rabbits, pigs and lions bob up and disappear in front of a screen a few feet away to prompt and test the sportsmen, says the New York Press, have long been familiar to visitors to Coney Island and other similar resorts. Clarence Mackay has constructed, in the wildest part of his big estate, a regular railway to furnish the same sport on a scale and in a manner that is absolutely true to nature.



MR. MACKAY'S MECHANICAL DEER. is provided in the shape of a life-deer, mounted on a small bogie. At a speed which can be regulated at any pace up to ten or twelve in an hour the deer is carried through the woods, and as it appears the different openings that have among the trees along the route the railway Mr. Mackay and his hunting friends get a chance for just a quick shot as the hunter in the

PRESIDENT CASTRO'S PALACE.

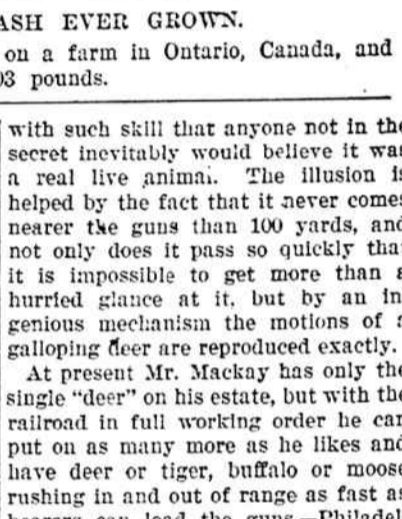


FEDERAL PALACE, CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

Maine woods has to rely on to fill its bag. At the end of the run the truck passes over an automatic switch which shuts off the current, and the deer comes to a standstill in a sheltered pit, where a marker is posted. He notes the places where the deer has been hit, telephones, by means of a special wire laid down for the purpose, the results of his aim to the man with the gun, and then, as soon as he has pasted a piece of canvas or brown paper over the wounds that have been made, is ready to cart the deer off again to run the gamut of the marksmen a second or a third time. The deer itself is made and mounted

with such skill that anyone not in the secret inevitably would believe it was a real live animal. The illusion is helped by the fact that it never comes nearer the guns than 100 yards, and not only does it pass so quickly that it is impossible to get more than a hurried glance at it, but by an ingenious mechanism the motions of a galloping deer are reproduced exactly. At present Mr. Mackay has only the single "deer" on his estate, but with the railroad in full working order he can put on as many more as he likes and have deer or tiger, buffalo or moose rushing in and out of range as fast as bearers can load the guns.—Philadelphia Record.

COLLAPSING CANDELABRUM. The collapsible candle shown herewith is the invention of a New York man and is intended primarily for the use of the traveling churchman who



COLLAPSING CANDELABRUM. wishes to carry with him a candelabrum for his convenience. The difficulty with the usual design is that it is so large and bulky as to make a most unwieldy package, whereas the design shown herewith can be extended into a narrow, straight package measuring only a few inches in diameter. Of course, there are other uses for such a design, or a modification of it, in the lay world, or in any one of the many peculiar conditions that arise where a traveling outfit is needed that does not occupy any large amount of space. The central stem carries on it several runners to which the candle arms are hinged, the several series of candles being connected to each other by links, so that when the runners are slid along the stem the whole folds into a compact mass.—Philadelphia Record.

An official map of Paris on a large scale has just been finished. It is twenty-five yards long and nearly twenty yards wide.

DEATH OF MAXIMO GOMEZ

The Great Cuban Patriot and Fighter Passes Away.

BRAVELY LED IN TWO WARS

In First Conflict With Spain He Was Worst and Obligated to Flee From the Island—In Final Contest He Often Defeated Forces Ten Times Stronger Than His Own.

Havana, Cuba.—General Maximo Gomez died at 6 o'clock p. m. of the liver trouble from which he had been suffering for some time and which finally affected his heart. The doctors feared this complication and knew that when it came the old General would not last long. He was not conscious at the end. When the General passed away his wife and six children, President Palma, the Secretary of Government and some others were present. The body was laid in state in the palace on the day following his death. Only the day before his demise the Senate passed a bill to present \$100,000 to the General, and a check for that amount was delivered next morning by the Secretary of Finance to a son of the General.

President Palma arrived at the General's bedside a few moments before he died. This was the President's first visit, and the fact that he had not called before has occasioned some comment. The admiration of the mass of Cubans for General Gomez amounted to almost idolatry. His death admittedly is a severe blow to any political interest to which he was allied. He was one of the most radical leaders of the national party. He had allied himself with the liberal fusion movement, but a split came during his sickness, and it was generally thought he would have joined Governor Nunez and other dissenters in upholding the old nationalist organization.

In the latter days of Cuba there has been no more striking or picturesque figure than General Maximo Gomez, who in 1893 devoted his sword to liberate his country from Spanish misrule. Gomez was born in Santo Domingo in 1836 and, entering the Spanish army, became an officer, soon attaining distinction. When the Spanish army was driven from Santo Domingo he went to Cuba as a private citizen. His experiences had convinced him of the futility of the Spanish Government, distracted as it was at home, in maintaining its control of its West Indies colonies, and when the ten year rebellion broke out in Cuba he at once enlisted as a soldier. In the first engagement he received promotion for his daring, and in the next year became a lieutenant-colonel, winning victories near Jiguani and Guantanamo. With General Garcia he captured Holguin, and was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general by the commander-in-chief, Agramonte, as the bravest and most intelligent officer in Santiago. He became known as "The Terror," and conducted a very successful campaign in Puerto Principe, winning several battles and capturing towns. He broke through the cordon of forts with which the Spanish generals hoped to isolate the insurgent leaders, but he was unable to keep up the resistance. When Agramonte died he was made commander-in-chief of the rebel forces, but was obliged to fly from the island as the revolution died out, escaping to Jamaica.

In 1885 he made an attempt to land in Cuba, but this was a failure. He managed subsequently to join Dr. Marti and seconded his efforts to free Cuba. For several years he lived in Honduras and in Santo Domingo, until the standard of revolution was raised for the last time in Cuba. The constituent assembly which elected a provisional government made him commander-in-chief, and in the autumn of 1895, joining his forces to those of General Maceo, he started on a famous raid, in which the two generals traversed Cuba from end to end.

One of his greatest successes was his defeat of Marshal Campos, who tried with 30,000 men to check his advance upon Havana in December, 1895. In the following May, with only 400 men, he routed 5000 Spanish under General Jimenez Castellanos. During his campaign he was reported killed at least thirty times and he was often wounded. He lost one of his sons in December, 1896, in an ambush not far from Havana.

The old general was very proud of the reputation he gained of never having lost a battle. His personal bravery had a wonderful effect on the raw recruits of which the greater part of his forces was made up during the first part of the last revolution. It is said that no man ever flinched, no matter how thick the bullets flew, while Gomez's eye was upon him. General Gomez was a small man, about five feet six inches tall, and slenderly built. During the last years of his life he suffered greatly from a wound he received in the right leg. He had been, penetrating eyes and a restless, wary look.

Gen. Gomez had the friendliest possible feeling for the United States. He was sorely disappointed when after he had scored important successes against the Spaniards the United States refused to recognize the belligerency of Cuba. But when this country lent a hand Gen. Gomez did all in his power to secure the friendliest relations.

Johnston City Burned. Fire practically destroyed the town of Johnston City, Ind. Owing to a scarcity of water the fire got beyond control. Forty buildings, including the entire business section, were burned. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

Americans Broke in London. Hundreds of Americans are stranded in London, friendless and almost destitute. Besides the American Consulate and Embassy, the American Society is besieged with these helpless people.

Labor News Notes. The Paterson (N. J.) teamsters' strike has been declared off.

Miners at Nome, Alaska, have formed a union to resist a threatened reduction of wages.

David M. Parry has retired as president of the National Citizens' Industrial Union.

For the first time in many years all the furnaces in the Lebanon (Pa.) Valley were in operation.

One hundred of the employees of the Allentown (Pa.) Spinning Mills went on strike for higher wages.

FATAL HEAD-ON COLLISION

Worst Accident in History of Western Maryland Railroad.

Over a Score of Train Hands Killed and as Many More Grievously Injured—Cause: Disobedience of Orders.

Baltimore, Md.—By far the worst wreck in the history of the Western Maryland Railroad occurred at a point about a quarter of a mile from Patapsco, a small station between Westminster and Pinksburg. The death toll now foots up twenty-three, and this number is likely to be increased from among the list of those grievously injured. About twenty persons were badly hurt. The identified dead are: George B. Corvill, of Hagerstown, engine driver on passenger train; Shoemaker, of Hagerstown, fireman on passenger train; John Crouse, of Tunnetown, Md., engine driver of one of the freight engines; —Dorr, conductor of freight train; James Groshon, Charles Kelly, William Sweeney, McClellan Sweeney, Frank Sweeney, Harry Sweeney, Charles T. Miller, all of Hagerstown, Md., and G. Linn, of Middleburg, Md.

All the dead were employees of the railroad, returning to their homes in the small towns to spend Sunday. With the exception of the train crews they had been at work repairing the damage done to the roadbed ten days ago by a minor freight wreck at Mount Hope station near this city. The passenger train, west bound, carried a large number of passengers, all the cars being filled. Consequently as many of the workmen as could do so went into the baggage car, the remainder of the gang finding places on the platforms between the baggage and mail cars.

In the neighborhood of Patapsco station the Western Maryland has many curves, and just west of the bridge crossing the Patapsco River is one. A freight train, made up of heavy coal and provision cars, was running east. It should have taken a siding to allow the passenger train to pass. Why the orders to this effect were disregarded cannot be learned, for all who should have seen that they were obeyed are dead.

The passenger train was running at a speed of thirty miles an hour, and the freight train was making good time, with its two engines. Just west of the bridge the cars came together with terrific force. The three engines were piled one upon another, but in such a manner that sufficient steam connections were broken to relieve the boilers, and thus prevent explosions.

The impact drove the passenger engine tender into the baggage car, and demolished it and the mail car. Those who had been in the baggage car and on the engine were plucked in the wreckage out of immediate reach. The damage to the other cars of the passenger train was confined almost entirely to broken windows and doors and the injuries to their occupants to bruises and minor cuts.

Shrieks from the injured quickly brought to the scene the inhabitants of all the farmhouses within a considerable radius, and these immediately set to work to get the wrecked cars and their contents out of the station. Some physicians who had been passengers on the wrecked train directed their efforts.

A messenger was hurried to the nearest telegraph station to summon help from Westminster. All the physicians in the town were gathered at the station with the first aid kit from Blue Ridge Summit bound for Baltimore, pulled in. The passengers left the cars, the medical men hurried aboard, and the train made record time to the scene of the wreck. Another relief train ran from Baltimore, bearing more physicians and supplies.

STORM'S FEARFUL HAVOC.

Over \$1,000,000 Worth of Property Destroyed in a Night—Two Killed.

St. Paul, Minn.—High water and lightning have caused over \$1,000,000 damage in this vicinity. South of St. Paul, within fifty miles, the Chicago Great Western Railroad lost two bridges and 400 yards of track and trunks have been abandoned at Lake City. All this trouble was because of heavy rain and cyclonic winds which swept Southern Minnesota and Western Wisconsin. At Rhineland, Wis., the Wisconsin Veneer Factory was struck by lightning and burned to the ground, resulting in a loss of \$250,000. Within fifty miles to the south of St. Paul wagon and railroad bridges to the value of \$200,000 were destroyed by the flood which followed the rain.

At Hudson and Ellsworth, Wis., and near Eagle Lake, Minn., a tornado swept the farms bare, the wind and lightning destroying upward of \$100,000 worth of property, a large part of which was live stock. Four flour mills were also reduced to ashes in this district. At Menominee, Wis., \$200,000 worth of race horses were killed by lightning. At Ashland, Wis., Charles Bartz, a youth, was killed by lightning, and at Hastings, Minn., William O. Shaughnessy was killed while standing the doorway of his barn.

Moving Day For \$52,000,000. At Chicago \$52,000,000 in cash in the United States Sub-Treasury, the second largest money repository in the United States, has just been transferred through the streets from the old quarters in the Rand-McNally Building to the new home in the Federal Building.

Killed by a Rocket Stick. Madeline Ashley, nineteen years old, was instantly killed, and Madeline Adams, two years old, probably fatally injured by a skyrocket at Cayuga, Ind., during a fireworks exhibition. The rocket struck the smaller girl and the stick then penetrated the brain of Miss Ashley.

Cholera at Moscow. Cholera was said to be spreading at Moscow, Russia.

People Talked About. Charles F. Holm, of Massachusetts, the father of twenty-four children by one wife, enlisted in the navy in 1837.

The Rev. H. L. E. Luering, the German M. E. Church missionary to Malaysia, will shortly visit the United States.

Charles Edward Munreim, inventor of smokeless powder, is professor of chemistry at the George Washington University.

Professor G. T. Ladd, of Yale University, will go to Japan after the war to aid in developing the educational system of the country.

TO MEET IN WASHINGTON

Russo-Japanese Peace Parley to Be Held at Nation's Capital.

DUE TO ROOSEVELT'S TACT

If Weather Proves Too Hot in the Capital, the Envoys May Go to Newport or Some Other Resort—September the Time Chosen for the Meeting—Plenipotentiaries Not Named.

Washington, D. C.—America's national capital has been selected as the seat of negotiations between the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan for a treaty of peace. The official announcement was made by Secretary Loeb. It was as follows: "When the two Governments were unable to agree upon either Chefcoff or Paris, the President suggested The Hague, but both Governments have now requested that Washington be chosen as the place on meeting, and the President has accordingly formally notified both Governments that Washington will be so selected."

This statement was supplemented shortly afterward by a semi-official announcement that "after meeting and organizing the plenipotentiaries of the two Governments, if it should be found to be uncomfortably hot in Washington, may adjourn the meeting to some summer resort in the North, and there continue until such time as the weather in Washington shall be more comfortable."

This is taken to mean either Newport, where most of the foreign diplomats have their summer homes, or Manchester-by-the-sea, most likely the former.

Regarded as Victory For Japs. Diplomats take the view that the selection of Washington is the first diplomatic victory for Japan, as Russian influence favored a European point, while Japan opposed a meeting in Europe.

It will require at least a month for the negotiations of the two Governments, with their respective staffs, to come together, the distance from Japan particularly being so great that a shorter time scarcely could be allowed. It therefore seems quite likely that the conference will not assemble formally before the middle of August or the first of September.

Prior to the formal assembling of the conference it is probable, if precedent be followed, that a peace protocol will be negotiated. The making of the protocol will take place before the declaration of a formal armistice.

Fight to Be Over Territory. The first thing before the conference will be the approximate indemnity to be asked by Japan, and this will involve what territorial concessions she shall demand from Russia. Besides this, Japan will undoubtedly try to secure from China the exact place which Russia held under lease—namely, Port Arthur.

It is practically anticipated here that there will be a big hitch over the territorial prize which Japan shall demand. It is in the air that Japan will first insist strongly on Port Arthur and the suzerainty over Manchuria. Failing in that, in whole or in part, Japan will insist on Vladivostok, Japan's natural idea being to control the naval situation as against Russia and prevent her ever again holding China by the throat for territory or franchises.

One of the disturbing factors which are clearly foreseen here is that even England and Germany would not like to see Port Arthur turned over to Japan to strengthen her mightily, in addition to her present navy, plus the ships captured from Russia.

May Name Kuropatkin. Whether the selection of Washington will affect the tentative selection by Russia of M. Nelidoff as one of her envoys is not known, though the opinion here is that he will come from Paris. Private advices reaching here from Europe say that Emperor Nicholas has been considering General Kuropatkin as a possible associate for M. Nelidoff, but that nothing is being said on the subject in St. Petersburg lest Kuropatkin's enemies rally against him.

CHINESE AT WEST POINT. Special Act of Congress Admits Four Foreigners to Academy.

West Point.—For the first time in the history of the Military Academy representatives of the Chinese Empire were admitted as cadets in the institution. The two young Chinamen, Ting Chin Chen and Ying Hsing Wen, with Luis Bagan, of Honduras, and F. Tomas Plaza, of Ecuador, will receive instructions with the class of 145 candidates who were received as cadets.

The foreigners are admitted under a special act of Congress.

SECRETARY HAY BACK. His Health Restored—Says His Doctors Are Satisfied.

New York City.—Saying that he had had "a bully good time in Europe," Secretary of State John Hay, who was so ill when he sailed for Naples several months ago that he had to be assisted on board the liner, got home on the White Star liner Baltic. Mr. Hay looked greatly improved in health, and he said he had no intention of resigning the State portfolio in President Roosevelt's Cabinet. Mrs. Hay accompanied him.

CHINESE REFUSING OUR GOODS. Boycott by Guilds is Spreading—Papers Decline Advertisements.

Tien-Tsin.—The boycotting of American goods by the Chinese guilds is daily assuming more serious proportions. The guilds have determined to carry the boycott through, and the aspect for American manufacturers is rather gloomy. The native newspapers are refusing advertisements of American goods.

The National Game. The Boston Nationals are in a bad way for catchers.

The Cincinnati Club has released outfielder Harry Dolan.

Billy Maloney deserves the rating of Billy Sunday the second.

Manager Clarke is disgusted with the base running of the Pirates.

Howard and Elancy, of the Pittsburghers, are evidently in fast company to stay.

Hans Wagner is making a strong bid for the bus-running honors of the National.

WEAVER DIGS UP SCANDAL

Philadelphia's Grafters in the Light of Publicity.

Disclosures That May Mean Implication for Many Politicians—Boss Rule Ended.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The system of "graft" by which the Republican "organization" leaders became millionaires was exposed at the hearing of Select Councilman Frank H. Caven, who was held in \$2500 bond on a charge of conspiring to defraud the city.

Written agreements were produced at the hearing to show that competition for all city work was prohibited by secret contracts between the contractors, and that the three big leaders of the organization were actually partners in the firm which had a monopoly of the city work.

This firm is D. J. McNichol & Co., and it has contracts for public work aggregating more than \$50,000,000. The partners are—or rather were, for there has been a getting from under recently—Israel W. Durham, the machine leader; State Senator James P. McNichol, who is known as the "second in command"; John M. Mack, President of the Asphalt Trust; Mrs. Jim McNichol, the wife of and dummy for State Senator McNichol, and Dan McNichol, a relative and dummy of the Senator's.

The filtration system has cost the city about \$22,000,000, and it will take upward of \$5,000,000 more to complete the work. The McNichol firm has had contracts for about three-quarters of the work.

Mrs. McNichol dropped out of the combination when her husband got the nomination for Senator, and Mack left after a row with Israel W. Durham over the affairs of the Keystone Telephone Company. Durham, McNichol and Mack divided eleven-twelfths of the profits of the company, while the other twelfth went to Dan McNichol.

Mayor Weaver is undertaking to prove that all contracts with the city were made under non-competitive agreements among contractors ever since the city government came under the control of Durham, McNichol and Mack. The original agreement between Caven, who furnished sand for the filtration plant, and Norcross & Edmunds, the only competing firm, was produced.

As a result of this exposure Mayor Weaver has ordered all work on the filtration plants stopped. The resignations of John W. Hill, Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Filtration, who is paid \$17,000 a year, and his son, Henry W. Hill, who was an assistant, were accepted by the Mayor, to take effect immediately.

It was shown during the examination of Daniel McNichol that contracts were frequently given the McNichol firm, which was the highest bidder, and that this firm snubbed the contracts to the lowest bidder.

State Insurance Commissioner Durham was originally a bricklayer. He sold flour for a short time and then entered politics. He receives about \$20,000 a year as Insurance Commissioner, spends about \$250,000 a year, and is said to be worth about \$2,000,000.

John Mack's real name is McNamara. He was a bartender and later owned a saloon. He is reputed to be worth about \$3,000,000. Senator McNichol is said to be worth \$7,000,000.

Mayor Weaver and his counsel had a protracted conference at night, at which, it is said, other and more important criminal prosecutions were discussed.

John M. Mack, who was charged by the organization with having betrayed it to Mayor Weaver, was quoted as having said: "I will leave Durham, but all the rest must do time in the penitentiary."

Without opposition the City Councils agreed to repeal the ordinances giving to the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company the right to lay tracks on 110 miles of streets without compensation to the city.

Mayor Weaver notified the Farmers and Mechanics Bank that at the end of six months all contracts between the city with that bank would be terminated.

The notorious Salter case was reopened at the instance of President Roosevelt, when Commissioners Cooley and Green, of the United States Civil Service Commission, began an investigation of the appointments of Clarence Measer, Deputy Internal Revenue Collector, and Mrs. Elmore Park, an employee of the Mint. Mrs. Park was instrumental in establishing an alibi for Salter when he was charged with ballot-box stuffing.

The organization leaders of Philadelphia are all very wealthy, and the good government forces are maintaining that this money was made through contracts with the city.

CIGARETTE CLUBS NOW. Indiana Smokers Find a Convenient Way to Beat the Law.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Cigarette clubs, the object of which is to provide their members with cigarettes by buying them in bulk outside of the State, have been formed here and in other cities of the State, and thousands of packages of the mails and by express.

In nearly all the counties the decision by Judge Leathers, holding that cigarettes so bought may be smoked legally, has been generally accepted. Local dealers who refuse to handle cigarettes are taking the orders for the clubs.

OVERCOME BY AMMONIA

Valve in New York City Apartment House Bursts.

Vapor Fills the Building—Police and Ambulances Called Out.

New York City.—Overpowering fumes of ammonia filled every room in the fashionable Dorilton apartment, at Broadway and Seventy-first street, just before midnight, and many persons were temporarily prostrated when a valve of the ammonia machine in the cellar burst. Mrs. J. R. Josephs was the most seriously affected, and it required hard work on the part of an ambulance surgeon from Bellevue Hospital and the house doctor to restore her.

The elevator boys deserted their cars, and the 200 persons in the apartments were forced to hold their heads out of windows or take the risk of dropping in the stifling halls in an effort to gain the street. Many escaped in this way. The engineer turned a hose into the cellar and flooded everything in so that it partly absorbed the fumes. Then, with a suit of diving armor, he worked his way to the broken valve and shut off the break in the refrigerating plant.

The elevator shaft acted as a distributor of the volume of burning vapor, and thus spread it through the seven floors in an instant. Women breathless and with streaming eyes rushed out on the Broadway court and on the Seventy-first street side of the building, on which the wind was blowing, driving the flames to the rear of the apartments. Patrolman Sexton jumped into one of the elevators and ran it up through the house, stopping at every floor to open all the windows he could reach.

The refrigerating plant is used to cool the apartments, and great care is taken to see that everything is in proper working order. William Hay, the engineer, cannot account for the blowing out of the valve. He had an assistant with him, and both were close to the engine when the explosion came. They escaped injury, but were quickly dazed by the outrush of overpowering vapor, and with difficulty struggled to the windows. Catching a breath of air they revived, and ran to the front of the cellar.

Hay quickly put on a sort of diver's armor and his assistant rapidly attached a hose to the standpipe in the cellar. A big stream of water was turned on, which cleared the atmosphere to some extent. Protected by the armor, Hay pushed through the ammonia-laden air to the broken valve. He shut it off and staggered away, to fall in a stupor. His assistant dragged him to the street, where he recovered.

While this was taking place in the cellar the tenants in the apartments were in a terrible plight. Men, women and children gasping for breath ran about in terror. The excitement in Broadway became intensified by the arrival of the reserves from the West Sixty-eighth street police station and of the Roosevelt and New York Hospital ambulances. The police believed it was not possible for everybody to escape prostration in that frightful atmosphere and the two ambulances were called. Several doctors from the neighborhood were on hand to lend their aid.

At the first rush of ammonia gas up the elevator shafts the boys left their cars and bolted for the street. Up the shafts, like smoke up a great funnel, the gas rushed and spread through every floor. In all stages of dress and undress the frightened tenants rushed into the halls. Those who were able made their way down the stairs, sliding on their faces, keeping noses and mouths as close to the carpet as possible. Mrs. Josephs was one of those who escaped in this way. She was found sitting on the curb in Broadway, gasping. Her distress was pitiable and she was on the verge of hysteria.

Patrolman Sexton was the only man who had the grit to penetrate the building, and he jumped into one of the cars. He ran it up to the first floor, and as quickly as he could run he opened every window within reach and repeated the operation at every floor.

That had the effect of clearing the halls so that the tenants could breathe a little more easily. The wind drove the fumes to the rear of the building, and the tenants who could not get out clustered at the front windows on every floor. Then the blowers in the cellar were put in motion and started a current of air which cleared the building.

Not for an hour were the tenants able to return to their rooms, and it was early in the morning before any of them recovered from the gasping sensations that followed the trying experience.

The windows were left open, but still the strong odor remained, and those who were able to sleep were relieved from the sensation of blindness that followed the strain on their eyes. Mrs. Josephs was very ill, but the physician said she would be all right soon.

SHOT HER 5 CHILDREN DEAD. Wife of New Mexico Stockman Then Turns Rifle on Herself.

Tucumcari, N. M.—Mrs. George Campbell, wife of a prominent stockman whose ranch is four miles west of this place, suddenly went insane and took a rifle and shot her five children to death. Then she committed suicide.

The woman first attempted to shoot her husband, who escaped and was taken for aid. When he returned he found the family dead.

Explosion Killed 500. Five hundred persons were killed in the explosion which occurred at the Ivan colliery at Khartskis, belonging to the Russian Donetz Company.

Secretary Hay at Washington. Secretary Hay arrived in Washington, D. C., and had an interview with the President.

Emperor Nicholas of Russia received the deputation from the Moscow congress at Peterhof.

Newsy Gleanings. France now pays its President \$500,000 per annum.

There were 778,339 paupers in England and Wales at the end of April.

New York policemen are to have twelve days' vacation, with pay, this year.

A London (Eng.) insurance company has established an agency in St. Louis to write policies on the lives of Louisiana borers.

Great distress from famine prevails in the Spanish provinces of Seville, Cordova and Granada, and serious riots are feared.