

MEETING OF MEDICS.

FOURTH TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE OF PHYSICIANS.

Five Hundred Members of the Profession Assemble in Washington—Fire in a Paris Bazaar Kills Thirty People—Indiana Air Their Woes.

Congress of Doctors.

About 500 members of the medical profession, among them some of the most distinguished specialists in the country, assembled in Washington Tuesday to attend the fourth triennial congress of American physicians and surgeons, which convened Tuesday afternoon at the Columbia Theater. The congress opened with a business meeting of the Executive Committee, following which the chairman of the committee, Dr. J. L. D. Gray, called the general body to order. At night Dr. William H. Welch, of Baltimore, the retiring president, delivered the triennial address, and later a reception was given the delegates by the members of the local society at the Arlington Hotel. The congress is divided into fourteen distinct associations, each of whose presidents is ex-officio vice president of the congress. These associations held daily sessions at their respective headquarters, in addition to the regular meetings of the congress. A large number of interesting and important papers were read and discussed. The status of the late Prof. Gross, the eminent physician of Philadelphia, was unveiled Wednesday afternoon. The statue is erected in the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution.

OLD DOCUMENTS FOUND.

Interesting Discoveries Made in the New York State House.

State Comptroller Roberts, of New York, in his search for revolutionary papers which have been hidden for a century in the State house, has come across some ancient documents, which are the oldest he has yet found, and which are pertinent to the history of the State. He relates to excise accounts received by the State, then a colony of Great Britain, between the years 1710 and 1768. The excise returns for a year dated from 1710 for the entire colony amounted to \$292.64, less than \$2,000, which is exceedingly insignificant when compared with \$11,000,000 returns on the traffic in liquor in 1896. Another old document dating back to 1715 is report showing the duty paid on the State treasury on negro slaves. An interesting paper, dated the same time is an account for the services of Philip Livingston as a delegate in Congress from 1777 to 1778, a total of 198 working days at \$34 shillings a day, the aggregate being \$3,412. Still another paper shows that the remains of Gen. Montgomery, who fell at the battle of Quebec in the French and Indian war in 1757, is buried in St. Paul's Churchyard in New York City, and accompanying this is a bill from one Jacobus Myers for carting the monument for Gen. Montgomery's body to the churchyard.

Standing of the Clubs.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National Baseball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Baltimore . . . 8	1 New York . . . 4 5
Philadelphia . . . 8	2 Chicago . . . 3 6
Cincinnati . . . 7	2 Brooklyn . . . 4 5
Louisville . . . 5	2 Washington . . . 2 6
Pittsburgh . . . 4	2 Boston . . . 2 6
Cleveland . . . 4	5 St. Louis . . . 2 7

The showing of the members of the Western League is summarized below:

W. L.	W. L.
Indianapolis . . . 7	2 Kansas City . . . 5 6
Columbus . . . 7	2 Detroit . . . 4 5
St. Paul . . . 7	3 Milwaukee . . . 3 7
Minneapolis . . . 6	5 Grd Rapids . . . 0 9

Lo's Tale of Woe.

American Indians, Red Cloud and other Sioux Indians, of the "Big Ridge" agency in South Dakota have had an interview with Secretary Bliss, in which they paid their respects and aired alleged grievances. A delegation of Wichita and Caddos from Kansas is also in Washington with the object, it is stated, of delaying the work of allotment in the Wichita reservation, now well under way. They are seeking a cash payment in advance of the allotment, and are accompanied by Allotting Agent George A. H. Mills.

Fire Horror in Paris.

More than 100 people were killed by fire, and in the panic which ensued, at Paris, Tuesday. Flames broke out in a crowded bazaar held for charity in a temporary wooden structure. Included in the list of victims are many members of the French nobility. Some witnesses of the calamity were made insane. Aside from the killed, hundreds were injured.

Threw Away His Life.

While en route to a freight wreck at Jonesville in charge of a wrecking train from Columbus, Ind., Engineer Frank Wetzel was confronted with what he thought a fatal danger by the breakage of the right engine railing. He rushed to the left side of the cab and made a fatal leap to the ground. His neck, right arm and thigh were broken.

Eleven Drowned.

A collision occurred off Gardiners lighthouse between the British steamer Collyne and Gringo. The Collyne sank and eleven of her crew were drowned.

Admiral Meade Dead.

Admiral Meade (retired), U. S. N., who had been ill at Washington for three weeks past, died Tuesday, after an operation for appendicitis.

General Strike May Occur.

Advices from Upper East Tennessee and Southern Kentucky show that a general strike in all the coal mines in that section will probably occur during the next few days. The cause of the trouble is a general reduction of 18 per cent.

Boiler Blew Up.

Hank Roberts, an engineer on the Chicago and Alton Railway, was instantly killed, and Charles Pardner, a fireman, seriously injured by the explosion of a freight locomotive near Kansas City.

Transvaal Investigation.

Before the parliament, U. S. N., which has been inquiring into the Transvaal raid Joseph Chamberlain declared in the most explicit manner that neither he nor his colleagues had the slightest suspicion of anything in the nature of an armed invasion of the Transvaal.

Heavy Loss of Life.

News has been received via Kingston, Jamaica, of an awful series of earthquakes throughout the chain of Leeward Islands. All the islands in the group are said to have been affected. The loss of life has been very large. Many buildings collapsed during the most severe shock.

AMBUSHED THE SPANIARDS.

Cuban Insurgents Won a Victory in the Purgatori Hills.

The engagement had with Gen. Rodriguez in the Purgatori Hills, which was reported as a decisive Spanish victory, turns out to have been the reverse. The Spanish columns encountered the insurgents and attacked sharply, relying on their superior force. The rebels retreated toward their camp and succeeded in playing their old trick of drawing the Spaniards into an ambush. Gen. Castillo arrived with reinforcements while Rodriguez was engaging the Spanish and fell on their flank. The fighting lasted five hours, and in killed, wounded and prisoners the Spanish lost 280 men. News comes from Santiago to Cuba that 200 volunteers, headed by a priest and a prominent physician, have joined the insurgents because they were dissatisfied with the conduct of the Spanish authorities and believed that Garcia would succeed in maintaining his supremacy in the eastern province. The situation at Banes continues to command attention. Four cruisers and several gunboats have been ordered there to land a force to march on the port from the direction of Holguin. The rebel force in and near Banes is estimated at 3,000. Gen. Weyler came quietly back to Havana, after a six weeks' trip to Santa Clara, during which, if he accomplished anything from a military standpoint, the fact has been most effectually concealed. From Matanzas and other towns in Havana, Santa Clara and Pinar del Rio, comes news that starvation and disease are on the increase. Last Monday night Cuban patriots entered the fortified camp of Tunas de Zaza, raided the place, sacked all the stores and carried off a quantity of plunder. The garrison offered no resistance.

DEBOK FOR SENATOR.

Wins the Most Memorable Political Battle of Kentucky.

W. J. Debow was on Wednesday elected United States Senator from Kentucky, the vote stood:

Debow 71 Stone 1
Martin 12 Blackburn 50

After the official declaration of the election of Debow there were such loud demonstrations that the telegraph offices in the lobby had to suspend business and only the bare ballot could be sent out. The excitement was intense, as it ended a contest that has been waged since last year. Senator Blackburn and his friends, after fighting hard for over a year in the regular assembly, were down with their colors flying. The silver Democrats conceded their disappointment and the gold Democrats joined in the jubilation. There never was such a scene in the Kentucky State House. Senator Debow proceeded to the Senate at once with his credentials, to assist in reorganizing the United States Senate, and in the passage of the tariff and other measures on which the lines are closely drawn.

USED FOR PARTISAN PURPOSES.

Postal Department to Abolish Method of Delivery to Foreigners.

A practice that has existed for some years of delivering mails addressed to foreigners in the foreign labor colonies of the large cities in bulk to saloons and other places of general assembly, there to be sorted over and handed out in the crowd, instead of delivering at the house addresses, is being generally complained of by the complaints which in some cities, like Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago, a carrier acquainted with the foreign colony is employed, who, knowing the habits of the men, delivers their mail to their lodging places, and that during the campaign of last year there were instances where advantage was taken of the crowds so congregated to make partisan speeches and otherwise manipulating politics while distributing the letters. The matter has vexed the Postal Department and the Civil Service Commission, and a Postmaster General Heath has about decided on a step which may put an end to the trouble.

Wheat Outlook Poor.

The Cincinnati Price Current publishes the following rather gloomy review of the wheat situation: "Wheat crop news is about the same as in recent past as to winter grain, but the outlook is not so change average indication has been in direction of reduction. While present situation furnishes no reliable basis for estimating ultimate yield, it is reasonable to consider about 300,000,000 bushels of wheat at present of present indication. There is little room, apparently, for higher results than most favorable conditions likely to occur hereafter. Information concerning spring wheat in Northwest is far from being satisfactory, there are elements of uncertainty in much of the grain raised in that section, which border on discouragement, although situation cannot be regarded as a hopeless one yet. Temperature has been too low, and excessive moisture has also hindered progress of seeding. A few days of delay in the spring wheat, and the wheat crop will be seriously lessened. It is interesting to note that there appears to be an indication of maintenance of area of corn this season in most regions of the West."

Miss Ervin Got \$75,000.

The Illinois senatorial investigating committee which has been probing the cause of failure of the Globe Savings Bank of Chicago, summoned Miss Sarah Ervin, a woman, the stenographer whose name has been frequently coupled with the affairs of President Spaulding of the bursted bank. She told the committee that Spaulding had given her cash and property to the amount of \$75,000, and she had promised to secure a divorce and marry her Spaulding and embezzled the funds of the State University, and Miss Ervin has refunded all she still possessed of what had been given her.

Negroes Lynch Negroes.

For the murder of an old man in his dotage, a child in its nuptial and a woman in the first flush of young womanhood, the assaulting of two young girls, the burning of the home of their victims, two flames, six young negroes were Thursday night sent to their doom by an infuriated mob of negroes, the victims also being negroes, at Sunnyside, Walter County, Texas.

Many Die by Flood.

A terrible flood in the Cottonwood river suddenly engulfed West Guthrie, O. T., Tuesday, and by Wednesday morning there is reason to believe that fully a score of persons were drowned. Hundreds were driven from their homes and many houses were swept away.

Blackmailer Gets Two Years.

Charles A. Glessner, the Fort Wayne, Ind., correspondent of the Kansas City Sunday Sun, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for an attempt to blackmail Valorous Brown, a wealthy farmer. Brown refused to pay money to suppress an alleged scandal.

To Extend Commerce.

The United States consul general at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, reports to the Department of State a visit to that place from the delegation of the "Gulf and Interstate Transportation Company," appointed by the Governors of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas. They were particularly impressed with

the opportunities which exist for the corn trade. Corn is a favored food of the people of Mexico, where it is worth a Mexican dollar per bushel. The committee were introduced to the Mexican officials, who gave assurance of earnest co-operation in any movement for bettering the mutual interchange of agricultural products.

MILLIONS IN A FIRE.

Pittsburg Is Visited by the Worst Blaze Since 1845.

The greatest fire that has visited Pittsburg, Pa., since the memorable one of 1845 started shortly after midnight Sunday in the immense wholesale grocery establishment of Thomas C. Jenkins. Warehouse blocks, extending from Liberty to Sixth street, and from Fifth street to Penu street, have been reduced to smoldering ruins. The loss will exceed \$4,000,000, and is well covered by insurance. Among the buildings destroyed are Jenkins' wholesale grocery establishment, Horne's six-story dry goods establishment, Horne's office building, the Duquesne Theater, and the Methodist Book Concern. The fire started in the cellar of the Jenkins building, in a pile of barrels filled with waste paper. The flames were discovered by Watchman William Hunter while making his rounds on the third floor. He had smelled smoke earlier in the evening, but believed that it came from the outside, and had paid no attention to it.

DEATH CLAIMED MANY.

Loss by the Guthrie Flood Still Matter of Conjecture.

Daylight Thursday morning in the Cottonwood valley found dozens of people still clinging to trees, overturned houses or timbers in positions which they had sustained all during the night. Here and there positions known to have been occupied when darkness came on at night were empty in the morning and the only conclusion to be drawn was that the luckless victims had dropped into the river during the night, drowned and that their bodies had been swept down stream. For miles along the scene of devastation 2,000 people, homeless, half ill from exposure and hungry, passed a miserable night. During the night the water had receded rapidly and the work of rescue was more easy. What the damage to life and property further out in the country will be known only when wire and railway train communication is resumed.

DEADLY DYNAMITE.

Street Explosion in San Salvador Kills Many Persons.

Panama dispatch: A terrific explosion of dynamite in San Salvador Friday resulted in the destruction of two entire blocks of the city and caused the loss of many lives. Four wagons were being driven down one of the principal thoroughfares of the city, each loaded with several barrels of dynamite. In some unexplained manner one of the barrels of dynamite exploded with a deafening crash. In an instant every other barrel on the wagon had blown up. Then, with an awful roar, the dynamite on the three other wagons, which were near, exploded simultaneously. This last explosion was followed immediately by the crash of timbers and the two blocks of buildings opposite on each side of Concepcion street fell away like houses of cards in ruins.

DEED OF A FIEND.

North Dakota Man Attempts to Murder Family.

Near Larimore, N. D., August Norman Saturday night cut the throats of four children of Knute Hillestad, a farmer, and escaped. Of the victims, Thomas, aged 13 months, and Oscar, 4 years old, are dead, while Peter and Adolph, aged 15 and 11 years respectively, are expected to recover. Norman was arrested at the Hillestad home in the evening and asked to be allowed to remain all night. Hillestad was not at home. About 1 o'clock in the morning Norman knocked at the door of Mrs. Hillestad, who failed to respond, and he entered the house. He went upstairs, where the children were sleeping, and attacked them one after another with a razor. Mrs. Hillestad and two small children escaped from the house.

Seventy Perished at Sea.

Seventy lives were lost by the foundering of the French brigantine Valliant, which sailed with an iceberg 150 miles from St. John's, N. F., April 14. The Valliant was bound for St. Pierre and had on board a large number of fishermen to assist in the summer's codfishing off the Newfoundland coast. Seven men escaped from the sinking vessel in a dory. The rest were without food or water. The second day two of them succumbed to their miseries. The next day a third perished, and the four miserable survivors resorted to cannibalism to save their lives. They were picked up by another French vessel that same evening and brought to St. Pierre Tuesday night, where they were taken to a hospital. Their condition is terrible, and they will be maimed and afflicted for life. All four are terribly frost-bitten, feet, arms and ears being affected.

Hotel Destroyed by Fire.

At Milwaukee, Wis., destroyed the Schmidt Hotel, a four-story building at 123 Huron street, at 3:30 o'clock Thursday morning.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.50; sheep, 100 lbs, \$2.00 to \$4.25; sheep, 100 lbs, \$2.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 10c to 11c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 10c to 11c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 34c; butter, choice creamery, 15c to 17c; eggs, fresh, 8c to 9c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 25c; broom corn, common growth to choice green hull, 2c to 3c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 28c to 30c; corn, No. 2, 10c to 11c; oats, No. 2, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 34c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 34c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 92c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 34c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 92c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 34c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, 92c to 93c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 34c; clover seed, \$4.30 to \$4.35.

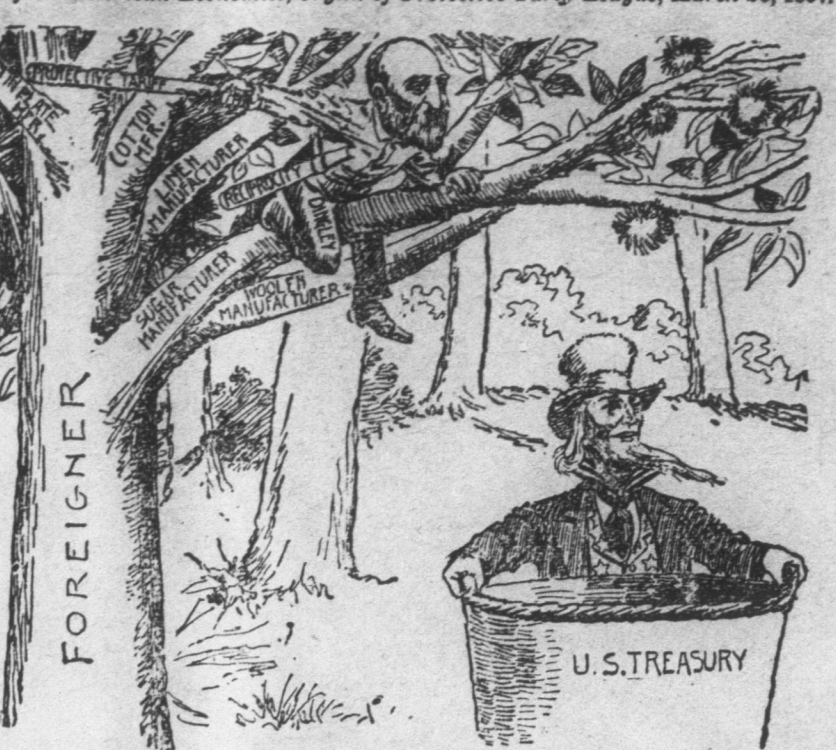
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, spring, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 3, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; barley, No. 2, 30c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c; pork, mess, \$8.25 to \$8.75.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 34c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 78c to 80c; corn, No. 2, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; butter, creamery, 13c to 15c; eggs, Western, 9c to 11c.

SAME OLD CHESTNUTS.

By making the foreigners contribute from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 annually to get into our market we enable our own people to run their business at a profit.—American Economist, Organ of Protective Tariff League, March 26, 1897.



Uncle Sam: "Say, Dingley, you might as well come down. You're not getting any chestnuts, and you're not fooling voters. McKinley had some experience up that tree—it's a horse chestnut—in 1890. He pretended that he was making the foreigner pay the tax, but he soon found out what the people thought of him and his bill. The bulk of Americans are both honest and intelligent. The intelligent voter knows that you can't make the foreigner pay his taxes, and the honest voter prefers to pay his own taxes. You can never make your bill popular by such tomfoery."

THE TARIFF ON CUTLERY.

Why the Trust Can Dictate Such Outrageously High Duties.

One of the worst schedules in the Dingley bill is that relating to cutlery—especially pocket cutlery. The duties on pocketknives range from 100 per cent to 300 per cent above present duties and are nearly double those in the McKinley bill. Why, you will ask, are these duties so extraordinarily high? And why are they allowed to remain there? Both questions are easily answered.

It is unnecessary here to go into details. Before McKinley's nomination one of the five or six large manufacturers of pocket cutlery, who was prominent in the trust, which raised prices to an average of about 35 per cent under the McKinley bill, began to hinder for McKinley. He is said to have raised a large sum of money by passing the hat among the 20 or 25 cutlery manufacturers. Just how the money was spent is not known. It is probable, however, that several McKinley delegates to St. Louis owed their presence there to this fund. The hat passer himself was one of the very few delegates from New York who was for McKinley first, last and all the time. He was one of Hanna's most trusted lieutenants. One of the two favors which he is said to have secured as compensation for his valuable services was the fixing of the cutlery schedule. This privilege, being an ordinary and expected one under the protection system, was readily granted by the power behind the throne. It explains fully why the duties are there and why they will stay there.

Below is given in detail some of the effects of the proposed duties as applied to importations for the last fiscal year. Of course but few knives will be imported under such exorbitant duties.

PROPOSED SCHEDULE.
First.—All pocket knives not costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 35 per cent ad valorem.
Second.—Costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 100 per cent ad valorem and 50 cents a dozen.
Third.—Costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 200 per cent ad valorem and \$1 a dozen.
Fourth.—Costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 300 per cent ad valorem and \$1.50 a dozen.
Fifth.—Costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 400 per cent ad valorem and \$2 a dozen.
Sixth.—Costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 500 per cent ad valorem and \$2.50 a dozen.
Seventh.—Costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 600 per cent ad valorem and \$3 a dozen.
Eighth.—Costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 700 per cent ad valorem and \$3.50 a dozen.
Ninth.—Costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 800 per cent ad valorem and \$4 a dozen.
Tenth.—Costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 900 per cent ad valorem and \$4.50 a dozen.
Eleventh.—Costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 1000 per cent ad valorem and \$5 a dozen.
Twelfth.—Costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 1100 per cent ad valorem and \$5.50 a dozen.
Thirteenth.—Costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 1200 per cent ad valorem and \$6 a dozen.
Fourteenth.—Costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 1300 per cent ad valorem and \$6.50 a dozen.
Fifteenth.—Costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 1400 per cent ad valorem and \$7 a dozen.
Sixteenth.—Costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 1500 per cent ad valorem and \$7.50 a dozen.
Seventeenth.—Costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 1600 per cent ad valorem and \$8 a dozen.
Eighteenth.—Costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 1700 per cent ad valorem and \$8.50 a dozen.
Nineteenth.—Costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 1800 per cent ad valorem and \$9 a dozen.
Twentieth.—Costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 1900 per cent ad valorem and \$9.50 a dozen.
Twenty-first.—Costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 2000 per cent ad valorem and \$10 a dozen.

Why Increase the Coal Duty?

Under the existing tariff bituminous coal pays 40 cents a ton. The Dingley bill proposes to make this 75 cents. In 1895-6 the imports of bituminous coal into the United States were 1,243,885 tons. The exports were 2,246,284. The figures for Canada were: Imported from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc., 133,404 tons; from Quebec, Ontario, etc., 39,987; from British Columbia, 627,257; exports to these three divisions respectively, 413 tons, 1,671,802 and 3,094. Canada now proposes in case the Dingley rate is imposed to retaliate by a high duty on our coal, which will certainly not stimulate exports. Here is an export business worth twice as much as the corresponding import business, and it is proposed to run the risk of ruining the former for the sake of screwing \$550,000 taxes out of the latter, and this on the plea of reviving American industry. Can any sane man fail to see that, even assuming that imports do not fall off, it is hardly worth while for the sake of a paltry \$550,000 to tempt Canada into ruining an established business nearly twice as large as that which is to yield the tax? Yet this is the way in which "the old thing works."

The Protection Umbrella.

The McKinley tariff averaged about 91 per cent ad valorem. The Wilson tariff averaged about 51 per cent ad valorem. The proposed Dingley tariff will average, based on the importations of 1895, 120 per cent ad valorem on 94 per cent of all knives imported during that year.

Punctures the Theory.

The opposition of the protected interests of Massachusetts to a duty on hides looks like an abandonment of the favorite protectionist theory that "the foreigner pays the tax."

Only One Reliable Machine.

Political machines may be made effective for a time, but the only machine that can be depended upon all the time is the people. The officeholder, who has the confidence of the people, and who is backed by the people, needs no other machine. The way to get the confidence of the people is to be frank with them.—Cleveland Leader.

Indolence is the sleep of the mind.

DREAD DAY IN PARIS.

ONE HUNDRED PEOPLE PERISH BY FIRE.

Awful Work of Flames in a Crowded Bazaar Being Held for Charity—Members of the French Nobility Among the Victims.

Paris Fire Horror.

Fire broke out at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon in a crowded charitable bazaar in the Rue Jean Goujon, at which the Duchess of Uzès and other well-known patronesses were present. The bazaar was opened for the first time Tuesday, and the stalls were in charge of the most prominent people in the capital. One hundred corpses were quickly laid out in the Palais de l'Industrie. It is believed that another hundred are beneath the ruins. Among the injured, who number 180, are the Duchesse de La Torre, the Princess Kotschouby, the Viscountess D'Avenel and Mesdames Moreau, DuBrouil, Malestrie, Eugene, Chalmers, Recamier and St. Didier.

Unable to Escap.

The building was erected in the flimsiest manner, the quality of scaffolding being concealed by inflammable tapestry hangings. Moreover, there was only one exit. The bazaar was in full swing, when the cry of fire rose in the quarter where the kinematograph was being exhibited. Before the firemen could arrive the roof of the bazaar had been crushed in, many of those who had been unable to make their egress, many of whom are supposed to have previously succumbed to the stifling smoke. The building was constructed about six months ago. At the time it was remarked that it would burn like matchwood. The interior was divided into shops a la Paris, constructed of prettily painted canvas.

Recovering the Dead and Injured.

The prefect, M. Lepine, was one of the first officials to reach the scene, and he directed the operations for rescue and distributed the injured among the various houses of the vicinity.

The Dead were Piled in Heaps, and near the exit the charred remains were five feet deep. In some cases only the trunks remained, with no vestige of clothing. The firemen and a company of infantry followed to clear the ruins and search for corpses. The news spread like wildfire. All the cabinet ministers in Paris went immediately to the scene. Hundreds of equipages streamed along the Champs Elysees, their occupants, with the anxious and tear-stained faces, inquiring for their relatives.

Many Heartrending Scenes.

There were many heartrending scenes of grief and despair. Cabinet ministers, ambassadors, noblemen and members of the highest social and financial circles were side by side with the lowliest and the poorest, anxiously inquiring for their missing relatives. About thirty were saved by Pere Ambroise and Pere Bailly, who helped them over the wall with a ladder to the printing room of the newspaper La Croix. The staff of the Hotel du Palais lent valuable assistance and saved 150 persons through a barred window overlooking the bazaar, where, while hotel employees were carrying away the bars, they saw three persons burned to death.

Corpses Terribly Mutilated.

Policemen, their hands covered with gloves, have been deputed by the prefect of police to pick out the portions of remains and to wrap them in pieces of cloth, to be transferred in ambulances to the Palais de l'Industrie. The remains present a horrible spectacle of limbs burned and twisted.

Arrangement of the Bazar.

The proceeds of the sales at each stall were devoted to a separate charity. The stalls were presided over by Mme. Fevrier, the wife of Gen. Fevrier; the Marquise de l'Azile, Mme. Marquis, Baronne de Lucette, the Marquise de St. Michel, the Duchesse d'Uzes, Mme. Migonette, the Baronne de St. Germain, the Comtesse Dzalynska, the Marquise le Guesne, the Marquise de Argence, the Marquise de Pitti, the Duchesse d'Alencon, a member of the Orleans family, Mme. d'Arto, Mme. Poissens, the Baronne P. de Schickler, Mme. Moreau, the Marquise Costa de Beauregard, her royal highness the Duchesse de Vendome, the Marquise de Maison and the Comtesse de Grefful. Mlle. de Florez presided over the refreshment stand. These ladies were assisted by many equally well-known society ladies, and all perished.

The dowager Duchesse d'Uzes is one of the most prominent women in France, and is said to have provided 3,000,000 francs for the propaganda of Gen. Boulanger. The Duc d'Uzes is the premier duke of France, the creation of his title dating back to the year 1695.

As soon as President Faure heard of the disaster he sent the most pressing inquiries for full particulars to the prefect of police. All the theaters in Paris closed at night.

Greece Tired of War.

The Athens correspondent of the London Daily Mail says the ministers of war and the interior have returned from Pharsala and made their report to the cabinet. It is understood that as the result of their