DIED IN FLAMING OIL.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR ALTON, ILL.

Collision of a Passenger with an Oil Train Causes a Fire and an Explosion—Spectators Standing Near the Scene When the Tank Cars Go Up.

A Scene of Horror.

Ten persons were killed outright, five more have since died, and nearly a hundred were fatally or seriously injured in a railroad wreck at Alton (Ill.) Junction and the series of explosions that followed it. The fast through train known as the Southwestern limited on the Big Four Road collided with a train of loaded oil tank cars at the junction with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The engineer of the passenger, Webb Ross, of Mattoon, Ill., did not see the danger until it was too late to avert the accident, but courageously threw on the air brakes, stuck to his engine and was killed in the crash. Fireman White jumped just before the engine struck and saved his life. The other losses of life and injuries came with the explosion of the oil tanks that followed soon after the other disaster.

The total list of dead is as follows:

WEBB ROSS, Mattoon, Ill.
HIRAM CORNELIUS, Iowa.
EDWARD MILLER, Alton Junction.
TWO UNIDENTIFIED MEN.
WILLIAM SHATTUCK, Upper Alton, Ill
HENRY PENNING, Wann, Ill.
WILLIE MCCARTHY, Alton, Ill.
JOHN LOCKE, Alton.
EDWARD MAUHIN, Alton.
DANIEL HABERS, Alton Junction.
WILLIAM MANTZ, Fosterburg, Ill.
CHARLES UTT, Alton.
W. H. MILLER, Alton.
CHARLES PARRIS, Alton.
JOHN WILKINSON, Alton.

Of these all but the first six died of their injuries after being removed to the hospital at Alton, except Utt, W. H. Miller and Mantz, whose dead bodies were found near the scene of the wreck the following morning.

The fatally injured are:

OTTO HAGWAN, Alton.
JOHN FRED, Alton.
JOSEPH HERMANN, Alton.
HENRY PILGRIM, Alton.
JOHN LUTTERLL, Alton.
WILLIAM B. RICHARDSON, Alton.
DAVID RICHARDSON, Alton.
A. T. FRAZER, St. Louis.
FRANK BARTH, Brantford, Ont.
FRANK SCULLIN, Alton.
JOHN BURKE, Alton.
WILLIAM MILLER, Alton Junction.
MURRAY, Upper Alton.
ROTOFF, Upper Alton.

How the Disaster Came.

The accident is the most disastrous known in railroad history in the part of the country in which it occurred. An open switch was the original cause of the great sacrifice of life. The limited passenger ran through it, crashed into the freight and the wreck caught fire. In an incredibly short time the freight train was a mass of flames. Fear of an explosion from the oil tanks prevented any attempt to save them. The wrecking train came up from East St. Louis, but could do little or nothing. Half a dozen switch engines were run out from Alton to clear the yards. Traffic on both the Big Four and Burlington was entirely suspended and a special train was made up on the Chicago and Alton to carry the belated passengers to St Louis.

A few minutes past 12 o'clock there was a light explosion of one tank which scattered the debris on all sides, setting fire to the stock yards inclosures. This one blow-up caused the impression that the danger from explosions was passed, and the throng of by-standers rushed in to save the stock yards from destruction. A minute later there was a deafening report that shook the earth for half a minute and spread a sheet of seething, burning oil in all directions. For those within the circle of a hundred yards there was no escape. Some of them were struck dead by pieces of flying iron and scores of them were knocked flat on the ground. Their clothing caught fire from the spreading flames and was burned from their bodies. Those who could rise did so and ran hither and tither making frantic appeals for help. Some of the sufferers ran to the nearest water and plunged in. Others ran through the fields, and a few of them were still missing at last reports.

An utter panic followed for a time after the explosion, and those who were not seriously or fatally injured could do nothing to help the less fortunate. When they finally recovered their senses they set about with a will to relieve the sufferings of the men whose flesh was cooking on their bones. Two barrels of linseed oil were taken from a grocery store and applied to the wounds by several physicians who were summoned to the scene. Every house in the little village was turned into a temporary hospital, and every doctor in Alton and its vicinity was summoned.

Ross Was Boiled to Death.

The burns and bruises of all of the injured were treated as fast as the physicians could attend to them and the bodies of those who were buried in the wreck were extricated as fast as they could be reached in safety. Webb Ross, the brave engineer who lost his life, leaves a widow and six children at Mattoon. The fireman jumped from the cab just in time to save himself from the crash. The crew of the freight train also saw the passenger engine in time to escape from the caboose, which was driven to splinters. Ross' body when found was pinned in between the boiler and tender and covered with oil from the burning tank. He was literally boiled to death.

The Southwestern limited, which crashed into the freight, was running out of St. Louis about thirteen minutes behind time. To make this up she was going at a speed of nearly fifty miles an hour. The passengers were fearfully jolted when the collision came, but none of them were seriously hurt. The force of the collision split two oil barrels wide open and the oil immediately caught fire. An eye witness says that the flames shot fully fifty feet in the air. The passenger engine, the freight caboose and several of the cars were completely destroyed. The passenger cars, however, were beyond the reach of the flames, and were not injured except by the wrecking they received in the collision. No accurate estimate of the financial loss can now be given, but it will doubtless greatly exceed $100,000.

HE CALLS IT ROBBERY.

Conduct of Some Labor Organizations Denounced by Judge Baker.

A number of Lake Erie and Western strikers were before Judge Baker, of the United States District Court, at Indianapolis, charged with contempt, in having interfered with the movement of trains after the Court had enjoined them from such action. Four of the men pleaded guilty, some of the others stood trial, and others have not yet been brought in. "In this case," said the Court to the prisoners, "the evidence shows that a number of men belong to a secret labor organization whose aim is by force, violence and terrorism to compel employers to submit their business, their property, their means of livelihood to the arbitrary demands of the association. In their secret oath-bound assemblies they determine for themselves on what terms they will work for others. They refuse those who are not members of their association the opportunity to labor. Those who will not submit have no more option about carrying on their business than has the belated traveler when the highwayman presents a revolver. If they compel submission, it is robbery. These combinations are infinitely worse than isolated violations of the law, in that they teach general disregard and contempt of law. They teach the fantastic and monstrous doctrine that a man who is hired to labor, and is paid for his work, has some sort of equitable right in the property of his employer together with a right of perpetual employment. I want it to be understood, so far as this court is concerned, that such offenses will not be deemed trivial, and that the law cannot be violated with impunity by any combination of men. It ought to be blazed on the mind of every man who belongs to a labor organization that, while it is lawful and commendable to organize for legitimate, and peaceful purposes, it is criminal to organize for the invasion of the rights of others to enjoy life, liberty and property."

NEBRASKA BANK FAILURE.

The State Treasurer Said to Be Involved to the Extent of $250,000.

At Lincoln, Neb., the startling announcement of the failure of the Capital National Bank was made late Sunday night, and with it came the announcement that the State Treasurer was caught in the crash in the sum of $250,000. This news spread rapidly and caused much excitement. The failure is a bad one. The deposits amount to about $625,000, and of this amount between $175,000 and $250,000 are State funds, for which the bond of the Treasurer will be liable. Cashier R. C. Outcalt stated that the assets would protect the depositors, but there is great doubt expressed as to the correctness of this statement. Bank Examiner Griffith demanded the books of the bank. He began examining them at once and soon discovered that something wes wrong. A large sum of cash was missing, and the bank officials could not account for it. All they could say was that it had been stolen. The sum is said to reach $200,000.

A meeting of the bankers of the city was immediately held to discuss the situation. It was feared that the trouble would precipitate a run on some of the other banks, and one of the first things done was to make arrangements to prevent it. The Omaha banks were called on and they immediately responded by sending a representative on a special engine to assure the bankers there that every courtesy would be extended and that all needed assistance to meet any run that might take place would be forthcoming.

TOILERS AFTER THE CHINESE.

An Effort Making to Expel Them from the Principal Cities of Montana.

Efforts which promise a success are making in Montana cities to drive out the Chinese. About a year ago labor organizations of Butte, Anaconda and Missoula waged war against employment of Chinese and threats of boycott were made against citizens employing them in any capacity or patronizing Chinese laundries or restaurants. Since then the fight has been kept up by labor unions. Two weeks ago, in Anaconda, a citizens' mass meeting was held, with the result that a committee of citizens, not members of labor unions, was appointed to help drive out the Chinese. Already all but one Chinese restaurant have been closed and half the laundrymen have gone out of business and are leaving town. In Butte the same policy is being pursued with telling results, and Chinese are leaving by dozens. No violence is resorted to, but the majority of citizens have determined that the Chinese must go. Men who are known to patronize laundries or restaurants will not be employed in city works nor by many of the large mining and mercantile companies. Since the movement of Butte and Anaconda has decreased one-third.

ENCOURAGING FOR SILVER MEN

Republican Senators Will Not Push a Repeal Bill This Session.

A Washington special says: The postponed Republican Senatorial caucus which was called to meet at the residence of Senator Sherman was somewhat disappointing to the Senators who had been instrumental in having it called, because it failed to secure the attendance of a quorum. Consequently the gathering partook rather of the nature of an informal conference than of a representative caucus. If there had been any serious intention of pressing the silver repeal question to an issue that intention speedily disappeared under the discouraging circumstances, and after a brief expression of individual views on the subject it became evident that no agreement could be reached that could by any possibility secure the adhesion of all or nearly all the Republican Senators. So the subject was dropped by mutual consent, and it was made apparent that the question of silver repeal will not be made a party issue during the remainder of this Congress.

CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Statement of Her Commerce for the Past Fiscal Year.

The annual statement of the trade and navigation of the Dominion for the fiscal year ended June 30 has been issued. Compared with the previous year, which was the best business period in a decade, the exports show an increase of 15.71 per cent., and the imports actually taken for consumption an increase of 3 per cent. Based upon these figures, the aggregated trade increased 9 per cent. over the previous year, while if the total imports and exports be taken into account the result shows an increase from $218,384,934 in 1891 of 241,369,433, equivalent to a growth to $22,984,509. The exports and imports were $113,963,375 and $116,778,743, respectively. Exports to the United States last year declined $2,150,668, the volume being $38,988,027. Exports to England increased $15,625,000. The imports from the United States were $53,137,572.

Will Interest Live Stock Men.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, through Mr. Vest, Saturday, reported favorably upon a bill creating a new bureau in the Department of Agriculture. The bill, which was introduced at the beginning of the present session, provides for a "Bureau of Information and Statistics Concerning Live Stock." Under its provisions the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to establish stations for the collection of statistics and information in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Indian Territory, Kansas, Wyoming, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and Indiana regarding the amount of live stock to be shipped, the production, and other advantages of locality in each State to be considered in establishing stations.

THE latest theorist whose yearning eye turns toward the north pole proposes to reach the spot by following the wild animals of the Arctic back to Symsonia. An explorer with a firm grasp upon the tail of a polar bear, urging the animal to greater speed, would be something new to science, and doubtless, in the end, would add much to the happiness of the carnivorous bear.

THE REVENUE PROBLEM

DEMOCRATS ARE AS MUCH AT SEA AS EVER.

The Whole Question Is a Delicate One for Democracy, and in Dealing with It the Chances for Blundering Are Virtually Limitless.

People Demand Action.

Judging by the utterances of leading Democratic papers on the question, the differences of opinion in their party regarding the methods of solving the revenue problem are as numerous and as radical as ever. There is a substantial agreement among all factions of the Democracy that the revenue under present laws will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the government beyond the present fiscal year. The Republicans, it is true, do not look for any deficit of importance next year, even under the present basis of expenditures, with the additional outgo rendered probable by existing enactments, but the Democrats do not share in this optimistic view. Of course, the Democratic position on this question may be partly due to that party's assertions (for partisan purposes) in the canvass that the Treasury was rendered bankrupt, and that either new loans would have to be negotiated or that new sources of revenue would have to be provided. Probably a great many of those making the charge did not really believe at the time that there was any truth in it, but repeated assertions by themselves and others at length led them to accept it. Other Democrats, and perhaps the larger number, were sincere in their accusations all along. Anyhow, the party is on record as contending that the Government is on the point of insolvency, and it will be compelled, when it steps into power, to set about increasing the governmental income. Some Democrats think the proper way for increasing the revenue is to restore the duty on sugar; others favor an addition to the tax on whisky, while still others think that an income tax offers the readiest and safest way out of the difficulty. One more faction of the party, remembering the pledges to reform the tariff, think that a reduction of duties all along the line might accomplish both objects at the same time, for it is possible to reduce the rates of duties to a point which will increase the amount of revenue, although this task calls for careful study and good judgment. Some factions, of course, would combine two of these methods. The majority of the Democrats appear to be favorable to the adoption of an income tax, and many of these would make a cut in duties also, while some who are in favor of the cut would restore the sugar duty, which, according to the free trade theory, is the proper sort of an impost anyhow, as there are very few producers in the country to be protected by it. This whole question is a delicate problem for the Democracy. In dealing with it the chances for blundering and arousing the wrath of the country are virtually limitless.—Globe Democrat.

A Shameful Avowal.

Mr. "Calamity" Weaver, Republican, Democrat, Greenbacker, Populist, everything by turns, and nothing long, announces that he is satisfied with the results of the last campaign. This shows, in the words of the old hymn, that

He wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long.

Among other things Mr. Weaver thinks that "our brethren in the South acquitted themselves heroically in the late struggle." "They are as noble a set of men as ever were marshalled under any banner on behalf of any race," says Mr. Weaver. "The Republican party is already a thing of the past in every Southern State, and our friends there await with anxiety the strengthening of our lines in the great Northwest." It is a matter of amazement that any man, passing through the experience of James B. Weaver, should give utterances to such an expression as the above. "The Republican party is a thing of the past in every Southern State," through the cruelty and persecution of the men whom Mr. Weaver glorifies, who have violated the laws of their country and the Constitution of the United States, and rendered suffrage a mockery in every cotton State of the Union. Not only that, but "our brethren in the South" mobbed Mr. Weaver himself, pelted him with rotten eggs, insulted his wife, and assailed in a cowardly and brutal manner Mrs. Lease, who accompanied him on the tour. Now this gentleman comes into the Northwest where people are in the habit of having their ballots counted, and believe in free government, and fair government, and a republican form of government, and insults their intelligence, and belittles and humiliates himself by lauding the men who assaulted him, crawling in the dust before an insolent oligarchy and licking the hand that smote him.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Partisan Hypocrisy.

There never was a meaner exhibition of hypocrisy than that which the alleged civil service reformers of the Democratic party make in their assaults upon President Harrison, says the Omaha Bee. The pretense that Mr. Cleveland is profoundly in love with civil service reform is ridiculous in view of the record of his administration. The people who make this claim in behalf of the President-elect seem to forget that Stevenson, the Vice President-elect, who was First Assistant Postmaster General in the Cleveland administration, turned more men out of office because they were Republicans than were ever turned out under any other administration for partisan reasons, and this was the principal fact in his career that commended him to the Chicago convention. In the last year of the Cleveland administration the postal service was utterly demoralized by throwing out efficient and capable Republicans, wholly for a political purpose, and there were more scandals during that administration, due to a disregard of the civil service law, than have been known under any other administration since the law was enacted. The flagrant violations of the act at Baltimore, Indianapolis and elsewhere are well remembered. President Harrison has done more to sustain and advance the cause of civil service reform than any other President, and his latest action extending the classified service, by which some 8,000 postoffice employes will be protected in their positions so far as any danger from their politics is concerned, is a source of unconcealed annoyance to the Democratic spoilsmen. They have been casting about for some sort of plan for undoing this, if possible, and are proposing an investigation of what has been done under the present administration in extending civil service rules in the hope of finding some irregularities that would justify the next Congress or administration in overturning much that has been done and making more places in the Government service for Democrats. Doubtless the great majority of the Democratic party would support the proposition made by a representative in Congress of that party to suspend the operation of the civil service law during the first year of every new administration, so that it should be able to fill the entire public service with its partisans. The country will soon have an opportunity to learn what the Democratic party really thinks of civil service reform, and it is pretty safe to predict that the lesson will not be altogether favorable to that policy.

Beating Free Trade Manufactures.

That England depends upon the United States for a large part of her food is a well-known fact, but it is not commonly known how largely we export finished products for sale beneath the very shadow of her free trade factories. The latest detailed report on imports and exports, covering the period of ten months ending October 31, shows that in that time we sent to England manufactures as follows:

Agricultural implements	$551,735
Books, maps, engravings, etc	541,931
Carriages and railroad cars	301,037
Cotton cloths	494,272
Other cotton manufactures	118,460
Manufactures of iron and steel	469,447
Sewing machines and their parts	774,630
Steam engines and parts, including machinery not elsewhere specified	1,854,323
Sole leather	3,200,616
Other leather	3,301,961
Manufactures of tobacco	980,859
Wood manufactures	1,313,411
Total	$13,901,702

It is probable that many of these things were intended for sale in countries other than the United Kingdom, and were merely transshipped from England to their final destination. But that only puts the case in a stronger light. For if we can compete successfully with England when compelled to ship by her vessels and via her ports, what could we not do if we had steam lines of our own, direct and regular, to our foreign markets? Of course in many lines of production, especially those requiring considerable hand labor, our higher wages make competition with similar English products out of the question in neutral markets. But the range of commodities which are made better and sold more cheaply here than in England is yearly widening, and will continue to do so unless protection is withdrawn.

The War in the Democracy.

The leaders of the Cleveland element of the Democracy in New York consider the election of Edward Murphy a direct assault on the head of the incoming administration, and they announce themselves ready to take up the gage of battle. There can be no doubt that they have diagnosed the situation correctly in this respect. Murphy's selection for the Senatorial nomination was an evidence of the unfriendliness of the New York Democratic machine to Cleveland. He and all his friends understood it to be such, and they all protested against it from the start. As a Democratic leader Murphy had been opposed to Cleveland for years past. He fought Cleveland in the primaries which selected delegates to the "snap" State Convention of last February, and in the National Convention he employed all the resources and the influence of the machine to defeat him and to put Hill up instead. Cleveland's protest against Murphy's candidacy changed this unfriendliness into open and active hostility. The protest was answered by the nomination by the practically unanimous vote of the Legislative caucus. Thus the head of the new administration will have the solid Senatorial delegation of his State, and that State the most important one in the Union, arrayed against him from the beginning of his term to the end. Hill holds office until Cleveland steps down, and Murphy stays two years later. The possibilities for trouble for a President under such conditions are vividly limitless.

Judge Gresham for the Cabinet.

The story that Judge Gresham will be invited, or has been invited, to a seat at Mr. Cleveland's cabinet table is probably all moonshine, yet the gentleman who is to be President a few weeks hence might search the country over and fail to find a better man for almost any position in his gift. He would make a splendid Attorney General, a capable Postmaster General, a competent chief of the Treasury or War Departments, and might shine—who knows?—as Secretary of Agriculture. He is in perfect accord with Mr. Cleveland's policies—pension ideas and all—and has been ever since the second week in June last, and possibly longer.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Protection Will Survive.

The industries of the United States have grown to be too strong to be murdered by a gang of planting oligarchs allied with a mob of Anglomaniacs. The industries will survive and will avenge themselves on their assailants. Commercial depression, even panic, hungry workmen, and idle capital, may be temporary incidents of Democratic misrule, but the evils will be but temporary. The American policy of protection to American industries may be stunned by a foul blow, but it will not be killed.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

IF you had to believe all that other people say in their own favor you would soon be obliged to do some lying on your own account, or else fall behind in the procession.

CONTENTMENT is the pleasant word for decay.

AROUND A GREAT STATE.

BRIEF COMPILATION OF ILLINOIS NEWS.

Illinois Women Can Hold Office—Government Steamer Sunk by the Ice—New Manufactory at Rockford—Wheat Said to Be Injured.

From Far and Near.

AN epidemic of measles and whooping cough prevails in London Township.

MRS. ANNA L. WYATT, of Lincoln, was found dead in bed at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John C. Mathis, in Springfield. She had recently undergone a surgical operation, but was thought to have recovered.

THE Rockford Rotary Weaving Machine Company has been organized, with a capital stock of $100,000, all of which is subscribed. The company will manufacture a new weaving machine, the patent of J. P. Peterson, which is a radical departure from the old loom.

THE members of the Illinois State Poultry Association met at the Exhibition Hall, Decatur, and elected F. L. Stevenson President and G. W. Knusman, of Peoria, Secretary. The scoring of the pet stock ranged from 92 to 97. The 1893 meeting will be held in Decatur.

THE reports from the great wheat-growing section of Central Illinois indicate that the growing crop has been badly injured by the December drought and the exceedingly cold weather of the last three weeks. Accurate estimate of the damage cannot be made at this time.

JOHN CLARK BROWN, the 14-year-old special delivery messenger in the postoffice in Springfield, was arrested, tried and pleaded guilty in the United States District court to the charge of embezzling two registered letters containing $9.73, and tapping the stamp drawer to the amount of $59.

THE Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission ordered an interlocking plant placed south of Litchfield at the crossing of the tracks of the Wabash, the Jacksonville, Louisville and St. Louis, and the St. Louis and Chicago railroads, and an interlocking plant north of Litchfield at the crossing of the Wabash and the St. Louis and Chicago railroads

MITTENS WILLETTE, the actress, who is now dying of cancer at her mother's home in New York, was born in Cairo, about twenty-seven years ago, in the house now occupied by Mrs. Sarah E. Hannan, the Department President of the Women's Relief Corps. Her father was Edward Willette, then an editor who had been associated with several leading Western newspapers.

THE Supreme Court at Mount Vernon has decided the contested election case of Oscar Yost and O. W. Wallace against Mrs. M. E. Plummer and Mrs. N. P. Moss in favor of the two latter, who were declared elected members of the School Board last April. The Court holds that the intention of the Legislature was to allow women to vote, and the statute should be so construed.

NEWS has been received of the sinking of the Government steamer Kirus by the ice twenty miles below Cairo. The river gorged at Hickman Sunday noon. The backwater from it caused the river to rise eighteen inches at Belmont. This loosened the ice at the upper end of the Belmont gorge, causing it to close down upon the Kirus and sink it and a barge. The Polar Wave, another boat that was near the Kirus, has not been heard from, and fears for her safety are entertained.

TWO CHICKEN thieves, who made a business of selling stolen chickens to butchers in Aurora, were bound over to the Grand Jury in the sum of $400. Shortly before the mittimus was handed to Marshal Demmer one of the thieves, William Tiffany, ran out of the rear of the jail into Fox River. The ice broke in with him, but he managed to get across, and before the patrol wagon could start in pursuit had obtained a good start and has not been captured as yet. The two culprits had an ingenious cage constructed on runners, with which they pilfered over 100 chickens and sold them to local butchers.

MARY TURNER, a colored girl of Lebanon, has been denied admission to the Clionian Society, an institution of McKendree College. She passed an excellent examination and was admitted to the college last September; but the society, in secret session, has just voted to reject the application, and Miss Turner was notified that although she was admitted by the faculty to all the educational privileges of the college the white students would not receive her on terms of social equality.

ORLANDO KEIFER was killed near Vandalia, by a falling limb while felling trees.

A SHOOTING affair occurred a few miles west of Jacksonville Tuesday, and as a result a man lies at the point of death. A teacher named Smith whipped the son of a man named Ham. The father of the boy went with a son to the school-house, it is said, to whip Smith, but the teacher whipped them both. Ham then went for a revolver, and, it is claimed, fired once at Smith. A man named Flynn stepped up and encouraged the teacher. Ham then turned the revolver on Flynn and shot him through the lungs. Ham has been arrested.

AMONG the bills introduced at Springfield are the following: To make ten hours a legal day for railway employes, and to restrict continuous labor to twelve hours; providing for a uniform contract or policy of fire insurance to be made by all insurance companies doing business in the State, and to make the holding of a promissory note by a company or its agent, given in payment for premiums, a protection to the policy holder; providing for employment of convicts at stone breaking, for use in road making; for 3-cent fares on Chicago street railways; a constitutional amendment, to give the Legislature power to regulate contracts and relations between corporations and their employes.

THE Southern Illinois Immigration and Improvement Association held their fifth annual meeting in Duquoin. Several prominent gentlemen from different parts of the State were present. The following officers of the association were re-elected for the ensuing year: Captain G. F. Donovan, of Kinmundy, President; Captain A. F. White, of Marion, Vice President; Hugh Lander, of Carbondale, Treasurer; and W. B. Hall, of Duquoin, Secretary. A committee was appointed to investigate the best means of thoroughly advertising Southern Illinois at the World's Fair through the efforts of this association.

THE Auditor of Public Accounts refused a license to the Merchants and Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Company, for the reason that their securities were not such as to entitle them to do business under the laws of Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD police and detectives are under extra orders and on the alert for anarchists. A bomb thirteen inches long and three inches in diameter, hand made, was found the other morning in the rear of a prominent business house by some boys. It is the most vicious-looking thing of the kind ever seen there. An expert mining engineer says its explosion would raze any building in Springfield. There is much excitement over the discovery.

ORIGINAL COMPOSITION.

Humor Unintentionally Displayed by Young Writers.

As a general thing the girl or boy of tender years dislikes writing compositions, and the subjects furnished in many large schools are far from alluring. What, for instance, could youthful minds make of "Education?" A small girl who conscientiously applied herself to the task finally produced the valuable idea that "Education is a very good thing, and one which every child should be taught."

"Whale ships," wrote a boy, who had a more congenial subject, "are large and have an hold in which lubber is stored." If a landlubber, this is scarcely to be wondered at, but the composition maker was evidently writing of blubbers under a wrong name. Another youth said that "Julius Caesar invented Great Britain, 55 years B. C.," while an accomplished historian explained that "Etheired the Unready was called that because he was never ready for the Danes. He used to entice them away from England by brideing them, but they use to come again and demand a larger bride."

William Rufus would certainly deny if he had the power that "he was gorged to death by a stag in the forest his father had made to hunt the deer;" and Joan of Arc would hardly have liked to hear she was "the daughter of a rustic pheasant who lived in the forest." "Prince William was drowned in a but of Malmsey wine; he never laughed again"—a result which no reasonable person would find fault with.

A boy whose subject was plum pudding, and who was evidently not acquainted with it before it appeared upon the table, undertook to describe how it was made, and after mentioning a variety of queer ingredients he added: "Whey they have put all these in they make it into a batter and then mix it up; and when they have finished battering it they put it on the fire for about an hour and a half to get it done enough so that it will be better to eat and softer to chew."

A thoughtful little personage declares that "a stonemason's work is injurious, because when he is chipping he breathes in all the little chips and they are taken into the lungs." We are also informed that "there are five ways of cooking potatoes, and we should die if we eat our food roar." A practical girl advises: "When roasting a piece of meat put it in front of a brisk fire, so as to congratulate it."

Another thinks "we should not eat so much bone making food as flesh making and warmth giving foods, for if we did we should have too many bones, and that would make us look funny."—Harper's Young People.

Remarkable Hypnotic Experiments.

Some very eerie stories are being told in Paris and London papers about hypnotic experiments in the former city. The most remarkable of these plain "accounts of scientific facts" are about certain weird experiments by Dr. Luys, at the Charite Hospital, on the "exteriorization" of the human body. One woman subject's corporeal body was so completely exteriorized that Dr Luys was able to transfer her sensibility into a tumbler of water. The tumbler was taken out of sight of the hypnotized subject and a reporter present was asked to touch the water. He placed his finger in the water and the woman started as though in pain. The experiment was tried successfully on several subjects. The water retained the sensibility for a considerable time, and if drank before the sensibility was exhausted the patient fell into a deadly swoon. Dr. Luys, it is further related, was also able to confirm the discovery made by Col. Roche, Administrator of the Ecole Polytechnique, that it is possible to transfer the sensibility of a hypnotized subject to the negative of a photograph of the patient. In such experiments the subject not only felt but showed signs of any mark made on the negative. In Col. Roche's experiments the negative was scratched with a pin, and the subject would wince with apparent pain, and almost immediately a mark would show on the hands similar to those made with the pin on the negative. Dr. Luys is said to have tried this experiment at the Charite Hospital with considerable success.

Successful Strategy.

Mrs. James K. Polk was a devout Presbyterian, and of course a regular church-goer. Her husband went with her, but as an active politician—Congressman, Governor, and then President—he had many companions who seemed to forget the distinction between Sundays and week-days.

It was sometimes awkward of him to excuse himself from such people on the ground that he must go to church, and his wife fell into the way of managing the matter for herself—and for him. Shawled and bonneted, she would enter the room and ask her husband and his friends to go with her to church, as she did not wish to go alone.

This habit of hers soon became generally known, and naturally enough, if a politician did not wish to attend church he took care to be out of Mr. Polk's company as service-time drew near.

Decrease of Lunacy.

There is said to be a distressing amount of lunacy in Ireland, the number of cases per 100,000 of population having increased from 249 in 1880 to 355 in 1891. Some time ago a traveler noted that song had almost entirely departed from the emerald isle and that the pick of the young people had emigrated, leaving chiefly the old and the infantile behind. Perhaps these facts furnish an explanation of the spread of insanity.

Historic Inn.

The Tam o' Shanter inn, at Ayr, has just been sold by public auction, after very brisk bidding, for £3,190. The property originally belonged to the Weaver's incorporation, but all the members having died, it became the property of the crown. The town council applied to the crown for it to be gifted to them, but this was refused.

WHAT has become of the old fashioned people who believed that when any one told a "story," it would choke them.

LEGISLATIVE DOINGS.

WORK OF THE STATE SOLONS AT THE CAPITAL.

Record of One Week's Business—Measures Presented, Considered and Passed—What Our Public Servants Are Doing—In and Around Legislative Halls.

The Law-Makers.

The Senate held a brief session on Friday morning. Aside from the introduction of numerous bills, the only business of importance was the confirmation in executive session by a unanimous vote of the nominations made by Gov. Altgeld of Lincoln Park Commissioners. The nominations were Robert Waller, August Hener, and Charles F. Clarke, all of Chicago. No business whatever was transacted in the House.

In the House, Tuesday, beyond the announcement by Speaker Crafts of a few unimportant committee changes and the offering and referring of several resolutions, no business was transacted. In the Senate Lieutenant Governor Gill announced the departure from the State of Governor Altgeld; the duties of Governor devolving upon the Lieutenant Governor. Senator O'Connor was installed as presiding officer in the Senate. A big grist of bills was introduced, and that ended the day's work.

In the Senate, Wednesday morning, Senator Wells, in behalf of Senator O'Conor, who was absent, presented the resolution providing that a committee of seven be appointed to investigate the charges made against the late Republican officials of the Joliet Penitentiary by certain citizens of Joliet, ex-officials of the penitentiary. The resolution went over, and bills were introduced to regulate the organization and operation of life insurance companies; to require insurance companies to pay the assured, in case of total destruction by fire, the full amount in dollars and cents as expressed on the face of the policy, and to make the agent procuring the policy the agent of the company as to all matters expressed in the policy; to protect coal mine employes from being defrauded out of their wages by employers; also a bill providing for the compensation of Appellate Court reporters; reducing the maximum rate of interest from 7 to 6 per cent. In the House Speaker Crafts announced the appointment of Fowler, Snyder, McMillan, Baldwin, Fletcher, Caughlan, and Snedecker as the special committee to investigate the Big Four disaster at Wann, Ill. Numerous petitions protesting against the opening of the World's Fair Sunday were presented and referred. The roll was called and various bills introduced, the only important ones being: To prohibit the discharging of employes for belonging to labor organizations or for freedom of speech; to promote the comfort, convenience and health of persons traveling by rail; making an appropriation for a gymnasium at the Illinois Normal University; to enforce the valuation of property for taxation at its fair cash value.

In the Senate Thursday morning Senator Campbell introduced resolutions calling upon the Attorney General for information regarding the right of State Auditors to receive more than one salary and of State Treasurers to pocket interest on State funds. This and the resolution providing that a committee of seven be appointed to investigate the charges made against ex-officials of Joliet Penitentiary were made a special order for Wednesday. Senator Arnold introduced the House resolution proposing a constitutional amendment giving the Legislature power to enact laws controlling the relations and contracts between corporations and their employes. Senator Campbell's bill providing for the appropriation of $6,120 to pay for printing of the Australian ballot law passed the Senate. The Senate confirmed the nomination of Isaac N. Coffee, of Cairo, made by Gov. Fifer, as a member of the State Board of Pharmacy. The Van Praag case was not taken up in the House. The bill repealing the Edwards compulsory education law was read a first time and ordered to a second reading. On motion of Merritt, his resolution to inquire into the advisability of converting the Soldiers' Orphans' Home into a reformatory school for girls was made a special order for Wednesday.

ORDER OF THE GARTER.

The Most Illustrious Order of Knighthood in Existence.

The Order of the Garter was founded in 1350 by Edward III. of England. The sovereign, its head, and the number of the knights is limited to twenty-five natives and a very small number of distinguished foreigners. As the original number has never been enlarged, this badge of distinction continues as valuable as at its first institution; and is still an honorable, though cheap, present which the prince can confer on his greatest subjects or allies. Men whose fame is world-wide have regarded it as the greatest testimony to their merit to have the garter of the order tied around their left knee by the hands of England's sovereign. Even the mightiest potentates esteem it a distinguished privilege to be admitted to this honor. In 1857 Victoria installed Napoleon III. as a member of the order, and with her own hands, much to the offense of many of her staid subjects, tied the garter on his leg at a session of the chapter held specially for the purpose.

The historian Hume gives the following romantic account of the institution of the Order of the Garter, though he declares that it is not supported by any authentic authority: "At a court ball a favorite of Edward, commonly supposed to be the Countess of Salisbury, dropped her garter, and the King, taking it up, observed some of the courtiers to smile as if they thought he had not obtained this favor merely by accident, upon which he called out, 'Honi soit qui mal y pense'—evil to him that evil thinks (another author adds that the King tied the garter around his own leg and wore it during the remainder of the evening); and as every incident of gallantry among those ancient warriors was magnified into a matter of great importance he instituted the Order of the Garter in commemoration of this event, and gave these words as the motto of the order." This origin, though frivolous, is not unsuitable to the manner of the times; and it is indeed difficult by any other means to account either for the seemingly unmeaning terms of the motto or for the peculiar badge of the garter which seems to have no reference to any purpose either of military use or ornament.

Lots of Sense in This.

While a lot of editors and philanthropists are wondering what is to become of the Indians of Alaska, in the increasing frequency of their encounters with white men, the government has quietly solved the problem by introducing about 200 reindeer. The trouble of all American Indians, as whites encroach upon their territory, is that the game, on which they subsist, is either killed off or frightened away, and the redskins must either starve or steal, the last named condition implying a deplorable amount of fighting and killing. Indians with proper food supply never make trouble. Across Behring's Straits, in Siberia, some redskins, about as wild as our own, live peaceably by the aid of their reindeer herds; if the animals are domesticated in Alaska, where all the conditions are similar to those of Siberia, the nation will be spared some meaner Indian wars than it ever yet has had, and the natives will slowly become civilized. A full stomach is an absolute requisite to civilization.

Electrical Progress.

PICTURES of helmets appear on the Egyptian monuments B. C. 3000.

IN 1859 Bonelli devised a method of using electricity in weaving.

IN 1858 efforts to lay the cable failed on account of a severe storm.

AN electric time-ball set up in Cornhill, London, by French, in 1848.

THE laying of the Atlantic cable was begun at Valentia, Ireland, in 1857.