

RULERS' LIVES ATTACKED

KINGS AND EMPERORS MORE FORTUNATE THAN PRESIDENTS.

With the Superstitious the Stars, the Sun and the Moon have Always Played a Conspicuous Part—So Far This Century Has Had a Bloody Record—The Majority of the Assassins are Italians.

When some time ago the spots noticed on the sun awakened the interest not only of the scientific world, but of the more frivolous portion of the community, the opinion became prevalent among the latter that the phenomenon foreboded misfortune and disaster. The opinion was founded apparently on precedent. Astrologers had discovered that the constellations were exactly in the same position as on the day that Christ expired on the cross. A French astrologer—Morin de Villefranche—who published the horoscope of our Lord, had predicted that on the 23rd of March, 1894, the solar system would present the same aspect as it did over the heights of Golgotha eighteen hundred and sixty-one years before.

In popular superstition the stars, the sun, and the moon have always played a conspicuous part. Battles have been foreshadowed in the clouds; on the eve of great catastrophes the sun has set in blood-red flames. A comet heralded the death of Julius Cæsar, and Bonaparte told Cambaceres that his fortunes hung on the oscillations of one particular star. Many other examples were adduced to support the presumption that the sun's spots indicated harm.

Events appear to have justified these pessimistic predictions; the first half of this year has been rich in fateful accidents; destruction of property, loss of life, natural cataclysms, and

BLOODSHED WITHOUT WAR,

culminating in the assassination of M. Sadi Carnot.

Stately and magnificent as was the pageant of his funeral, it nevertheless created immense difficulties for those whose duty it was to regulate it according to the laws of etiquette, as ordained in the case of the demise of the head of the State. Since Louis XV., with the exception of Louis XVIII., not one ruler of France has died in the exercise of power. Louis XVI. was dethroned and guillotined; the Directoire was overthrown by Bonaparte; Napoleon was twice banished and breathed his last away from the land he had made so great; Charles X. and Louis Philippe were exiled; Napoleon III. never reentered France after Sedan; M. Thiers resigned, Marshal MacMahon and M. Grevy were compelled—although for different reasons—to vacate the Presidential chair before their term of office expired, and finally M. Carnot was murdered nearly at the close of his septennate.

Strangely enough, at an epoch when monarchy is supposed to be the object of universal hatred; when supreme authority vested in hereditary dynasties excites the loudest curse of the radicals, Anarchists, and Socialists, Kings and Princes have been more spared than the Presidents of republics, against whom the weapons of assassins have taken more deadly aim. We have seen Booth and Giteau killing Lincoln and Garfield; Garcia Moreno, President of Ecuador, murdered in front of the Cathedral of Quito in 1875. Menendez Salvador, Gill in Paraguay, Balta and Gutierrez in Peru, and several others have met violent deaths.

This century has been fertile in more or less successful attempts against the lives of rulers of States. As early as 1,800 Damer-ville and twenty-four of his accomplices were arrested the day before the execution of their well-planned plot to kill the First Consul; and in the same year a bomb burst in the Rue Nicaise fifty seconds before Bonaparte was expected to pass the spot.

Morreau, Pichegru, and George Cadoudal were arrested for conspiring against the life of Napoleon I. in 1804, and in 1809, at Schoenbrunn, Frederick Slaby, a Protestant clergyman walked up to the Emperor

DA GGER IN HAND,

and was only prevented from plunging it into his heart by the rapid interposition of a soldier of the guard. Napoleon offered the man his pardon, which he refused, saying that he would never rest till his purpose was accomplished.

Under the restoration the most odious crime of the century was perpetrated; the young Duke de Berry fell, an innocent victim, under the knife of Louvel as he was leaving his carriage to enter the opera house. It may be mentioned here that so many murders have been attempted from the steps of carriages, the State coaches are made without outer steps and retain the old-fashioned system of steps that are folded and placed inside the door.

Under the monarchy of July the King escaped seven attempts at assassination. In November, 1832, Bergeron fired at Louis Philippe and missed him narrowly. In 1835, followed by his sons and a brilliant staff, the King was reviewing the troops on the Boulevard du Temple, when a loud report shook the houses, and immediately the ground around him was strewn with dead and wounded, among them Marshal Mortier, Duc de Treviso. The King and his sons were unhurt. Fieschi, the perpetrator of the outrage, was arrested in the little yard of a house whence he fired a succession of rifle shots through the blinds of the third story; he was taken, tried, sentenced, and executed with his accomplices. In June, 1836, Allibaud, a friend of M. Grevy, fired a gun at Louis Philippe, the bullet passing over the King's hat; a few months later Meunier discharged his pistol point blank at his Majesty, the shots proving harmless. In 1837 an engineering workman was arrested twenty-four hours before he succeeded in placing and exploding on the King's path an infernal machine he had constructed; his name was Champion, and, like Pichegru, he hung himself in his cell.

Under Napoleon III., murderous attempts were not wanting; the Emperor escaped

almost miraculously from the knife of Greppo, the revolver of Pianeri, and the bombs of Orisiani, which

WOUNDED OR KILLED 150 PEOPLE.

Orsini, Pieri, Greppo, Fieschi, Pianeri, and many other criminals of the same stamp were Italians; it would seem as if the thirst for vengeance and reckless disregard of life of their race specially predisposed them for such assaults.

Out of France they are less frequent, with the exception, however, of Russia, where the record is long from 1801, when Paul I. was murdered in his palace, till 1881, when Alexander II. was exposed to a series of attempts terminating by the fatal explosion of the Nihilistic bombs on the quay of the Neva. In 1879 the train on which the Czar was supposed to travel between Livadia and Moscow was wrecked, justifying the precaution which always sends off two trains almost simultaneously, without its being known in which the Emperor and Imperial family have taken their seats at the last moment. Another time the dining salon of the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg was blown up a few minutes before the Czar entered it with his guests. It has never been clearly proved whether Alexander II. was saved from an accident or a premeditated crime on the railway train at Borki.

Queen Victoria was shot at twice without any effect; once in 1840 by a youth of eighteen, Edward Oxford, and not many years ago by a semilunatic in London.

In Spain Queen Isabella was wounded in the arm by the knife of the priest Merino, who aimed at her heart as she was going in state to return thanks at the sanctuary of Atecha for the birth of her son. In 1872, in the Calle Alcalá in Madrid, a ruffian, whose name was never ascertained and whose chief was killed on the spot by a detective, fired into the carriage containing King Amadeus and the Queen.

In Portugal, Prince Ferdinand, consort of the Queen Maria da Gloria, was shot at twice in 1837, and his son, who succeeded the Queen on the throne, died a mysterious death, attributed to poison.

In Austria, the Emperor Franz Josef miraculously escaped the dagger of an assassin in 1850, and a votive chapel was erected in Vienna on the same spot in commemoration of his safety. Less fortunate, his brother Maximilian fell in Mexico under the

BULLETS OF THE SOLDIERS

of Juarez, and his son perished in the yet unexplained catastrophe of Meyerling.

In Italy, the Minister Rossi was foully murdered in the streets of Rome; Pope Pius IX. barely avoided the gun of a man hidden behind the horses of Phidias; the Duke Robert of Parma fell at night under the stabs of an assassin; King Umberto was saved at Naples by the courage and presence of mind of his Minister, Cairoli, from the knife of Passavanti, who proceeded exactly as Caserio did in his more successful assault on Carnot. In 1853 Milano attacked Ferdinand II. with the point of a bayonet, and Lecca fired on Crispi within the last twelve months.

In Germany, the worshipped Emperor William I. was fired at by Nobiling on his way to the unveiling of the colossal statue of Germania, the deed exciting the horror and indignation of the united Fatherland he had created.

Less exalted personages having, however, achieved some celebrity and thereby called upon themselves the hatred of the sectarians or Anarchists, have in turns been exposed to these cowardly and fanatical crimes, Gambetta, Jules Ferry, Freycinet, Flouret, were all the target of assassins; threatening letters were daily addressed to M. Casimir-Perier even before he assumed the perilous post of President of the French Republic.

It is to be hoped that the bloody record of the century will not carry to posterity any other names devoted to the execution of all honest men whatever be their religious or political convictions.

Curious Facts.

No one has been within 460 miles of the north pole.

"Pilgrim's Progress" has been translated into 203 dialects and languages.

The value of public school property in the United States is estimated at \$400,000,000.

An electric railroad 300 miles long is to be built connecting Boise City and Lewiston, Ind.

The heaviest cyclist in the world is said to be Dr. Meldon, of Dublin, who weighs 378 pounds. He also plays lawn tennis.

A 17-year-old girl who was arrested in Brooklyn recently on the charge of vagrancy could converse fluently in six languages.

The experiment of using compressed air for street car propulsion has been tried in Massachusetts. The results were considered satisfactory.

Deaf mutes are holding a convention at Muncie, Ind. One of the exercises is the daily rendition of "Nearer My God to Thee," in sign language.

In the interior of Australia is a series of great lakes which are occupied by water only at long intervals. The mud which remains when the water is absent is filled with the bones of geologic monsters.

A better paid author than Zola has been discovered in Bishop Balsley, of Ribe, Denmark, the author of "Luther's Little Catechism." A curious critic has calculated that one single verse of the Lord's Prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread," accompanied by the explanatory remark, "Pray for that only which you need," has been worth \$1,000 to the bishop.

Mrs. Matilda Lange has filed a bill for divorce in the Chicago Circuit Court against her husband, Robert George Lange. The complainant is a dry goods saleswoman. She says she married the defendant because he had adopted the prefix "Baron." After the marriage, she says, she discovered the title did not benefit her any, as it was fictitious, and she was obliged to earn a living for two instead of one, as she did previously to her marriage.

In a Quandary.

Mr. De Style—"Well, are all your arrangements for a summer at the fashionable resorts completed?"

"Mrs. De Style—"Nearly, but I'm in such a quandary. I have arranged to send our house plants to a florist, our cat to a cat home, and our dog to a canine boarding house, so that all will be well cared for until fall; but what in the world shall I do with the baby?"

ROUND THE WHOLE WORLD

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE GLOBE.

Old and New World Events of Interest Chronicled Briefly—Interesting Happenings of Recent Date.

Bricks said to be from the tower of Babel are plentiful at Bira Nimrud, Babylonia.

The King of Greece is an excellent swimmer and has a perfect passion for fishing.

The French have introduced coffee culture in Tonquin with good prospects of success.

Most of the Asiatic countries have been ruined by the system of "farming the taxes."

The only remains of the once splendid French possessions in India are five towns.

Almost all the Turkish taxes are farmed out and the resulting corruption is very great.

About 40,000 tramps, it is estimated, are traveling over Germany all the year around.

A club in Berlin, called the Giants, admits to membership only men who are six feet in height.

The ships and other vessels that passed through the Suez Canal last year paid \$14,000,000 in tolls.

Poisonous snakes are so numerous in Venezuela that a snake bite is almost as common there as in India.

Abdul Aziz, the Sultan of Morocco, has married the daughter of Mulai Ershid, an uncle of his father.

The Hessian fly is reported to have done great damage to the wheat fields of New Zealand last season.

In the Philippine Islands there is a plant which bears a flower nearly a yard wide, and weighing 22 pounds.

The United States of Colombia seems to present the best field for miners of any of the South American States.

A merchant in Germany has been fined heavily for using a quotation from the Bible to head an advertisement.

Of the 833 private stallions in Italy which were approved by the official inspectors seventeen were American.

The Duchess of Hamilton has had a large stable built for her cows and goes there daily to milk her favorites.

At Corunna, Spain, is the oldest lighthouse in the world. It was built nearly eighteen hundred years ago.

Gold production in Venezuela is falling off rapidly, and the cost of transportation is high, but an improvement is looked for.

India ranks third among the countries of the world for wheat production. Its total wheat crop last year was 203,000,000 bushels.

In one auction room in London during a single season over half a million birdskins from the West Indies and Brazil were sold.

Most of the numerous temples throughout China are painted red; everything lucky and pleasant among the Chinese is vermilion color.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, in his capacity as Duke of Edinburgh, is still to draw \$50,000 a year from the British treasury.

There are in Lancashire alone 320 industrial and provident societies, with an aggregate of upwards of a quarter of a million members.

Queen Victoria was the originator of the décollete style of dress cut entirely off below the shoulders and decidedly low in front and in the back.

The Seychelles Islands, which politically form part of the British colony of Mauritius, are supposed by many to be the original Garden of Eden.

If the Hollanders actually undertake to drain the Zuider Zee, the first item of expense will be a monster dam that will cost at least \$18,000,000.

Roughly speaking, the British Empire extends over one continent, 100 peninsulas, 500 promontories, 1,000 lakes, 2,000 rivers and 10,500 islands.

The Austrian Empress' brother, Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, has resumed at Meran his free practice as an oculist for the benefit of the poor.

An Australian farmer reports a crop of 750 bushels of Algerian oats from ten acres of land. Another one eclipses this by a crop of eighty bushels to the acre.

Brussels has started a Cat Club, which has just held a successful show. There were 116 entries, including five Siamese of great beauty, and three Manx cats.

In the Nile Valley some 75 prayer meetings for women and girls are held weekly, with an average attendance of 1,236, of whom 422 are able to lead in prayer.

Lady Burton possesses a necklace of human bones, given by the king of Dahomey to Sir Richard Burton when he made him brigadier-general of his corps of Amazons.

Queen Wilhelmina, who is the very ideal of a healthy little girl, rides a bicycle occasionally when she is at the charming old-fashioned castle Het Loo, near the Hague.

Dr. de Bossy, the leading physician of Havre, recently celebrated the 101st anniversary of his birthday. He is still able to attend without assistance to his large practice.

The combined assets of the Rothschild family in Europe are not less, it is said, than \$2,000,000,000. The virtual head of the family is Nathaniel, Lord Rothschild, of London.

Peru in the Samoa hydraulic mine has what is estimated to be the largest bank of auriferous gold in the world, yielding \$50,000 a year, or two-thirds of the gold product of that country.

There are at the present time 17,051 Wesleyan Methodist Sunday schools in great Britain, an increase of 503 in ten years. The children number not less than 948,568, an increase of 106,557.

In New Zealand the exports of dairy products advanced in twenty years from \$45,000 in 1872 to \$1,500,000 in 1892. The colony now has 174 establishments of all kinds for the manufacture of butter and cheese.

The Empress Eugenie is devoted to English wild flowers, and in the spring her floral decorations are carried out with primroses, wood violets, cowslips, anemones, bluebells and other familiar blossoms.

Cremation is gaining favor in France and Japan. Last year, in the crematory at the Pere Lachaise cemetery, Paris, there were 3,741 cremations. In Tokio, the chief city of Japan, the average number of cremations is thirty a day.

The Bridgman school for girls, at Pekin, China, has recently determined to receive no more girls with bound feet. The native Christians at Pekin, as the result of an enthusiastic meeting, have formed an Anti-foot-binding Society.

The coronach, or mourning for the dead, is still heard in many parts of Scotland as well as Ireland. It is a weird chant, cries of lamentation being mingled with remonstrances addressed to the departed for leaving his friends and relatives.

Several variety theatres in London have just started a new scheme of giving two performances, each lasting about an hour and a half each evening. The same programme is given at each performance, and the prices have been cut one-half.

A Hanoverian botanist has discovered a microbe in the atmosphere, pure culture of which will convert sugar into an acid identical with that of the lemon. This discovery is expected to revolutionize the citric acid industry and injure the lemon growers.

A keeper on the Wadhurst Park estate, Kent, recently shot a fine female specimen of the white-tailed eagle, the first of the kind ever known to have been captured in the South of England. The bird measured seven feet six inches across the wings, and three feet from beak to tail.

In the museum of ivory collected by the Princess Maud of Wales there are to be found tusks of wild boars shot by the Czar of Russia and sent to enrich her collection, the tusks of elephants shot by her father and uncles, and the teeth of alligators, sharks, walruses, seals and lions.

Prince Bismarck is not a wealthy man in the American sense. The mortgage on his estates requires him to pay about \$30,000 every year. The income from his Friedrichsruhe property has been as much as \$60,000 a year, but it has averaged only about half that sum. His entire income is not far from \$100,000.

HAMILTON'S TALL CHIMNEY.

It Will be 123 Feet High, and 14 Feet 4 Inches in Diameter at the Base.

Hamilton's smelting works at Huckleberry Point are being built rapidly. The buildings and the immediate ground used in connection therewith occupy about six acres of land. The chimney alone will be a big affair. It will be 123 feet high, and 14 feet 4 inches in diameter at the base. It will be a steel shell, and will have an opening of six feet, clear of the fire brick which will line it. The foundation for it, which is almost completed, is 24 feet square, and it is a solid bed of stone and concrete, about seven feet deep. The chimney will be self-supporting, being bolted by a number of 2-inch steel rods. The foundations for the three heating ovens are completed. Each of the ovens will be 65 feet high, and 20 feet in diameter, and the foundation is 65 feet by 23 feet. The foundation is seven feet deep, the big hole having been filled with stone and cement. The foundation for the hoisting tower is also finished. The tower will be 100 feet high, and its foundation consists of a solid bed of stone to the depth of seven feet. The tower foundation is 30 feet 2 inches long and 14 feet 10 inches wide. The hoisting tower will have two cages of iron and steel frame, and it will carry stock to the furnace. The foundation for the furnace proper is 30 feet square, and there is a depth of six feet of solid cement, sand, and stone in the bed now. There will be four more feet of solid bedding, however, before the brick wall goes on the foundation. Nearer the bay is the casting-house, where the iron will run from the furnace. An immense stone wall, which takes in both the furnace and the casting-house, is nearly all built. It includes an area of 160 feet by 50 feet, and the wall is 12 feet high. The boiler-house, the foundation of which is now under construction, has a bed for four boilers, and four more are to be added. It is 30 feet square, with a solid bed of 3½ feet in depth. There is only one more foundation to be built, and that is for the big engine and pump-house. It will be as substantial as any of those mentioned, for the monster engine will weigh 140 tons, its flywheel alone being calculated to weigh 50 tons. Altogether about \$25,000 has been spent on the work so far.

Horrible Tale of Spanish Jealousy.

The Central News sends out a report of a terrible tragedy in Barcelona resulting from feminine jealousy. Piercing shrieks were heard at midnight on Tuesday proceeding from a house in the Calle de Sepulveda, and on the police breaking into the building they found two women on the floor of one of the rooms locked in each other's arms with their clothes burning fiercely. Both were taken to the hospital; they were frightfully burned, and the younger girl, named Rosa, expired within a few minutes, and the elder woman, Inez Alfarez, lived an hour only. The latter had time to make a confession. It appears Rosa was her servant, and she became insanely jealous of her and plotted vengeance. She bought a large quantity of spirits, threw a portion of the spirits over her own clothes and calling Rosa, locked the door. She then threw the remainder of the spirits over the girl and set fire to the horrid-stricken servant, holding her tightly to prevent her from succeeding in saving herself. The girl before expiring declared solemnly that her mistress's jealousy was unbounded.

A Narrow Escape.

Dashaway—"Ah, general, just got back from your yacht trip in the Mediterranean?"
The General—"Yes, sir. And we came near losing our lives, sir."
Dashaway—"Got caught in a gale?"
The General—"No, sir; worse than that, sir."
Dashaway—"Didn't get ashore or run on a rock, did you?"
The General—"No, sir; we ran out of whiskey."

Household.

Hot Weather Topics.

To keep the house cool, throw open the doors and windows in the early morning hours, allowing a plentiful supply of the fresh, cool air to enter and circulate through. Sprinkle porch floors and doorsteps. As soon as the heat begins to assert itself, close the house again, and in the parlor and bed-rooms shut out the sunlight for a time. There is nothing more restful than a cool, shaded retreat like this. It will be found that the cool air is kept in the house, and the heated air kept out. By degrees, as the sun leaves the various parts of the house, the doors and windows can be opened to let in the fresh air, and store up a cool supply for the night. In these times few are without screens to exclude flies, and a fair share of summer comfort is thus assured.

Salads are very cooling and should be generally used. An old physician was heard to say that in lettuce the right amount of opium was present to act favorably upon the nerves, and advised its use daily so long as it could be obtained.

Fresh vegetables and cooling fruits should form the larger share of the summer diet, very little meat being necessary to keep up the furnace fires of the system. From a hygienic standpoint the use of meat during hot weather is inadvisable.

Cooling drinks, taken in moderation during the heated term, are acceptable, and should form a part of the daily refreshment. Directions for their preparation are so common that they need not be given here. The remark of the old lady who said that she drank hot tea in winter to warm her up and in summer to cool her off, is one that meets with approval by many, and most women content that all other preparations cause thirst rather than allay it. Iced tea is rather popular and very refreshing when sipped slowly, as all iced drinks should be. But none of these devices are of so much account as the habit of taking life quietly and calmly, and not worrying. There are some who rail incessantly against the weather, and complain loudly of their own sufferings from the heat. The effect is two fold. This heated condition is intensified, and every one about them feels the discomfort of their complaining. Nor is it entirely necessary to sit in the shade with a palm leaf fan and iced lemonade to keep comfortable. Those who keep quietly about their duties, cheerfully accepting what cannot be helped, are less apt to suffer from heat.

They have not reduced their powers of endurance by the wearing habit of fretting, and moderate exercise and moving about is quite as conducive to comfort as sitting still. Thus the capable housekeeper who has quietly gone about preparing dinner, saving herself all useless steps by careful planning, will be quite as apt to sit down to the meal with a rested and happy countenance, as the languid summer visitor who has spent the entire morning in a vain effort to keep cool, while bewailing the heat in her own particular case.

Useful Recipes.

Chocolate Meringue.—Use three pints of milk, one-quarter of a cake of chocolate grated and wet in a little cold milk, one cup of sugar, four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, a little butter and salt and the yolks of three eggs. Flavor with vanilla. Bake half an hour. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth. Add a small cup of powdered sugar. Spread over the pudding and color it a light brown.

Lemon Dumplings.—One pint flour, one heaping teaspoonful baking powder and salt sifted together. Mix with a cupful of milk or water. Make a syrup of one-half cupful molasses, one-half cupful sugar, two cupfuls water and two lemons sliced fine. Bring to a boil and drop in dumplings and cook 15 minutes. Turn them once while cooking. When the dumplings are taken out, add a little butter to the syrup and pour over them.

Tomato Salad.—Peel three large tomatoes, slice and lay in a salad bowl, set on ice for one hour; pour over half a pint of plain salad dressing and serve.

Cream Pie.—Put a pint of milk on to boil; moisten a tablespoonful of cornstarch with a little cold milk and stir into the boiling milk, add half a teaspoonful of sugar. Beat the whites of four eggs and stir carefully into the boiling mixture, take from the fire and flavor with vanilla. Line pie-pans with puff paste, set in the oven to bake; when done, fill with the mixture and set in a very hot oven to brown.

Shepherd's Pie.—No matter how coarse the beef is if it is gently stewed beforehand—cut it up into small, neat pieces, and have ready plenty of peeled potatoes; season them nicely with salt and pepper, and after cutting the potatoes in slices, season them also; then arrange a layer of the latter at the bottom of a large pie dish and sprinkle them well with finely chopped onion; next put in some of the beef, cover with more potatoes and onion, and so on until the dish is sufficiently full, after which moisten with water, cover with a light, rather thick crust, and bake in a moderate oven until thoroughly cooked. If the crust is done enough before the meat and potatoes, as often happens when the pie is a very large, substantial one, lay a piece of greased paper over the top to prevent its burning, and just before serving, pour in through the hole, which of course should always be made in the top to allow of the steam escaping, some nice gravy, made by boiling down any bones, cooked or uncooked, which may be at hand. Boiled greens and more potatoes should be served as an accompaniment.

Elderberry Cordial.—Take eight quarts of berries and pour over them four quarts of boiling water. Let stand for 12 hours, stirring now and then; strain well, pressing out all the juice. Add three pounds of sugar to four quarts of juice, one ounce of powdered cinnamon, and half an ounce of powdered cloves. Boil five minutes, and set away to ferment in a stone jar, with a cloth thrown lightly over it. When it is done fermenting, rack it off carefully, not to disturb the lees. Bottle and cork well.