

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

A third case of leprosy is reported to exist in Manitoba.

Manitoba's famine fund amounts to \$17,000.

The building season is expected to be a very busy one in Ottawa.

A discovery of hard coal is reported on the shore of Lake Winnipeg.

Frankfort is to have a free postal delivery at the close of the year.

A police census of the population of Toronto will be taken on Sunday, April 11.

Mr. Speaker Edgar and ex-Speaker White have been made Privy Counsellors.

Safe-crackers stole over \$240 from the T. E. Walker Company's safe at Hamilton.

Mr. Daniel McLean, once a well-known leather merchant of Toronto, died Saturday.

The London Street Railway Company propose extending their Springbank line towards Byron.

The departmental stores of Montreal are being prosecuted for selling drugs without a license.

The Hamilton Radial Railway Company will extend its beach line to the easterly limits of Burlington.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen have accepted an invitation to attend the convocation of Queen's University.

James Scott of Dundas hanged himself in the cells at the Brandon Police Station, using his coat for a noose.

A coroner's jury at Hamilton decided that Charles Curran came to his death by his foot being caught in a frog not properly packed.

Mr. Hugh A. Allan in an interview at Montreal said his company was still in the field tender for the fast Atlantic steamship service.

Arwene Turbide, the only survivor of a party of three lost from the Bird Rocks, N.S., while sea hunting recently, died on Monday night.

News has been received that the Dominion line has decided to build a new steamer, which will be the largest that ever sailed into the port of Montreal.

It is stated that the Furnace Line, now running between Manchester and Boston, will establish a route during the coming season between Montreal and Liverpool.

On Monday night Clarence Martin, aged 21, employed on the farm of Mr. William Freeman, Binbrook, Ont., committed suicide by hanging himself in the barn.

A young Montreal girl named Greta Taylor, tried to commit suicide by swallowing Paris green on account of disappointment in love. She will probably die.

Dr. Bourlart, of Ottawa, has been appointed honorary fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute, "in recognition of his usefulness as a writer on Canadian and colonial subjects."

The Toronto Chamber of Commerce has petitioned the Government for protection for pulp manufacturers by an export duty on the wood and taking the duty off their machinery.

It has been decided that the military funeral of the Queen's diamond jubilee in Montreal shall take the form of a church parade on June 26th and a grand review on June 27th.

Dr. Smith, of the Tracadie, N. B., has been investigated for the two alleged cases of leprosy among Icelandic immigrants there.

Philippe Lecours was found guilty of manslaughter at Estevan, the victim being his brother, whom he stabbed with a pocket-knife. The sentence was six years in penitentiary.

R. Beaulieu, a stonecutter, of Ottawa, has taken an action for three thousand dollars against the Rockland branch of the Stonecutters' Union for alleged illegal suspension two years ago.

Sir Donald Smith proposes that Montreal should celebrate the diamond jubilee by erecting an establishment for the training of nurses. Mayor Wilson Smith favors the building of a vice-regal residence.

Everything points to the early opening of navigation on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence system. It is expected that vessels will be passing through from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario by the middle of April.

Andrew McNeill, a married man, 56 years of age, attempted suicide on Thursday at his residence, 31 Marlborough avenue, Toronto, by locking himself in a room and turning on the gas. He was discovered in time to save his life.

Dr. Bourlart, honorary secretary of the Royal Society of Canada, has received a letter from the Mayor of Bristol, Eng., stating that two members of the City Council will be present at the Cabot celebration in Halifax, N. S., next June.

A carefully prepared scheme for the incorporation of the Dracut County railway in the Intercolonial system is now occupying the attention of the Dominion Government. It is proposed to complete the necessary link to bring the Intercolonial trains into Montreal over the Grand Trunk tracks.

General Manager Hays, in behalf of the Grand Trunk Railway, has lodged a petition at Ottawa for permission to capitalize the revenue overdraft and to increase the borrowing powers of the company by an issue of a further sum of 4 per cent, consolidated debenture stock, the interest on which shall not exceed £50,000 yearly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Salisbury, who has been suffering from influenza for the few days, has almost entirely recovered.

Mr. Gladstone, who is sojourning in the south of France, has just recovered from a mild attack of influenza.

April 16th (Good Friday), April 17th, 19th and 20th, will be observed as holidays in the Liverpool Cotton Exchange.

It is rumored that Mr. Chamberlain has written a sharp letter to President Kruger, rebuking him for violating the London convention.

Mrs. Wedgewood, the sister-in-law of Lord Farrier of Abingen, has started in Piccadilly as a clairvoyant and psychometrist.

A special loan exhibition of paintings will soon be opened in London to illus-

trate the progress of art, during the Victorian reign.

The London Times, referring to the gift of the original log of the Mayflower to the United States, says it is no light thing to part with a document of national interest.

It is stated that the Duke of Fife, son-in-law of the Prince of Wales, will be made a Prince upon the occasion of the jubilee celebration.

Mr. Gladstone, notwithstanding his great age, has joined the ranks of the wheelmen. He has written to a friend in London, saying that he has fairly mastered the machine.

Sir William Harcourt's attack of influenza will prevent his participating in the forthcoming debate on the Foreign Office estimates, when the Cretan matter is likely to be discussed.

It is reported in London court circles that the Queen on her return from the South of France, will pay a visit to Mr. William Waldorf Astor, at Clevedon in recognition of his munificence.

In London diplomatic circles a war with the Transvaal Republic is regarded as almost inevitable, but it will be delayed if possible until after the jubilee celebrations.

It is learned that the British Government propose to deal with the question of contagious disease among the British troops in India, by placing the inspection of women in the hands of women doctors.

The announcement that the United States tariff, will not be retroactive has resulted in an inevitable rush of exports to America from England, and for the moment every industry is pushing this work.

While the British steamer Templemore was being towed by the Uster, the flying end swept the Templemore's deckkilling Capt. Swainson, and a seaman, and breaking the legs of four other men.

It is understood that the official organizers of the diamond jubilee celebration will be instructed to give special distinction to Mr. Laurier, as the Premier of England's only confederated colony.

The English Radicals are heckling Lord Salisbury for not keeping the nation informed of the progress of the Cretan negotiations, but it is pointed out that while the game is being played it would be contrary to all diplomatic etiquette to proclaim the moves.

The whipping post has been revived in Missouri after four years of disuse. United States Ambassador Hay will leave New York for London April 14.

There is at present before the New York Senate a bill to prevent dishonest and misleading advertising of goods and to prevent the use of false testimonials.

Sylvester Scovel, the newspaper correspondent who was imprisoned for 31 days in Cuba, has returned to New York.

Eight Chinamen were captured on Wednesday in Malone, N. Y., charged with illegally crossing the line. They were remanded for a week.

Nothing is known of the fate of the 100,000 poor people in the flooded lowlands of the White, Arkansas and Black Rivers in Arkansas.

Josephine De Rossy's suit against J. P. O'Brien at Boston for \$100,000, was on Tuesday set out of court for \$20,000.

The steamer Creole reported at New York that she had picked up a boat containing dead bodies, believed to be victims of the St. Nazaire steamship disaster.

The Colorado State Senate has passed the bill providing for the addition of capital punishment. The measure now awaits the Governor's signature to become law.

It is the intention of President McKinley not to recognize Cuba. The policy of his Administration is to let the Spaniards and the insurgents fight it out between them.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of the United States vs. the Buffalo Natural Gas and Fuel Company decided that natural gas is a crude mineral, and exempt from duty.

Mr. Howe, of New York, has introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives providing that the United States constitution be so amended that Congress shall have exclusive power to regulate marriage and divorce.

Mr. Payne, of New York, a member of the Senate, says the Dingley bill is framed in a spirit of hostility towards Canada. Its provisions will undoubtedly be passed by the Canadians, but that cannot be helped.

The Supreme Court of the United States declares that railway traffic associations are a peril to commerce and a violation of the anti-trust law. Railroad men everywhere are starting up in their force, and an entire change in the methods of distributing freight traffic may be caused by it. The Joint Traffic Association will fight for its life.

Commercial summaries by Messrs. Dun and Bradstreet, telegraphed from New York, are, on the whole, of a reassuring description. Considering the antagonistic conditions existing both in the United States and in Europe, the volume of business is fair. The political situation in Europe has of course been an important factor for depression, while in the States, the legal decision against railway combinations, several serious floods, and the destruction of the iron ore trust, have of course caused hesitancy, if not a depression, in trade circles. However, all things considered, business is steadily improving, and the number of workmen finding employment increases steadily week by week, and prospects generally are spoken of as good.

The steamer Iceland arrived at St. John's Nfld., with 22,000 prime seals. It is reported from Bombay that the plague is attacking Europeans residing in that city.

The Swiss Bundesrath has made a proposal to purchase the principal railways in the country.

The Panama scandals have been thoroughly revived in Paris, and startling revelations are promised.

The Grand Duchess Sophie, wife of the reigning Grand Duke of Saxony, is dead at Berlin.

There will be a congress of Greek women in Athens in April to discuss the reform of the Greek dress.

The German Reichstag on Friday, by a vote of 179 to 49, adopted the proposal for the payment of the members of that body.

The Australian Confederation Convention met in Adelaide last week, when a plan was drawn up to be submitted to the several colonies.

The Japanese Gold Standard bill has passed the House of Peers of Japan, and only awaits the signature of the Emperor to become law.

The Newfoundland seal fishing is reported to be a complete failure this season, and great distress is feared during the coming summer.

A French newspaper says the Government will not credit 800,000,000 francs to build 45 large warships and 175 torpedo boats in the next eight years.

The Transvaal Government has suppressed the subscription for the Johannesburg Star, the leading paper in the Rand, in consequence of that journal's criticisms of the Administration.

It is stated that the ex-Queen of Madagascar was banished from the island by the French on account of discovering a conspiracy, in which the ex-Queen and the missionaries were implicated.

The drafts of the treaties between the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State give the burghers of each State the franchise in either republic, and the two republics agree to support each other in case of attack.

The Cretan cabinet objects to the scheme for autonomy proposed by the powers, declaring that nothing but annexation to Greece will satisfy them. It is said the powers are rapidly drifting into their policies of dealing with the question.

THE ROSSLAND OF TO-DAY.

A GROWING TOWN AND REMARKABLE MINING CAMP.

But it is Not a Good Place for Everyone to go—Its Three Classes of Population—Colonel Sellers Lives There.

A correspondent writes from Rossland as follows:

There are three classes of people in Rossland, to-day, namely, the hopeful, the very hopeful, and the hopeless.

To the first class belong all those who believe there are good prospects for the place and have determined to spend their time and what capital they may have in building up a permanent city.

To the second class belong those who have their pet schemes to float and a thousand and one enterprises which may be good, or bad, or very indifferent.

In the last class will be found the unfortunates who have reached here without money in their pockets, no talent in their head and have found it almost impossible to earn an ordinary living. It should be stated at the outset that there is good reason for warning working men, and mechanics, and book-keepers, and clerks, and in fact the great mass of people, from coming to this section of the country without money in their possession.

Of the working classes here at present it is stated authoritatively that fifty per cent. of them are unemployed, though twenty-five per cent. of these are simply waiting for the snow to melt when they will take themselves to the hills. This will leave

AT LEAST 25 PER CENT of them out of employment, so that for some time to come there is likely to be an adequate supply of men for the work to be done. As an instance of what has been said, enquiries were recently made on behalf of a man who wished to come here with a team of horses to haul wood or ore, or anything else, and it was learned that there are already over a hundred teams here and many of them not employed. There is undoubtedly room in Rossland and in British Columbia for a great many people, but the best opportunities are for capitalists, prospectors, and a few men for special positions having the special ability to fill them. Young men holding good positions in the east will do well to retain their situations and if disposed can share in the prosperity of the mines by judiciously investing their small amounts in legitimate enterprises. Men without means are cautioned to secure something definite here before coming, else they will find themselves in all probability stranded in a community where expenses are exorbitantly high and work surprisingly scarce. Notwithstanding all this, it may be truthfully stated that Rossland gives ample promise of being a remarkable mining camp, and, indeed, it has already won that title. There are eight shipping mines here to-day and it is believed there will be many more as soon as the snow melts off the mountains. The older residents say

THE SNOW WILL DISAPPEAR from the north side of the mountains about the first of April, and on the south side about the first of May, so that in a very few weeks now the prospectors will be hard at work. Many of them now in the camp, having exhausted their funds, are simply waiting around until such time as they can prosecute their operations in the mountains. In comparing Rossland with the Slovan district it should be stated that the Slovan is four years old, while Rossland is only two. However, only time can tell which will yield the greatest paying ore. The owners at Rossland certainly have confidence in their own camp and will stand or fall with it.

The Rossland, however, there is not a shadow of a doubt. Rossland to-day wears the appearance of a bustling, thriving little town. The fortunate ones seem to be as busy as bees and in most of the mining offices the type-writers are heard to click almost incessantly. Almost every known business and profession in our own pass up the main thoroughfare. Columbia avenue, you will find brokerage offices and druggists, and hotels and cigar stores and brokerages offices. You will meet people from every nationality under the sun—Chinamen, Japanese, Italians, Frenchmen, Portuguese, and Americans from all parts of the country. The most astonishing thing about Rossland is that

IT NEVER SLEEPS.

All night long there are wagons and people at work, and many of the restaurants never close. There has been a decided improvement in the observance of Sunday, and many of the principal stores are now entirely closed on the Lord's Day. It is expected that great improvement will still be made in this direction in the near future. At one of the hotels here a concert garden is attached where a family of musicians give nightly entertainments, and the programme is essentially one of high-class music. The proprietor of the garden derives an income of about two thousand dollars a month, so that it is one of the gold mines of the camp. The little Methodist church was fairly well attended yesterday for the congregation joining lustily in the singing.

The collection plate bore evidence that some who are prospering are not forgetting from whence their blessings come. The Salvation Army is an active institution here and parade the streets every evening. It may well be said that there is need for them here, as vice is rampant, and there are signs of crime everywhere. One of the odd features of the place is

A WOMAN BROKER, who may be seen on the street at almost any time of the day with her stock book in hand and it is stated that she has had some very successful days, exceeding twenty dollars in the day. The male brokers do not appear to be at all jealous of her but render her every possible assistance in the transaction of her business. She gives good promise of being one of the richest brokers here. There is undoubtedly a great deal of money made here in the course of a week, manipulating stocks, selling real estate and marketing claims and prospects. There seems to be un-

THE CRETANS BOMBARDED

THE TERRIBLE EFFECT OF THE CAMPERDOWN'S GUNS.

Insurgents Attacking Izozin Are Driven Off by the Warships of the Powers.

The Cretan correspondent of The London Standard describes the fighting around the fort at Izozin. The garrison consisted of 300 Turks, who had twelve Krupp guns and two Nordenfeldt guns. The guns, however, were trained seaward, and were useless to repel an attack from the landside of the fort. The blockhouse above the fort contained three hundred more troops, with two Krupp and two Nordenfeldt guns. Beyond this position there was a strong stone wall, where the insurgents were massed under the Greek side. It was impossible to say which side began the fighting, but the engagement was in full swing at 8 o'clock in the morning. The Turkish guns in the block-house took but a small part in the fighting, but a Turkish frigate shelled feverishly, though with small success. An hour later the foreign warships were ordered to fire. The Prussian warship Grosiastho opened. She was followed by the British warship Ardent and the Austrian warship Tiger. Each fired in turn, aiming chiefly at the Greek flag.

The fire from the Russian warship gradually reached the line, which was every shot from her taking effect. Despite the heavy cannonade the insurgents held their ground stoutly, throwing stones and driving back the Turkish shells. The effect was instantaneous. Three or four percussion shells burst right in the midst of the insurgent camp, causing them to run for shelter. Their retreat was a gun practice of the Camperdown was perfect, while the noise of the enormous shells hurried through the still air was heard as they whirled over the enemy. Things were now too hot to last and the flag was speedily lowered and the insurgents hastily retreated.

The American warships fired with extreme accuracy in succession of shrapnels. The last shell was fired at 10:15 o'clock. The Russian warships then steamed away on blocksading service to the east round to Suda. The Turks quickly sallied forth and established themselves in the insurgent position, amid dense cover of high trees. They advanced across the open space with great confidence under a continuous fire from the Cretan sharpshooters, who stood their ground to the last moment. They never judged until their resistance was out of the question. At 11:30 o'clock the Turks were pouring a rifle fire into the retreating masses of insurgents. Their grand defence excited the admiration of all witnesses. It is evident that they were not discouraged by the odds against them, for they sent a letter to the British admiral stating that they intended to attack the fort at Butsumaria. In the evening of that day the fort was occupied by European troops.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR KIRKPATRICK.

The London Surgeon Who Attended Him Says the Operation Gave Relief but Was Not a Cure.

The Ottawa Citizen publishes the following:—"A private letter to a professional friend on this side from Mr. Herbert Allingham, the famous London surgeon who operated upon the Hon. Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick, contains a very grave prognosis regarding his distinguished patient's case. In fact, Mr. Allingham believes that, in spite of the relief afforded by the operation measures, Mr. Kirkpatrick's life cannot long be spared. This will be sad news for a public to which the Governor has endeared himself by many general graces and solid virtues."

BANEFUL EFFECTS OF DIVORCE.

Dr. Enrico Morsell declares that divorced persons are particularly liable to commit suicide or become mad, and gives these statistics in proof of his statement: In Prussia there are for every million of inhabitants 61 suicides of married women, 87 suicides of young girls, 124 suicides of widows, 348 suicides of women divorced or separated from their husbands, 286 suicides of married men, 298 suicides of bachelors, 948 suicides of widowers, and 2,884 suicides of men divorced or separated from their wives. In Wurtemberg we find for every million of inhabitants 14 lunatics among married women, 22 lunatics among young girls, 338 among widows, 1,540 lunatics among women divorced or separated from their husbands, 140 lunatics among married men, 286 among bachelors, 898 among widowers and 1,484 lunatics among men divorced or separated from their wives.

THE FIELD OF COMMERCE.

Some Items of Interest to Our Busy Business Men.

In London there are sales of Toronto 3 1-2 per cent. debentures at 103.

The net gold balance of the United States treasury is about \$151,500,000.

Money continues to rule easy, the rate for call loans at Toronto being 4 1-2 per cent, and at Montreal 4 per cent.

The stock of wheat at Toronto is 184,236 bushels as against 208,407 bushels a week ago and 30,033 bushels a year ago.

The stocks of wheat at Port Arthur and Fort William are now 2,901,800 bushels as compared with 3,445,610 bushels a year ago.

The world's visible supply of wheat decreased 5,000,000 bushels last week. The visible supply in Canada and the United States is now the smallest since September 1895.

The world's shipments of wheat last week were only 2,567,000 bushels as against 3,687,000 bushels the previous week and 5,408,000 bushels the corresponding week of last year.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada is 40,330,000 bushels as compared with 61,348,000 bushels a year ago and 75,770,000 bushels two years ago. The amount on passage to Europe is 18,960,000 bushels as against 28,480,000 bushels a year ago.

The February statement of Canadian banks shows a slight increase in note circulation for the month. The total is \$30,469,000 as against \$30,208,157 in January and \$29,819,535 a year ago. Deposits show a decrease of \$1,500,000, and the total is \$192,632,000 as compared with \$193,451,000 in January and \$181,865,000 a year ago. Current discounts are \$208,700,000 as against \$208,433,000 on January 31, and \$207,484,000 on February 29 of last year. Call loans \$13,764,000 as against \$14,068,000 a year ago. The balance due from United States agencies are \$16,695,000 as compared with \$18,062,000 a year ago. Specie holdings decreased \$399,000 for the month while Dominion note holdings increased \$230,000 during February.

General wholesale trade at Toronto shows to change. In some departments a fair volume of business is reported but there is not that activity that was expected by many. The dullness is likely to be prolonged now that parliament is in session and tariff revision the prominent subject before the House. Business men will watch the progress at Ottawa of this most important matter with the closest attention. The weather has been somewhat unfavorable for fancy goods, millinery and the like. The demand for leather, hardware and metals is fair, with the tone of the markets firm. The supplies of wheat and flour are larger in this province, and the trade dull. The export enquiry still continues meagre, but many holders have not altogether lost hope, and expect better prices later. They point to the high prices ruling in St. Louis, Detroit, and Toledo for winter wheats. Ontario grades are relatively much lower. The advance in corn has been pronounced. Prices are 27c and 28c west. The climate fear imports from the United States, and consequently it is not likely that prices will go any higher. There is a slight advance in Sterling Exchange, but rates at New York are still too low to make it profitable to ship gold. On the Stock Exchange prices have been irregular this week. Montreal Gas has been especially weak, while bank stocks continue firm, with a good investment demand for small lots.

WHOLESALE POISONING.

A Terrible Record From Bodmeze, Hungary—Confession of a man, Accused of Poisoning a Common Practice.

A despatch from London says:—The poisoning trial which still continues at Bodmeze, Hungary, has developed into the greatest criminal revelation of modern times. It is beginning to appear that murder by poison is a family custom in that part of Hungary. The victims are numbered almost by hundreds. Most of the accused persons corner, and seeing that they could not escape, began to reveal fresh facts and to inculpate the accused midwife Jager, the latter not only made a full confession, but also referred to cases which had never been previously mentioned. She gave names and facts in such detail that the court was bound to order fresh arrests, and the exhumation of twelve more bodies.

The number has increased still further, as all the accused are now vying with each other in making startling revelations. A pork butcher named Horvath, nicknamed the Eagle, was arrested because of his habit of quoting Scripture, now stands accused of having poisoned his mother, father, parents-in-law, and his own wife. He has also revealed that his sister Cordas owns to having poisoned her sister and niece, in addition to the crimes of which she was originally accused. She also informed the court that the midwife Jager procured the poison from a chemist's assistant, whose arrest has been ordered.

A correspondent says there is not a hope in Bodmeze in which suspicion does not exist that deaths during the several years are the result of foul play, and family ties in the town are being broken right and left.

Insurance to the amount of ordinary burial expenses furnished the motive in nearly all cases. The insurance societies are in such close competition that they keep secret their lists of members and it is possible that these men and women insure their relatives in as many as seventeen cases at once. In some cases it was an aged mother who was insured by her son and daughter, or an ailing sister by her brother. Sometimes it was a poor person who had nobody to care for him, and was thankful to be received into a house on any terms. All these were insured for moderate sums. One man who lived in extreme poverty got \$400 when his mother died. He insured her in five societies. Midwife Jager, it is said, always supplied arsenic which was ready when the insured person became ill, and it could be given with the medicine without arousing suspicion. When death took place the doctor examined the body and declared that everything was in order, and the midwife was handsomely paid when the insurance money was received. In some cases persons previously insured, were asked to dinner and received poisoned food.

DEATH IN THE CYCLONE.

AN OKLAHOMA TOWN WRECKED AND BURNED.

Forty-Five Persons Killed and Two Hundred Injured—Many Slowly Ruined.

A despatch from Guthrie, O.T., says:—A terrific cyclone struck the town of Chandler, 40 miles east of here, at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and the latest news is that 45 persons were killed and more than 200 injured, a dozen of them fatally.

A despatch received at 2 a. m. reported the ruins on fire, and many injured people burned to death. So far 24 dead bodies have been taken from the ruined buildings.

Chandler was a town of 1,500 inhabitants, and was almost completely devastated, only two buildings being left standing, the Grand Island grocery and the Mitchell Hotel.

The known dead are—Mr. and Mrs. Woodman, Mrs. Henry Mitchell, Mrs. Tom Smith, John Dawson, Attorney; F. Demoff, Emma Dressinger, D. C. Johnston and wife, Mrs. Philip Johnston and child, Dr. Lee A. W. Kellar and wife, unknown woman and baby, five unknown children, ex-Mayor A. McIlhenny and wife, George Pierson.

Among the fatally injured are—Arthur Jewett, Peggy Johnston, Mrs. Frank McCann, D. C. Gooding, Mrs. Reeves, Andrew Asher and wife, Mrs. Culom, Jennie Woodworth, Alex. B. Schep, Arch. Shepard, Mrs. Frank McColl, Mrs. Emory Foster and baby, Nettie Ulan, Wilson King.

Others injured, so far as known, number 16.

Names were heartrending, people dying on all sides, with but one physician on the ground who was not hurt. Six persons in one building were pinned down and slowly roasted to death. Barrels came on soon after the cyclone struck and the work of rescue was carried on under the greatest difficulties. The telephone office was carried away, but at 10 o'clock a telephone was connected with the wire two miles away and a message sent here for assistance. A number of physicians and other citizens have left for the scene with surgical instruments, drugs and other supplies.

A later message stated that a large number of people known to have been in business buildings are missing and it is feared they are dead under the ruins. The exact state of affairs cannot be learned until daylight.

Chandler is the seat of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, which, it is reported, has been badly wrecked. Many people are reported injured in the wrecked court house, and the disaster is believed to be much worse than at first thought. It is feared that there is no shelter and no adequate medical attendance, and it is feared many will die from exposure.

A YOUNG GIRL DIPLOMATIST.

Fifteen-Year-Old Maid Conducts the Business of Russia at the Court of China.

Diplomatic circles of Europe are wondering at the great success of Count Cassini in the far East. He made his debut at Peking five years ago by insisting on presenting his credentials personally to the Son of Heaven, and he has since then been the German Minister, then in the ascendant, and all the other foreign diplomatists quite into the shade. Owing to his prestige, the Count was allowed to travel across Chinese territory from Peking to Khabkha by the route reserved for mandarins only, accomplishing the first stage of his long journey in a mile chair, and the rest in a tarantasse.

The mystery is now explained. Count Cassini's niece, a girl of less than fifteen years of age, is his mascot. She has been of the utmost use to him in bringing negotiations with the Tsungli Yamen to a head. Her mastery of the Chinese is remarkable, and she has the facility possessed by few since her Russian and English. French and German, so that her uncle has no need of an interpreter in dealing with delicate matters of state. Russia has already offered a fine field for feminine diplomatists, and Mlle. Cassini, beginning thus early, ought