

the headquarters of the Army of the Republic are established in Kansas City, Mo.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

St. Louis, Sept. 14.—The Woman's Relief Corps installed officers tonight. Darcy Kinne, of California, is acting officer. Mrs. Hattie W. Smith, of Virqua, Wis., was appointed secretary. Mrs. Emma Stark, of St. Louis, was appointed national president, and Mrs. J. H. Johnson, of St. Louis, was appointed counselor. They were in session until midnight.

Sept. 15.—The government ordered gunboats to the West coast of Africa, to pursue vessels engaged in the slave trade, which had taken place at Pierre during the strike between workmen and employers. Several were wounded.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 15.—A terrific explosion occurred at the mills of the National Milling Company early this morning. The mill took fire and was destroyed, entailing a loss of \$150,000; the loss of \$75,000. Eighteen men were killed at the time. Peter Geir was killed in the flames. Four men were seriously burned or injured. Six escaped without injury. Those are unaccounted for, and it is estimated at least three of them are in the ruins.

A revised list of the injured and killed is as follows: Peter Geir, killed; Emile Haislinger, killed; Wm. Straub, face and hands seriously injured; Sterling Barker, face and body burned and thigh broken; Joseph Laniel, face and hands burned; Frank Luby, assistant foreman, skull, face and hands injured.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—A telegram received today from Jacksonville, Fla., reports that Clara Barton, following are the names: "I find the relief organization are warm hearted workers, doing a system your associated with can help largely by sending shoes and blankets. The amount destroyed all business, is, and will be, much distress. Allow unacclimated persons to McClenny is well in hand. Nurses here have acted with wisdom and good judgment. There have been two cases and one there since yesterday. About black are on hand."

W. R. Southmay,
D. American Red Cross.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 15.—Five new cases reported this morning. No deaths officially notified.

DON, Sept. 15.—Advised from the natives rebelled on account of an attempt made by Herr, a German official, to induce to confer the name of "Mallotto" Tamasese. Branders, at the head force of Samoans who favor the independence of Tamasese, had an encounter with the rebels. Several of the rebels were killed, the rebels losing 1,400 men. Branders' force numbers 1,400 men. The deposition of these is inevitable unless the German lend him active support.

ARTH ADAMS, Mass., Sept. 15.—A large disaster was narrowly averted from the Hoosac tunnel this afternoon, as 60 workmen employed in the tunnel were overcome by coal gas from locomotives. After the last had passed through the tunnel the man reported to Overseer McCoy that the trackmen in the 3000 feet section were overcome. The No. 33 had just entered the tunnel and McGrath had it flagged, a proved a wise precaution. A large party was organized and the were found lying all along the line, some partially and some wholly overcome. Had the express train not flagged the slaughter must have been terrible. It is thought two of the will prove fatal.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 15.—The flood in Savannah has covered the rice plantations near Savannah and the rice is nearly if not quite a total loss. The low lands are all under water and roads and bridges have been swept away so that travel is almost impossible. While there is great damage to property, no deaths have yet reported.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Twenty-eight persons have been drowned by flood on the Tyrol, and many others are missing.

NEBRASKA, Sept. 16.—Jno. Spill, a Bohemian laborer, in a fit of temporary insanity, shot his wife this afternoon. He disengaged four chambers of a revolver at her each bullet striking in his mouth and killed him. The woman is still alive but will die.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Mrs. Spill, widow of the millionaire who was killed in his own house by a laborer, doubtless the young scapegrace Tascott, offered today the amount of the original ransom, which was \$10,000, for the capture of the fugitive. It is not known if any definite clue to Tascott's whereabouts has caused this action.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 16.—A bitter struggle has been engendered over the establishment of a parochial school by Catholics in the first ward public school building. Seven Protestant ministers denounced Catholicism from their pulpits today, and arrangements have been made for a mass meeting Tuesday evening to protest against the use of public school buildings for religious purposes.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Charles Boden-

dick, who was arrested several days ago, is still held in the Central Station on the charge of having in his possession a quantity of explosive matter without being able to show license for having it.

A late edition of the *Daily News* says in regard to Bodendick that about two months ago Inspector Bonfield was informed of the queer actions of the man and immediately set about to place him under police surveillance. Under an assumed name a detective soon scraped an acquaintance with Bodendick, who took him into his confidence and untold his plot to him. He carefully detailed his plan mapped out by himself to avenge the death of Spies, Parsons, Fischer and Engle, and thereby elevate himself in the eyes of his friends to the position of martyr to the cause of anarchy. His first point of attack was to be the city buildings, and without exciting the suspicion of any one he explored every nook and corner of the City Hall, where he thought his explosive would be most deadly in its effects. Last Tuesday he had everything ready for his diabolical plot, and set to work to obtain chemicals with which to manufacture the explosives. He had in a supply of chlorate of potash, oil of tar, salt petre, sulphur and several other ingredients, the composition of which would make an explosive more deadly in its effects than even dynamite or nitro-glycerine. He also purchased one hundred feet of fuse and thirty fulminating caps. When Inspector Bonfield was informed of the new move on the part of the dynamiter, he ordered his arrest at once, before he had a chance to make the dangerous mixture. It is not known that there was anyone else mixed up with him in his scheme outside of the detective, as he was fearful of betrayal, and beyond intimating that "something would happen soon," took no one else into his confidence. It is reported that Bodendick has made a confession.

VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 16.—John N. Wogan, aged 60, the most notorious desperado in Southern Illinois, who for ten years has figured in the criminal courts of Wabash County, was shot and killed last night by Constable Hall of Belmont. Hall had arrested Wogan on a charge of attempting to kill his own son and daughter, and Wogan made a suspicious move, which indicated violence to Hall. The latter drew a revolver and shot him through the head.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 16.—Official bulletin of the board of health, for 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. reports: New cases 74; deaths 9. Total cases to date 955; total deaths 126.

This evening a corps of 14 nurses sent by Harry Miner arrived from New York by steamer to Fernandina. 23 nurses from New Orleans arrived today. It has been a sad Sunday. The weather is still unsettled. Among those prostrated are Col. Whitford Walker, internal revenue collector for Florida, and Mrs. Walker. They are doing well.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—A severe rain storm, accompanied by a driving wind, prevailed here for two hours or more this afternoon. The storm was especially severe in the lower part of the city, and a miniature cyclone raged over a path about 200 feet wide, extending from the Smithsonian Institution to the Botanical Gardens at the foot of Capitol Hill. The roofs of the Fish Commission building and National Museum were partly torn off, the plants, trees and grecu-houses in the Botanical Gardens were badly damaged, and a number of private houses in the neighborhood were unroofed.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Charles A. Percy, who went through Whirlpool Rapids August 23, 1887, in his life boat, and some days afterward proceeded from Whirlpool to Lewiston, attempted the same feat this afternoon. He left the old Maid of the Mist landing above Suspension Bridge at 4:15 p. m. and crawled into one of the inclosed apartments of the boat. The boat passed Whirlpool Rapids and out of the whirlpool safely. When about half a mile below the whirlpool the waves dashed in the manhole door forcing him out into the boat. Being thrown overboard, he swam through the dangerous rapids to Lewiston, a distance of three miles, where a fisherman picked him up in an exhausted condition at 7:30 o'clock. Percy had contracted to make the voyage from Suspension Bridge through the tragic river and across the lake to Toronto to be put on exhibition there with his boat.

MANCHESTER, Mo., Sept. 16.—Andrew Rhuel, a well-to-do farmer, living six miles from here, was the central figure in a triple tragedy last night. For several months had blood been spilled between the Rhuel and Fink families. Their farms adjoined and their trouble was caused by some disparaging remarks made by Rhuel about Miss Annie Fink. For this he was soundly thrashed by Fred Fink, the girl's brother. Rhuel went to St. Louis yesterday and purchased a pistol with the determination of killing Fink. There were only two of them, brother and sister. Rhuel went to the home of Fink, where he met Fred and without a word shot him through the jaw. Without pausing to ascertain the condition of the first victim he hurried on to complete his murderous work. At the house he found Miss Fink cooking supper. She had heard the report of the pistol when her brother was shot, and seeing Rhuel approaching, sought safety in flight. She ran out of the house with the madman close upon her track. Instead of firing at her as she ran, he chased her for a dis-

tance of 200 yards. The poor woman, after her long race for life, becoming utterly exhausted, turned and faced her pursuer with the appeal, "Mr. Rhuel, don't shoot me." This had no effect. He placed the muzzle of the pistol at her left breast and sent a bullet through her heart. Not satisfied with this, he fired again and again at his prostrate victim. He then returned home, reloaded his weapon, bade his wife and children adieu and going to the barn blew his own brains out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—Word has reached here from Steiner's Flat, an isolated spot in Trinity County, in Northern California, that last Tuesday night one Iverson, a man whose mind had been apparently growing weak for several months, shot his wife dead and then, after reading sections in a prayer book, placed the muzzle of a rifle in his mouth, pulled the trigger with his toe, and killed himself. The deed was committed at night when both were in bed. When the neighbors found their bodies next morning, they also found Iverson's babe, who was with them at the time, with its face and body completely covered with blood, in which it had crawled in the effort to awake its parents.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 17.—Captain Von Gele, who has just returned from the Congo country, states in an interview he believes he, himself, is the man described as the "White Pasha," who is said to have been seen in Bahreigazelle district. He said at the beginning of the year he had a number of conflicts with natives in the direction of Bahreigazelle.

CATTLESBURG, Ky., Sept. 17.—Two men, Steele and Mockable, both drunk, boarded a train at Mount Sterling, yesterday afternoon, and fought all the way to Stepston, where the conductor, for the safety of the passengers, put the men off and told them to fight it out. They drew pistols and exchanged five shots each. The fifth shot from Steele's pistol passed through Mockable's brain, killing him instantly. They were cousins. After the killing, Steele boarded the train and proceeded homeward, the train having waited until the duel was over.

PADUCAH, Ky., Sept. 17.—An incendiary fire here this morning caused a loss of \$260,000. Insurance, \$100,000. The chief losers are Rikoff & Co., saddlery, \$70,000; Ellis & Rudy, \$50,000; Z. J. Lillard, \$40,000; German National Bank, \$25,000.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The commission appointed by Parliament to examine into the charges made by the *Times* against Parnell and other Irish members of the House of Commons, opened this morning. Representatives of the press occupied the bulk of the space, 200 reporters, representing provincial, London and American newspapers, being present. Judges Hanen, Smith and Day compose the commission. Sir Chas. Russell and Herbert Heary Asquith (liberal member of parliament) appeared for the Parnellites, and Henry O'Donnell, while Graham and Attorney General Webster appeared for the *Times*. Judge Hanen said the commission were directed to inquire into charges made against certain members of the House and other persons in connection with the O'Donnell-Times action. The commission held the inquiry should be restricted to charges made because of that action. Parliament also gave them in addition to their powers, all powers vested in the judges of the high courts of justice. They proposed in the first instance to make the inquiry as though it were an issue between O'Donnell and the *Times* reserving to themselves the power to call anybody who might be able to throw light on the issues involved. The inquiry would be carried on in accordance with the rules of ordinary courts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The Senate has refused to reconsider the passage of the Chinese bill; yeas 20, nays 21.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 17.—It is expected that Thurman's letter of acceptance will be made public in a day or two.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—A letter to the *Tribune* from Havana dated Sept. 8, gives the particulars of the recent cyclone. For fifteen hours it raged and wrought fearful havoc to life and property throughout the island. The number of lives lost throughout the city and counties is variously estimated at from 300 to 1,200.

CURRENT EVENTS IN EUROPE

America and Australia Compared.

Lights of Literature.—Von Moltke's Resignation. —William's Wanderings.—Eruption of a Volcano.—The Calliguan Statues.—Political Chat.

Considerable comment has lately been made by many of the leading journals of Europe concerning the Centennial Exhibition of Australia. The people of that far off Southern land are naturally proud of their names and take a laudable pleasure in calling the attention of the world to the wealth, culture and the resources by which they are surrounded. Though the city of Melbourne still lacks a few weeks of completing its fifty-third year, it has been selected for the celebration which marks the entrance of Australia on its second century of civilized existence.

When the history of Australia is recalled we are apt to compare it with America. In reality that portion of

America that now is the United States was in many respects more fertile, and if not richer, in products and in resources, was at least better fitted for Europeans than the Southern Continent with its hot summers and vast expanses of arid pasture land. America, moreover, enjoys the inestimable advantage of having been first settled by some of the boldest and best spirits that ever left their native land "to do brave deeds in countries new." Yet when American colonies declared themselves independent, their entire population after nearly two centuries of existence was not more than that of Australia after a term of life one-half as long; while in all the refinements and even the luxuries of existence, the colonies of North America could not in 1776 compare for one moment with the Australian colonies in 1838.

Lovers of poetry both in London and Paris have lately been treated to a feast. The works of Eric Mackay just published by Field & Tuer, Leadenhall Street, London, are among the finest productions of their kind. Perhaps Mr. Mackay commands a greater number of admirers than any writer since the days of Byron, Moore and Shelley. Politicians are not usually poets. However, M. Clovis Hugues must be considered an exception. He is a native of Provence and holds his place in the *Chamber de Deputes* as delegate from the city of Marseilles. The popularity of his writings and warm sympathies he manifests for the poor and unfortunate have endeared him to the hearts of the French people. Though envious ones only speak of his works as "Victor Hugo and water," yet among the masses he seems to rival even that great writer.

The resignation of Count Von Moltke from his post of chief of the German military staff, has created some surprise. There are some positions that men never give up as long as they have health and life, and Count Von Moltke was one of them. Many believe that the Count's withdrawal from active service was in a measure compulsory, as the young Emperor is desirous of introducing into the army certain innovations which were not relished by Count Von Moltke. *La France* writes: "The old Field Marshal who has for so long a period exercised the functions of Chief of Staff of the German army, has just tendered his resignation. This event is a grave one, because it shows that William II has the intention of introducing certain modifications into the army."

The man who has given Germany victory, does not perhaps approve of the Emperor's projects. An army cannot sleep on its laurels, while the armies of other nations progress and transform. Stability is an excellent thing, but routine is dangerous, and Count Von Moltke is not infallible. It is certain the German army cannot commence today what it did eighteen years ago. It is possible therefore that the young Emperor wishes to rejuvenate his army, but the future will show whether he is a reformer or a muddler.

The replacement of Von Moltke by Count Von Waldersee has also some importance. The latter is married to an American lady of great intelligence, who poses for the criterion of perfection with the Emperor. The new chief of staff is also a partisan of the war policy and an enemy of Russia. His triumph is therefore a check to Prince Bismarck. The old counsellors of William I. are passing into the second rank, and their places are supplied by those who will certainly discourage their masters taste for adventures. Germany and Russia seem farther than ever from an understanding.

If follows as a matter of course that the German Emperor having visited Russia, Sweden and Denmark, must go on with the weary round, until everybody is satisfied. Foremost among the projected visits are those to Vienna and Rome. The first presents no difficulty; but the second, it would seem is a complicated affair, so much so that it was resolved to obviate the necessity of a visit to Rome, by sending out invitations to a grand reunion of sovereigns at Strasburg. The proposed meeting, however, has been abandoned. It is probable the sovereigns had little enthusiasm for playing the role of vassals, and moreover, the choice of Strasburg (a former French city) as a place of meeting resembled too much a provocation to France.

If the St. Petersburg interview had terminated more favorably, to German interests, the Emperor would have been less anxious to pay court to his allies. The proposed journey of the Emperor to Rome encounters many difficulties. The Pope has rendered great services to the German Empire, and has great influence with the Catholic party, which in Germany is both numerous and powerful. Only two years ago the Pope commanded the German Catholics to vote for certain measures and they did so. The German government may again want the Pope's influence. On the other hand the services rendered by the King of Italy are not so apparent. True, Italy's prime minister, M. Crispi has shown considerable zeal, but he has done so awkwardly. He has bullied France as a lackey would do who desired to curry favor with his master. No doubt, Signor Crispi would be very happy to dazzle the Italians with a succession of shows on the occasion of the Emperor William's visit, but the Pope has to be taken into consideration. It is from the Pope that permission to come to Rome has to be obtained. This ought to humiliate Signor Crispi whose attitude towards France is so arrogant.

The great eruption in the Island of Vulcano still goes on. This island is situated about twenty-seven miles north of the nearest point of Sicily. Vulcano is next to the largest of the Lipari islands which are thirteen in number, of which seven only are inhabited. Twelve years ago there was an eruption which commenced on the 26th of May and lasted several days. This year the eruption commenced on the 3rd of August and has been the greatest in the memory of man. It reminds one of the descriptions given by Pliny the younger, of the eruption of Vesuvius in the year 79 A. D., which overwhelmed the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

The Lipari Islands are mentioned by Virgil and other ancient poets. Here they placed the home of *Eolus* the god of the winds, and the Latin name they bore was *Eolus insule* or the islands of *Eolus*. The Greek poets fancied that Vulcan, or the boss blacksmith of the gods had some of his workshops there, hence the modern Italian name of Vulcano. One of these islands, Stromboli, was renowned in the days of Homer, and the ancient Greeks called it the "lighthouse." It is indeed, even now, a natural lighthouse of gigantic dimensions, and during all the nights of three thousand years it has constantly shown its fiery beacon. Geologists call it a dying volcano; if so, the life of a volcano must be very precarious, when three thousand years have not sufficed to dim its fires.

This terrible eruption of volcano, it would seem, might have its duplicate in many parts of Southern Italy. A few miles north of Naples, at Campiccolo thousands of invalids are accustomed to bury themselves in the hot sands by the sea shore which are strongly impregnated with sulphur. The theory is that not far down from the surface is a fissure through which the internal heat escapes. We should remember that even Mount Vesuvius was known for one thousand two hundred years before it gave a sign of living fire. And who can tell how soon the stopped-up chimneys of the world's internal fires shall open again and do their destructive work? The sight of a volcano is at once sublime and terrible. Its surface is covered with pumice-stone and ashes. At brief intervals the various craters throw up incandescent matter to a great height. Dense fire-clouds accompanied at times with terrific booming, as of cannon, at other times by smothered rumblings fill the air with confused sounds. The beach which was formerly populous with boats and boatmen is now deserted. By means of telescopes men gaze upon the sight, but no one ventures near.

A little more than seventy-three years ago the brothers Autoune and William Galignani commenced in Paris the publication of the first newspaper in the English language on the continent of Europe. Through all the vicissitudes of war and revolution, and strife, of which Paris has been the scene, this paper has continued, and still is one of the most influential of European journals. The Galignani brothers were to Paris and France what Peter Cooper and Horace Greeley were to New York and America. The name of Galignani is connected with numerous improvements, charitable institutions and benevolent enterprises. Asylums, schools, hospitals, savings banks, libraries and reading rooms, were aided and in some cases established by their wealth. The pretty little town of Corbell, a few miles from Paris, was for many years their residence, and by them was endowed with many a noble gift and useful charity. It was therefore emblematic of a beautiful and imposing memorial should be erected to their memory. M. Chapu, the celebrated sculptor, was the artist who executed the work. Not merely the people of Corbell, but thousands of Parisians seemed to realize that in honoring these men they were honoring themselves likewise. The unveiling of the statues took place August 16 in presence of a vast assembly.

The recent British naval manœuvres are still a theme of conversation in political circles. The result seems to indicate that great mercantile ports must rely on their own defenses, if capture or an equivalent ransom is to be avoided. Unless great mercantile centres with all the wealth contained therein, are protected by adequate fortifications and guns, their doom is a certainty. The next lesson which appears to result from these manœuvres is the absolute impossibility of effectually blockading an enemy's port. A swift cruiser is sure to run the blockade, and can inflict great damage on an open port long before she can be overtaken. The third lesson is that it is a very difficult thing to bring on an engagement if one or two of the belligerents wishes to avoid it. It is generally considered that fast cruisers are even more important to a nation than heavily armed vessels. J. H. W.

Europe, Aug. 27, 1888.

Strange how people differ. Protectionists call the provisions of the Mills bill "free trade." The *Chicago News* says: There is no better protectionist than the man who favors free raw materials and a wise revision of the tariff on manufactured articles. He is the friend of the workman. He is the Apostle of higher wages. He is a believer in fair profits and a foe of trusts.

A pretty woman said the other night she didn't in the least mind being old, but it was the getting there that distressed her.