

clude 170 septenists and 103 opponents of the government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The House passed, with but one dissenting vote, the Senate retaliation bill, amended by the adoption of the substitute reported from the committee on foreign affairs.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23.—The Supreme Court to-day handed down its decision in the Smith-Robertson case, in which the former prayed for an injunction to restrain the latter from exercising the duties of Lieutenant-governor, the position to which he was appointed.

Besides the brother deceased left a mother, two sisters and a half-sister, for whom it is said he made provision before his death. Some time since he went to California hoping to restore his health, but it was too late and he died at Norehoff, California, February 7th. The property comprises \$425,000 in personal and \$117,000 of real estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Judge Tooley has rendered a decision in the habeas corpus case of James Hope, who is wanted in New York on the charge of burglary. The court held the extradition warrant void on the ground that ex-Governor Stoneham issued it without proof having been presented to him of the crime charged against the prisoner. The Judge, however, remanded Hope to custody for five days, till the District Attorney can secure an amended extradition warrant from Governor Bartlett.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—*Nachrichten* says: If a conclusion can be drawn from the general summary of results, the prospects of the national party are decidedly favorable. The sound sense of the German people has met the disgraced experiments of agitation, of the apostles of revolution, with a resistance which was evidently not expected by the allied opposition parties. Accordingly among the latter there prevails a general disappointment. Among the new German liberals a feeling of intense dismay is plainly displayed between the high-sounding phrases of the party press. If the outcome of the election is such as to leave our enemies in no doubt as to the fact that we are firmly determined to

DEFEND OURSELVES

to the utmost for the protection of Fatherland, and are ready to make all sacrifices which the Emperor asks, then the maintenance of peace is perhaps secured.

It is reported in official circles that the Emperor will summon the Reichstag to meet without waiting for the supplementary election to be held, as soon as the verified returns show the election of a sufficient number of deputies to constitute a quorum.

Returns continue to show national liberal victories all along the line. Of fifty seats held by the national liberals in the last Reichstag twenty-five have been again won; besides these twenty-three have been gained by the coalition of national liberals and free conservatives.

LONDON, 23.—A dispatch from Nice dated noon to-day says many casualties were caused by the earthquake there this morning. People are panic-stricken and the entire population is in the streets. The railway station is besieged with visitors who are anxious to leave at the first chance that offers. Two houses, one in St. Etienne Street and one in St. Philippe Street and Mason Bourke were destroyed by the earthquake.

Three persons are buried in the ruins of these buildings.

ROME, Feb. 23.—A second and severer shock of earthquake has occurred in Genoa, Pavia, Lucia, Cuno, Albissello, Poto, Maurizo, Maglia and Nolin. At Savona eight persons

WERE KILLED

and fifteen others injured. Immense damage was done to property.

The earthquake this morning devastated the whole of the Italian Riviera at Nolin, on the Gulf of Genoa and not far from Savona, several houses fell and forty-five persons were killed and thirty injured. At Onegli, also on the Gulf of Genoa, and at Dianomarin, near Onegli, scores of people were killed and hundreds injured. Fully one-third of the town was destroyed.

At Nice the earthquake shocks caused awful surprise to the crowds of maskers returning home from the carnival festivities in fancy costumes worn and bedraggled by the night's exercises and looking dull and dreary under the glare of the morning sunlight.

THE FIRST SHOCK

created an immediate panic. Women screamed in terror and there was a wild rush in all directions for safety from what every one thought an awful impending calamity. Barking dogs and clanging church bells added to the momentary terror. The people first rushed to the Church of Notre Dame, besieged the confessional, and the dramatic scene was presented of many strong men on their knees praying. Then came the second shock. Terror was depicted on every face, and the praying crowds hastened outside for safety.

The troops were called out to keep order among the crowds who were besieging the railways throughout the city. To-day there has been a blue cloudless sky and a warm sun. A technical inspection will be necessary to discover the

EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE

to property. One lady jumped from a window in terror when the first shock came and now lies in a precarious condition. The mayor to-day expressed the opinion that no more shocks would

be likely to occur. He enjoined the people to remain calm.

Several light shocks were felt at Rome, but there was no damage.

At Leshorn the earthquake had a strong, undulatory movement, accompanied by underground rumblings, which lasted twelve seconds.

At Genoa, Turin and Milan the effects were similar.

At Luc the shock lasted forty seconds.

At Geneva it lasted one minute, creating the greatest excitement. As far as ascertained no damage was caused.

Nice, Feb. 23.—Although the earthquake was much less serious in France than Italy,

THE PANIC HERE

is excessive. The people being depressed by the carnival dissipation, their imaginations painted everything in the darkest colors. Exorbitant rates are being charged for all conveniences. There is a crush of visitors, who desire to leave, fearing a renewal of the shocks to-night. Nobody dares sleep in houses. Wagons, carriages, ships, cabins and all other available conveniences are seized at high prices. The streets are filled with people carrying bedding. Visitors have deserted the hotels and are sitting in long rows of chairs in the streets. The bell of St. Augustine's Church at Nice, fell.

Tre Prince of Wales has gone to Monte Carlo. The are rumors of

ENORMOUS DAMAGE

in the mountains caused by avalanches set in motion by the shocks. Horses became restless and refused to move. Hours before the event the Sorques River, fed by Petrarch's Fountain, suddenly overflowed, but soon subsided.

ROME, Feb. 23.—The shocks affect a wide eccentric area. The first shock occurred at 6:30; the last at 10. Up to the present time the accounts are vague and conflicting, but there seems to be no damage to inland towns. The earthquake was felt throughout Tigliouri and Piedmonte. The wires were broken and news traveled slowly. People everywhere are preparing to spend the night in the open air.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The news of the earthquakes was at first disbelieved. When confirmed it caused the

GREATEST SENSATION

and anxiety over the fate of friends in general. The telegraph offices are crowded. Slight shocks were felt at Vimes, Privas, Valence, Genoble and Lyons. The *gen d'armes*'s barracks at Cologne collapsed, and several persons were killed and injured. Business is suspended almost everywhere.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—Some papers here call attention to the fact that several days ago there was published the statement that the annular eclipse of the sun, visible in the southern hemisphere, would be accompanied by extremely strong seismic phenomena, owing to the coincident influence of the sun and moon on the earth.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Two sharp shocks were felt at Corsica. It is reported several persons

WERE KILLED

at Mentone, where St. Michael's Church was badly damaged. The post-office was wrecked. An inmate of the Convent of the Holy Sacrament at Nice died from fright.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Further dispatches concerning the earthquake in the south of Europe this morning state that two violent shocks were felt at Toulon at six o'clock. The first shock was of fifteen seconds duration and the second of twelve seconds. The movement was from west to east.

At Cannes three shocks were felt at the same hour. The first shock, which was very violent, lasted for a minute, the second and third shocks were not as heavy as the first. Many persons at this place rushed to the seashore for safety. Nobody was injured.

At Avignon three shocks were experienced between six and eight o'clock. The

FIRST SHOCK

was very severe and awakened everybody in the place.

Several shocks were felt at Geneva at six o'clock.

At the time of the earthquake this morning, the Riviera was crowded with English and American tourists and persons of distinction. When the first shock occurred the streets of Nice were fairly thronged with persons in ball-room costumes returning to their homes from the last carnival of the winter season. To these the earthquake came with a peculiar terror.

The shocks were felt with great severity at Savona, near Genoa, and a number of houses were wrecked and eleven persons killed at that place. The

PRINCE OF WALES

being at Cannes, the Queen became exceedingly anxious concerning him. When she learned of the earthquake Her Majesty at once telegraphed him. The Prince immediately telegraphed a reassuring reply saying that he was well and uninjured. The government, in consideration of the popular concern about the safety of the Prince, have requested him by telegraph to return to England as soon as he can conveniently do so, to allay anxiety.

An official dispatch from Cannes says that no injury was done to life or property there, but that a great panic prevailed.

At Genoa the shock was very violent. The Ducal Palace and many houses were

SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

There was an enormous crowd at the

Carlo Felice theatre to witness a gala performance. There was the greatest alarm when the shock came.

At Turin the churches suffered severely. In the neighborhood of Dordigera many houses fell, killing many.

Further details from Riviera increase the disaster. At Cervo, near Doano Mariana, 300 persons were killed by being buried in the ruins of falling buildings. Railway traffic is suspended beyond Saronna.

The prisoners in the government jail at Finalborg, alarmed by the earthquake, attempted to escape, but were overcome by the guards.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The Senate, by a vote of 210 to 36, has reinstated in the budget the credit for sub-prefects, the rejection of which by the Chamber of Deputies was the cause of the overthrow of the Freycinet ministry.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The Panama Canal Company has bought thirty locomotives in Belgium.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Further dispatches concerning the earthquake in southern Europe state that although there have been no further shocks at Nice, the panic has not yet subsided. Fugitives are fleeing in every direction. The people are afraid to enter their houses, and last evening the heights back of the city were crowded with refugees.

Two thousand English, American and Russian visitors were camped out during the night on elevated ground.

Six thousand persons have left the city and started for Paris.

A son of Albert N. Hathaway, the American consul at Nice, was seriously injured.

There have been no further disturbances at Monte Carlo. The place is filled with thousands of refugees from Cannes, Nice, Mentone and Sanremo.

It is difficult to find shelter for the great number of people and last night many of them were compelled to camp out. A more confident feeling, however, prevails to-day.

Gaming has been suspended and a band is playing on the terrace for the purpose of restoring confidence to the frightened people.

THE SLAUGHTER ACCUMULATES.

ROME, Feb. 24.—Details have been received this morning of the results of the earthquakes yesterday, showing that the effects were far more serious than was thought. The loss of life and destruction of property is learned to be terrible. The most startling news comes from Genoa Riviera. Over

FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE

were killed. In that district, at the village of Bajardo, situated at the top of the hill, a number of the inhabitants took refuge in a church when the shocks were first felt; subsequent and greater shocks demolished the church and three hundred of the people who were in it were killed. The destruction of property in the sections of Italy visited by the earthquake was immense and widespread.

Another shock was felt at Mentone to-day. It was so severe that houses were shaken. No one was injured.

Additional details concerning the damage done by floods in yesterday's shocks show that in some cases villages built on the mountain side were toppled

INTO THE VALLEYS.

Three railway trains have been dispatched with food for the sufferers. A number of soldiers have been sent to assist them.

A RENEWAL FEARED.

PARIS, Feb. 20, 4 p. m.—A renewal of the earthquake which occurred in the southern section of France with terrible disaster is momentarily expected. Nice, Cannes and Mentone are half deserted. Fears are expressed for the safety of the Prince of Wales and the Orleans princes, all of whom are in the section of country where the earthquake prevails.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—The Union Labor Convention this morning selected a national executive committee. Among the western members are R. E. Davis, California; E. W. Pike, Oregon; J. N. Smith, Washington Territory.

VIENNA, Feb. 24.—The government has decided to forego the usual spring mobilization of artillery and cavalry, so as not to awaken alarm.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—It is ascertained that Prince Alexander, of Battenberg, the deposed King of Bulgaria, who was reported yesterday to be lying ill with gastric fever at his father's house in Darmstadt, has small-pox.

VIENNA, Feb. 24.—The reichsrath has passed an extra military credit for the equipment of the land-sturm. The vote was unanimous.

DUBLIN, Feb. 24.—On the resumption this morning of the trial of Dillon, O'Brien, Redmond and others for their connection with the plan of campaign, Judge Murphy continued his charge to the jury. He said that if the jury believed that the traversers had united in agreeing to urge the people to do what the indictment alleged, the traversers had acted unlawfully. The judge then concluded his charge and the jury retired to consider their verdict. After a short absence from the court room they returned and reported that they were not able to agree.

BERLIN, February 24.—The candidacy of Herr Bullach, who was defeated by Herr Siefert, protester, in Alsace-Lorraine by about ten thousand majority, was unopposed until he declared himself in favor of the septennate. The socialist failure in Alsace-Lorraine is noteworthy; their next man, Hockel, at Mulhaus, only polled 410 votes.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—The Senate caucus of Republicans has nominated Senator Ingalls to be President of the Senate.

GOD'S METHODS vs. MODERN CIVILIZATION.

THE WAR SPIRIT.

Twenty millions of men under arms in Europe alone! Twenty millions of the healthiest, most robust and most physically perfect men selected from the masses of the people and held, like bloodhounds in the leash, ready to fly at each other's throats! Twenty millions of men being trained in the most speedy and effective methods of destroying life and property! These twenty millions of men, the best able to work, are withdrawn from the ranks of producers and are supported by the sweat and blood and self-denial of the less robust of their fellow-citizens. And for what? Is it that the latter may be better protected in the exercise of their peaceful industries and in the secure enjoyment of the fruits of their labors? "Yes," say their self-constituted rulers. But facts and common sense brand the answer with falsehood and infamy. The chief causes of these armaments, with their attendant crushing taxation in time of peace and their hideous horrors in time of war, are the jealousies between nations—or rather between their rulers—and the desire of some ambitious and unscrupulous potentate to add a few more square miles to his territory, a few more subjects to his dominions and a few more coins to his treasury.

And so while the impoverished masses are struggling against desperate odds to provide the merest necessities for their loved ones and a scanty provision for old age, they are compelled to support a restless horde of destroyers who are impatiently waiting an opportunity to win "glory" by sweeping away in a day the fruits of the labors and the self-denials of the lifetime of millions. Bismarck demands the "septennate" in the interests of peace! France, Russia, Austria, Italy, Turkey, with equal consistency, increase their armies and demand additional sacrifices of their already overburdened people on the same plea. How long can "peace" be maintained by such a policy and on such terms? It may not be brilliantly poetic but it is sternly true that

"Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do."

And it is very evident that his satanic majesty will find work for these idle armies and navies unless they are speedily disbanded.

THE OUTLOOK.

What is the outlook as to the consequences of marshaling these immense military forces? Considering the modern improvements in destructive weapons it is quite moderate to estimate that a general European war will cost at least 10,000,000 lives before it is concluded. Besides the agonies of the slain and wounded on the fields of battle, this means at least 5,000,000 widows, 25,000,000 orphans, millions of helpless cripples, ruined cities, desolated homes, ravaged fields, and all the ravishing, burning, cruelty, wanton destruction, famine, pestilence, poverty and suffering inevitably attendant on this highly civilized (?) method by which those who rule the people by "Divine right" adjust their little differences.

A SAD COMMENTARY.

What a commentary on modern so-called civilization! This is the Devil's way of settling quarrels among his dupes. This is a specimen of his methods of governing. The emblem of his kingdom is force. The characteristic of God's is love. But at present, the power of self-assertion and oppression is preferred to that of self-sacrifice and love. Well, says one, there is nothing new in all this; everybody who uses eyes and ears sees and knows it. But is there any way of avoiding all these evils? Yes. Will they be avoided? No. Because it is a mournful fact that the world yet prefers the devil's government to God's. An illustration or two.

THE MISSION OF JESUS.

Does any true Christian doubt that Jesus could and would have told the Jews how to escape the horrible calamities that attended the destruction of Jerusalem and the captivity and dispersion of their nation? But they would not even listen to His counsel, much less obey it. From certain historic facts, which cannot be here detailed, there is no doubt that Jesus could have delivered the Jews from the Roman yoke and restored their nationality by force of arms, and that an overwhelming majority of the Jewish people would have sustained him and gladly have crowned him as their earthly king had he consented to deliver them by physical force. Indeed, notwithstanding he is "the father of lies," I think the devil intended to keep his word to give the Saviour "all the kingdoms of the world" if he would only have consented to win them by military force, thus submitting to the law and rule of evil. But that was not the mission nor purpose of Jesus. He came, indeed, to win all the kingdoms of this world and make them His, as they yet will be. But His conquest was to be attained by moral suasion, by the weapons of reason and love and

not by the shedding of blood, unless it was His own. This plan did not suit the fiery temper of His nation, and so they were destroyed. But, I repeat, that He could and would have told them how to escape all their evils and how to secure peace and prosperity without recourse to war and bloodshed.

JOSEPH SMITH.

Joseph Smith, was, in a scholastic view, an ignorant young man. He may have been, for aught I know, as uncouth and as offensive in his manners to those who considered themselves his mental and social superiors as some of them claim that he was. But in an interview with Josiah Quincy, as published by the latter in a book entitled "Figures of the Past," he gave a very simple solution of the pendulous difficulty between the North and the South. Said he, "Let the proceeds of the sales of government land be applied to the purchase and freedom of slaves." In a mere pecuniary sense this would have been more economical than by war. It would also have been juster, more humane and more in harmony with the principles of our government and of a professedly Christian nation. But, no. Neither side would compromise. Both were stubborn. Neither of the combatants, with a few exceptions, were willing to submit to any arbitration but that of the sword. So, once more, the law of force was appealed to. But, as in the former instance, all the consequent horrors might have been avoided by listening to the voice of revelation which was also the voice of common sense.

A GREATER DANGER.

Another greater danger awaits our country. The industrial question has to be settled. It cannot be ignored. Like Banquo's ghost it will not down. Said a rich man to me, "Capital can take care of itself." Perhaps it can. We shall see. I will venture to say that if the "Capitalists" do succeed in maintaining themselves by present methods in the coming struggle with labor it will be at the expense of all their "Capital." Here again neither party will compromise. Neither will listen to the still, small voice of inspiration. Both prefer a resort to the rifle, the bayonet and dynamite. Well, so be it. The result will be so awful that the remnant will, in the depths of humility, gladly cry "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord."

THE DUTY OF NATIONAL LEADERS.

There is no difficulty so great, no social or political problem in either Europe or America so hard to solve but that Divine wisdom can point out the true and peaceful solution. Would to God that our religious and political leaders throughout the nation would manifest half as much earnestness and devote half as much time in humbly seeking for Divine wisdom and guidance to lead the nation out of its impending calamities, as they do trying to crush a handful of people who—whether mistakenly or otherwise—are honestly trying to serve God and to work out a social problem the results of which are of infinite importance to the race.

Some Interesting Beginnings.

Envelopes were first used in 1830.
The first steel pen was made in 1830.
The first lucifer match was made in 1788.
The first iron steamship was built in 1830.
The first balloon ascent was made in 1783.
Coaches were first used in England in 1569.
The first steel plate was discovered in 1830.
The first horse railroad was built in 1826-7.
The first daily newspaper appeared in 1702.
The first telescope was used in England in 1608.
The first watches were made at Nuremberg in 1477.
Locomotives were first used in this country in 1829.
Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1826.
The first copper cent was coined in New Haven in 1787.
The first newspaper was published in this country in 1790.
The first printing press in the United States was worked in 1620.
Glass windows were first introduced into England in the eighth century.
The first steam engine on this continent was brought from England in 1755.
The first complete sewing machine was patented by Elias Howe, Jr., in 1846.
The first telegraph instrument was successfully operated by Prof. Morse in 1842.
The first attempt to manufacture pins in this country was made soon after the war of 1812.

—Charles Fox, the stage driver of the Benton coach, who was caught out in a blizzard and abandoned his coach near Twenty-eight Mile Springs, Montana, not long since, has just had his fingers amputated.

CONSUMPTION CURED

AND LUNG AFFECTIONS
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