

will speedily be brought to justice.

At eight o'clock this evening a terrible explosion occurred near Praed Street at an underground station of the Metropolitan railway. On the first alarm a strong cordon of police was summoned to preserve order, to keep the way clear and convey wounded people to the hospitals. Passengers on the train at the scene of the explosion, say there was a loud report like a cannon then sudden darkness, the gaslights from the front to the rear of the train being put out. Glass was broken, and splinters of wood flew about the cars, cutting and wounding many passengers. Above the din were heard the shrieks of the injured and panic-stricken people. All this occurred in a moment, and for a while confusion reigned supreme. The train, which was crowded, contained principally country visitors returning from the Fisheries Exhibition. After leaving the station the train traveled steadily ahead, although the concussion smashed nearly all the lamps in Praed Street station, and caused much damage to the permanent way. When the train reached the next station on the Edgware road, the first effort was made to rescue the wounded. Some were dreadfully burned, but more prostrated by fright. All the doctors, surgeons and dispensaries in the neighborhood were called into requisition. The first impression was that an explosion of gas caused the disaster, but later inquiries tend to show malice. The two rear carriages were damaged most. They are mere skeletons. Another theory is that the explosion was caused by foul gas accumulating in the tunnel. This, however, is untenable because no premonitory symptoms were observable. The general opinion of railway officials and experts, is that the disaster was caused by some explosive material which had been placed probably in the rear-most carriage. Meanwhile searching inquiry is proceeding. It is believed about 40 persons were injured, some dangerously. Almost simultaneously with the Praed Street affair, a violent explosion occurred on the underground railway, between Charing Cross and Westminster stations. Windows in the signalling stations in the tunnel were shattered and at Charing Cross the glass roof of the station partly collapsed, the report is described as being like that of artillery. Its effects were similar to those at the Praed Street explosion. Carriage lamps, windows, etc., were smashed. All traffic is entirely suspended for a while. Although both explosions are matters of the greatest mystery, they are generally thought to have been of Fenian origin. The shocks of both explosions are described by the officials as very similar to the shock of the explosion at the Local Government Board office in March last, in which Dr. Gallagher was implicated. It is stated that four machines similar to these were found in the tunnel near the Praed Street station. Altogether six carriages were shattered by the explosion near Praed Street. Although about 40 persons were admitted to the hospitals many more were injured, and were sent directly to their own homes.

Paris, 30.—Granet reproached the government with concealing facts and distrusting the patriotism of the chambers. Reverting to the Bourée treaty, he said, China has threatened resistance, and there was danger of war. The errors of the government compromised the country. The present moment, he declared, was a critical one, and France should turn her eyes toward passing the Vosges.

Challamel Lacour, Foreign Minister, in reply to Granet, repudiated the idea of the Tonquin expedition being an adventure. The French were, he said, encountering more formidable opposition than was expected, but the difficulties were far from being insurmountable. China had availed herself of the blockade of the coast of Anam to claim her suzerainty, and the home opposition had urged it. At this point the speaker was interrupted by Paddan, Clemenceau, and Douville, who protested against his remarks. Resuming, Challamel Lacour said the Government had no intention of advancing upon Hue, but it had become necessary to strike a resounding blow. The speaker justified the occupation of Hue and the forts, which had resulted in the treaty and the clearing up of the situation.

M. Challamel Lacour said China had never recognized the Bourée treaty, and no understanding between France and China had been

effected thereon. It was evident that China sought to expel the French from Tonquin. The Chinese at length decided to formulate propositions demanding the recognition of their suzerainty and the evacuation of places occupied by France, but did not attempt to discuss the rights conferred on France by her treaties with Anam. They simply ignored those rights, and declared Tonquin to be their property, and demanded that the French should retire, promising to concede to France positions similar to that which it now occupies in certain parts of China. France sent a reply stating what she considered a basis of agreement possible. The Cabinet, he said, still considered the Bourée treaty inadmissible, but the constitution of a neutral zone between Tonquin and China would create a situation advantageous to France. To sum up, China demanded the revision of the state of things which existed prior to the year 1872. He declared France must prosecute firmly and rapidly the work already far advanced. The negotiations with China, he added, have been only interrupted. Let events speak for themselves; perhaps the time will come when China will be happy to find us still ready to examine arrangements compatible with France's interests and honor. France never departed from firmness and moderation. The force of circumstances rendered her a representative of the interests of all Europe in the East." M. Challemelet Lacour concluded by declaring that the Chamber had to express confidence not in the Government, but in itself; "for," added he, "the policy of the Cabinet has been endorsed by the Legislature."

The Chamber then took a recess. Upon the resumption of the sitting, Challemelet Lacour continued. He said the government had failed in none of their engagements, nor was there any contradiction between their acts in the record. No important event had occurred making necessary the early convoking of Parliament. The French were masters of three-fourths of the Red River Delta, and the enemy occupied but two important places, from which reinforcements would dislodge them. All the documents necessary had been published, and those not published in the yellow book only showed the inconsistencies of China's policy. It was clear that China never really sought a serious compromise, but simply wanted to gain time, while France had sincerely endeavored to arrive at an agreement without accepting a humiliating capitulation.

After M. Challemelet Lacour's address, M. Perrin spoke. He reproached the government for not having fulfilled its promises, and characterized the Tonquin affair as mere adventures of Frenchmen. He said they were not afraid of war with China, but the necessity therefore must first be shown. He thought it better to penetrate China by trade than by arms. Twenty thousand men were required in Tonquin, and it would be imprudent to spare so many Frenchmen in the present situation of affairs in Europe.

Bombay, 30.—Muscat is being besieged by a brother of the present ruler.

The British gunboat *Philomel* is shelling the camp of the besiegers. The siege has already lasted four days. All the British subjects left the town and have gone aboard the *Philomel*.

Berlin, 30.—The Emperor was greatly shocked at the disorders at Oldenburg, caused as alleged by the unpopularity of Gen. Steinmann, the commander. The Emperor has ordered a thorough inquiry.

Liverpool, 31.—The suspension of Miller & Fenton, cotton brokers, was announced this morning. At 1 o'clock Henry Pierce & Co. and Jos. Taylor & Co., cotton brokerage firm, suspended.

The excitement in the cotton trade continues. Both exchanges are crowded with merchants, brokers and visitors anxious for the latest developments.

London, 31.—The cotton failures at Liverpool have depressed the stock markets.

London, 31.—The excitement over the explosion of the underground railway last night is very great. Large numbers of policemen, under special inspectors, were on duty all night at the various railroad stations and a heavy force was also watching the line. The explosion at Charing Cross occurred at a distance of 200 yards west of the station. There was no train there at the time. The walls

of the tunnel were battered, but the rails were not displaced. The windows in the station were blown out, but the roof was not damaged and no person was hurt there. At the Praed street station the force of the explosion was terrible. The tunnel there was not destroyed, but a deep hole was excavated in the roadbed, and bricks were blown out and the gas pipes and telegraph lines broken.

The refreshment saloon was wrecked and the windows of another room of the station shed. The explosion occurred immediately under a passing train, 40 yards from the station. All the persons injured were in the last two carriages. Twenty-five persons were wounded and taken to the hospital. Four of them seriously hurt and not expected to recover. The others are able to go to their homes to-night. Both explosions occurred about 8.10 in the evening.

All the detectives of the metropolitan police force are searching for the perpetrators of the outrages and the railroad officers are assisting them. The police deny that any rocket cartridge has been found near the scene of the explosion. No trace has been discovered of the nature of the explosion. It is ascertained that the explosion could not have been caused by coal gas. No clue to the persons causing the explosion has yet been obtained. Magdole, of the Board of Trade, is now, 11 a.m., making an examination of the scene of the explosion at Charing Cross, and trains are running as usual this morning.

Three o'clock.—No explosive has yet been found at the Praed Street Station. An inspector from the Home Office viewed the scene of the explosion there and afterward examined the damage to the train. He expressed the opinion that cartridges made of the first order of explosives, such as gun cotton, were used, and the guard states that while looking out of the car window, just after the train left Praed Station, he saw some sparks nearly underneath the carriage and immediately afterwards heard the explosion. The explosive used at Charing Cross station was small in quantity and not believed to be dynamite.

Paris, 31.—It is reported that De Brazza, the French explorer, has been killed in a fight in the Congo country, Africa.

London, 31.—A Miner's Conference, representing 200,000 workmen, resolved to send a notice to miner's employers demanding an advance of 15 per cent. wages. The conference adjourned until December.

Dublin, 31.—The pilot of a cutter just arrived confirms the report of the sinking of the steamer *Holyhead*. He says the steamer capsized this afternoon in mid-channel. There were 80 passengers on board, including a number of cattle dealers and drovers.

Glasgow, 31.—Precautions are taken here against explosions on railways. All banks, public buildings and prisons are closely watched. Extra warders are placed around the prisoners when exercising.

The steamer *Holyhead* came in collision with the German ship *Alhambra*, bound from Liverpool to New York, when 25 miles off Holyhead. Both vessels were sunk. Thirteen of the *Alhambra's* crew and two of the *Holyhead's* were drowned. The remainder were picked up and landed at Holyhead. Much relief was felt in Dublin when news of the safety of the *Holyhead's* passengers was received.

The police warned the railway officials three months ago that they had advices from America of threatened explosions, and precautions were taken to provide against them. The explosives used last evening were powerful, but in limited quantity. The holes in the ground and brick work are small.

The persons arrested are all discharged for want of incriminating evidence. The explosive was in glass shells of the size of pigeon eggs. Fragments of the shells found were perforated with small holes. The shells had been charged with nitro-glycerine.

Investigation made by scientific advisers to the War Department led to the conclusion that nitro-glycerine in some form was the agent used in both cases. Later inquiries confirm the early statement that a large number of people were injured. In addition to over thirty treated at the hospital, a large number were attended by private surgeons. One of the victims, a corporal of hussars, says he was talking with a friend on Praed street when he saw suddenly a very bright flash, immediately followed by a terrible report. He was struck by something and al-

most knocked insensible. When the train arrived at Edgware road, he staggered across the platform and was picked up by a soldier. He remembers nothing more. This is only one of many narratives.

There was an immense attendance to-day to witness the ceremony of closing the International Fisheries Exhibition. Replying to the address and report showing the complete success of the exhibition, the Prince of Wales stated that the Queen had followed the success of the exhibition with great interest, and had requested him to express her hope that it would be of lasting benefit to the fishing population of the Kingdom. He said that after all expense had been paid a substantial surplus would remain, which should be devoted to improving the welfare of the fishermen of the country, and the promotion of the interests of the fishermen, in order that the calamities incident to a fisherman's life might be alleviated.

Paris, 31.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the order of the day expressing confidence in the firmness and prudence of the government was adopted, 339 to 160.

It is rumored that, owing to Ministerial statements regarding the Tonquin negotiations and the adoption of the vote of confidence in the government in the Chamber of Deputies, the Marquis Tseng will leave Paris.

In the Labor Conference this afternoon, English, Italian, Spanish and French delegates spoke. Henry Broadhurst, honorary president of the conference, advised the workmen to be patient. Large capitals, he said, suffered greatly from competition. In London they had a hard fight against English provincials and Belgians, but more especially against Germans, who swarmed there.

Madrid, 31.—The *Liberal* states letters from Havana report a filibustering expedition from the United States has landed near Santa Spiritus.

Pesth, 31.—The *Peascher Lloyd* publishes a report that the Orleans Princes sounded Germany in the matter of asserting their claims to the French throne, and that Bismarck's reply afforded no hope that Germany would approve such a course.

Alexandria, 31.—Two cholera deaths here yesterday.

Cairo, 31.—Baker Pasha, after two battles entered Elbeid, abandoned by the forces of the False Prophet. Many of the False Prophet's troops have been killed in two battles, and their forces broken up. His fate is unknown.

Physicians of this city state that there are but few cases of diphtheria in Salt Lake, but several other forms of throat complaints are prevalent.

The *New York Mail and Express* takes up the stale and exploded position that Congress should enact a law to prevent "Mormon" converts from coming to this country from abroad. On what ground it could be done it does not venture to state.

The *Norriston Herald* says that Governor Murray has given no instance of resistance by the "Mormons" to the United States law, but only a "vague hint." The *Herald* was right. He couldn't give anything else than a vague hint, as there was nothing real to offer.

The man who walks round and round without an object is not less, but more fatigued than the one who walks with firm step the same distance to reach a given point. Thought is always busy, and when it moves only in a useless circle it is more wearisome, because more uninteresting, than when it marches with steady and elastic tread to the goal of knowledge.

"If you would be happy try to be cheerful, even when misfortune assails you. You will soon find that there is a pleasant aspect to nearly all circumstances—to even the ordinary trials of life. When the hour of misfortune comes, whether it appears in the form of disease or pecuniary loss, face it manfully, and make the best of it. Do not nurse your troubles to keep them warm, and avoid that useless and senseless habit of constantly referring to them in your conversation."

OUR RIDDLE BOX.

This department will contain once a week original puzzles for the young folks. The answers will be given the following week. Our juvenile

friends are invited to send the solutions. All who forward correct answers will receive due credit and their names will be printed in the NEWS.

No. 173.—FRACTIONS. Historic Vessels.

1. One-half of "me," One-third of "bee," And then one-fifth of "right," One-fourth of "were," One-fourth of "whir," And then one-fifth of "might," One-fourth of "ream," One-fifth of "cream," A ship's name brings to sight.
2. Two-thirds of "cot," One-third of "not," And then one-fourth of "muss," Two-thirds of "tin," One-fourth of "twin," And then one-fourth of "thus," One-fourth of "till," One-fourth of "will," And then one-third of "two," One-fourth of "knee" And you will see A ship's name ought to view.
3. One-third of "say," One-third of "pay," And then one-half of "meet," One-third of "day," One-third of "way," And then one-fourth of "beet," One-fourth of "tell," One-fourth of "well," And an old ship you will meet.

LILLY ROSELIND.

No. 174.—MYTHOLOGICAL ACROSTIC.

[The initials, read down, name missives many are fond of receiving.]

1. The goddess of love and beauty, and the mistress of the graces.
2. A nymph beloved by Apollo and changed by him into the herb "bear's-foot."
3. The daughter of Latine, who was married to Aeneas, in consequence of his slaying Turnus in single combat.
4. The daughter of Aer, or Air, and Tellus, who plied away through love for Narcissus.
5. A very beautiful youth, who, falling in love with his own image in the water, pined away into a flower that now bears his name.
6. The son of Laomedon, loved by Aurora, and turned by her into a grass-hopper.
7. The daughter of Inachus and Io, turned by Jupiter into a cow, and worshipped after her death by the Egyptians under the name of Isis.
8. The daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion. She wept herself into a stone.
9. The wife of Orpheus, killed by a serpent on her marriage day.
10. A god of the woods and forests.

HERBERT IRELAND.

No. 175.—ENIGMA.

I break on your soft dreamy slumber,
I fright you with awful alarms;
But I take you at last to my bosom,
And I rock you to sleep in my arms.

I give you my glorious jewels,
And riches, of wonderful growth;
Or I snatch from your wild clinging kisses,
The lips that are dearest on earth. R.

No. 176.—TREE PUZZLE.

How can nine trees be planted so they will form nine rows with three trees in each row?
AN IOWA BOY.

No. 177.—CHARADE.

The night is dark, the stars are veiled,
And village fires are strolling
Across my third high causeway path,
Near which the tide is rolling.

My second, now his heart beats high,
Is yonder Mary's light
That like a fourth of fairy flame
Shines starry to the night.

He recklessly toward it moves,
And from the causeway slips;
He thinks upon his Mary's face,
And in the water dips.

He gains the bank, a shower of drops
From off his fair curls fall:
He sharply glances at the light,
And murmurs, "Tis the all!" R.

No. 178.—NUMERICAL PUZZLE.

At noon of the ninth day the captain of our good steamer issued the glad tidings that we were nearing our destined 1, 2, 3, 4. Ere long we were able to see, 5, 6, 7, 8 once more, and as it gradually drew nearer we recognized the familiar towers and lofty warehouses of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. We were home again.

UNCLE CLAUDE.

ANSWERS.

Following are the answers to "Riddle Box" of October 20th:

- 167.—Lands-cape.
- 168.—1. Un-for-tun-ate. 2. A-dam-aut-ean. 3. Di-lap-ida-ted. 4. Sup-er-a-bun-dance. 5. Re-con-cre-tory.
- 169.—The wind.
- 170.—A splinter.
- 171.—The whole.
- 172.—In naught; extenuate."