

UNLOCKED THE DOOR.

"Did he go?" asked Mr. Garnett. "Yes, he went," said she with a laugh.

Mrs. Emmons then sarcastically described her husband's solicitude about her trip to Bloomington and concluded by declaring she was repeatedly supplied with whisky, so that it was comparatively easy to get her into the Bloomington asylum. Her touching description of her struggles and protests against confinement made a deep impression upon the audience.

Frederick J. Stanton, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, has been disbarred from practicing as an attorney before the Interior Department or any of the bureaus.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 15.—The Clifford Block, a three-story building owned by W. D. Daniels, was completely destroyed by fire this afternoon. The ground floor was occupied by Knight & Atmore, clothiers, whose entire stock was destroyed, loss \$34,000, insured for \$26,000, and R. Douglas, china and queensware, whose stock was a total loss, valued at \$35,000 to \$40,000, insured for \$34,000. The contents of the upper floors, occupied as offices and lodgings, were entirely destroyed, the loss being from \$15,000 to \$20,000, partially insured. The loss to the block is estimated at \$40,000, fully covered by insurance. The stock of J. G. Kilpatrick's furniture house adjoining was burned and the building damaged by water and smoke. It is also fully insured.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 15.—The Mexican *Financier* announces the signing of an agreement with the Government of Mexico whereby Lionel Carden, British Consul, acting as agent for the English holders of the Convention debts, accepts a settlement at the rate of £150 of new bonds for each £500 of the Convention debt. The *Financier* says that the Government's policy of merging all debts into the new consolidated bonds meets with approval abroad.

DENVER, Jan. 15.—An Ouray special to the *News* says: A snowslide at Marshall Basin yesterday killed two men, named Guan and Donavan, and seriously injured another. The slide swept away all the buildings of the Union mine and injured one of the men. It carried a man working on the Sheridan and one from the Mendota mine, bruising them considerably.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—At midnight last night the Merchants' Exchange received a telephone message from Point Lobos signal station, that the schooner *Parallel* had been driven on the rocks near the Golden Gate and will probably prove a total loss. An hour later another message was received that an immense quantity of giant powder on board had blown up, destroying the Cliff House and other buildings on the shore in the neighborhood. Reporters and police officers were hurriedly dispatched to the scene of the disaster. The

FOLLOWING PARTICULARS

were obtained: The *Parallel* sailed on Friday last with a cargo of general merchandise for Astoria, Oregon; she proceeded north until compelled by strong head winds to return. She reached the entrance to Golden Gate yesterday evening. The wind had died out, and being caught by a strong tide, the vessel was swept ashore at the south end of Point Lobos, inside the famous seal rocks, opposite the Cliff House. The life-saving station people near by were promptly notified and hastened to the scene of the wreck. The captain and all hands aboard had taken to the boats, but as it was impossible for them to make a landing on the heavy surf running, they stood away for an entrance to the harbor. After

BEING ABANDONED

the vessel drifted into a small cove, where she pounded against the rocks, and at midnight was rapidly breaking up. It was known that she had a large quantity of powder aboard, but no danger was apprehended. The men from the life-saving station, seeing nothing could be done and knowing that the schooner had been abandoned by the officers and crew, withdrew at a few minutes before 1 o'clock from the scene. They had hardly reached the station building when a

FEARFUL EXPLOSION

occurred, scattering destruction on all sides. The schooner, in bending against the rocks, had caused the powder to ignite and the entire quantity aboard, nearly 100,000 pounds, had exploded. To those living in the neighborhood the effect was frightful. The signal station was completely demolished; the life-saving station was also wrecked and the west side of the Cliff House, notwithstanding its elevation, was blown out and every window pane in the building broken. The large concert room on the beach and other buildings lower down had all the windows broken and were otherwise more or less damaged. The long carriage shed adjoining the Cliff House was tumbled into a

MASS OF RUINS.

Adolph Sutro's conservatory, on the heights above, was shattered to atoms and all windows in his house were broken. Three members of the life-saving crew, who built a fire on the beach and decided to remain near the wreck, were hurled in the air by the concussion and severely injured in being again dashed to earth. The remaining members of the crew, who had returned to the station, rushed to the rescue of the injured, as it was

feared their close proximity to the explosion must have resulted to their injury. They carried them to where medical attention was summoned and everything necessary to relieve their injuries was done. One of them, Horace Smith, had his limbs so

FRIGHTFULLY DISJOINTED

as to make his sufferings intense. For a time his life was despaired of. The two others, Charles Rogers and John Wilson, escaped less seriously.

Captain Haslop, in command of the life-saving station, describes the explosion as follows: At 1 o'clock the sleepers were thrown from their beds by the great explosion, which upheaved the cliffs as if a tidal wave had swept up from the Pacific. A great wave dashed up and vaulted over the Cliff House building. The whole shore and cliff literally trembled and shook as no earthquake has shaken the earth for years. The people were rudely thrown from their beds, by the force of the explosion, and furniture and bedsteads were tossed and heaped about the room.

The famous Cliff House presents a scene

BEGGARING DESCRIPTION.

The west side of the building, overlooking the ocean, is completely ruined, and only held together by cross-beams. The windows are smashed, the doors twisted off the hinges, and the wall left in such a shattered condition that it will have to be taken down, what is left of it, even if it does not topple over into the ocean.

As nothing had been seen or heard of the captain or crew of the schooner up to daylight, fears were entertained for their safety. These, however, were dispelled on their arrival this morning on the ferry boat from Sausalito. On taking to the small boat, the tide was so strong, that they were carried to Sausalito before they could make a landing. The captain cared not to be seen, but Peter Hanson, one of the seamen, made the

FOLLOWING STATEMENT

to-night. When the captain realized the danger of his position he cast anchor, but it would not hold. As soon as the schooner struck, and knowing the dangerous character of the cargo, he ordered out the boat and all left the vessel; as it was impossible to make a landing through the surf the captain ordered the boat headed for the Golden Gate and the tide carried them to Sausalito. The powder was shipped by Bandmann, Nelson & Co. of this city and was intended for railroad construction purposes. The vessel was literally obliterated, a few pieces of floating wreckage being all that can be seen. The vessel was valued at \$7,000, owned by S. B. Peterson, of this city, insured for \$5,500.

THE EXPLOSION

was terrific, and occurring so close to the seal rocks, it was supposed an immense number of seals would be killed by the concussion. Such proves not to be the case, two dead ones only having been seen. A rumor is current that the explosion was caused by an internal machine on board, but all the facts are contrary to such a supposition.

The explosion was distinctly heard at Oakland, San Jose, and even as far as Sacramento, a distance of 100 miles. Capt. Jordan, of the ship *Commodore*, which arrived to-day from Port Discovery, says he felt the shock 15 miles out to sea. The injured life-saving man is progressing favorably, and will probably recover.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—Gen. W. B. Hazen, chief signal officer of the United States army, died in this city at 8 o'clock this evening. He had been ill since Thursday, but no danger was apprehended until this afternoon.

WESTMINSTER DEPOT, Mass., Jan. 16.—The western express train on the Fitchburg Railroad, due in Boston at 3 o'clock, was wrecked this afternoon about 4 o'clock, at Westminster, a broken rail at a switch west of the depot causing derailment. The train consisted of three Pullman sleeping cars, one passenger coach, the smoking car and a baggage car. The engine, the baggage car and one sleeping car went over the rail safely. The sleeper "La Doga" was overturned and ran a distance of one-eighth of a mile on its side. The sleeper "Newcastle" was smashed in and the forward end of the passenger coach was twisted sideways off the track, but the smoker clung to the track. Six freight cars on a side track were sent over on their sides and the two main tracks were completely blocked. It seems miraculous that no one was

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Beyond a few slight bruises, the passengers escaped unhurt. Fortunately the lamps had not been lighted, and not even a spark ignited from the stoves.

The May Fortescue troupe, which had been playing in Boston, was on a west-bound train, and it was not able to get by the wreck for some hours. The wrecking train has arrived here, but it will be midnight before the track can possibly be cleared.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Salisbury visited the Queen to-day.

A political conference between

Gladstone and the Liberal-Unionists took place at the residence of Sir William Vernon Harcourt to-day. Those present were Harcourt, Baron Herschell, John Morley, Joseph Chamberlain and George Otto Trevelyan.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Henry M. Stanley, after his reception at Guildhall, was tendered a banquet at the Mansion House. Mr. Stanley, in an address to the assemblage, said that he had decided to take the route by way of the Congo River as the best and most expeditious for the relief of Emir Bey. The European expedition will leave London, the explorer said, January 20th.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The Senate has rejected Leroyer.

The President of the Chamber of Deputies has fixed the debate on the budget for Monday.

The bill relating to cereal duties will be taken up as soon as the budget is disposed of.

The Chamber rejected Baron De Soubeyran's credit of 875,000,000 francs asked for by the government, and which was to be submitted to a special committee.

The government proposes to use the credit in question in improving the rifles and increasing the defenses. The preamble to the budget dwells upon the importance of changing the rifles now in use, and adding to the defenses. Of the credit 71,000,000 francs is to be devoted to new arms, the remainder to the new barracks and fleet.

The publication of the full text of Bismarck's speeches in the Reichstag is tending to alter the tone of public opinion regarding his utterances. The Chancellor is charged with brutality and with endeavoring to provoke war with France. The principal result will be to strengthen General Boulanger's demand for the military budget. The War Minister, in order to avoid a conflict with his colleagues, consented to accept the credit of 87,000,000 francs as sufficient for the present year, but his original demand for 315,000,000 francs remains his estimate on paper.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—Continuing his speech on the army bill, Bismarck presented a number of dispatches, and added: "I am thus compelled to protect Germany's diplomatic and foreign agents by judicial evidence against incredible attacks by a mendacious press. I could continue to read similar documents, proving that attacks have been made upon Germany's whole policy."

He quoted from articles in the *Volks Zeitung*, and said: "These declamations would be unimportant in themselves if they were confined to the newspapers that make them, but we must take into account that the majority of this House seeks to propagate such opinions; therefore, we cannot remain inactive. How vacillating is this majority! How then shall I suppose it will after three years retain the same opinion it now has on the matter which occupies us to-day?"

The Chancellor, as an instance of the instability of press opinion, quoted from the *Zeitung* and the *Germania*, and continued: "The papers even ask us to use our soldiers to

BAR RUSSIA'S ROAD

to Constantinople. To do this would perhaps begin England's interest, but we have a difficult task to maintain peace and act permanently as a moderator between two powers both our friends."

"In the years to come," continued the Chancellor, "if Russia attacks us, then we must and will defend ourselves to the last drop of blood. As matters stand, Russia has no cause to attack us, nor have we any cause to attack Russia. It is just a little inconceivable that the Poles would involve us in war with Russia, for it would be very doubtful whether they would profit by a Russian victory. I fail to understand how the same party should on the one hand seek to involve us while on the other hand they would refuse or curtail the means of war."

Dr. Windhorst replying, again pointed out that a proper interpretation of the Constitution was

AT VARIANCE

with the Chancellor's idea of political economy.

Prince Bismarck rising abruptly retorted, "In the Constitution it is plainly set forth that the Emperor fixes the effective strength of the army. If the Reichstag should not grant these means for the army which we consider necessary, the King of Prussia would still have the recourse of appealing, with every confidence, to the Prussian Diet, which would no doubt grant the required means. We wish to preserve. You want to encroach. We retain our old domain. You seek to acquire new privileges and rights you do not now possess. Concerning Hanover, so constantly adverted to, I shall submit documents and we shall then see how matters stand."

Alluding next to the attacks on his economic policy Bismarck said the fact that the

NATIONAL PROSPERITY

had advanced by it, could not be disposed of by denials. In concluding, he said if the Government finds it cannot get on with the present Reichstag, certainly it will not abandon the Constitutional grounds in dissolving the body.

General Von Schellendorff, Minister of War, followed, opposing the view of Herr Richter that the bill had been introduced solely with the object of lessening the number of officers and men, who are now on an indefinite leave of absence.

The motion to close the debate was agreed to and the House adjourned until 1 o'clock to-morrow, when a division on the bill will be taken.

In referring to the *Germania's* statement that France was willing to make an

ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY

against Russia, Prince Bismarck said: "This shows how misinformed are these politicians. England might sooner quarrel with Russia than we; we have such a long Russian frontier, while England even in the event of war would have nothing serious to fear. We have no interest whatever in the conquest of Russian territory, and of the Polish provinces we have more than are necessary."

At a meeting of the Progressist members of the Reichstag held yesterday evening, it was decided to support the Centre in voting for the triennate as the duration of the army bill. There is not a symptom of weakening on the part of the opposition or its being inclined to go beyond the triennate term. A small number of the nobility who are members of the Centre, will vote with the Government, but their support is not likely to affect the fate of the bill.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The fate of the army bill was settled to-day by the Reichstag adversely to the government, and action was immediately taken to dissolve the chamber.

On the reassembling of the Reichstag, Herr Von Stauffenberg's amendment, limiting the duration of the bill to three years, was voted upon and the amendment was carried, the vote being 186 to 154. The Conservatives, Imperialists and National Liberals voted with the minority. The Socialists and most of the Alsatian members abstained from voting. Bismarck immediately read an imperial message dissolving the Reichstag.

An imperial decree was issued yesterday afternoon fixing February 21st for the holding of general elections for members of the new Reichstag.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The course for the jubilee yacht race for bouts of all nations has at last been determined upon. The race will be sailed around the United Kingdom; the yachts will start from the Thames and be required to keep Great Britain and Ireland on the port hand; the finishing point will be at Dover. The British yachtsmen approve of the selection of this course, believing that it will give all yachts, whether home or foreign, a fair chance. The race will take place early in June.

A ministerial council was held at the Queen's residence at Osborne to-day. The seals of office were transferred to the new members of the Cabinet and those who had changed office, and the Minister kissed the Queen's hand as he formally notified them of their appointments.

Gladstone has been depressed ever since he heard of the death of Lord Iddesleigh. He has caught cold and is now confined to his house.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A large number of unemployed workmen held a meeting at Norwich to-day, and after listening to the speeches of two Socialists, commenced an attack on the shops. The police dispersed the mob before they could do any damage further than the breaking of a number of windows. Two Socialists were arrested.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—John Bright, in a letter, declines an invitation to attend a meeting of the advocates of federation, on the ground that he has no sympathy with the objects and purposes thereof. He asks the projectors of the movement how the proposed federation would deal with the fisheries dispute between Canada and the United States. If Canada were independent, he asserts, she would yield to the arguments of her powerful neighbor, and if there were no Dominion of Canada the dispute would soon have been settled by English concession of America's reasonable claims. The federation project, he said, is mainly the offspring of a jingo spirit which clamors for a vast and continually widening empire, and seems almost ready to boast that the empire can fight the world outside of its own limits. Bright says he would recommend sensible men to let the question rest.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Lord Randolph Churchill, in a letter explaining his resignation from the Cabinet, says his object was to secure economy combined with efficiency. He will gladly co-operate with anyone in the endeavor to induce or compel the House of Commons to revert to the better financial principles which prevailed before 1874. He contends: "If economy is unpopular in Downing Street, we must make it popular. Calamities incalculable will result if the present system of lavish uncontrolled expenditure is to be allowed to continue."

Gladstone thinks this letter does honor to Churchill, and offers the latter a chance to again raise the flag of economy.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—Several meetings of the Bundersrath have been held recently to decide upon what action should be taken by that body in the event of the defeat of the army bill in the Reichstag.

The streets adjacent to the Parliament building were thronged with the people awaiting the decision of the Reichstag on the army bill. Bismarck, upon his arrival, was enthusiastically greeted by all political parties sanguine as to the result. The coming election campaign will be unequalled for fierceness. It is expected the Emperor will inaugurate the political contest with a decree reciting the merits of the dispute.

There was great excitement in the Reichstag when the result of the div-

ision on the army bill was announced. Members of the Centre indulged in triumphant cheers which were responded to with cries of "shame!" An uproar followed. In the lobby the matter was discussed with animation. The Socialists appeared most pleased. They believe the coming election will result in a gain for the Socialists' party.

DUBLIN, Jan. 14.—The eviction of tenants on the Winn estates at Glenheigh, County Kerry, continued to-day. In some cases the bailiffs were stoutly resisted. The occupants of the houses barricaded their doors and windows, and refused to allow the officers to enter. The bailiffs made several attempts to force their way into the dwellings. The defenders relieved them with boiling water and a shower of stones, and forced them to retreat, many with severe wounds. The police lasted several hours. Finally, the police loaded their weapons and threatened to fire if an immediate surrender was not made. The defenders yielded and submitted to arrest. Twenty-five of them were taken into custody. The wife of a tenant was carried out of her house in a fainting condition and afterwards left dying in the yard. The people were maddened at the brutality of the officers. Harrington, Member of Parliament, exhorted them to avoid violence and with difficulty prevented bloodshed.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The remains of Lord Iddesleigh were removed to his late home in Exeter to-day. Large numbers gathered along the route to the railway station.

A meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day. All the members were present.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 15.—Mr. Henry M. Stanley arrived here to-day and had a long and touching farewell interview with the king. The expedition for the relief of Emin Bey will start on the 22d inst. Mr. Stanley has received 400 applications from persons wishing to serve on his personal staff. There were originally five vacancies, however, and these had already been filled. Stanley, in an interview, said it was not true that the British Government had subscribed largely to the costs of the expedition.

Mr. Stanley returned to London this evening. He will hold a consultation with Mr. Junker at Cairo.

Oscar Warti, chief in the Austrian expedition which has been exploring Africa, has arrived at Zanzibar. He has long been believed to be dead, having been for eighteen months in the interior.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—A banquet was given here this evening to celebrate the capture of Yorktown. General Boulanger was present, and toasted President Cleveland and Minister McLane. He also proposed the toast, "The Union of the Two Peoples"—a union which, he said, had been cemented by the Statue of Liberty.

McLane, in responding, said: "I am here as minister and as a comrade of the descendants of the valiant soldiers of Yorktown."

After drinking to the health of President Greys, Mr. McLane proposed "The French Army." In offering the toast he said that the army had remained worthy of the affection of France and America, and he had just received a striking proof of its efficiency and strength.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—A bull fight took place at Landaise to-day. The exhibition was witnessed by 10,000 spectators. The toradors appeared in Spanish costumes and many of them were tossed up by the infuriated beasts, but sustained no injuries. The exhibition elicited but little enthusiasm.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Mr. F. H. Smith, first lord of the treasury and Conservative leader of the House of Commons, has sent a circular to the supporters of the government, asking them to make every effort to attend the opening of Parliament, as they will be invited to proceed directly to the consideration of questions of grave importance.

PACIFIC COAST NOTES.

A San Diego County, Cal., stock man offers \$1 each for coyote scalps and \$3 for those of wild cats.

Graders on the Southern Pacific extension from Newhall, Cal., are within five miles of Santa Paula.

The celebrated Alviso ranch, in Los Angeles County, Cal., was sold last Saturday for \$120,000.

The Digger Indians around Nevada City, Cal., are progressing rapidly in civilization, says the *Herald*. They build houses, own wagons and teams, some of them handle tools well and they plant trees.

Two tramps stood up one of the Santa Rosa's, Cal., young duder Saturday night, and after going through his pockets they found a scented linen handkerchief, a penknife with a broken blade, a pack of cards and 10 cents.

Forty houses are now in process of construction at Paso Robles, Cal. A shoe factory, to employ a large number of hands, is also being put up, and many other buildings are projected. Lumber is used as fast as it arrives in the yard.

In the Bozeman (M. T.) court one day recently, a lawyer took exception to some remarks made by the opposing counsel and promptly knocked him down. A rough and tumble fight ensued, and the Judge offered to adjourn court and let the men have it out.