

GEN. HAZEN DEAD.

The Signal Service Chief Passes Away After a Brief Illness.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—General W. B. Hazen, chief signal officer United States army, died here of diabetes coma at 8 o'clock this evening.

His morning General Hazen's physician, P. F. Harvey, U. S. A., was summoned to see him soon after daylight.

The general's relatives in the city were informed of his condition, suggesting a poisoning of the blood from his constitutional disease.

Some improvements resulted from the treatment, but toward evening the symptoms became aggravated and at the request of the family, Dr. Lincoln met Drs. Harvey and Huntington in consultation.

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A SERIES OF HANGINGS.

Cloverius, the Virginian and Four Indians Sewing Off.

Richmond (Va.) dispatch: Thomas J. Cloverius was hanged at 8 minutes past 1 and died from strangulation.

The governor was applied to for a pardon or commutation of sentence to life imprisonment.

During the forenoon Captain Frank W. Cunningham, Richmond's assistant town surgeon, visited the prisoner.

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WAR CLOSE AT HAND.

American Comment on the Startling Situation in Europe.

New York special: The Sun says: "We don't see how any one can read the speeches made Tuesday in the reichstag by the greatest statesman and greatest general in Europe without the conviction that war is close at hand."

The admissions and warnings by which Bismarck and Von Moltke forced the demand for instant additions to the German army were identical in tenor with those uttered in the Prussian landtag during the eventful spring of 1866.

The alarm excited on both of those earlier occasions was but too well justified at Sedan and Solan and they have profited but little by such analogies.

Such precedents which do not now recognize the existence of a conflict between Germany and France.

It is rejected, said Moltke, "we shall most certainly have war."

With what power? Not with Russia, as both the context of the general's speech and the whole purport of the chancellor's unmistakable declaration.

France decided to increase its extra military force for the current year by more than \$17,000,000.

One of the French ministers declared in the senate that the country should not be put to a test, would prove that no time had been wasted in the French decision to increase its military force.

At the close of the debate and although his words at first were more cautious than Moltke's, he gave in the end full vent to a similar foreboding.

From his speech, pronounced in the face of Europe, the inference can hardly be avoided that the German government possesses such knowledge of the strength of the French army and of the intentions of its official representatives as to render counter preparations a matter of great urgency.

Not the probability that a supreme trial of strength is imminent qualified to any marked degree by Bismarck's own declaration that the French government should the provocation come from him.

That was precisely what he said in the spring of 1866 and the spring of 1870, and most ostentatiously and technically he kept his word.

But when the hour was ripe he took good care to heap up under which the French republic into a posture of aggression.

After a Congressman's Scold.

Washington special: Buffalo Bill is brother the scold of Representative James G. Brooks.

In the house yesterday Mr. James introduced a resolution inquiring by what authority W. F. Cody is permitted to take Indians off their reservation and make a show of them through the country.

The inquiry, addressed to the secretary of the interior, has aroused Buffalo's ire, and he has sent his line of defense to Representative Dorsay of Nebraska.

Who knows him personally, for he is a neighbor of the congressman. John E. Chiles murdered a man in the territory some time ago and was considered a desperate character.

Stevens, colored, murdered his companion in the territory some time ago.

St. Louis dispatch: Albert O'Dell, James Lamb, John E. Chiles and John Stephens were hanged at Fort Smith, Ark., at noon today for murders committed in Indian territory Dec. 25, 1885.

O'Dell and Lamb killed a man named Ed. O'Fallon in the Cherokee nation. John E. Chiles murdered a man in the territory some time ago and was considered a desperate character.

Stevens, colored, murdered his companion in the territory some time ago.

St. Paul dispatch: A Bismarck special to the Pioneer Press says a sensation was caused in the house of representatives this afternoon by a motion to reconsider the adoption of the report of the committee on rules and the discovery that a combination had been formed between eighteen of the North Dakota members and seven from the South in opposition to the combination backing Speaker Crosse.

Such a combination would control the house. It is said to be the removal of Chief Clerk Erkin and Sergeant-at-Arms Roorpugh, the passage of a bill for the removal of the United States court from Yankton and Mitchell, and the establishment of a reform school at Plankinton.

The course of Speaker Crosse has occasioned considerable dissatisfaction even among some southern members. The afternoon was taken up with filibustering motions.

Gossip From Paris.

Paris, Jan. 18.—The chief clerk of the Paris postoffice has stolen \$40,000 in postal money orders and fled.

The cabinet council to-day Admiral Aube, minister of marine, withdrew the bill providing for a special grant for armor construction and fortification of harbors and announced that he would only ask the chambers, on account of the department, for credit to spread over several years, but not to exceed \$4,000,000 francs.

In the chamber of deputies to-day a project to abolish some of the religious orders of the expenses of religious worship in prisons was rejected by a vote of 254 against 241.

THE DEADLY PANIC.

Scenes of Horror at the Hebrew Theater in London.

London dispatch: The hall in Princess street, Spitalfields, where the fatal panic occurred last night, is a favorite resort for Jews in that part of London.

Last evening the place was crowded. During the progress of the play a man and woman were fighting outside and near the main doorway of the hall.

The man used violence and the woman screamed. Her cry was heard by a passerby who misinterpreted it and cried, fire.

The woman's screams and cries of fire were heard inside and created a panic, the audience numbering 500, rising in a body and rushing pell mell for the entrance.

The manager of the Hebrew dramatic club was on the stage when he perceived at once there was no good reason for it, and did all in his power to allay the excitement and to afford all possible facilities for exit to the people.

The hall has a number of entrances, and all were thrown open, and he called on the people when they would not remain to divide and use all the doorways, but they paid no attention to him.

The whole crowd made for the main entrance. It happened that among those who first reached it were a number of children and women, who were overcome by strong emotion attempting to pass by them.

As the women and children fell at the doorway as stumbling blocks, they tripped up the others who were crushed down by the frantic crowd.

Seventeen corpses were found inside of the theater near the door. They were all torn, crushed and disfigured. It was found that of the dead twelve were women, three were boys, one was a girl and the other was a man.

The hall to-day resembles a disorderly auction room. Broken furniture, crushed boxes, children's hats, broken bottles, orange peel, actor's wigs, shreds of clothes, lie scattered over the floor.

There are many blood spots on the chairs and floor. Here and there ghastly knots of hair cling to the furniture.

Bodies were found at the bottom of the stone staircase leading from the gallery. Here a terrible struggle took place from the front of the crowd rushing from the main floor and the leaders of the throng which rushed down the gallery stairs.

The dead lay mostly in two opposing rows. The feet of each row close to those of the other, one row of heads lying close to the gallery stairway, the other toward the opposite of the hall.

The faces of the dead are distorted with agonized expressions. The clothes are completely torn from the bodies of some.

A little girl, since identified as Eva Marks, was found lying on the floor. Her right arm, her lower limbs bare, the upper part of her dress torn to shreds, she must have fought hard for life.

Isaac Levy, a venerable Hebrew, was found among the dead. His wife's body lay opposite. Beside her lay a little boy whose pants and stockings were torn to shreds.

A man named Harris, who was sitting just as an actor on the stage, was some 100 feet from the door. He was in the gallery and rushed headlong down stairs. Goldberg's wife was trampled to death.

His six-year-old son jumped down on the heads of the mass below and escaped by running over their heads. The mangers are not to blame for the disaster.

The passage from that point to the street entrance is ten feet wide where the struggle occurred, and the door swings both ways. There are several minor exits from the gallery, three beside the staircase.

The disaster arose not from the crowding of the passage, but the frantic efforts of the people to force their way down the crowded stairs.

The men and women in front were driven headlong into the passage, where they met the excited occupants of the pit, and there was a hopeless block.

A Dakota Legislative Session.

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CHANGES IN ALABAMA.

The Planters Transferring Their Interests to the Towns.

The important change, stimulated by the successful and largely profitable activity centered at Birmingham, and which is beginning to be duplicated at Sheffield and Florence, in the northeast corner of Alabama, will be revolutionary in the habits of the population and of the home life and character of the people.

Many of the planters of the Black belt have taken all the money they have heretofore invested in cotton-raising and have invested it in real estate and industries in Birmingham.

The mortgages on the farming lands thus neglected will soon expire, and as there is no money to pay these farms will be sold and will fall into the hands of northern capitalists.

There is some fear felt in Alabama lest the northern men, in casting about for tenants for the land they acquire by foreclosure, turn them over to the negroes, in which case the agricultural industry would be left in thriftless and unimproving hands.

There seems to be only a theoretical reason for this fear, however, and it is based on the idea that the negro can endure the malarial character of the country better than the white man.

This has been greatly exaggerated. The principal cause of unhealthfulness in this belt, I am told by Gen. Wood, of Tuscaloosa, one of the most prominent lawyers of the state and a close student of his state, is the lack of a pure water supply.

This, he says, can be remedied in the Black belt at a less cost than anywhere else. The land is all underlaid with limestone, which, when exposed, is soft and easily formed into cisterns for holding water.

Exposure hardens the stone, but the rainwater caught in these cisterns is purified, preserved, and becomes the healthiest of drinking water.

These stone cisterns are already in use on many farms, but in general the water supply is neglected, and diseases invited by drinking the impure water of creeks and rivers.

With plenty of good water the agricultural districts ought to be populated by industrious Germans who would vary the crops and nurse the soil, and would not only produce crops to export, but would soon supply the industrial and mining centers north of the belt with all the market produce needed.

As it is now, Birmingham, situated at the mouth of a fairly fertile and well-watered valley, is forced to send to Nashville and other Tennessee towns for milk, butter, chickens, eggs, etc.

There is no necessity for this. A few market gardeners in the neighborhood of the town would soon get rich, getting money as fast as the manufacturers.

When the break-up comes in the Black belt and northern bankers come in possession of the land, I venture to predict that it will not be surrendered to the negroes.

The demand for food supplies in the mining districts will make it necessary for the southern farms to be tilled by expert agriculturists and white men will step in. The negro will move over into Mississippi, the paradise of his race.

The chief danger in the impending change is in the fact that the lands are falling into the hands of men who will be inclined to consolidate it in large holdings, and that the poor man will not get a chance for a small farm.

All the mineral lands are now owned by corporations, and wherever there is a sign of speculative value, land companies have been formed and the ground gobbled up.

It is then held for speculation, though in several instances, notably at Florence and Sheffield, the companies are wise enough to appreciate the value of settlers and make a sharp reduction in price if the purchaser binds himself to settle upon and improve the ground he buys.

At present the most numerous class of men in Alabama are the real estate agents.

The change of ownership in the lands will drive the present proprietors to the towns, and the process of converting an agricultural population into an industrial one will change its whole character.

Natives will meet in the mills and furnaces with skilled northern workmen, and native merchants will enter into competition with shrewd and enterprising business men from every state.

The credit system, so odious in its effects and so destructive of business activity, will disappear, and in the next twenty years Alabama will be converted from a poor and listless farming territory into a rich, active, and prosperous community, with diversified interests, a mixed and vigorous population, and an entirely new character.

The signs of the change are already plain about Birmingham, as they have for some years been visible in middle Tennessee, where the mixture of population has been very considerable.

The iron-workers from Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Birmingham, and the northern merchants who have followed in their wake, have made a notable impression, and have given a great impetus to the business and social changes necessarily inaugurated.

The southern character, molded by the surroundings of slavery, has not had the benefit of the northern heaven of self-reliance and enterprise. In 1857 Mr. Moses, now of Sheffield, went to New York and exhibited to Peter Cooper and Abram S. Hewitt specimens of the rich red ore found in Red Mountain, and told them that it incurred no expense for mining.

"I have no doubt," said Mr. Hewitt to Mr. Moses, "that you really think this ore is there as you describe it in inexhaustible quantities, but I would advise you to go and look again, as it will not be believed in New York."

"Why not?" asked Mr. Moses. "Simply because," answered Mr. Hewitt, "we northern men look upon iron ore as so much gold and silver. If you Alabamians have got this gold and silver lying around above ground, why don't you work it up?"

The northern man, with his habits of industry and keen outlook for every opportunity to make money, could not understand that this ore could be left

in the ground when immense fortunes were easily to be got for mining it. And not understanding it he did not believe it. The mineral riches of Alabama have been known since 1818. Col. Hillman, of Tennessee, first discovered them, but with slave labor in abundance, agr culture and cotton raising contented the rich planters of the south.

MAKING VALENTINES.

The Various Processes Through Which They Are Put to Poetry.

The average citizen is not apt to receive a comic valentine descriptive of his principal fault or weakness with any degree of pleasure, says a writer in The Brooklyn Eagle. He often gets mad and in some cases searches for the sender. A factory in this city has during the past few months, turned out fifteen million comic and sentimental valentines.

With such advantages practical jokers and lovers will have plenty of material with which to work on Feb. 14, Valentine's birthday. The former prevalent custom of venting a petty spite by sending a comic valentine has comparatively died out in the eastern and middle states.

West of the Mississippi river the valentine has however, a ready sale. I recently paid a visit to the above-mentioned factory. The many operations through which toy-books and valentines pass before they are ready to be delivered to the retailer are interesting.

The first floor of the factory is occupied by paper-cutting and embossing machines. The paper on which valentines are printed is received from the manufacturer direct, and is not in a condition for use. It must be cut in pieces, 4x2 feet, and on which are stamped sixteen comic valentines.

After being cut, the paper is taken to the second floor and printed. Three hundred out of the four hundred employes in the factory are women and girls. While the majority of the work is done by skilled labor, some departments are operated wholly by machinery.

On the sixth or top floor half a dozen artists draw the pictures used in valentines and toy-books. After a drawing is made and photographed the negative is coated with a solution and exposed to the sun.

The negative is again coated, this time with lithographic ink, and placed in a basin of water barely deep enough to cover it. The ink is washed off, except that part of the plate on which the drawing has been photographed. The negative is then ready for the etcher. The etching process is too well known to bear repeating here.

After the drawing has been etched on a zinc plate it is ready for the press. The operation by which rough zinc is made smooth is interesting. The zinc is placed under movable emory paper, which are changed half hourly. These papers vary from hard to soft. The constant friction of the emory wears away the zinc, so that in time it becomes as smooth as glass.

Seven papers, differing in quality and thickness, are used in the operation. Superintendent Thompson estimated that the firm owned 150,000 steel and zinc plates. It must not be supposed that a valentine can be struck off completely by one impression. In some cases valentines pass through no less than a dozen impressions. Each impression adds a different shade or color to the picture. Take, for example, a drawing of a machinist at work. The man's hat is red, his face and arms are pink, the hair and mustache are blue with a tinge of black, the apron and table are yellow, the trousers green, while his shoes are blue with a tinge of black.

Sentimental valentines are made of fancy paper and satin. The plates pass through the same process as comic. The handsome highly-perfumed valentines, which the languishing swain pays from \$3 to \$5 for, are hand-printed, or, as the superintendent said, touched up. The touching-up consists of artistically daubing paint here and there about the outer surfaces of the valentine. These hasty strokes result in flowers, pictures descriptive of the billings of turtle doves and pastoral scenes.

The valentine firm employs a poet to whom it pays a weekly salary. The genius writes yards upon yards of poetry (?) daily. The firm's production of comic valentines this year include 2,000 different designs and the same number of original verses. The poet has, within the past six months, written 2,000 comic verses, in addition to 500 verses of sentimental poetry. It is said that valentine poetry is difficult to write, and if this be true the composer of 2,500 verses, averaging eight lines each, is entitled to no little consideration.

He Knew He had Been Robbed.

The postoffice door opened with a bang, and a brawny gigantic man rushed into the room.

"Look here!" he shouted, "I've been robbed of \$50 by this office."

"Why, dear sir, I think not," said Mr. Spear, gently and calmly.

"But I have. I sent a money order a week ago, and the party hasn't received it. Here's the receipt."

He threw down a paper on the table. Mr. Spear looked at it, and looked into the face of the irate man, sadly and sweetly.

"That's the money order itself," replied the postmaster.—Denver Tribune.

Newspapers of the World.

A report of the newspapers of the world has already been laid before the Imperial German Diet. It would appear that there exist 34,000 newspapers, the total issues of which during the year amount to 592,000,000.

Of these, 19,000 papers appear in Europe, 12,000 in North America, 775 in Asia, and 600 in South America; 16,000 are in the English language, 7,800 in German, 3,850 in French, and about 100 in Spanish.

The Secret of Happiness.

The man who has only a pint cup and has it full ought not to pass many sleepless nights over the knowledge that his neighbor's quart cup is up to the brim. Let him hustle himself and get his hands on a bigger cup.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Harrington has good prospects for securing \$100,000 for a public building.