FACTS AND COMMENTS.

Some chap who has nothing else to do estimates that Jay Gould's stocks alone, amounting to $54,000,000, give him an income of $3,240,000 annually, $270,000 a month, $9,000 a day, $375 an hour, $62.50 a minute, and over a dollar a second.

Dr. Lenz, after having journeyed through Morocco and Timbuctoo, Africa, declares the great Sahara is not a desert at all; at no point is there a depression below the level of the sea, as shown on the map of certain geographers, and which led to wild schemes of converting the so-called desert into a great inland sea.

The latest census bulletin gives some interesting facts as to the sugar cane productions of the United States in 1879. The production of sugar reached 179,000 hogsheads, and of molasses 17,000,000 gallons. This is a remarkable increase over the amount reported in 1870, when 87,000 hogsheads of sugar and 6,000,000 gallons of molasses were produced. But the yield does not compare so favorably with that returned by the census of 1860, which was 231,000 hogsheads of sugar and 10,000,000 gallons of molasses. The bulk both of sugar and molasses is the production of Louisiana. In the present census returns this State is credited with nearly 11,000,000 gallons of molasses and more than 131,500 hogsheads of sugar. Its production of the former article has nearly trebled since 1870, and of the latter more than doubled.

To prevent the extermination of large game by wanton killing Mr. Post, the congressional delegate from Wyoming, has introduced a bill making it unlawful for any person or persons to kill or destroy any elk, deer, antelope, buffalo, mountain sheep or bison in any part of the Territories of the United States at any time except for food, and forbidding the transportation out of the Territories of any of the animals named either dead or alive, or the skins or pelts of any, and making it unlawful to deal in the animals or their skins. The value of some kinds of hides has greatly increased in the last year or two, the slaughter has become very rapid, and the territorial governments are unable to check it. From the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers alone in 1881 it is thought that there were about 150,000 buffaloes and as many more of deer and elk killed, and one writer thinks that at the present rate of destruction the animals first named will practically disappear in four years.

A curious Indian claim before Congress is that of some Creeks whose ancestors left Georgia for the West fifty or sixty years ago. The savages were paid for great quantities of land, and the portion of money belonging to a number of orphan children was put in the hands of the President as trustee, where it has since remained. With interest at five per cent. this fund now amounts to about $350,000, and 1,043 Indians descended from those orphans claim the money. But nobody seems to know what has become of it. Something like $50,000 was invested in Virginia and Tennessee bonds, which have now an uncertain value, and it is said that some of the money was carelessly handled during the war, while some went to relieve destitute negroes and Indians in Kansas; but it is urged that the government should make the amount good, and then get something back if it can.

Lieutenant William Hoffmann, post-adjutant at Fort Bennett, Dakota Territory, asks the newspapers to publish the following startling announcement: "Beware! Beware! Beware! The poisoner is at large! Hunt him down! Hunt him down! Hunt him down! druggists and apothecaries take special notice! At Fort Bennett, Dakota Territory, on the 16th instant, an infamous and dastardly attempt was made to poison an entire family. The fiend crept in in the dead of night and scattered a handful of arsenic over fresh meat designed for the family use. Two persons were severely poisoned, and a fortunate accident only saved the entire family from a most horrible death. Various similar attempts have been made during the past two years, and suspicion now amounts to a certainty, while proofs are accumulating. The poison could not have been obtained in this vicinity, and the indications are that it was procured by correspondence and brought here in the mail, and all druggists and apothecaries in the land are hereby called upon to examine their records of the past two years for the name of any person at this post who may have given an order for any kind of poison. Any information on this subject addressed to the Post Adjutant, Fort Bennett, D. T., will be thankfully received. This is in the cause of humanity, and in cases like this every individual owes it to himself, his family and his kind, to join and swell the hue and cry that should never be abandoned until the reptile is hunted to his death."

Execution of Two Indian Murderers by Shooting.

One of the most tragic legal executions in the history of the Indian country occurred recently at Ockmulgee, the criminals being Haney and Lilley, two Indians, who, with a comrade named Jones, were convicted of the murder of an Indian named Ockchunhaijo. The victim was between sixty and seventy years old, widely known and widely respected. He was something of a miser and hermit, living in a rude hut in an isolated locality and hoarding his money. Haney attempted to rob him, but was detected and driven away and was afterward prosecuted for larceny. Pending his trial he conceived the idea of killing the old man and thus ridding himself of the only living witness of his premeditated crime. By some means he succeeded in enticing Lilley and Jones into the scheme, and the three conspirators surrounded the lonely hut at midnight of February 12. Ockchunhaijo was within, and recognizing the visitors by their voices refused to admit them, when the latter attempted to break down the door. The Indian threw himself against it to frustrate their design, whereupon Lilley and Haney began firing through the door, some six or eight bullets piercing the body of the old man. He fell on the floor, expiring in a few minutes, while the guilty trio hurried away. They were quickly captured, tried, convicted and sentenced. Jones, who was a mere boy, was pardoned by the principal chief, but clemency was sternly denied either Lilley or Haney, and they were advised to prepare for death. Some time before their execution they professed religion and were admitted into the Methodist church, receiving baptism and the last sacraments. They conversed freely with their friends, saying they were at peace with God and would be admitted into His kingdom. The execution occurred on a gentle elevation a short distance from town. The doomed men bade good-by to their friends with the greatest fortitude and were conducted by guards to the spot designated. They were bound and placed in position, and at a signal the report of two rifles rang out, and they fell forward, death ensuing almost instantly. From eighty to one hundred persons witnessed the scene. Most of these were Indians and friends of the condemned, but there was not the least excitement, or attempt to rouse sympathy, or to release the criminals.

In Minnesota a law is now in force for the punishment of men guilty of assaulting their wives. The new law provides that any person who shall hereafter brutally assault and beat his wife shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be sentenced to be whipped not exceeding forty lashes, or to imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. The sheriff is to do the lashing.

An Execution of Nihilists.

The trial at Odessa, Russia, of the two men concerned in General Strelnikoff's assassination terminated very quickly. The following facts were gathered from the evidence given: The deceased was sitting on a seat on the boulevard quietly contemplating the sea, when his murderer approached and fired a revolver. The general was shot through the neck, the ball entering his brain. He expired in a few minutes afterward in the arms of some persons who had hastened to his assistance. After committing the crime the murderer jumped into a droshki which was awaiting him on the boulevard. He was stopped, however, by a man called Korriga and was arrested, together with his accomplice, who acted as coachman. A citizen named Labsine, a soldier named Nekrasson and a custom house clerk named Ignatovitch also played a part in the capture. Labsine and Nekrasson were wounded by the murderer in the struggle. The droshki had been hired by the two men for a day and a half. The horse had been bought for twenty-five rubles two days previously. On searching the assassins three revolvers, three daggers and several flasks of poison were found on them. One of them was stopping at the Hotel de la Crimee, where General Strelnikoff also stayed. The accused declared that the general's death had been resolved on because of his activity in prosecuting inquiries into crimes against the state. He was an obstacle to the successful propagation of revolutionary doctrines among the working classes of Odessa. The two captured criminals, who gave false names, were brought before the military tribunal at Odessa, and were sentenced to be hanged. General Strelnikoff's funeral took place with great pomp at the cathedral. The hearse was escorted by a large detachment of infantry and artillery and was followed by thousands of spectators.

The execution of the murderers took place the next morning, after the sentence had been approved by General Gourko. At 7 o'clock in the morning the prisoners reached the place of execution, wearing on their breasts placards, on which was the inscription "State Criminal." The hangman, who had, as usual, been brought from his prison at Moscow, and had arrived during the night, according to custom, was dressed in the red shirt of the Russian moujiks, the wide trousers tucked into high boots. The scaffold, which was approached by five steps, was a rough platform resting on trestles. Two gibbets rose above it and two black posts. The local authorities were stationed in a circle around the scaffold. The arrival of the prisoners was heralded by the shrill sound of fifes and the beating of drums. Each prisoner was attended by a priest. On ascending the steps they were received by the hangman and bound to the posts. The death warrant was then read by the military attorney, while the executioner placed a short ladder under the right hand gibbet. The usual white shrouds were next thrown over the heads of the condemned men. One of them mounted the right hand ladder, followed immediately by the hangman. When the prisoner was exactly under the gibbet the rope was slipped round his neck outside the linen shroud. The executioner then jumped quickly from the ladder, which he instantly withdrew from beneath the man's feet. While one prisoner hung struggling in the last convulsions the rope was put round his companion's head in the same manner. In three minutes the execution was over.

The Pope's Daily Life.

A letter from Rome to the *Boston Journal* says: The present pope is of rather austere habits, and his elevation to the highest office in the church as not led him in any way to relax the rather rigid character of his personal conduct. He always rises between 6 and 6:30 o'clock in the morning, which in the soft Italian climate is not so great a sacrifice as in harsher climes; and at 6:30 o'clock he is dressed by his valet de chambre, an old servant named Centra, who has long been with him. He then says a mass in his private chapel, and shortly afterward hears a second said by one of the almoners who is on duty. He next leaves the chapel and takes a very light breakfast, after which he looks over the morning papers, and awaits the arrival of Cardinal Jacobini, who is his secretary of state, and who never fails to appear in Leo XIII.'s rooms at 9:30 o'clock exactly. His visit lasts a long time. The two confer together on all the foreign affairs which have any reference to the holy see, and in the intervals of their conversation the pope gives audiences to the secretaries of congregations, to members of the diplomatic corps, and to such distinguished strangers as he pleases to receive. Toward noon, by the formal order of his physicians, but somewhat against his will, the pope goes down into the reserved gardens of the vatican, borne in a sedan chair. He gets into a carriage, and escorted by two of the "noble guards" on horseback, takes a long ride if the weather is pleasant; after which returning to the palace. At 2 o'clock he dines, as all Romans do at that hour. His favorite dish is boiled beef. Only a few privileged persons are admitted to this repast, none of them taking part in it, as according to the tradition no one is even allowed to take a seat at the holy father's table. All that the etiquette of the pontifical court allows is for the invited guest to sit at a table just below that at which the pope has his place. One of the pope's nephews, the Count Camille Pecci, is Leo XIII.'s especial favorite, and lives in an apartment graciously placed at his disposal in the vatican. After dinner the pope usually retires to his private apartments to work, to give audiences and to pray. About an hour before the angelus he takes a little nap, and then a short walk in the loggie of Raphael. At 9 o'clock in the evening, like all the rest of the Romans, he sups, takes nothing between dinner and supper except a small glass of Bordeaux wine, in which he dips a biscuit. At 11 o'clock he goes to bed. It is after dinner that most of his real work is done, either with one of his private secretaries or alone.

Diphtheria.

At a recent meeting of the Michigan State board of health, the Hon. Leroy Parker, the president of the board, related the following facts in illustration of the importance of reporting cases of diphtheria to the health authorities, so as to secure the employment of proper precautionary measures. In Games township, Genesee county, a child of Mr. H— died of what a doctor called malarial fever. A neighbor and wife, Dr. and Mrs. B—, assisted in preparing the corpse for burial. About the same time a child of Mr. B— died from "sore throat," not reported as "dangerous to the public health," and some of the children of Mr. B— attended the funeral. Soon after Mrs. B— was taken sick with diphtheria, and in turn thirteen out of fourteen members of the family had it, and seven out of ten children died. The board of health promptly isolated this household, but the attending physician's error in diagnosis or failure to report the first case was fatal to the hopes of that family. In view of these facts, the board resolved that since it is often difficult to recognize slight cases of diphtheria, and that such cases often communicate a dangerous and fatal form, it was the duty of physicians and householders in reporting dangerous cases, and of local health authorities in their efforts to restrict them, to always give public safety the benefit of the doubt.

J. Higgins, in the *Popular Science Monthly*, writes that experiment has shown that animals confined in a close apartment where they must inhale over and over again their own exhalations develop tubercle of the lungs, and that human beings are no less injured by breathing the air of poorly ventilated rooms, he thinks is proved by the fact that of eleven preachers who died during eight years in one county in Pennsylvania, eight died of consumption.

FOR THE LADIES.

Gloves.

Cream and tan colored gloves remain the popular choice. These are worn with black, white and colored costumes, without any attempt at matching the gloves to the dress; there are also the various wood colors, mode, drab, slate, mystic and seal brown shades, as well as straw and pearl tints; the preference, however, is for darker gloves for all occasions, even for those where full dress is required. Mustard colors and lichen shades, with olive tints, are shown for spring, and as an extreme novelty terra-cotta hues are also displayed. Many ladies still use the long smooth buttoned gloves, but the general taste is for those that have loose closed wrists entirely without buttons, or else those that have two buttons at the wrist and are closed above on the arms. Correspondents who ask the meaning of the names given these gloves are informed that Mousquetaire gloves are those fastened by two buttons at the most tapering part of the wrist, and closed above on the arm. Saxe or Jersey gloves have plain closed wrists without buttons. The name Biarritz refers to the material of the glove —not its style—which is lamb skin, thick, durable and inexpensive. Chamois gloves are of the buff and tan skins of the chamois; they wash well, and are excellent for country use. The chamois Suede gloves are thicker than undressed kid gloves, but not so thick as castor skins, and are chosen for both service and style. Three rows of heavy dark stitching are now seen on ladies' gloves, especially in the stylish tan colors. Women of fashion now wear the chamois Suede gloves on all occasions for traveling or for dress, and then clean them by washing them in tepid water in which is a little ammonia; they come in buff, tan, and in white, and in four-button to ten-button lengths, some of which are buttoned closely, and others are Saxe or Mousquetaire styles. The lusterless undressed kid gloves in the new shades have long wrists fastened by six or eight buttons, or else loose wrists, and as long as those that would require ten or twelve buttons. The dressed kid gloves are also lengthened at the wrists, and loose enough to pass over the dress sleeves, or else with six, eight or twelve buttons. Misses' gloves are now made with the stylish loose wrists, both of kid and undressed kid. Ladies dressing in mourning wear black undressed kid gloves with loose wrists drawn up over close sleeves; but these are not confined to mourning, as they are now worn with colored dresses, with white evening dresses, and with the rich black toilets of ladies who wear colors. English silk and the French lisle-thread gloves for summer are shown in the Jersey and Mousquetaire styles, of great length, in gray, tan, ecru, black, cream and slate colors; there are also mixed silk and linen gloves in these shapes. A novelty is lace gloves with closed fingers, the lace pattern being in stripes around the fingers, hand and arm. The Marguerite mitts of silk woven in lace patterns became so popular last summer that they are brought out in all shades for midsummer; long mitts, black, cardinal, tan, old gold, cream and gray, are $1.40 a pair, and shorter black ones cost from sixty-five cents to $1.15. These are to be worn with the cotton satines, lawns and fine thin wool dresses at the watering-places and seaside resorts.

Fashion Fancies.

Rosebud crowns are on new lace bonnets.

Silk mantles are covered with drop buttons.

Six tints are in new long ostrich plumes.

Velvet ribbon strings complete jet lace bonnets.

Sleeves are padded to raise them above the shoulders.

V-shaped waistcoats, the V terminating at the waist line, is a feature in handsome walking jackets.

Cashmere serges in broad stripes, and with raw silk broche effects in borders and designs, are late novelties.

Shrimp pink, water blue and pale copper-colored silks line many parasols, the gilded paragon ribs showing over the lining.

Stylish contrasts for bonnets are Holdbein green with pale blue, celladon with rose, opal with olive, and salmon-pink with gray-blue.

Some of the English walking jackets are of plain cloth, others of cheviot, Melton and Gilbert mixtures in light woolen cloths of various light and esthetic colors.

The Tombion is the latest fancy hat of Paris. It has a broad brim hollowed out in the back, is very becoming to most faces, and it is worn by young, old and middle-aged women, girls in their teens and little ones under twelve.

Scotch zephyr ginghams have smaller plaids and cooler colors and shades than last year. The plain solid colored pink, blue, buff and mauve zephyrs come in the finest and most delicate shades, and are almost invariably embroidered on the selvages.

Novel ornaments for bonnets and hats are of gold, silver or amber, and include birds, clasps, crescents, silver ferns, thistles and antique medallions, connected by slender chains, long pins and poniards with odd Roman or Grecian heads, and stars, moons and fishes in fine filigree. Five differently shaped pins are sometimes thrust into the crown and trimmings of French capote.

Old-fashioned trinkets are now much sought after, and old gold or silver brooches, buckles, clasps or chatelaines having any look of antiquity about them command very high prices. Very elegant jeweled chatelaines are much worn with handsome evening toilets, these being utilized for fan and programme attachments. Chatelaines from which the watch is suspended are not fashionably worn with full dress toilets, even when made of heavy materials.

Very large handkerchiefs for the shoulders, made of twilled silk, bordered with lace and embroidered in small compact bouquets in the corners, or otherwise adorned by trails of flowers painted on the broad hems, are to be worn as the season advances. A pretty example is one of black twilled silk plainly hemstitched and edged with an ungathered ruffle of very wide Spanish lace; around the entire hem is a delicate vine of deep pink rosebuds and foliage.

A very beautiful dress for a bridesmaid is made of white China crape embroidered in gold over an overskirt of white Pure satin, which has a full triple box plaited ruching of the same around the bottom lined with gold-colored satin. Falling from the peaked bodice in the back is a long crape train edged with tiny crape flutings headed by a band of gold embroidery. The bodice opens in front over a gold-embroidered chemisette, and the drapery is held by tiny buckles in filigree work.

An Optical Curiosity.

Here is a simple little experiment of a blind spot in your eyes. Shut your left eye, and with the right one look steadily at the cross just below, holding the paper ten or twelve inches from the eye.

X O

Now move the paper slowly toward the eye, which must be kept fixed on the cross. At a certain distance the other figure—the letter O—will suddenly disappear; but if you bring the paper nearer it will come again into view. You may not succeed in the experiment on the first trial, but with a little patience you can hardly fail, and the suddenness with which the black spot vanishes and reappears is very striking. Now, examination has shown that, when it disappears, its image falls exactly on the spot where the optic nerve enters the eye, thus proving that spot to be blind.—*Science of Health.*

A doctor at Richmond says that if people will take a bath in hot whisky and rock salt twice a year they will never catch a Cold. Until somebody has tried this new remedy we would say:—stick to the old and reliable Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

ADELINA PATTI, the opera singer, sailed from New York for Europe.

THE will of Henry W. Longfellow, after naming several small sums given to relatives, leaves the balance of his property to his children.

A FIRE at Hopkinton, Mass., destroyed the town hall, a large boot factory and other business houses, causing an estimated total loss of $350,000. The boot factory was the mainstay of the town, employing about 600 hands.

THREE thousand barrels of petroleum, 19,000 empty barrels, 100,000 pounds of glue, with other property of the Standard Oil company, were consumed by the flames at Pittsburg, Pa., involving a loss of about $125,000.

AT a picture sale in New York ninety-five paintings were sold for $132,000, or an average of $1,388 for each picture. The highest price brought by a single picture was $10,010, paid for Bouguereau's "Nymphs and Satyr."

STRIKES are increasing among the different trades in New York and other parts of the Eastern and Middle States.

THEODORE GERHARD, a New York brush maker, drank twelve pints of beer, and upon his wife's refusal to permit his nine-year-old stepson to get any more he crushed in the boy's skull with a hammer and then cut his own throat. Both were taken to the hospital in a dying condition.

THE schooners Victor and Northerner, which sailed from Gloucester, Mass., for George's Bank nearly two months ago for codfish and halibut, have been given up for lost, with their crews of twenty-two men. The usual time of the voyage is three weeks.

JAMES FITZGERALD, one of the "banco" swindlers who allured Hon. Charles Francis Adams into a den in Boston and induced him to sign a check amounting to $19,350, was arrested. The swindlers, who took advantage of Mr. Adams' mental weakness and then had the effrontery to present the checks for payment, supposing Mr. Adams' family would submit to blackmail rather than have a public exposure, found themselves grievously mistaken and thereupon left for parts unknown.

"JUMBO," the largest captive elephant in the world, weighing about six tons, arrived in New York a few days ago on an ocean steamship direct from the London Zoological gardens.

AN astonishing case of fatality is reported from Philadelphia, where three sisters—Mrs. Sarah Watson, a widow fifty-two years old; Mrs. Cynthia Winsmore, fifty-eight years old, and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith—died within ten minutes of each other in the same room. Mrs. Watson was taken suddenly sick and while her two sisters were at her bedside she died. The two remaining sisters were so overcome that they both died in a few minutes from nervous prostration.

AN idea of the present tremendous rush of emigration to America may be gathered from the fact that in the first week of April the arrivals at Castle Garden, New York, numbered 15,016, being 5,721 more than in the corresponding week of last year.

BY a vote of 400 to 2 the Pacific mill weavers of Lawrence, Mass., decided not to accept the offer of the corporation to allow them to return to work on the corporation's schedule with the promise that their wages should be as high as are paid by any other mill.

THE demands of the carpenters in New York city for an increase of wages have been quite generally complied with.

VOGEL BROTHERS, a Hong Kong (China) firm are charged with swindling Boston merchants out of about $500,000 by shipping what purported to be a cargo of hemp worth $30 a bale, but which upon inspection proved to be largely made up of Canton matting worth only $5 a bale. English and French merchants are said to have been swindled by the same concern out of $4,000,000, the method in their case being to forward bales made up of fourth-grade silk and shavings valued at $10, while the orders were for first-grade silk worth $300 a bale.

South and West.

AT municipal elections in Western cities the Democrats carried Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton and Toledo, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; Detroit, Mich.; Dubuque, Iowa, and Minneapolis, Minn. The Republicans carried Milwaukee. A combination of Democrats and Greenbackers was successful in Grand Rapids, Mich.

AT Kokomo, Ind., a prisoner charged with a horrible crime was taken from the jail by a mob and hanged. A negro who shot and killed a policeman at Kansas City, Mo., was seized by a party of citizens, who hanged him from a street bridge.

OWING to a system of terrorism which is being practiced in Arizona Territory toward Chinamen, in addition to other acts of lawlessness, Governor Tritle telegraphed to the President, asking assistance for the protection of life and property.

A COLORED man who had assaulted a woman was taken from jail at Winfield, West Virginia, and hanged to a tree.

By a fire at the insane asylum at Yankton, Dakota, five persons lost their lives.

A FIRE at Cincinnati destroyed St. Xavier's Roman Catholic church, causing a loss of about $150,000.

THE steamer Belle Mac, one of the best towboats on the Mississippi, while on her first trip of the season exploded a boiler with terrible effect. She had a crew of seventeen men all told, and not one among the entire number escaped without injury. Six were killed outright by the catastrophe, three were probably fatally injured and the survivors were more or less hurt. The accident happened not far from La Crosse, Wis.

RUMORS of the assassination of Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, in revenge for the killing of Jesse James, proved to be founded on a mistake; but it is believed that the governor may be assassinated any moment by Frank James or some other desperate member of the gang.

SIX masked men entered the passenger coach of a train near Cleburne, Texas, and while four of them guarded the doors the other two, with revolvers drawn, went through the car robbing the passengers, after which they jumped off and disappeared.

DISPATCHES from New Orleans say that the crisis in the inundated districts of the lower Mississippi has been passed, the swollen river having fallen.

THE grand jury of the criminal court at Memphis returned indictments for involuntary manslaughter against S. C. McIntire, captain; J. N. Bondurant, first mate; J. C. Hill, second mate; and "Wash" Smith (colored) captain of the watch of the steamer Golden City, which was burned at the wharf there with heavy loss of life.

REV. L. HAMILTON, an Oakland (Cal.) minister, died suddenly in his pulpit while preaching.

At Camas Creek, Idaho, three Chinamen engaged in mining were murdered for their money.

THE Mormons of Salt Lake City purpose hereafter not to trade with the Gentiles. A secret meeting of business men was held, at which stringent pledges to that effect were signed.

MRS. SCOVILLE filed a petition in the county court, at Chicago, praying that a conservator be appointed for the person and estate of her brother, Charles J. Guiteau. She alleges that both are residents of Chicago, and that he is possessed of copyrights, manuscripts, etc., valued at several thousand dollars, and has a large income from the sale of photographs and autographs, that by reason of his insanity he is incompetent to take charge of this property. She alleges also that he is negotiating a sale of his body to be preserved after death.

From Washington.

IN his message to the Senate vetoing the bill to restrict Chinese emigration the President asserts that the suspension of the coming of Chinese laborers to this country for twenty years would be a breach of our national faith as pledged to China in the treaty of 1880. He reviews the negotiations at the forming of the treaty, to show that neither of the contracting parties contemplated the passage of an act containing a prohibition of emigration for twenty years, or thought that such a period would be a reasonable suspension or limitation. He adds that he is deeply convinced of the necessity for some legislation on this subject, and points out features of this act which, he thinks, could be modified to advantage. He says the system of personal registration and passports is undemocratic and hostile to the spirit of our institutions. The Chinese minister has reminded him that the bill makes no provision for the transit across the United States of Chinese subjects now residing in foreign countries. Good faith, and good policy too, he thinks, require us to suspend the emigration of Chinese laborers for a less period than twenty years. No one, the President asserts, can say that the country has not profited by the work of the Chinese; and the Pacific States, he declares, are full of evidences of their industry. Now it is supposed they are not needed there, but there may be other sections of the country, he suggests, where their labor may be advantageously employed without interfering with the labors of our own race. Finally, the President declares that the trade of China has been very valuable to us, and especially to California, and that the policy of this bill must repel it. It may be, he says, that the great and paramount interest of protecting our labor from Asiatic competition justifies us in a permanent adoption of this policy; but it is wiser in the first place to make a shorter experiment, with a view hereafter of maintaining permanently only such features as time and experience may commend.

SECRETARY FOLGER has issued a call for the redemption of $15,000,000 of bonds of the loan of July 17 and August 5, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent. from July 1, 1881. Principal and accrued interest will be paid at the treasury on June 7.

THE President nominated John J. Piatt, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Cork.

AN amendment to the army bill adopted in the House provides for the compulsory retirement of officers who have served for forty years or who are sixty-two years old, without exception.

SECRETARY FRELINGHUYSEN in a report to the President says a portion of the American citizens imprisoned in Ireland have been released, and negotiations are in progress for the release of the others.

By the provisions of the army appropriation bill, which has passed the House, many prominent officers, including Generals Sherman and Hancock, will be retired during the next five years.

FURTHER nominations by the President: James R. Partridge, of Maryland, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Peru. Henry C. Hall, minister resident of the United States to the Central American States. A. V. Keasbey, attorney of the United States, district of New Jersey.

THE President sent the following important nominations to the Senate: Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, to be secretary of the interior; William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, to be secretary of the navy; William H. Hunt, of Louisiana (secretary of the navy), to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia; Rowland Worthington, proprietor of the Boston *Traveller*, to be collector of customs at Boston. In Senate executive session the same day the nomination of Mr. Teller was confirmed. Henry M. Teller was born in Allegany county, N. Y., May 23, 1830. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in New York city. In 1858 he removed to Illinois, and three years later he went to Colorado, where he has since resided. He never held an office until he was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican on the admission of Colorado as a State. He took his seat on December 4, 1876, and was re-elected on December 11, in the same year, for a term which will expire on March 3, 1883. His home is in Central City, Colorado.

THE bill of exceptions taken in the case of Charles J. Guiteau, and signed by Judge Cox, of the criminal court, makes a pamphlet of thirty-nine pages. There are thirty-two exceptions as to matters occurring up to the time when the case was given to the jury, and exceptions also to the rulings of the court denying a new trial, and overruling the motion in arrest of judgment. To the charge of Judge Cox no less than thirty-six clauses are made the subjects of exception.

THE House committee on education and labor has directed Representative Sherwin, of Alabama, to draft a bill to be submitted to the committee recommending that an appropriation of $10,000,000 be made to be expended throughout the United States for educational purposes in accordance with the ratio of illiteracy.

REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS ALLEN, of Missouri, born at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1813, a prominent railroad man and at one time the printer to Congress, died the other day at the Arlington hotel after an illness of several weeks. He leaves an estate valued at about $15,000,000.

THERE has been an increase of more than fourteen per cent. in the receipts for postage stamps, postal cards, etc., issued during the last nine months over the corresponding period of the previous year.

RECENT reports received by the agricultural department show a very hopeful prospect for food crops in the South. There is a general increase in the acreage of winter and spring wheat and oats, and a slight decrease in that of cotton.

JUDGE WYLIE, of the Washington criminal court, in the motion to quash the star route conspiracy cases against ex-Senator Dorsey and others, decided that such indictments were good and sufficient and must stand. Mr. Dorsey having left Washington for New Mexico, his recognizance was declared forfeited, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest.

Foreign News.

THE czar has ordered the commutation of all the death sentences passed at the recent trial of the Nihilists in St. Petersburg, to an indefinite period at hard labor in the mines, except in the case of the marine lieutenant, Suchanoff, in which the sentence was confirmed, as his position as an officer aggravated his crime.

GENERAL STRELNIKOFF, the public prosecutor of Kieff, Russia, has been shot dead at Odessa, where he had gone to conduct important political trials. Two of the assassins, while fleeing from the scene in a carriage, were arrested after a desperate resistance, during which they wounded three persons.

SARAH BERNHARDT, the noted French actress, has just been married in London to M. Damala, a wealthy Greek.

THE assassins of General Strelnikoff have been hanged at Odessa, Russia.

LABOR disturbances on a large scale have taken place in Barcelona, Spain. Workmen to the number of 35,000 filled the streets of the city and a state of siege was proclaimed.

A JEWISH family of nine persons have been murdered by three Russian soldiers at Sjubetz.

THE London *Pall Mall Gazette* criticises the present system of administering Irish affairs, and suggests the governing of the country by a commission to be composed of a good lawyer, a practical statesman and a sensible soldier.

A TORPEDO exploded at Toulon, France, as eleven sailors were about to throw it into the sea. Three of the sailors were killed and the eight others were seriously wounded.

ANOTHER dynamite mine has been discovered beneath the Nicholai railway at the fourth station from Moscow, Russia. Many persons have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the plot.

IN many parts of Mexico a strong feeling is manifesting itself against the prevalent "amusement"—bull-fighting.

MR. SMITHIE, the Westmeath (Ireland) landlord whose sister-in-law was shot to death while coming from church, has written to Mr. Gladstone charging him with the responsibility of the deed.

DURING market day at Walegojulawos, Russia, an attack was made upon the Jews of the town, and thirty shops and eighty houses were destroyed.

A BOAT's crew of six men was drowned during a storm in the harbor of Victoria, B. C.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF has retired from the position of Russian minister of foreign affairs, and M. de Giers, his assistant, has been appointed his successor.

A REVOLUTION has broken out in Hayti and martial law has been proclaimed.

FIVE students were drowned by the capsizing of two pleasure boats on Lake Geneva, Switzerland.

PARNELL, the imprisoned Irish land league leader, was released from prison on parole in order that he might visit a sister in Paris whose child had died. In Cork and other parts of Ireland his release was hailed by the playing of bands, illumination of houses and many manifestations of joy.

The stage of a Western theater took fire the other evening, but a panic and a rush for the door was averted by the manager, who, with great presence of mind, slipped to the front and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, we have prepared a little surprise for you. An immense kettle of whisky punch is now being heated, and in a few minutes waiters will pass through the audience and distribute it." After that the audience had to be pulled out, one by one.—*Philadelphia News.*

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

The bill for the admission of Dakota into the Union, recently recommitted to the committee on Territories, was reported without amendment....Upon motion of Mr. Farley the President's message, vetoing the Chinese bill, was taken up. Mr. Sherman supported and Mr. Bayard spoke against the President's veto. On the question: "Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the President?" the vote was, yeas twenty-nine, nays twenty-one, so the bill failed to pass over the veto, two-thirds not having voted in the affirmative. The vote is as follows: Yeas—Bayard, Peck, Call, Cameron (Wis.), Cockrell, Coke, Davis (W.Va.), Fair, Farley, Gorman, Grover, Hampton, Harris, Hill (Col.), Johnston, Jones, (Nev.), Lamar, McPherson, Maxey, Miller (Cal.), Miller (N. Y.), Morgan, Pendleton, Pugh, Slater, Teller, Vest, Voorhees and Walker—29. Nays—Aldrich, Anthony, Blair, Davis (Ill.), Dawes, Frye, Harrison, Hawley, Hoar, Ingalls, Kellogg, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill, Platt, Plumb, Rollins, Sawyer, Sewell, Sherman and Windom—21. Paired—Garland, Jackson, Jonas, Ransom, Saulsbury, Williams and Vance in the affirmative, with Edmunds, McDill, Allison, Logan, Ferry, Saunders and Conger in the negative.

The presidential count bill passed without amendment. It provides that the presidential electors of each State shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January next following their appointment, at such places as the legislatures of the States may direct; that each State, pursuant to its laws existing on the day fixed for the appointment of the electors, may determine prior to the meeting of the electors any controversy concerning the appointment of all or any of them; that such determination shall be conclusive evidence of their lawful title, and shall govern in the count by Congress; that no electoral vote or votes from any State from which only one return has been received shall be rejected, except by the affirmative votes of the two houses; that if more than one return is received from a State, the votes of those electors who have been appointed by the lawful tribunal of the State shall be counted, and in the event of a question as to which of two or more of such State tribunals is the lawful tribunal, the votes of the electors appointed by that tribunal which the two houses, acting separately, shall decide the authorized one, shall be counted; that in case of an undetermined contest between two or more sets of electors of a State those votes shall be counted which the two Houses, acting separately, shall decide to be the lawful electoral votes. The bill also provides that if the counting of the votes shall not have been completed before the fifth calendar day next day after the first joint meeting of the two houses, no votes shall be counted taken by either house until the counting is finished.

The Senate bill authorizing the secretary of war to adjust and settle the account for arms between South Carolina and the United States was passed....The bill to repeal, except as stated, all laws providing for permanent or indefinite appropriations was passed....The Senate adjourned immediately after the expiration of the morning hour, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Congressman Allen, of Missouri.

House.

The Indian appropriation bill was reported back from the committee on appropriations, with Senate amendments. The report recommended concurrence in some, but non-concurrence in the majority of the amendments. The report was agreed to....A bill was passed appropriating $170,000 to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for dies, paper and stamps, $25,000 for deficiency for distinctive paper for United States securities, and $135,000 to continue work on the Washington monument....A bill was passed appropriating $20,000 for the purchase and distribution of seed to the sufferers from the overflow of the Mississippi river and its tributaries....A bill to regulate emigration was introduced by Mr. Van Voorhis.

Mr. Richardson introduced a concurrent resolution to inquire into the advisability of purchasing a suitable site for a residence for the President....Mr. Ray introduced a bill to reduce fees for postoffice money orders....Mr. Cox, of New York, introduced a bill for the repeal of the iron-clad oath, so far as it affects Senators and Representatives....The House went into committee of the whole on the bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the improvement of the harbors of Washington and Georgetown.

Death in a Tornado.

Portions of Michigan, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas have been visited by a tornado in which many lives were lost and much property destroyed. Near Raymond, Kansas, John Wilson's house was blown down and Mrs. Wilson was killed and a Mrs. Parker fatally injured. Several other large and strongly built houses were demolished in the neighborhood. Proceeding northward the storm struck the railroads (the latter connecting with the Canadian Pacific at St. Vincent) have just put upon their lines.

The regular evening express train from Chicago will be run as heretofore, and make connections from Minneapolis for all points in the territory named above.

It is important, and travelers should bear it in mind, that there are no carriage transfers (painful to be a sufferer) on the "Albert Lea Route" passengers being landed in Union Depots at Minneapolis and St. Paul.

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