

APPALLING REPORTS.

TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION IN LOUISVILLE.

FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The terrific storm West appear to have been of fatal force in the vicinity of Louisville, Kentucky, although there are no positive or definite reports upon which to base any estimate of the damage. There is not at this hour, 2 o'clock, a. m., nor has there been for several hours, any information whatever from the city of Louisville or vicinity.

There have been rumors of alarming loss of life by the force of the cyclone, but everything needs confirmation.

The absolute breakdown of all telegraph facilities causes great apprehension and suspense. The city of Louisville is beyond all reach of the telegraph, and is a dead city, so far as communication is concerned. The cyclone must have spent its greatest force there.

A report received here says the chief operator of the Western Union, at Louisville, had arrived at Jeffersonville, Ind., across the river from Louisville. He reports terrible destruction there, almost the entire western portion of Louisville being in ruins, and 1000 to 1500 supposed to be killed.

This information is said to come over a railroad wire between Jeffersonville and Indianapolis. This must only be taken as a rumor, as there are no means of confirming the reports at present, and the statement is only given in the absence of authentic information.

CHICAGO, March 27.—A late special says that Metropolis, a small village in Illinois, about 35 miles from Cairo, was destroyed by the storm, and several hundred people were killed and injured.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 28.—Shortly after 9 o'clock a tornado swept over this city, wrecking two or three hundred houses and killing 300 people. The wind came from the southwest.

The Union Depot, at the foot of Seventh street, was lifted from its foundation and tumbled over into the raging torrent of the Ohio river. A train of cars making up for the Louisville Southern Road went over with the building.

Falls City Hall, on West Market street, was wrecked. In the hall were over one hundred people, and but few of them escaped alive. Many buildings, after falling, caught fire and the inmates were burned.

All streets are blockaded with debris of fallen buildings or telegraph and electric wires.

This despatch is carried around the city to the bridge and sent by railroad wires.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—A special to the *Republic* from Cairo, Ill., says the storm struck that city at 4.30 P. M. The barometer registered 29.5, the lowest record for years.

The wind, while it lasted, blew with great violence. The largest hail ever seen here fell in large quantities. Three houses were blown from their foundations at Bird's point. Mill creek, 22 miles north of here, several houses were blown down and a number of people injured.

At Little Prairie, a few miles distant from here, the storm destroyed the residence of William Rhine, and Mr. Rhine was internally injured and not expected to live. Two of his children were carried a quarter of a mile to the home of David Smith. They were uninjured.

Smith's house was destroyed. He rushed out with his little girl and a tree fell on them. Neither is expected to live. Fritz Krum's house was blown away and he and his wife probably fatally injured.

Henry Taylor and family had a like fate. Two were young ladies, a Miss Morris and Miss Maggie Simmonds—both of whom will die from their injuries.

All the doctors have gone from this district to attend the injured. There is a Poland settlement directly in the path of the storm which has not been heard from, and it is feared great loss of life has occurred there.

A special to the *Republic* from Carbondale, Ill., says a disastrous cyclone passed through Jackson county this afternoon. At Grand Tower a coach of the Grand Tower and Carbondale Railroad was blown from the track. A number of houses were leveled to the ground and three lives are reported lost.

Near Murphysboro, Mr. Linsley's dwelling was literally blown to pieces, his child killed and his wife dangerously injured. At Carbondale, the banking house of W. H. Wilkes, was unroofed, and several houses more or less damaged.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—A special to the *Republic* from Coatesville, Ill., says the monotony of this quiet little town was broken to-day by a disastrous wind storm, accompanied by hail the size of hen's eggs.

The storm struck the town at 3.34 with terrific force, shattering windows and unroofing houses, tearing down awnings and filling the streets with debris.

The storm assumed the importance of a cyclone south of us, and there are numerous stories of narrow escapes.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1.30 p. m.—The Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin to the press:

At 5 o'clock this morning a severe storm was central in Eastern Kansas, with velocity on the eastern side of 36 miles southeast at St. Louis; on the southern side of 48 miles west, in Northern Texas; on the western side of 60 miles north, in Colorado; and on the northern side of 36 miles north, in Nebraska and South Dakota, with a severe blizzard and snow in Nebraska.

Warnings were sent out this morning for severe local storms in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia and Alabama, and for a severe northerly extending from Kansas to Northern Texas to-night and to-morrow morning.

At noon the storm had moved eastward, so as to cover all Illinois, with high winds, Chicago reporting 40 east and increasing.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 27.—

Telegraphic reports from points in Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa show that a general snow storm has prevailed throughout these States during the day. The storm has been most severe in Northern Iowa, where railway traffic has been impeded and stock will suffer to some extent. In Dakota the snow is regarded as a great benefit to the crops now being seeded. The temperature at all points is little below the freezing point. The snow is very light here.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 27.—A snow storm has been raging in Southern Minnesota and South Dakota, accompanied by severe winds. It has not been cold, and the wet snow is considered a cause for rejoicing among the farmers, the ground now being moister than for years at this season. In some places the storm was the worst of the year. At Sioux Falls the wind drove the snow at the rate of eighty miles an hour.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 27.—The weather is comparatively warm, but snow fell heavily and the wind blows fiercely. In places drifts are piled so high that the street car lines have had to suspend traffic. Telephone wires scatter the streets and trip up pedestrians.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—The *Times Democrat's* Greenville, Miss., special says: Heavy winds have been blowing all day, causing the levees to wash badly.

A terrible storm has been and is now raging at Leota and Washington, several houses and stores having been blown down.

The wind is rising here again. Countrymen, hitherto confident, believe a terrible disaster imminent.

KANSAS CITY, March 27.—A storm has prevailed throughout Kansas and Southwestern Missouri to-day. Snow is reported from some portions of Western Kansas.

The barometer varied in different localities from 28 at Wichita to 29.28 at this point, the lowest reported for years.

The velocity of the wind was extraordinary for such a long continued storm. At Wichita, Kansas, the wind did considerable damage. Heavy plate glass windows were smashed in, signs displaced and chimneys blown down. The water works building was partially unroofed and a part of one wall was blown down, falling upon a workman named William Eads and severely injuring him. In the northern part of the city, where the wind had the freest play, several shanties and outbuildings were demolished. Telegraph wires are in a bad condition.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—The Cannon Ball train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad ran into a misplaced switch at Linck's Depot, in Nashville, Tennessee, on the 24th, wrecking several cars and killing Alexander Stevenson and Benjamin Daley, both colored. An express train ran into the rear of a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Bristol, Penna., on the evening of the 23d, and the express was derailed. Engineer Kelley had three fingers of his right hand cut off, and his freeman had one leg so badly lacerated that it had to be amputated. The road was blocked for several hours. It is said the collision was caused by the operator setting a white instead of a red signal.

—A violent storm swept over portions of South Carolina on the afternoon of the 23d. Many telegraph wires are still down, and satisfactory reports have not yet been received. So far as known the loss of life was small, but a number of houses were damaged. There is no further apprehension of a flood at Cincinnati. Taylor was received on the evening of the 24th of a stationary or falling river in the Ohio and all its tributaries, from Portsmouth up. The rivers at Pittsburg were receding on the 24th and fears of a flood were over. The tracks of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad were partially submerged.

—The boiler in a sawmill near Wickliffe, Kentucky, exploded on the evening of the 22d, demolishing the mill and killing John Dennis and Frank Parker, mill hands, and badly scalding R. J. Jameson, the engineer, who will probably die. William Nance, John McCawley and William Sullivan were slightly wounded. The cause of the accident is unknown.

—A passenger train on the Northern Pacific Railroad was wrecked near Nixon, Montana, on the 25th. The cars took fire and were burned except two sleepers. Express Messenger Miles is missing, and it is supposed he was burned to death. Two emigrant passengers, two lady tourists, one child, the baggage-master, a postal clerk and porter of the tourists' sleeper were injured. At New Harmony, Indiana, on the evening of the 24th, Professor Richard Owen, an ex-soldier and scientist, and A. N. Tretagot, a merchant, drank embalming fluid by mistake for mineral water. Owen died in a few hours and Tretagot is not expected to recover.

—Michael Furey was stabbed by William W. Foley in Susquehanna, Pa., on the 25th. It is feared that the wounds will prove fatal. Foley escaped. Bud Wheeler, a mulatto, was fatally stabbed in Kansas City, Missouri, by Grant Jones early on the morning of the 25th. They quarreled over a game of pool.

—Mary Giles, aged 25 years, was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, in New York, on the 25th, with her left hand severed from the wrist. Subsequently the police found the severed member in the parlor of her residence. She refused to make any statement, and the facts of the occurrence could not be learned. It is supposed the woman, who has been living apart from her husband, became suddenly demented and committed the deed herself.

—A wagon containing John Brown and the three small children of a neighbor, was struck by a train in San Francisco, on the 25th. Brown and two of the children were killed, and the other child was badly hurt.

—In Long Island City, on the afternoon of the 26th, in presence of scores of people passing along Borden avenue, John Ronan, an ex-car driver, shot and mortally wounded Alfred Moulton, General Superintendent of the Steinway and Hunter's Point Railroad. Ronan had a grievance against Moulton, who had discharged him some time ago.

—A freight wreck occurred at Shelby's station, a few miles west of Altoona, Penna., on the evening of the 26th, as the result of a rear end collision. The burning wreck set fire to two hotels and a dwelling. The engine of engine No. 385 had his wrist broken in fighting the flames. Travel was delayed from three to four hours. At 11.30 P. M. the fire was still burning, and it was reported that assistance had been telegraphed for.

—During a runaway in Madison, Indiana, on the 26th, Captain Henry Tower and Charles Cravens jumped from the carriage, and the former was dangerously hurt. The team ran up the sidewalk, running over and it is feared fatally injuring Miss Alice Yater.

—The levee in front of Skipwith, Issaquena county, Mississippi, about 70 miles above Vicksburg, broke on the morning of the 26th, and by evening the crevasse was 400 feet wide and cutting rapidly. The water in the town was up to the eaves of the houses, and the people were said to be "swimming for their lives."

—S. S. James, of Compton, Penna., walked into the Empire breaker at Wilkesbarre on the 26th to watch the working, and was caught by a loaded coal car and crushed to death. He was 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and four children.

—A telegram from Louisville says that while a funeral procession was crossing a swollen stream over the Tennessee border, and the hearse had got half way across, "the action of the water opened the doors of the vehicle, and before it could be prevented the casket and corpse floated down stream and were lost."

—A despatch from Susquehanna, Pa., says that as a freight train was passing over the high Starucca Viaduct, at Lanesboro, on the 26th, the wind blew the roof from a car, and it fell upon Patrick Monahan and Thomas Shaughnessy, track laborers. The former was fatally hurt.

—Lincoln Shannon, a clerk, was robbed by female footpads in Chicago on the evening of the 25th. He was strolling along Portland street when he was suddenly confronted by two women with revolvers. They requested him to hold up his hands and he promptly complied, when one of the women went through his pockets and got \$7. The women were respectably dressed and heavy veiled. One was a very large and strong looking woman, and the other was of medium height.

51st CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE.—In the United States Senate, on the 25th, bills were introduced by Mr. Morrill to establish an educational fund from the proceeds of public lands, and by Mr. Farwell, giving a pension of \$2,000 a year to the widow of General Crook. Mr. George introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to give Congress power for the suppression of "combinations in restraint of trade or production," and "to prevent transactions that create a monopoly or increase or depress the prices of commodities that are or may become subjects of commerce among the States or with foreign nations." The Anti-Trust bill was discussed, and a motion by Mr. George for the reference of the bill and amendments to the Judiciary Committee was rejected. Pending action on amendments the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 26th, Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a substitute for the first section of the Meat Inspection bill, which, he said, was intended to meet the objections of packers and dealers in pork. Mr. McPherson, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to remove the naval magazine from Ellis Island, New York harbor, and to purchase a site for and to erect a naval magazine at some other point (and appropriating \$71,000 for the purpose). Mr. Hiseock moved to amend by appropriating a further sum of \$75,000, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to improve Ellis Island for immigration purposes. The amendment was agreed to and the joint resolution was passed. Adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 27th, the House bill for the purchase of 2000 tents for the Mississippi flood sufferers was passed. A bill was passed suspending for one year the statutes requiring steamers to be supplied with certain life-saving appliances. The Dependent Pension bill was considered. The House bill for the admission of Wyoming as a State was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the House, on the 24th, a conference was agreed to on the Urgent Deficiency bill. After some time spent in considering District of Columbia business, the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 25th, the World's Fair bill was taken up, and several amendments were adopted, among them one postponing the time for holding the Fair until 1893. The bill, as amended, was passed by a vote of 202 to 49, the negatives being those members who were from the first opposed to the holding of any World's Fair. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 26th, the entire session was occupied with discussion of the bill for the admission of Wyoming as a State.

In the House, on the 27th, the bill for the admission of Wyoming as a State was passed—yeas, 193; nays, 127. The Army Appropriation bill was read in Committee of the Whole, after which the House adjourned.

ROMANCE OF CRIME.

A STARTLING REVELATION IN MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY.

VILLAINY OF A RESPECTABLE CITIZEN.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 25.—One of the most respectable and respected citizens of this town has been James Tutill, a boss mason. He came here from Port Jervis five years ago. He found plenty of work, and soon after he took up his residence here. He married and went to live in a cosy home on Bloomfield avenue. He and his wife joined the Mont Clair Congregational Church, and won the respect and esteem of their neighbors.

Tutill became very popular with his fellow townsmen. He joined Excelsior Hose Company, No. 2, and several social clubs, and every one who knew him liked him. He never drank nor swore, was ever ready to help any one in need, and counted his friends by the score.

To-day all this is changed. Tutill is a prisoner in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, his wife is locked up in jail at Newark, and their names execrated by the same people who only a week ago were proud to be seen on the streets with them.

The eminently respectable Mr. Tutill has been found out to be the reckless burglar who for the past few years has been robbing the homes of the wealthy in Mont Clair, Glen Ridge, Bloomfield, Orange and surrounding towns, and his wife is suspected of being his accomplice.

Shortly after Tutill came here to live several bold burglaries were committed in rapid succession. The burglar was fearless. He selected the finest residences in which to find his plunder. As the burglar was always masked, no one could ever give a description of him. Tutill started a movement to bring Pinkerton detectives here to chase down the thief.

This was done, but the criminal had apparently sought other fields, for nothing was heard of him while the detectives were in the vicinity. Mr. Tutill's house was never entered, and while he was loud and devout in his thanks to the Almighty, who spared him such a visitation, he was active in counselling those who had suffered by the depredations of the midnight intruder. A week ago last Monday night the residence of George Booth, a mason and personal friend of Tutill, was entered by the burglar. Mr. Robertson, who is thinking of moving to Montclair, was Mr. Booth's guest that night. As the village clock was tolling 12 he was aroused by his bedroom window being opened, and a slim-built man lightly jumped into the room from the veranda.

Mr. Robertson watched him and saw him coolly strike a match on the wall and look about. Then he deftly abstracted Mr. Robertson's gold watch from his vest and the match went out. The thief was striking another match when Mr. Robertson jumped out of bed and grappled with him. The cold muzzle of a pistol made him let go quickly, and he fell back on the bed. The burglar laughed sarcastically, and swung himself out of the window and got away. Mr. Robertson awoke the household. While he was telling his experience the burglar was less than a block away, getting into the residence of John Manuel, another mason, and a warm friend of the good Mr. Tutill.

Manuel was aroused before the burglar got into his room, though he gave him battle on the piazza. The thief's mask came off in the struggle, and Mr. Manuel could hardly believe his senses, for the face he recognized was that of his friend, the village favorite, Jim Tutill. The latter broke away. A search was made of his house, and the constables found in the cellar a gold and diamond mine. Buried in the party wall and thrown in concealed crevices were rings, watches, diamonds, pocket-books, money, bracelets, breastpins, ear-rings, watch chains and every kind of jewelry, representing many thousands of dollars, and some which were stolen years ago.

The burglar had jumped on his horse and ridden furiously to Bloomfield, where he took an express to Hoboken. Constable Allworth traced him to New York, to Brooklyn, and finally to Greenpoint, where he arrested him yesterday. He was taken to Raymond Street Jail. Tutill strenuously denied his guilt. His former friends now believe that he is the captain of a robber band, and that his wife is his trusted lieutenant. She was arrested, yesterday morning, at her home, and arraigned before Justice Morris, who committed her to jail at Newark. It is said, she has made a full confession. Requisition papers have been applied for, and as soon as they are obtained Tutill will be brought back here and committed to the Newark jail with his wife, to await trial.

—There has been an epidemic of diphtheria in Eulin, New Foundland. There is no doctor in the district, and the sufferers were attended by Rev. Father Walsh, who, with his own hands, cleaned out the throats of the victims. Of 40 cases that the priest attended only one proved fatal. The priest took the disease himself, and died after a few days' illness.

—At Sweetzer, Indiana, on the afternoon of the 23d, Roy Pritchett and William Speece found a can of nitroglycerine in the woods, and tried to explode it by heaping leaves over it and setting them on fire. The can not exploding Pritchett begged to punch it with a burning stick. Suddenly the explosion occurred, blowing out both his eyes and tearing off both his arms, causing death in a few moments. Clarence Money, a boy who was passing, was severely injured by a flying stone. Pritchett leaves a wife and several children. The rope of a coal plane at the Indian Ridge Colliery, at Shenandoah, Pa., broke on the 24th, and a car thus liberated dashed from the top to the bottom of the plane and killed Michael Murtician, a laborer. A young man named Robert Tempest was badly injured.

BROWNING'S ENERGY.

To It More Than to Any Thing Else Was Due the Poet's Success.

The energy of action in Browning's work has also counted for much in the appeal to his contemporaries. Energy tells at all times, but in a century remarkable for its vigor, in ceaseless unrest, seeking outlets for its life in every direction, excited by its more constant and direct consciousness of its daily life throughout the world and also better acquainted with the history of the past, filled with great popular movements and wide-reaching philanthropy and sympathy, a poet who infuses his work with vitality and seems to prize it for its own sake breathes the air of the times. It is said that the purest artistic pleasure lies in contemplation; in action there is pleasure of another kind, more strenuous. A poet who sets forth the energy of life appeals to this latter sensibility, aroused through sympathy with the doing of a deed, rather than to the former, which involves disinterestedness and disengagement of the mind. Browning himself, in many exultatory verses, sets forth his claim to the virtue of strength; he is ever praising force for its own sake, in the vein of Carlyle; he likes to exhibit it in others at its highest pitch. Our own age sympathizes with this spirit, and finds it more native to itself than the mood of contemplation, which is the condition of a more ideal art. Browning, however, had reinforced even this powerful attraction by presenting life, not only with great vital force, but upon the broadest scale. He works in the whole field of history, brings his reading in forgotten books to bear, and crowds the stage with a marvelously diverse gathering of great and obscure men, of artists and musicians, of Jew, Arab and Greek, of real and imaginary characters; and thus he has satisfied the intelligent curiosity of his readers, playing on the past of the race's history, and seeking to reconstruct it. He has dealt with the life of man in this varied way, in all ages, in all moods of the mind, and has added to his observation a mass of reflection which keeps curiosity itself alive and supports it. He is possibly as much obliged to the intellect of his readers, to their appetite for knowledge, as to their poetical sense, in a large portion of his writings.

Something About Orchids.

What are orchids? A plant whose home is in the tropical forest, and yet a plant which is not dependent for its sustenance upon the earth or water in their visible forms. It is a curiosity of the vegetable world, which, perched in the air, sends out its long, searching roots and draws its nourishment from the atmosphere. Ethereal in its nature, so far as this characteristic is concerned, it is very substantial in the valuation which its owners and raisers place upon plants of rare varieties. The experts in this branch of horticulture say that some fine roots are well worth \$5000 each, some have held at even higher figures. Their rarity, the difficulty with which they are propagated, the exquisite delicacy, strange forms and great variety of blossoms are the reasons given for these extraordinary values. Before the window of a Tremont street florist, not far from Park Street Church, yesterday, a throng was gathered to look upon a cluster of these flowers which just now occupy so high a place in the popular mind. Strange in form, of a delicate pearly, waxy whiteness, daintily lined with pink or purple, they presented an unusual sight even to those acquainted with their rarity and their costliness.

Beauty Only Skin Deep.

A few days ago a young girl, beautiful in form, feature and dress, sat in a Madison avenue car, says the *New York Evening Sun*. Directly opposite sat a poor child of about the same age, shabbily clothed, with a shaming body, slightly deformed as to the shoulders, and an exceedingly plain face which bore the lines of suffering and want. Her eager eyes were fixed on the face and figure opposite her with a devouring, pathetic look that showed how keenly alive she was to the exceeding beauty of a beautiful body. The object of the gaze began to grow uneasy under its intensity and fixity, and finally, looking the girl coldly in the face, she leaned partly across the aisle and said: "Well, Miss Impertinence, if you have looked at me long enough, will you be kind enough to look somewhere else. I'm tired of it."

The poor child grew first red and then white. A look of keen pain came into her eyes, and then tears, and as she turned away she said softly: "I was only thinking how beautiful you are."

LONDON is to have a Censorship of music hall songs, all performers in such places being required to submit to a censor's copies and descriptions of the songs, sketches and dances that they propose to give. This may be a good thing for the public, but even London could hardly afford to pay a fair salary to a man required to endure such an awful infliction as will fall upon that censor.

A STRIKE in the Nashua (N. H.) mills appears to be particularly bitter. The operating company issued an ultimatum, and, as the employees did not return to work, shut down the mill indefinitely. The operatives, on their part proved just as stubborn, and left the city in large numbers to seek work elsewhere. Such behavior would seem to indicate a very bad state of feeling between the employer and the employed. Men do not give up their homes except under great provocation.

NEW YORK's representatives are rather hard on Chicago in the matter of the World's Fair. They are seeking to compel the Windy City to do what New York could have done, viz., show a site for the buildings and a guarantee fund of \$10,000,000. It was not supposed at the time the vote was taken on the site that Chicago was as well off in this respect as New York, and the victory for the Western city was won in spite of admitted advantages possessed by New York. It is not fair, therefore, to demand that Chicago shall, in advance of the passage of the bill, show that she has a site and such a large guarantee fund. Half the amount—or \$5,000,000—guaranteed would be sufficient to insure the success of the enterprise.

THE slang of the streets and the stables, and of the would-be witty and comic young men of the universities and great public schools, is another predisposing cause of the increasing vulgarity of vernacular English. Brevity may be the soul of wit, but there is neither soul nor wit in such fashionable brevities as "vet" for veterinary surgeon, "exams" for examinations, "pub" for public house, "comp" for compositor, Saturday "pops" for Saturday popular concerts, the "Zoo" for Zoological Gardens, "perks" for perquisites, "thou" for thousand, "cit" for citizen, "ad" for advertisement, "biz" for business, and such Americanisms as "he goes out nights and works mornings."

HERB SCHROEDER, elected a delegate to the International Miners' Conference by the miners at Dortmund, seems to be a typical agitator, and therefore the worst possible leader of a labor movement. He proposes an international strike, "to show the world the poverty-stricken condition that would prevail without coal." No such demonstration is needed; other people besides coal miners know that coal is a necessity, but that is not the consideration that settles disputes as to rates of wages or hours of labor. If it should do so through the medium of an international strike the settlement would be like that due to war—liable to be unsettled again as soon as the aggrieved party recovered strength enough to renew the conflict.

NEARLY one hundred million dollars will be required for pensions next year. The Chairman of the Pension Committee estimates that, under existing laws, the number of pensioners would reach the maximum about July 1, 1894, when there would be 750,000 on the rolls, requiring an expenditure of \$112,000,000. But the propositions now before Congress, if adopted, would greatly increase the number of pensioners and the aggregate amount of their pensions. The decrease in the amount of pensions should be very great, however, before long. The larger pensions are paid to men very badly named who have now survived the war twenty-five years. In the course of nature they cannot be expected to survive much longer. The great body of pensioners are now probably fifty years of age or more. The pensions to widows, however, help to swell the appropriations, as they are reduced by the deaths of veterans, so that it will be many years before the pension list ceases to be a heavy burden. It could be cheerfully borne, however, if there were not so many fraudulent cases on the rolls.

DUPES of the Louisiana Lottery may learn from the liberality of the company what enormous profits are made out of the weekly contributions, and, consequently, how remote their chances are of getting any return. What the company may spend in trying to corrupt the Legislature of North Dakota or Louisiana is, of course, secret, but the gift of \$50,000 to the city of New Orleans for the repair of the levees, and the offer of \$100,000 additional to the Governor of the State for the same purpose, were made openly, and were, no doubt, intended as indirect bribes. Governor Nicholls returned the check sent to him, because the company is about to ask an extension of its charter from the State, and the latter must not, under the circumstances, be put under obligations to the lottery company. Governor Nicholls is understood to be opposed to the lottery business, and the company cannot get its charter extended unless it can control enough members of the Legislature to overcome his probable veto. That is the reason for seeking a charter in North Dakota. But the thing for lottery ticket buyers to note is the extreme liberality of the company with the money they have contributed.