### THE FEDERAL OFFICERS.

Important Nominations Submitted by President Harrison.

Prominent Appointments in the Diplomatic Service.

The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain. John F. Swift, of California, to be Envoy

Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

to Japan.

John D. Washburn, of Massachusetts, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States to Switzerland.

George C. Tichenor, of Illinois, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice Isaac H. Maynard, resigned.

The nominations were formally laid before the Secretary scope as the doors were closed.

The nominations were formally laid before the Senate as soon as the doors were closed. There was a disposition on both sides of the chamber to confirm ex-Senator Palmer as Minister to Spain without reference to a committee, but it was decided not to break over the regular rule, and so the nomination was sent to the Foreign Relations Committee along with those of John D. Washburn for the Swiss mission and John F. Swift for the mission to Japan. George C. Tichenor's nomination for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury went into the Finance Committee. All this took less than ten minutes, and when it had been done the Committee. All this took less than ten minutes, and when it had been done the

Senate adjourned.

Thomas Witherell Palmer, of Michigan, who has been nominated to succeed Perry Belmont, of New York, as United States Minister to Spain, was born at Detroit on January 25, 1830. His father. Thomas Palmer, was one of the pioneers of Detroit, and his mother was a daughter of Judge James

In 1855 he married Miss Lizzie P. Merrill, daughter of Charles P. Merrill, and then entered the lumber business with the latter. As the successor of his father and father-in-law he is one of the largest owners of lumber property and saw mills in the Northwest, and is the possessor of a large fortune.

is the possessor of a large fortune.

In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1883 he was elected to the United States Senate for the term which closed on

John F. Swift, of California, who has been nominated to succeed ex-Governor Richard B. Hubbard, of Texas, as United States Miniscer to Japan, was born in Missouri about fifty years ago. He went in 1352 to Califor-nia, and became one of the leading lawyers

He to Pacific Coas'.

and possesses a ploth nearly all over the world
and people. He has written mation of places
among which are "Going to Jericho," a books,
of travel, and "Rupert Greathouse," a novel.

Colonel John D. Washburn, of Massachusetts, who has been nominated to succeed
Boyd Winchester, of Kentucky, as United
States Minister Resident and Consul-General
to Switzerland, is a native of Bos on and is
fifty-six years old.

fifty-six years old.

He has served in both Houses of the Massachuser's Legislature, was chir if of shaff of Governo. Bullock during the war, and has held various places of honor ar d trust in connection with charitable institutions. He is a man of wealth, and at preser t is not engaged

Mr. Tichenor was a sold or of the Union, commanding an Iowa regiment. He was appointed in the Governor ent service in 1878, and has been in cont muous employment since, most of the time r s a special agent of and has been in cont muous employment since, most of the time r s a special agent of the Treasury. A great been spent abroad in matter of undervalus tions, and he has become the most profit agents in that line of most profit agents in that line of most profit. matter of undervalue come the most profie agents in that line of work

Second Da 's Nominations. On the second dr y after he began making sident Harrison sent the nominations, Profollowing list of Albert G. Por in nes to the Senate: ser, of Indiana, to be Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary Extraordinary of the United f

itates to Italy.
under, of Illinois, to be Minisand Consul-General of tha United State s to Denmark. Batcheller, of New York, to be George S.

backerier, of New York, to be lecretary of the Treasury, vice hompson, resigned.

J. Mellette, of Watertown, Dak., ernor of Dakota; Luther B. Rich-f Grand Forks, Dak., to be Secre-Oakota to be Gov tary of slius H. Hanford, of Washington Ter-

to be Chief Justice of the Supreme of the Territory of Washington. rge W. Irvin, of Montana, to be Mar-of the United States for the Territory of ailey U. Chambers, of Indiana, to be ited States Attorney for the District of

-Charles A. Rolfe, at Prince-Postmasters—Charles A. Rolle, at Prince-on, Me.; Arthur C. Perry, at Presque Isle. Me.; Lensie L. Sayles, at Malone, N. Y.; Ira Dorrance, at Middletown, N. Y.; Geo. W. Dunu, at Binghampton, N. Y.; Lawson R. Muzzy, at Pulaski, N. Y.; Wm. L. Boers, at Rhinelander, N. Y.; Lyman M. Ward, at Benton Harbor, Mich.; Richard Root, at Keckuk, Lowa.

Keokuk, Iowa. Third Day's Nominations.

The President on this day sent the following nominations to the Senate:
Eugene Schuyler, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of State, vice George L.
Piras resigned

sistant Secretary of State, vice George L.
Rives, resigned.

Walker Blaine, of Maine, to be Examiner of Claims for the Department of State, vice Francis Wharton, deceased.

Cyrus Bussey, of New York city, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior, vice David L. Hawkins, resigned.

The Senate during the day confirmed the following nominations:

A. C. Mellette to be Governor of Dakota, L. E. Richardson to be Secretary of Dakota, Cornelius H. Hanford to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Washington, George W. Irvin to be Marshal of the United States for Montana.

Smiley N. Chambers to be United States Attorney for the District of Indiana.

George S. Batcheller to be Assistant Secretary of the Transport

Attorney for the District of Indiana.
George S. Batcheller to be Assistant Secmetary of the Treasury.
Albert G. Porter, of Indiana, to be Minister to Italy; John A. Enander to be Minister to Denmark.
Walter Blaine, of Maine, to be Examiner
of Claims in the State Department.
The confirmation of Walter Blaine was
out of the usual order and made by unanimona consent.

out of the usual order and made by unanimous consent.

Eugene Schuyler, who has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State, is about forty-seven years of age. He is generally well known as an author and a diplomat, and in the last mentioned career he has filled almost every grade in the service. In 1867 he began his connection with the State Department as Consul at Moscow, and in 1869 he was Consul at Revel. In 1870 he was made Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg. In 1876 he occupied a similar post at Constantinopie. Two years later he was appointed Consul at Birmingham, and in 1879 he was Consul General to Roumania, and became Minister Resident when the mission was established. Since 1882 he has been traveling in Europe. His contributions to literature include editorial work on Webster's Dictionary, "American Diplomacy," and the "Life of Peter the Great."

Fourth Day's Nominations.

The President on this day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

James S. Clarkson, of Iowa, to be First Assistant Postmaster-General, vice A.E. Steven-

sistant Fostmaster-General, vice A.E. Stevenson, resigned.
Lewis Wolfley, of Tucson, Arizona, to be Governor of Arizona.

Eathbone Gardner, of Rhode Island, to be United States Attorney for the district of Rhode Island.

William L. Dunley of Indiana to be United.

hode Island.
William L. Dunlap, of Indiana, to be United
tates Marshal for the district of Indiana.
Postmasters—Guy W. McAllister at Bucksort, Me.; Frank Dalton at Salem, Mass.;
Palamin B. Martin at Warren. R. L.; Han-

midal French, Sr., at Sag Harbor, N. Y.; William Wallace at Indianapolis.

The President also nominated Messrs.
William Walter Phelps, John A. Kasson and
George H. Bates to be Commissioners at the
Samoan Conference at Berlin, Messrs.
Phelps and Kasson have both had diplomatic experience; both served as Ministers to Austria.

matic experience; both served as Almisters to Austria.

Mr. Bates of Delaware, was Mr. Bayard's special commissioner at Samea, sent out when the Samean Conference in Washington broke up, and when by agreement this Government and those of Germany and England each sent an Envoy to Samea to make a report of affairs there to his Government.

The nomination of James S. Clarkson to be First Assistant Postmaster-General was onfirmed.

#### PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Emperor of Annam is dead. PRESIDENT HARRISON has insomnia. GOVERNOR HILL is going West in June. THE Czar of Russia is an enormous eater. THE Emperor of Germany is an early

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is forty years old SECRETARY TRACY is a great lover of

HENRY GEORGE, the agrarian agitator, is

FROUDE, the historian, has declared for rish Home Rule. SENATOR EVARTS is said to be ambitious to become a Judge.

THE King of Holland, who has been very sick, is much better. SECRETARIES NOBLE, Wanamaker and Miller never held office before.

ADMIRAL PORTER and his wife have just celebrated their golden wedding. PRESIDENT HARRISON is the fourteenth lawyer to hold the Executive chair.

ROBERT H. MAY has since 1859 been elected Mayor of Augusta, Ga., eleven times. SENATOR STANFORD paid \$500 for windows from which to view the inaugural parade. THE youngest College President in the country is the Rev. De Witt Hyde, of Bow-

THE oldest member of the British House of Commons is Charles Villiers. He is nearly

MISS PAUNCEFOTE, daughter of the new British Minister, is twenty-five years old and COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK talks of

making a tour in America by way of a sum-

C. W. GODDARD, Consul-General to Constantinople from 1861 to 1864, died recently in Portland, Me. GROVER CLEVELAND was elected a mem-

ber of the Bar Association of New York at its last annual meeting held. MISS SCHULZE, who has just taken the de-acty wor. D. in Paris is a particularly

THE la' se Captain Ericsson, the inverser of the Mo aitor, left at his death a handsome fortune, of not less than \$150,000. TH JMAS W. PALMER, of Michigan, just appoir ted Minister to Spain, is familiar with the Spanish people and language.

POSTMASTEB-GENERAL WANAMAKER. it is said, continue as superintendent of his great Sunday-school at Philadelphia.

MRS. POLK, widow of President Folk, now eighty-five years old, wears black kid gloves all day and walks with a gold headed cane. HERE KRUPE, the gunmaker, of Essen, Germany, has an income of \$1,500,000 a year, larger than the income of the richest Roth-

BIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, British Minister at Washington, is a fine looking man, six feet two inches tall, black eyed, heavy browed and bald headed. He has a charming

SIDNEY BARTLETT, the aged Boston law yer, whose death occurred recently, left an estate worth fully \$10,000,000. His fees, even for a few words of counsel, frequently amounted to \$30,000.

MME. MUTSU, wife of the Japanese Minister at Washington, has made 1200 social calls since the season began. Last spring she could not speak a word of English. She is now a good conversationalist in our ngue.

The new King of Servia is a lad in his thirteenth year. He is said to be an exceptionally bright, good boy, but the chances now seem to be that, by the time he comes to years of discretion, there will be no Servia for him to rule. GENERAL JERRY RUSK, of Wisconsin, of

President Harrison's Cabinet, was the tow-path companion of Garfield when the latter was a boy, and has been a stage-driver. Sheriff, Legislator, soldier, Congressman and Governor of the Badger State. CLEVELAND was the third defeated candi-

date to ride with his successful competitor in the inaugural procession. One of the other two was Van Buren, who rode with the grandfather of the present President, and the other was Andrew Jackson, who rode with John Quincy Adams.

THE first "Mrs. President Harrison" was never mistress of the White House. She was sixty-six years old when her husband was elected President, and quite infirm. She dared not attempt the journey to Washington from her Ohio home when Old Tippecance started February 1, 1841, and was just preparing for the trip when the news of her husband's fatal illness came, a month after his inauguration. his inauguration.

EMIGRATION statistics show that 2,500,0 emigrants have left Germany since 1871, of whom 2,000,000 have gone to America.

### THE MARKETS.

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| BOSTON. | 7 00 @ 7 00 | Corn—Steamer Yellow. | 451 @ 451 | Corn—Steamer Yellow. | 25 @ 35 | Corn—Steamer Yellow. | 26 @ 64 | Corn—Steamer Yellow. | 26 @ 64 | Corn—Steamer Yellow. | 27 | Corn—Steamer Yellow. | 28 | Corn—Steamer Yellow. | WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET, Beet- Dressed weight...... Sheep-Lave weight...... Lambs Hogs-Northern .... PHILADELPHIA

Oats-No. 2, White.....

Barley-State.....

# HAYPIAN HOSTILITIES.

Progress of the Revolution in the Black Republic.

Grand Saline Totally Destroyed and the Dessalines Sunk.

A town burned to ashes. A man-of-war sunk with all on board. A general deserts from Legitime with \$10,000 and 2000 men. These are the striking items of news brought by the steamer William Coleman that has just arrived at New York from

that has just arrived at New York from Gonaivas, Hayti. This puts an entirely new face on Haytian affairs and offsets to a certain extent the bombastic cables sent by Legitime to this country.

The William Coleman has tenched at Vera Cruz and some Haytian ports. She steamed into the port of Gonaives, which is situated thirty-two miles north of St. Marc. Captain Scott found the town completely fortified, a heavy stockade having been erected around the outskirts and two forts composed of sand banks and piles erected at the mouth of the harbor. Captain Scott went ashore, and there

Captain Scott went ashore, and there learned that the day previous, about 4 P. M., the Haytian man-of-war Dessalines had steamed up to Gonaives Bay with the intention of bombarding the town. She reconnoitred for a position a little, seemingly afraid of the forts, and she had reason to be, for they suddenly opened fire on her from both sides. This treatment account somewhat discounts to the comtre on her from both sides. This treatment seemed somewhat discourtsous to the commander of the Dessalines, who returned the fire, sometimes aiming at the forts and sometimes at the town. No damage was done to the former, and but one shot landed in the latter, and that tore the roof off a dwellinghouse near the German Consulate.

The firing of the forts was rapid and wellaimed, owing to the efforts of a Spanish

aimed, owing to the efforts of a Spanish gunner who had recently entered Hippolyte's service and another new recruit, General O'Hara, a soldier of fortune wao made his way from Turk's Island to serve under Hip-

polyte.

After the exchange of some thirty or forty After the exchange of some thirty or forty shots the Dessalines pulled out of range, but not before a gaping hole was seen in her side only a foot above the water line. It was also noticed that she listed heavily and seemed to labor in the light sea that was running as though seriously disabled.

Her departure was followed by a chorus of demoniac yells from the Northern artillerymen, who deserted their guns and ran out on the heach and rannarts to express in de-

the beach and ramparts to express in de risive gestures their contempt for so cow

That night was a great one in Gonaives.

All the town turned out to feast and toast the soldiers, and two or three of them were made Generals on the spot.

Before the festivities were completed a runner arrived from the lower coast announcing that the Dessalines had sunk off St. Marc's with all on board. This added to the enthusiasm and the "taffa" flowed like

Acting under instructions from the Secre-tary of War, 200 men left Gonaives to march against Grand Saline, which was then gar-risoned by Legitime's forces. About five hun-dred men left St. Marc's at the same time for the same purpose, but for some reason failed to connect. The Gonaives forces, howto connect. The Gonaives forces, how-ever, made a spirited attack on Grand Sa-line, but were repulsed. The next day fight-ing was resumed and during the night Le-gitime's troops evacuated the town, having previously set it on fire. The place was en-tirely consumed, and Grand Saine is blotted off the face of the earth.

off the face of the earth.

The Southern troops fied across the sandy plain to the mountains that form the boundary line between Hayti and San Domingo, and unless the inhabitants of the latter have murdered the refugees they are still in hiding.

General Jean Jumeaux, late of Legitime's ariny, came to Gonalves from Cape Haytian to assume command of the troops. Jumeaux was formerly a trusted lieutenant of Legitime's, who gave him charge of 2000 men and \$10,000 to go and subdue Gonaives.

It was some weeks ago that he arrived within five miles of the town and felt a kind of sneaking sympathy for Hippolyte, coming over him so strongly, in fact, that he dis-banded his army and struck out for the hills with the \$10,000.

### AN EDITOR SLAIN.

ton (S. C.) Physician. Captain F. W. Dawson, editor of the

Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, and one of the most popular men in South Carolina, was shot and instantly killed by Dr. T. B. McDow in the office of the latter. A dis-

lina, was shot and instantly killed by Dr. T.

B. McDow in the office of the latter. A dispatch from the scene of the crime says:

The murder was committed about 3:45 o'clock in the afternoon, but was not discovered for three hours afterward, when the murderer surrendered himself. The body of the murderer man had, in the meantime, lain in the office of the murderer, not 100 yards from his own residence.

Captain Dawson left the News and Courter office about 3:30 o'clock, and was never seen alive again. It appears that he had a suspicion that his maid servant, who had charge of his children was not behaving herself properly. Last week he asked the Chief of Police to detail a detective to shadow the girl, stating that he would not subject his children to her control if she was not strictly honest. The detective accordingly shadowed the girl.

The detective submitted a report in griting to the Chief of Police, who communicated its contents to Captain Dawson left his office at 3:30 o'clock in the office of Dr. McDow, His face was badly beaten, and a pistol bullet was found lodged in his heart. It is supposed that he went to Dr. McDow, His face was badly beaten, and a pistol bullet was found lodged in his heart. It is supposed that he went to Dr. McDow's office to remonstrate with him, a married man and the father of several children, against going with his maid servant, and that McDow shot him after the two had been engaged in a scrimmage.

McDow is said to be the only doctor in the city who is not a member of the State Medical Society, and has an unsavory reputation. He married some years ago the daughter of C. D. Ahrens, a rich-retired grocer, and it is known that the police have been asked to shadow him several times.

After murdering his victim, it is said, Dr. McDow left him lying on the floor, locked his office door and was tout to a covered covery.

shadow him several times.

After murdering his victim, it is said, Dr. McDow left him lying on the floor, locked his office door and went out to a corner grocery shop. There is evidence that he tried to bury the corpse of his victim, but that in the meantime suspicions had got out, and, finally, three hours after he had killed his victim, he surrendered himself up to the police authorities. police authorities,

# INAUGURATION FATALITIES

Nine Deaths in Washington Due to Exposure on March 4th.

During the first week after the inauguration nine deaths occurred in Washington city that were directly attributable to that event. This is merely the local record, and is necessarily only a partial one. It does not include the mortality among the 203,000 visitors or the eases of sickness which have fatal tendencies, but have not yet culmi-

Washington is apt to show its bleak side to visitors. It was a very cold day when the monument was completed, and many suffered afterward from the effects of the exposure. So also the unveiling of the statue to General Thomas occurred on a very raw day. General C. S. A. Davis caught a fatal cold on that occasion.

A TREMENDOUS sensation has been created in Berlin by the arrest of the Crown Prince's drillmaster, Hauk. His company was drawn up in line preparatory to beginning drill, when the Captain ordered Hauk to advance to the front. As he did so he was arrested and hurried away. The cause of his arrest was unknown.

## CHINESE TRAITS.

OBSERVATIONS OF AN AMERI-CAN CORRESPONDENT.

Barbarous Punishment of Criminals-Wretched Beggars-The Six Great Boards of Government-Chinese Civil Service.



HE crime notes of the Peking Garette, the official paper of China, says Frank G. Carpenter, numerous and the horrors of purgatory may be read in the lines fixing the pun-ishment. The sentences where the criminals are to be

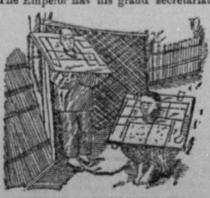
sliced to death are many. Strangling is common and decapitation is an easy method of taking off. The bastinado and flogging are found in nearly every issue, and I see that corrupt officials are often degraded from their ranks. In a country where ancestral worship prevails, the most terrible crime is the killing of parents, and parricides are, in China, invariably sliced. The punishment of slicing to death means the cutting off of one member at a time. Finger by finger, ear by ear, toe by toe, and the legs by inches, until the criminal at last dies under the torture. Here is a decree of such a punishment which shows that the insanity dodge does not prevail in China, and that the insane murderer gets the same deserts as the same one. The decree was published on the 16th of tast July, and the crime o curred in the province where I write this letter. I copy the decree verbatim. The article is headed "A Parricide by a Maniac."

On the 27th of last September I see that a murderer who killed a rival through jealousy was sentenced to be strangled and that the woman in the case was flogged with one hundred blows for loose living.

It is almost impossible to conceive that such cruelties exist in this latter part of the nineteenth century, but they do exist here in full force, and the Board of Punishments of Peking passes upon such sentences daily. Even the most ordinary punishments of China are horrible to us, and the torture of the cangue can hardly be sppreciated. During this cold day I was sitting on one of the nar-row streets near the Tartar wall, a Chinaman with a board four reet square so fastened about his neck that he had just room to turn his head through the hole in the centre. His hands were tied and his bare feet were bound by a chain. His queue was unkempt and black bristles two inches long had grown up all over his unshaved head. Beside him stood another man with a similar board about his neck, and the two were chained together. Upon these boards were pasted bills containing Chinese characters showing that they had committed some petty of ense and were doomed to wear these boards for weeks. The boards were so fixed that they could not feed themselves, and they shivered and howled as the cold winds from the Mongolian Mountains came through their ragged clothes. I snapped my camera upon them and took their photographs, but I cannot photograph the heart-sickening sight in pen and ink.

One's feelings are severely worked apon by the poverty and cruelties of China. I have seen beggars who shivered and howled for alms, covered by nothing more than a strip of loosely woven coffee-sacking, and every time I go on the wide street which runs toward the palace I am pursued by a Shot Dead in the Office of a Charles | half-naked boy without arms. He holds and keeps pace with my donkey until I throw him some cash. Whether he was born as he is I do not know, but I am told it is not an uncommon thing for parents and others to mutilate children in order that they may be used as beggars. Beggars sometimes cut themselves, and there is a priest here who goes around begging with an iron skewer stuck through his cheek. He moves this about so as to keep the cheek continually sore, and goes along wih a brass basin which he pushes into your face as he asks for alms. He has a keen eye to business, too, and he would not allow himself to be photographed for less than six Mexican dollars. He forms a horrible sight, and one gladly gives to get rid of him.

Speaking of the Board of Punishments. this board has the control of all the punishments of the Empire, and it might be called the sudicial Department of the Emperor's Cabinet. The Emperor is an absolute monarch. His word is the word of God to the Chinsse, and he does as he pleases. He has, however, his Cabinet, and this great Empire has its Government organization even as have the other nations of the world. It has its civil service, founded largely upon literary culture, and the literary graduate here ranks higher than the military hero. The Emperor has his grand secretariat,



PRISONERS WEARING THE CANGUE. consisting of chancellors and assistants, who assist him with his edicts and decrees, and who lay matters before him. He has a great council of state, with which he consults every morning between 5 and 6 o'clock, and this is made up of a number of imperial princes, of secretaries, chancellors and other influential men connected with the six great boards of the Empire. These morning meetings might be called Cabinet councils, and it is at these that the chief official appointments are made.

The six great boards administer the ousiness of the Government much as do our great departments at Washington. Each has two Presidents, four Vice-Presidents, and a number of clerks and directors. The best of the officers are equally divided between the Manchus and the Chinese, for it must be remem-bered that the Manchus, or Tartars, are practically the governing class of China,

student was sixty-two and another eighty-three. Supposing the student passes this examination, he has then the right to enter

the great examinations at Peking, where, if successful, he will get an appointment for office. There is still a higher examination, which makes him one of the members of Hantin College, and this rank is the highest literary rank in the Empire. Li Hung Chang is a Hanlin, and so are many of the other high officials. I visited this college the other day. It is as dirty and barn-like as are the other Government departments, and is hardly worth a description.

The great examination hall at Peking covers, I judge, at least twenty acres, and 17,000 students were examined in it a few weeks ago. The number passed was, I think, about two hundred, and there were forty deaths during the three days' test. The students were all ex-amined as to their clothes and persons to see whether they had any notes con-cealed upon them, and such as were found guilty were prohibited from future examinations and were punished by the cangue in the same way as for stealing. Their fathers and tutors were also punand that a Tartar Emperor has sat on the throne for hundreds of years. These six boards are the Treasury Department, the Board of the Civil Office,

the Board of Rites and Ceremonies, the Board of War, the Board of Punishments and the Board of Works, which might, be called the Interior Department. It is the Treasury Department which takes charge of the Government fueds, which makes out the list of girls eligible for the imperial hazem, and which has charge of the revenues. visited this great department of these 400,000,000 of people recently. It looked more like a barnyard than a Government office, and Colonel Denby, our American Board of Rites and Ceremonies, looks as though it might have been shaped out of odd pieces from Noah's ark. This Board superintends the worshipping of gods and it supplies the foods for ban-quets and sacrifices. Here, however, cleanliness is not next to godliness, for every surrounding is that of dirt and Minister to Peking, and myself had to step carefully to keep our feet clean as we walked within the inclosure. Just outside there was a pool of muddy water covering the entire street, and we walked close to the side of the building to keep from slipping in.

I found slimy pools in the court of the Board of Public Works, and the filth. I could not get into the Board of Punishments, though Mr. Cheshire, the Chinese Secretary of our Legation, who talks Chinese like a native and who knows the people thoroughly, went with me and tried to persuade the keepers. In none of the departments was I able to get at the clerks, or to see much of their mode of working. There is no doubt, however, that the Government is thoroughly organized, and that it keeps good track of the doings of this great nation. As to how honestly it does so is a question which I shall discuss in the future. There is one branch, however, which

does not exist in any of our Governments, and that is the censorate. There are censors everywhere in China. These keep their eyes upon the various officials and they report whether they do their work well or badiy. They have the right to reprove every one from the Emperer to the cooly, and though the Emperor can degrade them they often criticise his actions. They pass their comments upon the eunuchs of the palace, and only a few weeks ago a favorite eunuch of the Empress dowager had his head cut off for putting on too many airs and for improper acts while on a trip away from the capital. If one to the censor, and the censor will take his case and see that he is righted. They act thus as spies upon the o incials, and the spy system of China extends to its custom house offices and to every part of its Government.



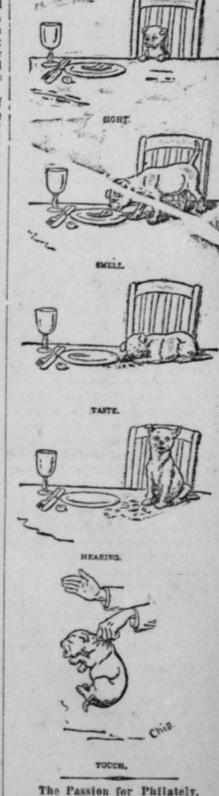
A CHINESE BEGGAR.

The Foreign Office is not one of the great boards of the Government, and there are a number of subordinate boards in addition to the ones above mentioned. The civil service of China would furnish the material for a large book in its description. It is estimated that about two million persons are exsmined every year in China and that only two per cent. of these pass. The candidates for office are of all ages, but of only one sex-the male. Women have no chance in China. The candidates among the men range in years from sixteen to eighty. Instances have occurred of father, son and grandson appearing at the same examination for the same de grees. The man who fails honorably in an examination has the right to enter for the next examination and try again.

Examination halls exist in every province of the Chinese Empire, and the hall at Canton covers over sixteen acres and has more than 8000 coils, in each of which a student is penned while he writes his examination essay. It is necessary to pass three examinations before one can get a high place under the Government. The arst is held in the distriet in which the student lives, and if he gets this degree the graduate is not subject to corporal punishment for ordinary offenses, and he has the chance, I think, at minor of ces. This might be called the degree of bachelor of arts. The examination for the second degree is held at the provincial capital, and from four to eight thousand and upward ap-pear at each examination. At one such examination held not long since the average age of the students was thirty.

tition of passages from the swers certain questions. The examinathree nights and writes his essay and an-walls between the certs are thick. The roots are of heavy tile and the cells have no windows and are open at the front. They are not as high as your head and they are not as high as your head and they are not more than five feet deep nor at distances of two and three feet from at distances of two and three feet from boards are put to form seat and table, and the whole is so stranged that when and the whole is so stranged that when the scholar is in he cannot get out. He walls between the cells are thick. Your material is of brick and the within it leng rows of narrow pen-like stock-yard then anything else. Take a level twenty-sore field and build a sair, ests gaid that and bary sold as sair, sold and the sold bary to as the following the sold bary sold by the sold bary and the sold bary and the sold bary and finance. Only lately mathematics and some of cur sciences have been added to this, and it is a curious fact that at the recent examination the highest grade in mathematics was taken by a youth from the far west province of China. The boy had studied his way through mathematical science by books lone, and he distanced the men of the

It is impossible to appreciate the severity of these examinations. The misplacing of a character, a blot upon the manuscript or the slighest mistake will impair the whole paper and render the examination void. A student at the last test who had done very well up to the last day then became very tired and feel saleep. His candle was overturned and his papers burned up. He was so disappointed by the accident that he killed himself before the examination was over, and, as is the custom of caring for dead students at such times, his body was dragged through a hole in the walls and handed over to his friends for burial. The Five Senses.



The passion for collecting specimens of the postal and revenue issues of the various countries in the world is known to-day as philately. Among those who have large and valuable collections are members of Congress and of the English Parliament and ministers and consuls in all parts of the world. There are at least 100,000 collectors of stamps in this country, but as a far larger number live in Europe it is safe to say that there are at least 300,000 persons in the world who are riding the hobby. If we only assume that the average value of the collections is \$10 each, we have at once \$3,000,000 invested in the study. This is a very low average, for some collections are worth from \$20,000 to \$30,000 each. In New York city alone there are probably fifty or sixty dealers in stamps. One firm has a paid-up capital of \$30,000, and the National Stamp Dealers' Association, that has been formed, represents a capital of \$500,000. -Mail and Express.

The Ishmaelitish English Sparrow.

The English sparrow seems to have lost its last triend. Time was when this bird was welcome everywhere, and was even imported into the United States because of its supposed value in keeping the gardens clear of insects. But the Engish farmer has declared war against the little twitterer, and bounties are paid for their heads and eggs. The days of the swallow seem numbered, for every boy in the Kingdom will be carning pocket mency by the pastimes of kill-ing the birds and robbing their nests. The juvenile society for the protection of birds seems to be at a discount.—Sim Francisco Chronicle

The expression 'by hook or by crook" originated in an old custom in regard to gathering wood in forests. The wood gatherer was permitted to have all the wood fallen on the ground and all that he could reach with his hook from the branch esof trees.