GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

Presidential Nominations and Senate Confirmations.

The List of Appointments in the Diplomatic Service.



WHITELAW REID, MINISTER TO FRANCE

Fifth Day's Nominations.

The President sent to the Senate the foldowing nominations: William W. Thomas, Jr., of Maine, to be Minister to Sweden and Norway. Samuel R. Thayer, of Minnesota, to be Minister to the Netherlands.

Charles E, Mitchell, of Connecticut, to be Commissioner of Patents, Nathan O, Murphy, of Arizona, to be Sec-

retary of Arizona. Smith A. Whitfield, of Ohio, to Second

Smith A. Whitfield, of Ohio, to Second Assistant Postmaster-General. Abraham D. Hazen, of Pennsylvania, to be Third Assistant Postmaster-General. John W. Mason, of West Virginia, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue. J. Granville Leach, of Pennsylvania, to be Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of Philadelphia. David M. Lines, of Louisiana, to be Special Examiner of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals in the District of New Orleans. John P. Ward, of Orcean, to be Appraiser

John P. Ward, of Oregon, to be Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of Williamor ascenarios in the District of Witham-ette, in the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington. W. Budd Deacon, of New Jersey, to be Marshal of the United States for the District

of New Jersey. John S. Burton, of Mississippi, to be Marshal of the United States for the North-ern District of Mississippi. Edwin J. Kursheedt, of Louisiana, to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern

Brad D. Slaughter, of Nebraska, to be Marchal of the United States for the District

Mary al of the United States for the District of N braska. Willism H. Whiteman, of New Mexico, to be / sociate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico. All these nominations are new except that of A. D. Hazen for Third Assistant Post-master-General. He held the same office for almost twelve years under Republican ad-ministration, till relieved by Mr. Cleveland. The Dead Letter Office and contracts for stamps and envelopes are under his control. The Senate in secret session confirmed the nominations of J. F. Dalton, Postmaster, Salem, Mass.; Cyrus Bussey, Assistant Sec-retary of the Interior; John A. Kasson, William Walter Phelps and George H. Bates, Commissioners to Berlin in the Samoan conference.

oan conference.

Sixth Day's Nominations.

The President sent to the Senate the foldowing nominations: Whitelaw Reid, of New York, editor of the Tribune, to be Minister to France. Julius Goldschmidt, of Wisconsin, Consul

ton Territory, to be Governor of Washington Territory. Oliver C. White, of Dayton, Washington Territory, to be Secretary of Washington

Territory. Henry N. Bland, of Montana, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana. John D. Fleming, of Colorado, to be United States Attorney for the District of Colo-

states Actorney for the District of Colo-rado. Postmasters-John E. Mole, at Adams, Mass.; Seth Pratt, at Litchfield, Conn.; Charles E. Doty, at South Norwalk, Conn.; Henry P. Horion, at Philmont, N. Y.; Fred-erick R. Hoag, at Phelps, N. Y.; George H. Shufeldt, at Chatham, N. Y.; Herman F. Fox, at Geneva, N. Y.; Hugh G. Thomas, at Granville, N. Y.; John M. Sutton, Wood-bridge, N. J.; Steven A. Philley, Troy, Ala.; Carlos G. Wilson. Milledzeville, IL: Alan-son H. Reed, Flora, III.; William K. Tarks, Petersburg, III.; Grabam L. Rice, West Su-perior, Wis.; Daniel Korns, New Philadel-phia, Ohio; John F. Welch, Nelsonville, Ohio; George W. Eaker, at Athens, Ohio; James S. Reeves, Union City, Ind.; De Witt C. Carr, Fowlerville, Mich.; John P. Yost, North Bend, Neb.; John W. Banhury, Brit-ton, Dakota. ton, Dakota,

ton, Dakota. In the distribution of Executive patronage the offices had thus far been distributed as follows: New York 4, Massachusetts 1, Michigan 1, California 1, Minnèsota 1, Indi-ana 2, Illinois 2, Maine 2, Iowa 2, Ohio 1, Pennsylvania 1, Wisconsin 1, West Virginia 1, Connecticut 1, New Jersev 1, Delaware 1; total 23. No resident of New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Nebraska, Missouri, Oregon, Nevada, or any Southern State had received an appointment up to this date.

Ninth Day's Nominations.

The President sent the following nomina-tions to the Senate during the forencon. James Tanner, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to be Commissioner of Pensions. James M. Shackelford, of Indiana, to be Judge of the United States Court for the In-dian Territory.

dian Territory. Zachariah L. Walrond, of Kansas, to be Attorney of the United States Court for the

Indian Territory. Thomas B. Needles, of Illinois, to be Mar-shal of the United States Court for the In-

shal of the United States Court for the In-dian Territory. Walter P. Corbett, of Georgia, to be Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of Georgia. Edwin Willita, of Michigan, to be Assist-ant Secretary of Agriculture. Commodore David B. Harmony to be Rear Admired

Admiral Captain Francis M. Ramsey to be a Com-

Commander William T. Sampson to be

Captain. Lieutenant-Commander R. B. Bradford to

be Commander. Lieutenant E. H. C. Leutze to be a Lieu-

tenant Commander. Ensign John G. Guinby to be a Lieutenant, junior grade. Lieutenant-Commander George A. Con-

ress to be a Commander. Lisutenant F. P. Gilmore to be a Lisuten-ant-Commander.

Lieutenant Frank E. Beatty, junior grade, to be a Lieutenant. Ensign Thomas S. Rogers to be a Lieuten-

nt, junior grade. Manly Fitch Gates, of Pennsylvania, to

Manly Fitch Gates, of Pennsylvania, to be an assistant surgeon. The Senate late in the afternoon confirmed the nominations of A. B. Bradley, Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia: Frank R. Aikens, Associate Justice, Dakota; J. R. McFie, Associate Jus-tice, New Maxico; H. N. Blake, Chief Jus-rice, Montana; J. D. Flennerv, District Attorney, Colorado; M. C. Moore, Gov-ernor of Washington Territory; O. C. White, Secretary of Washington Terri-tory; N. O. Murphy, Secretary of Arizona; Julius Goldschmidt, Consul-General at Vienna; Edwin Willetts, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and a large number of Postof Agriculture, and a large number of Post-masters. After discussing the matter for over masters. After discussing the matter for over three hours the Senate confirmed Whitelaw Reid, of New York, to be Envoy Extra-ordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France, and Fred D. Grant, of New York, to be Minister to Austria-Hungary. The mominations of naval officers for promotion reported recently were all confirmed.

James Tanner was born in Schobarie Co., N.Y. At the age of seventeen be enlisted as a private in the Eight New York Volunteers. For gallantry on the field he was made a cor-poral. A shell at Bull Run tore away both of his legs, and his career as a soldier was ended. A clerkship in the War Depart-ment at Washington was awarded him. During his connection with the department he studied law, and in 1860 was admitted to reactive Since he has been an active worker. practice. Since,he has been an active worker in the G. A. IL

TELEGRAPHIC GLEANINGS.

An Interesting Budget of Late Dispatches.

A Chinese Rabble Sacks a British Consulate.

The Department of State is in receipt of information concerning the recent riot at Ching-Kiang, China. The trouble arose out of the stoning of the Sikh policemen of the British quarter by a crowd of boys and young men. It occurred on a Chinese holiday when business was practically suspended in the when business was practically suspended in the town and when the streets were thronged with idlers. The quarrel of the boys was as-sumed by the men, and a general fight en-sued. A Chinaman was knecked down by the police, and the report was current that he was killed. Immediately the enraged mob stacked and burned the police stations. The roadway was thronged with 20,000 rioters, who surged toward the United States and British consulates.

who surged toward the United States and British consulates. When the situation became alarming 300 soldiers from the neighboring barracks ap-peared upon the scene, but their appearance served only to excite the derision of the mob. Undetarred by the soldiers, the gates of the United States and British consulates were assaulted and the British consulate burned, the Consul barely escaping with his life by climbing over a rear fence. With much difficulty the two Consuls, with their families, effected their secape, and reached a mail steamer which had arrived just in time to evade the fury of the rioters, who were in hot pursuit. The mob made various unsuccessful efforts to board the vessel, but it was re-pulsed in each instance. The arrival of a origade of soldiers in the evening and a British man-of-war the following morning had the effect of restoring quiet. had the effect of restoring quiet.

Killed Herself and Child.

Killed Herself and Child. A few days ago F. E. Rand, a conductor on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, died of consumption at Rock Island, Ill., next day neighbors noticed that the Rand house was unusually quiet. It was decided to force an entrance. Mrs. Rand was found dead in bed, with her children in her arms in a dying condition. Before re-turing Mrs. Rand had placed where it could readily be seen an open Bible with the xxiii Paalm marked. Near by was a note explain-ing that she was so grief stricken that she had resolved to take her life and the lives of her children. She had told them that they had resolved to take her life and the lives of her children. She had told them that they would wake that morning in another world, and requested that she and her children be buried in the grave with her late husband. The prompt efforts of physiciaus and friends saved one of the children. The other died. The woman took a deadly poison and then turned the area on. She was a young

then turned the gas on. She was a young and popular woman in the society of that

Fatal Dynamite Explosion.

A sound like the combined roar of hun-dreds of cannon, followed by the ascension of drads of cannon, followed by the ascension of a huge black cloud of smoke to a towering height, startled the inhabitants of Lake-wood. N. J., and those of other adjacent villages at 1 P. M. in the afternoon. The re-verberation rolled over the country, and as it traveled excited wonder, for the earth was shaken as if by an earthquake, and it was evident that a terrible force had been at work. The cause was found in an explosion in the works of the United States Dynamite Co., three miles from Toms River. The ex-plosion had occurred in the mixing room. Thomas Haggerty and William Nicholas, both of Manchester, the only occupants of the room, were killed. Haggerty leaves a family. Nicholas was unmarried. The shock was perceptible in all the towns and villages within fifteen or twenty miles. within fifteen or twenty miles.

Beaten to Death by Hailstones.

A hailstorm which swept across New Han-A hailstorm which swept across New Han-over County, N. C., a few days ago, was the severest on record. The full extent of its damage was not known until next day. The strangest fact of all was the killing of Benjamin Moore, a young colored man, by the hail. Moore was caught in the storm in the suburbs of Wil-mington and was beaten by the enormous hailstones until he was completely enhanced. hallstones until he was completely exhausted. He was discovered after the storm lying helpless on the ground. He was bleeding at the mouth and nose, and his condition was so alarming that a physician was sent for, but before he arrived Moore was dead. The damage to crops, stock and building was enormous.

PILLOWS.

ANCIENT AND MODERN AIDS TO RECUMBENT COMFORT.

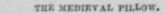
A Block of Wood Has Evolved Into the Present Luxurious Headrest-Bamboo Pillows -Early English Bolsters.

There is little doubt that the first pil ow used was a block of wood, either hollowed out to fit the neck or a plain section of a stump of a tree. The latter is still used by savages, and no one who has not tried it can imagine how restful such an arrangement is. The prime obect of the pillow was not to afford a soft place for the head to lie on, but something that would keep the head in a proper position when the body was in a reclining posture, and to brace the neck. If the reader will observe the tired man he will remark that the first portion of his body that gives way is the head. When sleep comes on this is the



stable. Not only is this because the muscles of the neck relax in common with all the other muscles of the body. but the head is relatively the heaviest part of the body, and at the same time the least supported. It rests upon the neck, a column often disproportionately small, and at the first symptom of weak-ness in that quarter the head topples and fells. and falls. Again, when one lies down, whether on the side or the back, the head is found to be out of alignment. When lying on the side the arm may be thrown up to rectify this, but this at best is an uncomfortable position and the pillowless sleeper will soon roll

over on his back or his face. When lying on his back the head sinks and an arch is formed, with the shoulders and occiput as the supporting piers and the nape of the neck as the keystone. There it is that the first sign of unrefreshed weariness appears, and there it is that the support is primarily needed. Put something underneath the arch to keep off the strain and rest will be the result. So it was that the first observant children of men saw the necessity of supporting the arch and thrust in a log of wood to fill it up. The desired result



carved or turned, painted or inlaid with ivory and colored woods. The pillows were embroidered, and a rich coverlet, sometimes made of costly fur, was laid upon it.

Two large pillows of crimson satin, covered with the like embroidery, in which

there was no want of gold or spangles, rested on the cushions of the sofa,

brought near to serve as a back, and in-

tended to support our heads. The tak-

ing of the pillows entirely away would

have been a good resource if we had a bolster; and the expedient of turning the other side upward having only served to show that they were embroidered in the

same manner on the bottom. We at last determined to lay our handkerchiefs over them, which, however, did not pre-vent our being very sensible of the em-bossed ornaments underneath."

This was evidently more the luxury of

The Greeks and Romans, despite their

love of the severely classical, were very

fond of cushions, and used them as pillows, a specimen of such an arrange-ment being shown in the cut. The framework of their couches was wrought

out of costly wood or metal. Some-

times the lower part of the couch was iraped with silk embroidered with gold

thread, representing figure scenes, such as hunting parties or banquets,

soft pillows of these couches were stuffed with wool and covered with rich purple or variegated fabrics imported from

Stiff and ungainly though much of the

medieval furniture was, the "knights of

old" and their ladies were very particu-lar about the comfort of their beds.

Norman beds had ornamental testers, and were furnished with quilts, spotted

or striped linen sheets and a covering of

badger, beaver or marten skins, and pil-

lows stuffed with wool and generally

The bed, indeed, during the Middle

Ages was the principal piece of furni-ture of the sleeping-room. It was origaslly simple in its forms, although the

antique tradition of the bronze bedstead seems to have survived in Merovingian

and Carlovingian times. Subsequently

the bed was made altogether of wood, which, after the twelfth century, was

Babylon.

overed with silk.

The

show than of use, and even a wooden neck-rest would have been preferable.

The description of the sleeping apartments of the wife of a retail dealer in cloth, taken from a book called "Le Tresor des Dames," by Christian de Pisar, will give an idea of the extreme luxury which was indulged in by French tradesmen as well as noblenien in the fourteenth century. The two rooms preceding the bedchamber each contained a richly-curtained bed, and the second a great sideboard cov-

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MARCH 31.

Lesson Text: The Quarterly Review. Golden Text: Acts ii., 22-Commentary.

The lessons that we have studied have ex-hibited both the authority of Christ and have set forth the principles of His kingdom. They have shown both what He is and what His disciples must be. Let the review be con-ducted along these two lines.

THE AUTHORITY OF CHEIRT.

disciples must be . Let the review be conducted along these two lines. THE AUTHORITY OF CHILST. 1. His royal authority. Jesus canse as a King. As such He was preceded by a herald, whose duty it was to prepare the way for this whose duty it was to prepare the way for the low of the sole of one crying in the with the best of the low of the sole of one crying in the with the sole of the sole of one crying in the with the sole of the low of the sole of thimself as a herald, and propare to the sole of thimself as a herald, and propare to the low of low of the low of the low of low of the low of low of low of the low of l

put forth

put forth. 3. His authority over demons. And that, again, was the cause of great wonder. No one before had been able to exorcise the evil spirits which had taken possession of men. Sometimes, as in the case of the demoniac at Gadara, it was dangerous to have anything to do with such unfortunates. But never one came into the presence of Jesus whom He did not rescue. He came that He might de-stroy the works of the devil. A word of command, and the evil spirits departed, leaving their victims again in their right minds. In witnessing His power over them, people were led to ask: "What is this?" and immediately answered their own question by saying: "A new teaching! with sutherity He commandeth even the unclean spirits, and they oley Him." And His ability to help those whose spirits are unclean is shown even now. 4. His authority as a healer. In what striking ways was that made manifest! He took by the hand the fevered mother of Peter's wife, and straightway the fevere left her, and she arose and ministered unto Him and His disciples. He laid His hand upon a leper, who was "full of leprosy," and instantly he was cleansed. A timid woman touched the her of His garment, and forth-with she felt within herself that she was made whole of her plague. He told a help-3. His authority over demons. And that,

with she felt within herself that she was made whole of her plague. He told a help-less paralytic to arise, and without delay he arose and took up his bed, and went out glorifying God. A blind man called to Him glorifying God. A blind man called to Him from the wayside, and in turn he was called before Him, and when told to go his way went seeing. Mark, it would seem, selected those cases which would especially exhibit the authority of Christ, for the instances mentioned are not those of common ailments. They indeed are so extreme that they allow ered like an altar, upon which stood a of no suggestion of worse cases which might have balled Him. And then He had authority over his own authority. He could de-pute it to others. It was not something which He alone could use. He gave power to the twelve to go forth and cast out demons, beal the sick, and even raise the dead. 5. His authority to forgive. When Jesus saw the poor paralytic, and noted the need of the soul, so much deeper than that of the body, he impulsively said: "Son, thy sins are body, he impulsively said: "Son, thy sins are forgiven." His power to forgive sins was immediately inwardly questioned, but He demonstrated that He had the right by commanding the helpless man to rise up and walk. In this He indicated what is the true value of miracles. They were not merely to remove afflictions, but to show that He has the power to forgive sins. Miracles are not now wrought because that power is established. His authority to for-give is now being abundantly proven by the higher miracles of changed lives.



was effected and, as was said just now. those who have not tried this simple pillow can form no idea of how restful an arrangement it is.

The nomination of Eugene Schuyler, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of State was withdrawn. He declined the appoint-

Andrew C. Bradley, of the District of Co-

Andrew C. Bradley, of the District of Co-lumbia, to be Associate Justice of the Su-preme Court of the District of Columbia. John R. McFie, of New Maxico, to be As-sociate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Maxico. Frank R. Aikens, of Dakota, to be Asso-ciate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Dakota

ciate Justice, of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Dakota. Postmasters: Massachusetts-C. C. Mer-riam, Shelbourne Falls; M. F. Fitch. Win-chester; G. A. Draper, Hopedale; E. E. Fuller, Taunton; Khode Island-J. E. Bowne, Central Falls; Connecticut-J. W. Hague, Torrington; New York-J. W. Corn-ing, Palmyra; J. M. Field, Rye; J. Buckley, Cape Vincount; New Jersey-G. Van Wyckle, Matawan. Matawan,

The Senate on this day confirmed the fol-Iowing nominations: Rathbone Gardner, District Attorney for Rhode Island.

Elbert O. Weed, District Attorney for Montana. James C. Perry and Alex. C. Smith, As-eistant Surgeons in the Marine Hospital Ser-

vice. Brad, D. Slaughter, Marshal for Nebraska. Smith A. Whitfield, Second Assistant Post-master-General. Abraham D. Hazen, Third Assistant Post-

Samuel R. Thayer, Minister to the Nether-

Innde William W. Thomas, Jr., Minister to Norway and Sweden.

Seventh Day's Nominations.

President Harrison on this day sent in the

blowing nominations: Frederick D. Grant, of New York, to be

Frederick D. Grant, of New York, to be Minister to Austria-Hungary. John C. New, of Indiana, to be Consul General at London. Paul Fricke, of Texas, to be Marshal for the Westren District of Texas. Seligman Bros., at London, England, to be special fiscal agents of the Navy Depart-trant of the Mary Depart-

ment at London. Passed Assistant Engineer David Jones to

be a chief engineer. Passed Assistant Engineer James H. Chas-mar to be a chief engineer. To be Passed Assistant Engineers, Assist-ant Engineers Reynold T. Hall and Ira N.

Holia, To be Lieutenants, senior grade—Lieuten-ants Frank Fletcher, Alexander Sharp and Harry H. Hosley. To be Lieutenants, junior grade—Ensigns P. J. Werlich, Simon Cook, John F. Fill-more

Edward Rhodes Stitt, of South Carolina,

Edward knodes Stitt, of South Carolina, to be an assistant surgeon in the navy. Colonel Frederick D. Grant, 'he nominee for Minister to Austria-Hungary, was born at St. Louis, May. 20,1250, and is the eldest son of General U. S. Grant, Colonel John C. New, the nomines for

Consul General at London, was born July 6, R81, and was graduated at Bathany College, Virginia, in 1851, after which he studied law. He is now clitor of the Indianapolis Journal.

In executive session during the afternoon the Senate confirmed the folloring nomina

The Separs confirmed the following nomina-tions: John W. Mason, of West Virginia, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue; William L. Dunlap, to be Marshal of Indiam; John S. Burton, to be Marshal of the Northern District of Mississippi; W. Budd Deacon, to be Marshal of New Jersey; J. Granville Leach, to be Appraiser of Merchandise at Philadelphia; John F. Ward, to be Appraiser of Merchan-lise at Williamette, Oregon; Charles F. Mitchell, of Connecticut, to be Commis-tioner of Patents. And the following Post-nasters: Joseph C. Bartlett, Lake City, Minn : Joseph V. Campbell, Norman, Minn.; Robert S. Bowman, Berwick, Penn.

Eighth Day's Nominations.

The President sent the following nomin ns to the Senate during the afternoon: Miles C. Moore. of Walla Walla, <u>Mashir</u>

COLLISION IN CANADA.

Terrible Disaster on the Inter colonial Railroad.

A shocking collision occurred on the International Railroad, a mile and a quarter from Rimouski, Canada, at 11.30 o'clock in the morning, by which five men were instantly killed and three others fatally wounded. Several passengers were more or less injured, while both engines and cars were completely demolished.

The express train, consisting of engine, baggage, second-class smoker, two first-class, and two Pullmans from Halifax for Montreal, left Rimouski at 11:10 o'clock, sixteen minutes behind time, and was running fast to

utes behind time, and was running fact to make up. When turning a curve, a few moments out from the station, a special freight which had left Bic, the next station, three hours be-fore and had just got clear of a snow drift, was encountared before speed could be slack-ened. Both trains cut into and half way through each other, making the most dread-ful wreck imaginable.

through each other, making the most dread-ful wreck imaginable. The killed are: Harry Michand, conduc-tor of special: James Whitney, driver of the express; J. Foley, fireman: Michael Le-vesque, fireman. Fatally injured: Antoine Jolivet, engineer of special: Arthur Le-vesque, brakeman; Harry Shaw, express Driver Whitney was found in his engine

with his skull split in two. His engine was reversed and his hand still held the throttle valve, which showed he died doing his duty. Foley was found in the snow under the WIGC

The Lodies of Michaud and Levesque were not recovered from under the great pile of debris until five r. M., when the track was again clear. The doctors did all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the in-jured who were brought to the Rimowski Hospital

CLEVELAND VISITS CUBA.

The Ex-President and His Friends on a Pleasant Jaunt.

Ex-President Cleveland celebrated the fifty-second anniversary of his birth by starting on a trip to Chba. He left his wife and Mrs. Folsom at the Victoria Hotel, New

and Mrs. Folsom at the Victoria Hotel, New York, and in company with William P-Vias and ex-Postmaster General Don M-Dickinson drove in a closed carriage to the Pennyivania station in Jersey City. They entered their special Pullman car, and in a few minutes were on their way to basington, where ex-Secretary Bayard was awaiting the arrival of the party. They remained in the capital only about their special train, which consisted of an engine, tender, and the Fullman private the necessaries and luxuries of a pleasure print the care had a good kitchen, in charge of a competent chef and two attendents to book after the creature conforts of the party. At the station they were joined by Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, their fellow traveler to the Antilles.

the Antilies. Mr. Clerriand and his companions were to make a stop for a day or two at St. Augustine, Fis., and then go to Tampa, where they were to take a steamer of the Plaut Line, and in less than a day reach They were to be gone about ten days.

Last Year's Light Wheat Crop. Last Year's Light Wheat Crop. The March statistical report of the United States Department of Agriculture gives the result of the investigation, through its corre-spondents and agents and the Merchant Mil-lers, and the records of commercial inspection of the average weight of wheat by States during the current year. The general average is 56.5 pounds, the lowest average of six years. In the apring-wheat region the range is from 53.5 in Dakota to 55 pounds in Nebraska. It makes the crop equivalent to 391,000,000 bushels of 60 pounds each, less by nearly 25,-000,000 bushels than the quantity in meas-ured bushels.

*Coal Production of the South.

ured bushels.

The Tradesman, of Chattanooga, Tenn., has complied a table from official reports of each of the Southern States showing the coal production in 1855. The total produc-tion in West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia, Arkansas and Texas in 1855 was 18,001,567 tors, valued at the mines at \$19,510,777 tons, valued at the mines at \$19,816,777, against a total production of 15,251,743 tons in 1857, valued at \$16,508,697.

Shot by His Son.

Shot by His Son. John Giddens was shot and killed at Green-ville, Texas, by his son McGangle Giddens, a boy of seventeen. The boy has frequently asked his father for a pistol, but had been refused. He secured possession of a weapon, and while playing with it was discovered by Mr. Giddens, who asked for an explana-tion, and this so angered the boy that he shot his father through the breast.

The President's First Act of Mercy The President's Pirst Act of Mercy. The President has commuted to imprison-ment for life the sentence of death imposed in the case of Albert Green (colored), con-victed of the murder of James Lucas (colored), in the District of Columbia in September last, and sentenced to be hanged on the 5th of April. This is the first criminal case in which President Harrison has exercised clauneav. clemency.

gled on the Same Scaffold.

ALEXANDER, the thirtsen-year-old King of Bervia, has written to his mother, ex-Queen Natalie, to remain absent from Servia, as, he says, her presence in the country would render his position a difficult one.

- Jo Dacantin B

THE CLASSICAL FILLOW.

The Jews, however, never used the

Read-rest, unless it was during the time

immediately following their Egyptian

captivity. At first thick cotton quilts were used for a bed, one above and the

other beneath, while the third was folded

flat and used for a pillow. These in turn gave place to the roomy divan,

about which were a number of cushions stuffed with goat's hair, and were un-doubtedly used for pillows. The bed

which we read about so often in the

Bible as having been carried about by

the owner was evidently nothing mor.

than a mattress. The Oriental bed

gradually developed into a thing of

may readily be understood on reading

AN ANGLO-SAXON PILLOW.

conducted into another large room,

the middle of which was a kind of bed, without bedstead or curtains. Though

"The time of taking our repose has now come," he writes, "and we were

more magnificence that comfort,

Baron de Tott :

great deal of silver plate. The spacious The Chinese and Japanese all use a and beautiful chamber of the mistress of section of bamboo for a pillow. In fact the house was hung with tapestry richly the wooden pillow, or neck-rest rather, worked with her device in gold. The hangis common throughout all the Oriental ings of the large and beautiful bed were nations of arrested civilization. The very rich, and the carpets about it were fashion of their use goes back a long way worked in gold thread. The sheets, and the Egyptians used a wooden headwhich were of Rheims linen of the utrest of the shape shown in an accommost fineness, were valued at \$650. panying cut. These were especially adapted to the preservation of the elab-Over these lay a covering of woven gold, covered with a linen sheet as soft as silk, orate coiffures so much in fashion among woven in one piece, and so large that it the women during the nineteenth and covered the whole bed and fell to the twentieth dynastics. These head rests ground on all sides. It was a novelty were not only used by those who slept alued at \$400. The lady lying in the upon the mats or skins of wild animals bed was dressed in crimson silk and her laid upon the floor, but were also used pillows were of the same material emon the straight couches which did duty broidered with pearls.

3.5

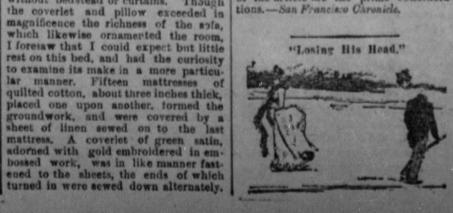
The bed and its belongings continued to hold their importance during the Renaissance, and they were always regarded as a work of art and an ornament to the dwelling. The bed retained its canopy, but was freed from the chest-



AN EARLY ENGLISH DOLSTER.

like inclosure with which Gothic taste had surrounded it. The feet were treated artistically; the sides, and especially the inside of the raised headboard were richly carved and four parts at the corners, either shaped like carytides or like fluted and twisted columns supported the framework of the canopy, which was of silk or velvet. The heavy curtains which closed its four sides were trimmed either with fringes or lace. Coverlets were spread over the whole bed made of the costliest Venetian lace, and the pillow cases were embroidered in silk and gold.

Since that time the silken pillow has grown out of fashion or is at best but an affectation. Apropos of affectation, how-ever, the recent revival of the silken sheet makes it perfectly possible and indeed probable that silken pillow cases may once more be the proper thing on the bed of the rich. But the cover of the pillow is after all but a matter of minor importance. The size and stuffing of the article are the prime considerations .--- San Francisco Chronicle.



THE PRINCIPLES OF CHRIST'S KINGDOM.

The PRINCIPLES OF CHRISTS RINGDOM. It was not until a long list of miracles had been performed, such as have been enu-merated, that Jesus turned to His disciples asking them, first, for the opinions of men concerning Himself, and then for their own. When they had declared their faith in Him as the Christ, the Son of the living God, then He began to reveal to them that He

as the Christ, the Son of the living God, then He began to reveal to them that He should die and rise again. An increasing tendercess marks His teaching from this time. He tells them not only what He is to suffer, but what they must do and be. - Tores-bearing. In making known to the Two that He should be offered up at Jeru-sleen, the Saviour taught them that His own accriftes was not the exception in His king-dom but that in laying down His life He was but acting according to a principle which ap-ued to all who would follow Him. - Child-likeness. The spirit of ambition first no place in the kingdom of Christ. It de to note that they may receive homany from their fellows, fall to the lower places. Not the gramping, masterful man is the ideal which Jeeus houlds up for attainment, but the receptive, trustful, humble-minded child thouse who are childlike will find their hearts invining toward the children, and in their brow for the children they still discover a ne-wood for the young railer to Jesus shows how how desire to enter into the kingdom of God him is the same as that which is required of all. No one can consecrate himself to God min key back his property. To that as well as not key high the this her is required of all. No one can consecrate himself to God min key back his property. To that as well as to time, strength, mind, and other posses ions must be applied the principle that one is not selfishly to think of himself but of others. Like the Saviour Himself, one should be here not to be ministered unto, but to inister.-*Pilgrim Teacher*.

THERE is living near Segamore, Mass., a family that comples a farm that is said to have been handed down from father to son for six generations. When the father of this line, Thomas Tupper, settled on the land in 1624, the place was an Indian village known as Shaum.

A STANCH servant in the foreign field, the Rev. Dr. David Trumbull; of Valparaiso, Chili, died about Feb. 4. For twenty years Dr. Trumbull had edited and published the Record, a periodical communicating the results of evangelical efforts in Chili.

as beds.

TWO BROTHERS HANGED.

Timothy and Peter Barrett Stran-

Timothy and Peter Barrett have been hanged at Minneapolis, Minn., for the mur-

hanged at Minneapolis, Minn., for the mur-der of Thomas Tollefson, July 26, 1857. The drop fell at 11:13 A. M. The crime for which they suffered death was the murder of Driver Thomas Tollefson of the Cedar avenue street car line, July 26, 1857. About 19:30 o'clock on the night mentioned, when the car was in the suburbs on its last trip, three men boarded it, and, holding revolvers to the head of the driver, demanded the cash box. He refused to give it up and was shot twices and killed. The murderers then fled, carrying the box with them. They secured but \$20. Some weeks later Henry, alias "Reddy," Barrett was arrested on suspicion and finally con-fessed to the details of the murder, implica-ing his two brothers, Timothy and Peter barrett, who were tried for the murder and sentenced to death.