

Russia is tightening her grip on the Balkan Peninsula.

The collapse of the copper syndicate is one of the monumental failures of the age.

The Atlanta Constitution thinks that diphtheria is a more destructive scourge than yellow fever.

No child born in Aspinwall on the Isthmus of Panama has ever reached the age of twenty-one years.

The rabbit pest is again making headway in Australia. The means taken to eradicate it have proved insufficient.

A Chicago paper announces that Jay Gould will have control of a road from the Pacific to the Atlantic in twelve months.

The countries between Texas and Cape Horn contain about 65,000,000 people, and their territory is about twice as large as ours.

The Atlanta Constitution announces that the natives in New England are gradually decreasing, and the French and Irish are taking their places, both in the manufacturing and rural districts.

A newspaper correspondent roaming about Paris in search of unpublished gossip about the first Napoleon, has unearthed the fact that the great man once panned his watch in order to pay for a six-cent dinner.

It has been the aim of Great Britain, in which, in the opinion of critics of its naval policy it has not altogether succeeded, to maintain an effective navy equal in strength to the combined navies of any two other powers.

Crime is decreasing in England, if penal statistics can be relied on. Within five years female convicts have been reduced one-half, and there are, in proportion to population, fewer arrests of both sexes than ever before.

A society has been formed in New York which, for an annual fee of \$5, undertakes to attend to the legal affairs of its members, furnish them all necessary advice and prosecute or defend all actions brought by or against them.

A Chicago surgeon testified in a criminal case the other day that he had properly set the defendant's broken nose, but that the patient was morbidly afraid that his beauty would be spoiled and that to ease his mind the witness had twice thereafter rebroken and reset the nose.

Tombstone, Arizona, is famous for its apt names. Its leading newspaper is called the *Epitaph*, and the Sheriff of the county is Colonel Slaughter. He defeated Major Blood by two votes at a recent election. Captain Cutts was also a candidate, but was nowhere in the race.

Industrial enterprises are multiplying in the South beyond all precedent, declares *Goodall's Sun*. Capital is rushing in; all sorts of manufacturing enterprises are springing up. Very few mishaps occur. Land keeps low, and railroad building is opening up the territory all the time.

Vaccination is compulsory in England and optional in France. In the large cities of France the number of deaths from smallpox was 1956, or 0.31 per 1000 of the living population. In the large cities of England during the same period the number of deaths was 332, or 0.01 per 1000.

Says the Chicago News: "The ladies of the White House have been gifted with sensible names, worthy of imitation in American families. Martha, Mary, Abigail, Eliza, Elizabeth, Margaret, Sarah, Jane, Harriet, Dorothy, Julia, Letitia, Emily, Angelica, Louisa, Lucy, Frances and Caroline are all good, womanly names."

According to the *Examiner*, there are houses in San Francisco to which victims of the morphine habit resort. They are cared for until their money gives out, when they are kicked out of doors. A hypodermic syringe is called a "gun," and a woman who is employed to give the injections is known as the "gunner." Each shot costs five cents.

When the train, bearing Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland on their way from Washington to New York stopped at the depot in Philadelphia, George W. Childs took occasion to present Mrs. Cleveland with three gilt-edged copies of the *Public Ledger*, with blue pencil marks around the column editorial eulogizing the lady lately of the White House.

Two of the most prominent elements in the character of the late John Ericsson, inventor, were his absolute accuracy in the matter of the smallest details and his perfect self-reliance. He was a marvelous draftsman and always drew his own designs. He never allowed anything to interfere with his verification of every detail. So strong was his reliance upon himself that he is said never to have employed a counselor, but always to have conducted his own patent business.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: "A national monument should be erected to Ericsson, for the nation was his debtor for priceless inventions."

One of the characteristic features of the industrial discoveries and inventions of the day, observes the *Scientific American*, is the development of the new fibers.

There was no use in allowing Adams, the forger, to starve himself to death in Macon, according to the Atlanta Constitution. In New York when a prisoner tries that sort of thing they tie his hands behind him, pry open his mouth, introduce a spoonful of liquid food and hit his throat a gentle tap. His muscles spasmodically relax, his throat opens, and the food is swallowed. This method never fails.

A co-operative creamery in the United States is doing a big business, declares the *American Agriculturist*, if it utilizes the milk or cream of 2000 cows. Little Denmark has over 200 such factories that each work up the milk of 5000 to 6000 cows. The whole milk system, with separation of the cream by the centrifuge, is universally adopted. The cost of producing milk varies from seventy-five cents to \$1 per 100 pounds; 5000 pounds of milk in one year is much above the average yield per cow; from twenty-five to thirty pounds of milk are required to make a pound of butter, and about thirteen pounds for one of cheese.

Residents in the west and northwest portions of Texas are calling the attention of the Legislature to the wholesale destruction of deer which is now in progress in these sections. The animals are killed simply for their hides, and the slaughter is said to be somewhat unprecedented. The killing is fair enough, as it is all done with the rifle. It is the constancy with which it is done and purpose of which is objected to by those most affected. Ten years ago an entire section of country, which is now under fence, literally swarmed with buffalo. They were exterminated, however, in three years' time, and strictly by the rifle. The deer bid fair to go in the same way.

Colonel J. T. North, who is known as "the Nitrate King," or "South American Monte Cristo," is dazzling London by the magnificence of his entertaining, the cost of a fancy-dress ball which he recently gave being estimated at \$75,000. And yet the Colonel (his title is new, and was acquired through becoming the head of a volunteer regiment) was thirty years ago a workman in an implement factory at Leeds. He was sent to South America to put up machinery for his employers, obtained control of vast nitrate beds by government concession, and made his millions. He now lives at a beautiful country place in Kent, England, and is at the head of many money-making ventures.

An enterprising ruler is Msidi, the ruler of Sanga, an African province, facetiously observes the Atlanta Constitution. His is a great kingdom and he is evidently a wise man. The advance of civilization has doubtless furnished to Sanga some Canada where its boodle aldermen can go, for Msidi eyes all officers with suspicion. He is evidently a genius. Finding himself the happy possessor of a vast domain and 500 wives, he has divided the country into districts and has placed one of his consorts as ruler over each. The amount of her pin money depends upon the amount of revenue she turns into the national treasury, and no doubt she takes pains to see that every subject pays his tribute.

They have so many peach stones in Vaca Valley, Cal., according to the Portland *Oregonian*, that they have had to invent some way of getting rid of them. It occurred to some wise mind that the average that the peach pits will burn, so he tried it, and sure enough they made a warm fire. Of course, every hull or shell of fruit, or stone of this kind, possesses oil in a great degree. The meat of all nuts will burn, and the whole nut will make a splendid fire if enough of them are used. The man who made this valuable discovery now has no dread of a coal famine. To save the country from the greed of coal monopoly it is now only necessary to plant fruits with oily pits or seeds. The ways of Providence are still being found out.

The New York *Telegram* says the assertion that the household of President Harrison is the largest which ever occupied the Executive Mansion, is erroneous. The family of the President consists of Mrs. Harrison, his son Russell Harrison and his beautiful wife and one child, Mr. J. Robert McKee and wife, the daughter of Mrs. Harrison, and two children. The largest White House family, including those of the married son and daughters, irrespective of residence, was that of President Tyler, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Tyler, his son Robert, who married a daughter of Thomas Athorppe Cooper, the great English tragedian, his daughter Mary and her husband, Henry Lightfoot Jones, Letitia and her husband, Judge Semple, Elizabeth and her husband, William Waller, and the younger children, John Alice and Tazewell.

NOMINATED FOR OFFICE.

Prominent Names Sent by the President to the Senate.

Nearly All the Leading Diplomatic Appointments Made.

Tenth Day's Nominations.

The President during the afternoon sent the following nominations to the Senate: Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming Territory, to be Governor of Wyoming Territory; Benjamin F. White, of Dillon, Montana, to be Governor of Montana; Leo Moorhouse, of Oregon, to be Agent for the Indians of Unatilla Agency in Oregon.

Robert V. Holt, of Maryland, to be Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Oscar M. Spillman, of Arkansas, to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkansas.

Charles C. Walters, of Arkansas, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas.

Postmasters—Charles B. Prescott, at Holyoke, Mass.; Clarence M. Read, at Dunkirk, N. Y.; Edward B. Vreeman, at Salamanca, N. Y.; James M. Clark, at New Castle, Penn.; Charles W. Jones, Martinsville, Va.

The following nominations were confirmed by the Senate:

James Tanner, Commissioner of Penitentiaries; Paul Sullivan, Collector of Customs for Montana and Idaho.

James W. Wakefield, Collector of Customs, Bath, Me.

Seligman Bros., special fiscal agents Navy Department at London.

George W. McFie, Collector of Customs for Grand Haven, Mich.

Charles S. Edwards, Collector of Customs for Minnesota.

Charles M. Bradshaw, Collector of Customs for Oregon, at Hines, at Hancock, N. Y. T. Waldron, United States Attorney, Indian Territory.

T. B. Needles, Marshal, Indian Territory.

J. M. Shackelford, Judge, Indian Territory.

Eleventh Day's Nominations.

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

Robert Lincoln, of Illinois, to be Minister to Great Britain.

Charles H. Foster, of Ohio, to be Minister to Germany.

Allen Thornhill Rice, of New York, to be Minister to Russia.

Patrick Egan, of Nebraska, to be Minister to Mexico.

Thomas Ryan, of Kansas, to be Minister to Portugal.

John Hicks, of Wisconsin, to be Minister to Peru.

George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General to Portugal.

Marion Erwin, of Georgia, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Georgia.

Tyre Glenn, of North Carolina, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of North Carolina.

James O. Churchill, of Missouri, to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of St. Louis.

Postmasters—Abram W. Lansing, at Plattsburg, N. Y.; David A. Jones at Scranton, Penn.; Chester A. Wilcox at Quincy, Ill.; Cecelia R. Servis at Kansas City, Mo.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Charles A. Burchell, Collector of Customs at Anacostock, Md.; Francis E. Warren, Governor of Wyoming Territory; Benjamin F. White, Governor of Montana; Robert V. Holt, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Twelfth Day's Nominations.

President Harrison has sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Postmasters—John Sumingdry, at Bar Harbor, Me.; Augustus J. Hunt, at Lynn, Mass.; Sydney E. Wheeler, at Hancock, N. Y.; Richard W. Oldfield, at Haverstraw, N. Y.; Lewis R. Williams, at Long Branch, N. J.; Burt C. Drake, at Gainesville, Fla.; Orlando H. Hapley, at Mayfield, Ky.; Wm. Jefferson Simmons, Mich.

Cassius M. Barnes, of Arkansas, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Guthrie, Indian Territory; John I. Dille, of Indiana, to be Receiver of the Land Office at Guthrie, Indian Territory.

Charles E. Monteith, of Idaho, to be Agent for the Indians of the Nez Perce Agency in Idaho.

The nominations of John C. New to be Consul General to London and Lewis Wolff to be Governor of Arizona were confirmed by the Senate.

The nomination of Murat Halstead as Minister to Berlin was reported favorably to the Senate by a unanimous vote of the Foreign Relations Committee, and the Senate proceeded to vote upon it. It turned out that five Republican Senators voted against him, together with all the Democrats, and on that vote he stood rejected.

A motion was immediately made by Senator Sherman to reconsider the vote, and on this motion debate went on until the Senate adjourned.

The five Republicans who voted against Mr. Halstead's confirmation were Ingalls, Plumb, Teller, Culberson and Farwell.

Thirteenth Day's Nominations.

The President sent to the Senate these nominations:

Robert Adams, Jr., of Pennsylvania, to be Minister to Brazil.

Leaning B. Miner, of California, to be Minister to the Central American States.

William L. Scruggs, of Georgia, to be Minister to Venezuela.

William O. Bradley, of Kentucky, to be Minister Resident and Consul General to Corea.

George B. Ferguson, of Maine, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Belfast, Me.

Charles Henry Tilghman Lowndes, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

George Chandler, of Kansas, to be First Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

George L. Shoup, of Idaho, to be Governor of Idaho.

Edward J. Curtis, of Idaho, to be Secretary of Idaho.

Jacob V. Admire, of Kansas, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Kingfisher Stage Station in the Indian Territory.

Jacob C. Roberts, of Nebraska, to be Register of the Land Office at Kingfisher Stage Station, Indian Territory.

Scion A. Darnell, of Georgia, to be Attorney for the United States for the Northern District of Georgia.

William S. Tipton, of Tennessee, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: James A. Churchill, Missouri, to be Surveyor of Customs at the port of St. Louis; Charles E. Monteith, to be agent at the Nez Perce Agency, Idaho.

Mr. DUDLEY BOGGS' cantata called "The Light of Asia," has been presented at St. James's Hall, in London, with signal success.

Fourteenth Day's Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate:

John T. Abbott, of New Hampshire, to be Minister to the Republic of Colombia.

Edwin H. Terrill, of Texas, to be Minister to Belgium.

Windsor—John W. Berryman, Postmaster at Versailles, Ky.

To be delegates to the conference between the United States of America and the Republics of Mexico, Central and South America, Hayti, San Domingo, and the Empire of Brazil, to be held in Washington in 1889—John B. Henderson, of Missouri; Cornelius N. Riley, of New York; William Finckney Whyte, of Maryland; Clement Stuebner, of Indiana; T. Jefferson Coolidge, of Massachusetts; William Henry Prescott, of South Carolina; Andrew Carnegie, of Pennsylvania; John R. G. Pitkin, of Louisiana; Morris M. Estes, of California, and J. H. Hanson of Georgia.

Postmasters—Edward M. Bliss, Spencer, Mass.; Ira E. Hicks, New Britain, Conn.; Hiram C. Elmira, N. Y.; Samuel E. Moore, Elizabeth, N. J.; Cornelius S. Gould, Emporium, Penn.; James Ogden, Latrobe, Penn.; Wm. H. Zulauf, Myersdale, Penn.; Robert A. Love, Warren, Penn.; Robert H. Barker, Lack Haven, Penn.; David D. F. Alexander, Apollo, Penn.; Thomas Dawson, Rockville, Md.; Chas. H. Walker, Frostburg, Md.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:

John Hicks, Minister to Peru; George B. Loring, Minister to Portugal; Robert T. Lincoln, Minister to Great Britain; Allen Thornhill Rice, Minister to Russia; Thomas Ryan, Minister to Mexico; Patrick Egan, Minister to Chili; Robert Adams, Jr., Minister to the Central American States; W. L. Scruggs, Minister to Venezuela; W. O. Bradley, Minister Resident and Consul-General to Corea.

W. S. Tipton, Marshal for the Eastern District of Tennessee; Tyre Glenn, Marshal for the Western District of North Carolina; Marie Erwin, Attorney for the Southern District of Georgia; George Chandler, of Kansas, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior; George B. Ferguson, Collector of Customs at Belfast, Maine; Cassius E. Barnes, Receiver of Public Moneys—Cassius E. Barnes, at Guthrie, Indian Territory; Jacob V. Admire, at Kingfisher stage station, Indian Territory.

Registers of Public Lands—Jacob C. Roberts, at Kingfisher stage station; John I. Dille, at Guthrie, Indian Territory.

Postmasters—William R. Demond, Gorham, N. H.; Andrew D. Cayles, Statesville, N. C.

After about two hours' debate the Senate rejected Murat Halstead as Minister to Germany by a vote of 25 to 19.

The vote was taken on a motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider Thursday's vote of rejection. Two Democrats, Blackburn and Call, voted with the Republicans for reconsideration, which was a vote to confirm.

Twenty-five Senators, all of them Democrats except Messrs. Quay, Teller, Ingalls, Plumb, Evans and Dawes, voted for his rejection. Mr. Culberson was paired for the rejection of Mr. Halstead, and Stanford, Stewarts and Blair, were not present. There were eleven Republicans in all who would have voted to reject the nomination had their votes been needed.

OKLAHOMA OPENED.

A Presidential Proclamation Opening the New Lands to Settlement.

The President has issued a proclamation throwing open the Oklahoma lands to settlement on and after April 22. The bulk of the proclamation is devoted to a review of the proceedings by which the lands in question have been secured by the Indians and the legislation of Congress providing for their opening to settlement. The proclamation then reads as follows:

Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by said acts of Congress approved March 2, 1889, aforesaid, do hereby declare and make known that so much of the lands as aforesaid acquired from or conveyed by the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians, and from or by the Seminole Nation of Indians, respectively, as is contained within the following described boundaries, viz: Here the boundaries are described, will at and after the hour of 12 o'clock noon, of the 22d day of April next, and not before, be open for settlement under the terms of and subject to all the conditions, limitations, and restrictions contained in said Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1889, and the laws of the United States applicable thereto.

And it is hereby expressly declared and made known that no other parts or portions of the lands embraced within the Indian Territory than those herein specifically described and declared to be open to settlement at the time above named and fixed are to be considered open to settlement under this proclamation or the act of March 2, 1889, aforesaid; and warning is hereby again expressly given that no person entering upon and occupying said lands before said hour at 12 o'clock noon, of the 22d day of April, A. D. 1889, hereinafter fixed, will ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any rights thereon; and that the officers of the United States will be required to strictly enforce the provision of the act of Congress to the above effect.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office issued an order establishing two land offices in the Oklahoma Territory, one at Kingfisher—State station—and the other at Guthrie.

YELLOW FEVER.

Over 2000 Victims a Month at Rio, Brazil.

In Rio, Brazil, at present there is but one topic—the epidemic which is making such great ravages among all classes. The official returns of the death from yellow fever since the commencement of the year sum up 1500 victims from that form of fever alone, and the mortality from other types is unusually great. The inhabitants of Rio are in fact dying at the rate of two thousand a month in a city of three hundred thousand, largely depleted by the flight of every one able to take refuge in the highland sanatoria. Children from ten years down are the special prey, even infants a few days old succumbing to yellow fever, and no medical skill avails to save the families of the most eminent physicians from decimation.

No doubt the great severity of the epidemic arises from the complete failure of the rainy season to make its appearance, resulting in a great scarcity of water and in the drying up of the swamps inside and outside the city so effectually that not a croak of a frog is to be heard where in other years the cars were deafened with their noise.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

KATE FIELD is lecturing on Prohibition. CHRISTINE NILSON was born in Sweden in 1843.

CLARA MORRIS, the actress, is ill in St. Louis.

ADA REBMAN, Augustin Daly's leading lady, is worth \$150,000.

BOOTH AND BARRETT will pay Modjeska \$1500 a week for next August.

COMEDIAN WILLIAM J. FLORENCE was born at Albany, N. Y., in 1829.

MARIE VASE ZITZI is having great success in Italian opera at Kroll's Theatre, Berlin.

"THE MIKADO" has been produced with much success at the Gartnerplatz Theatre in Munich.

A NEW theatre, to cost nearly \$7,000,000, is to be built on the Champ de Mars, St. Petersburg, Russia.

EDWARD SOUVEL, the American tenor, has met with distinct success in Chicago as Faust and Don Juan.

DANIEL S. MAGUIRE, the well-known comedian, died in Boston a few days ago, aged fifty-five.

MARY ANDERSON'S English company has been paid off and discharged. Most of them returned to England at once.

Mr. DUDLEY BOGGS' cantata called "The Light of Asia," has been presented at St. James's Hall, in London, with signal success.

Mr. CROTTY, the leading baritone of Carl Rosa's operatic company, is a great sprinter, holding the championship of Ireland at 100 yards.

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THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

OWEN MCGOLDRIK and his son James, aged fifty and twenty years respectively, were killed by a train at Meriden, Conn.

ONE workman was killed and two were fatally injured by the collapse of an unfinished building at Binghamton, N. Y.

PATRICK FLEMING, a hay dealer of Providence, R. I., has left town with liabilities placed at \$40,000.

W. H. BIERLOW, of Maine, has been appointed Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service of New England.

The probabilities were that the steamship *Consera*, which sailed from New York to become a gulfboat in the service of Hippolyte, the leader of the Haytian insurgents, was wrecked by collision and that not only did she go to the bottom, but also the unknown craft which struck her. The Commander of the steamer was John Henry Adams, of Brooklyn. The crew was composed of twenty-three Malays and Lascars.

The explosion of a barrel of kerosene destroyed a hat factory in Williamsburg, N. Y., and there being no other escape for the thirty workmen, they leaped from the windows. About twenty were seriously injured, two fatally.

E. CUMMINGS & Co., Boston leather dealers, have failed for \$300,000.

The strike of the weavers in Fall River, Mass., is ended, and the operatives have returned to work on the old basis.

The largest dry goods establishment in Scranton, Penn., owned by the firm of Clelland, Simpson & Taylor, which carried a stock valued at \$200,000, was destroyed by fire. The loss is almost total.

The pattern-shop of the Fort Pitt (Penn.) Foundry was burned. The loss is \$100,000.

The house of Elder E. S. Greene in Springfield, Mass., was destroyed by fire, and Ida Greene, aged fourteen, was burned to death.

The body of John Melder, a wealthy retired butcher of Allegheny City, Penn., was found in the Allegheny River with his throat cut from ear to ear. He had evidently gone straight to the river from his home, after cutting his throat, jumped into the water.

MAYOR FITZLER, of Philadelphia, entertained Postmaster-General Wanamaker at dinner. Among those present were Governor Beaver, George W. Childs, Charles Emory Scott, William S. Sierley, George Elverson and Alexander McCauley.

South and West.

The plant of the St. Paul (Minn.) Meat and Provision Company was burned. Loss \$200,000.

BURNS HARGETT, aged twelve years, was caught by the foot and drawn between the rollers of a corn-crusher at Fredrick, Md. It was two hours before the body could be released, and then it was ground up into a mere mass of flesh and bone.

NAVIGATION is open for the season in all the Western rivers.

ALVIS TURNER and Jeff King were going toward Cumberland Gap, Ky., and James Birch was coming to town, and the meeting was celebrated by Alvis Turner shooting King, Birch returned the fire, promptly killing Alvis Turner, and then King fired on Birch, hitting him and leaving a nasty retreat up Clear Creek.

EIGHT traps were publicly flogged on their bare backs by a Citizens Committee in Fairbury, Neb., for impudent and boisterous conduct.

A FIRE at Kenny, Ill., destroyed \$100,000 worth of property, including more than twenty stores and business houses.

A TRAIN near Dunlap, Ind., struck a buggy containing Robert McCauley, aged twenty, and Miss Della Love, aged eighteen, of Elkhart. Both were found on the pilot of the engine dead. McCauley's head was crushed, and the young woman's neck broken.

HARVEY JOHNSON, a thirteen-year-old boy, and a playmate found a small keg of powder in a barn at Sioux City, Iowa. The Johnson boy dropped a lighted cigarette into the keg, and an explosion followed, which killed both.

The Central Warehouse at Chicago, with its valuable store of tea and coffee, was burned to the ground, entailing a loss of about \$1,500,000.

LEE LYONS, a colored ex-convict, was driven to bay at Frankinton, N. C., and as he refused to surrender, the Sheriff and his deputies fired six bullets into him, ending his life.

ARTHUR MATTASHE and William Gravelly Darling, two Englishmen, have been murdered and robbed by a half breed guide named Gray Bod in the vicinity of Sweet Grass Hills, Montana, whither they went on a hunting excursion.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has returned to Florida from Cuba.

JIM TURNEY and Mack Francis were publicly hanged at Lebanon, Tenn., for the murder of Len Martin.

"GENERAL" TURNER'S house at Pineville, Ky., was burned on Tuesday night, and Turner and his family perished in the flames.

JOHN ROSENBERGER, a farmer, shot dead Andrew Cataline in a row over a trivial matter near Creighton, Neb., then burned his own house to the ground and shot himself dead.

GENERAL LUIS E. TORRES, Governor of Lower California, has sent a message to the Senate stating that the reports of the discovery of gold in that country have been grossly exaggerated.

A POINTMAN in Morgan's shingle mill, at Hungerford, Mich., burst, killing Edward Stewart and his brother Charlie.

LEUTENANT BATEMAN, of the Tenth United States Infantry, was run over by a train and killed at Miami, Ind.

B. M. HUEY, Jr., the Southern Express Agent at Blocton, Ala., killed an unknown highwayman, who had attempted to rob him of \$7000 after wounding him.

The Old Dominion Steamship *Wyanoke*, from New York, collided with the Delaware, and with the schooner *Ruth* Darling, sinking her. Captain Lowell, who was at the schooner's wheel at the time of the disaster, and seaman Charles Harrison were lost.

GOVERNOR BEAVER, of Pennsylvania, was assaulted in Washington by a retired army officer named Ames. The Governor repulsed him with his clutch. The cause of the trouble was the execution of Ames from the Insular parole.

COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES TANNER has appointed A. W. Fisher, of North Carolina, Chief Clerk of the Pension Office.

Foreign.

An excursion party of seventeen persons enjoying a sail on Lake Chalpa, in the state of Jalisco, Mexico, were captured by a gale and all were drowned.

Two Spanish coasting steamships, *Mindao* and *Vizcaya*, collided off Manila. The former sank with thirty of her crew and passengers.

The Queen of Holland has prevailed upon the King of Holland to undertake temporarily the duties of Regent. The Cabinet has decided to convoke a Congress of the two Chambers for the purpose of declaring the King incapacitated for the duties of a Sovereign.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND was entertained at dinner in Havana by the Governor of Cuba.

The Hon. Guy Dawson, Member of the British Parliament, has been killed by a buffalo while hunting on Mass. Island, Zanzibar, Africa. He was member for North Yorkshire, served in the Zulu war and was forty years of age.

KING CHARLES'S nephew, Prince Ferdinand, has been proclaimed Crown Prince of Roumania.

The steamer *Gootland* founded on Lake Chapala, near Guadalajara, Mexico. A large excursion party was on board at the time. Fifty bodies were recovered from the wreck. Many more were known to be still in the wreck.

The Duke of Buckingham is dead. He was born in 1822.

QUEEN VICTORIA and Queen Regent Christina met at San Sebastian, Spain.

A DISASTROUS collision is reported on the Texas and Sierrita Railway, Cal., resulting in many deaths.

FOUR Americans from El Paso, Texas, shot and killed two Mexican policemen in Juarez, Mexico, who had attempted their arrest.

LORD FRAZER, Judge of the Outer House of the Scotch Court of Session, is dead.

The British steamer *Delta* was captured by the Haytian gunboat. Defenses and subsequently released by General Lejeune, who paid the Delta's commander \$5000 as indemnity.

The Baltic timber yard, near Buckingham Palace, London, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is \$200,000. During the progress of the fire a pile of timber fell, injuring a number of firemen.

FERDINAND VANDEERLINDEN, a merchant prince of Antwerp, and known as the John Bright of Belgium, has committed suicide. The act was due to the failure of several allied firms, whose liabilities will reach a colossal sum.

THE LABOR WORLD.

MASSACHUSETTS silk operators average \$12 weekly.

BOILER-MAKERS in San Francisco average \$3.50 a day.

The miners at Wellington, British Columbia, are on strike.

The soap-stone industry of Vermont is in a flourishing state.

CHINA has decided that the heathen Chinese must not count.

The Amalgamated Union of American Carpenters has 464 branches.

STEEL rails have grown in weight from 55 pounds to the yard to 90 and 100.

SAVANNAH (Ga.) colored men refuse to work in gangs with Italian laborers.

The New York silk manufacturers have granted a ten per cent. advance in wages.

ST. FRANCISCO clerks are supporting a movement to have stores closed on Sundays.

A TEXT-FABRIC spinning cotton mill, to cost \$200,000, is to be put up at Waco, Texas.

OVER 30,000 men, women, and children are employed in the tobacco industry of New York City.

The labor movement is spreading throughout Germany. Many strikes are reported in the provinces.

PLENTY of farm hands are to be had in China for \$12 a year and women for two cents per day.

The Sons of Labor is an opposition order to the Knights of Labor, which has been started in England.

OLD miners assert that in eleven years there has not been so continued a period of dullness as at the present time.

The coal miners of Indiana have agreed to join the new organization, entitled the National Progressive Union of Miners.

The Laborers' Protective Union of Jersey City, N. J., has engaged a physician with a yearly salary to attend sick members.

A QUARTER OF A MILLION plows were turned out in Louisville last year for the Southern trade, and their manufacture gave employment to 2000 men.

There is said to be a great demand for help of all sorts in South Africa, and thousands of artisans and mechanics of all kinds are wanted at good wages.

The French Chamber of Deputies recently enacted a law prohibiting the employment of women at any sort of labor between the hour of 9 P. M. and 5 A. M.

The workman's blacklist law, which passed the Indiana Legislature, provides that such employers as may blacklist any workman shall be fined \$50.

According to reports given at the Women's Congress in Detroit, 3,000,000 of the women and girls of the country are engaged in work other than domestic.

The coal miners, as a rule, live in rented houses, the monthly rent of which averages from \$5 to \$8, leaving not more than \$9 at best with which to support their families.

The total immigration from Hungary and Bohemia last year amounted to 10,365, most of which found its way to the coal fields, coke ovens and iron mills of Pennsylvania.

A BILL, recently brought into the States General of the Netherlands by the Minister of Justice, makes provisions for the prevention of excessive labor of youthful persons and women.

It is claimed that there are 5000 tailors in and near Boston out of work, because, as alleged, the local clothing manufacturers send their goods to New York City to be made up by the cheap labor of the tenacious house districts.

The new Brotherhood of United Labor has adopted a seal bearing the motto: "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." The membership is already reported to be large, and five hundred organizers and missionaries are to be put into the field.

At the Master Tailors' Convention recently held in New York it came out that the Gothamite tailors keep lists of their customers, after whose names are such signs as "N. G.," "D. B.," "Black Sheep," "Fair," "Delinquent," "Undesirable," and the like.

The blanching and laundrymen of Paris have organized themselves as the number of 10,000, and in future shirts and pocket-handkerchiefs will only be washed in accordance with regulations to be drawn up by a committee of management. The committee consists of twelve washerwomen.

This evidence given before the Swearing Committee in London by Dr. Swiss creates shows that one of the evils of the existing system is increased mortality from pulmonary consumption. Dr. Swiss is physician to the North London Hospital for Consumption, and for tallers and for his patients work for tailors and milliners.

The mail which arrives at the White House shows no signs of decreasing. Since March 4 the President's mail has been very heavy, averaging from 500 to 700 letters, and on some days running as high as 1000 letters. President Cleveland's letters rarely exceeded 300 a day.