# A BUNGLING EXECUTION.

### The Hangman Loses His Nerve, Causing a Fearful Scene.

Groans and Contortions of the Dangling Victim.

Joseph M. Hillman, convicted of the murder of Herman Seideman, a Hebrew pedler, has been executed in a corridor of the Gloucester County Jail at Woodbury, N. J. James Vanhise, the professional hangman of Newark, furnished the gallows and conduct-

Newark, furnished the gallows and conduct-ed the hanging. Sheriff Ridgway merely pull-ing the rope which operated the fatal drop. The gallows was of the sort which require: no scaffold, but by weights and a rope run-ning over pullies jerks the criminal upward and lets him drop the length of the slack. This was the thirty-sixth execution of the kind performed by Vanhise, but notwith-standing his experience the execution was badly managed and caused a sickening scene in the jail. in the jail.

extraordinary nerve displayed by The young Hillman during the trial in court did not forsake him in the closing ordeal. He slept well during the night and in the morn-ing ate his breakfast with relish. During the morning hours he was visited by Rev. W. Nobles and Rev. George Carter, the two ministers who acted as his spiritual advisers since he was sentenced; his counsel, Messrs. Harris and Scovel, and by his father and

Harris and Scovel, and by his latter and brother Ephraim, the latter remaining to witness the execution. In bidding his father farewall Joe broke down and wept freely, but soon recovered his composure. To the ministers and his counsel he adhered to the statement he has repeated often, that he did not do the killing along but was excited by another man. To alone, but was assisted by another man. To that alleged accomplice he has at different times given different names. He expressed himself as not only fearless of death, but en-tirely willing to die, as he was sure he had been forgiven.

rsons designated under the law to 'fne pe The persons designated under the law to witness the execution, about twenty-five in number, assembled in the jail corridor at 10:25 A. M. Hillman was led from his cell at the farther end from the gallows, his arms pinioned, the black cap placed on his head, and the noose with a short piece of rope about his neek. Escorted by the Sheriff and the two ministers, he walked with firm step to the gallows, and the end of the rope on his neek was attached to the rope hanging from the gallows, and the end of the rope of mis-neck was attached to the rope hanging from the upper beam. The ministers bade him goodby, with a few words of consolation, and the Sheriff asked him if he had anything to

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Speaking in a voice loud and distinct, Hill-Speaking in a voice found and distinct, Hil-man said: "Dear friends, I am about going to heaven. All I have got to say is, that my wife had nothing to do with it. I am the only Hillman that touched him. I have forgiven you all, and I hope you have forgiven me, and some day I hope to meet you all in heaven."

The cap was drawn down over the face, The cap was drawn down over the face, Vanhise adjusted the noose, Joe saying as he slipped it up. "Don't draw it so tight," and Sheriff Ridgway pulled the rope. The body shot upward to the top of the gallows, about fourteen feet high, dropped until the feet mearly touched the floor, fetching up with a sharp rebound, and then hung for a few seconds entirely motionless.

Then the arms and legs began to twitch, the hands were raised as high as the strap fastening the arms would allow, and heart-rending moans, some of them almost similar to articulate utterances, escaped from the wrstched man.

wratched man. The noose had loosened instead of tighten-ing, and the knot having slipped from the side to the front of the head, there was no pressure on the front of the throat. The executioner seized the rope to readjust the noose, two officers lifting the body to aid him held in place, and as the weight of the body again rested in the noose the throttled man's hand that had clutched the hangman's coat relaxed, and all the struggies ceased. The scene was too painful for many of the

# A CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

Celebrating the Centennial of Catholicism in the United States.

The Catholic Centennial Congress began its sessions a few days ago in Baltimore. The delegates, to the number of 1200, assisted celebrated by Archbishop Corrigan, of New York. The sermon was at a solemn Pontifical mass in the morning, celebrated by Archbishop Corrigan, of New York. The sermon was preached by Arch-bishop Gross, of Oregon. He welcomed the delegates and gave a brief outline of the his-tory of the Church in America for the past 100 years. At the conclusion of the sermon the delegates marched to the Concordia Oraca House

Opera House. The Congress was called to order by William J. Onahan, of Chicago. Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, prayed that the light of the Holy Spirit might be shed upon the de-liberations of the Congress. Mr. Onahan read the following message from the Pope, whose name was greeted with tumultuous applause:

"Having made known to the Holy Father the expressions of devotions conveyed to him on the part of the Catholic Congress to be held in Baltimore, his Holiness graciously bids me to say that he most affectionately im-parts his blessing to all the members. "(Signed) M. CARDINAL RAMPOLLA."

Mr. Onahan then welcomed the delegates of the foreign countries as well as those of the United States, and said he hoped that in 1892 they would have the pleasure of welcom-

ing them to an International Congress. Ex-Governor John Lee Carroll, of Mary-land, was elected Temporary Chairman, and six Secretaries were appointed. A long list of Vice-Presidents from each State was also

In taking the chair ex-Governor Carroll In taking the chair ex-Governor Carroii said that in Maryland the American Church was practically founded, and it was proper that the laymen should meet upon this nal-lowed ground and renew their allegiance to the doctrines they profess, and show to their fellow-countrymen the true relations be-tween the Church and this Government. The Congress, he said, assembled with the sanction of the hierarchy, and by virtue of sancion of the interacting, and by of the United the authority of the Constitution of the United States. He cited the cases of Archbishop Carroll, Chief Justice Taney and General Sheridan, to show that the American Catho-lic has ever been foremost in the councils and the battlefield

the battlefield. Daniel Dougherty, of New York; Father Nugent, of Liverpool, England; Honore Mer-cler, Prime Minister of Quebec, and ex-United States Senator Francis A. Kernan, of New York, followed in brief addresses con-tracting the Component in support of the senator gratulating the Congress on its successful inuguration.

### HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

#### A Synopsis of the Surgeon-General's Annual Report.

The annual report of Surgeon-Genera Moore of the army to the Secretary of Way has been made public. He says the value of medical and hospital supplies issued during the last fiscal year was \$195,618. His esti the last fiscal year was \$195,618. His esti-mate for supplies, expenses, pay of officers etc., for the year ending June 30, 1891, i. \$215,000. Provision must also be made for preventing the spread of epidemic and con-tagious diseases, and the employment, when necessary, of skilled nurses for the proper care of such cases. Reference is made to the work of the Army Medical Museum in Wash-ington, which now contains 27 982 specimens ington, which now contains 27,982 specimens. There were 31,420 admissions to sick report in the year, of which 25,415 were for diseases

and 6005 for injury, equivalent to 1270.73 entries for every 1000 men of the strength entries for every 1000 men of the strength present, and giving a daily or constant sick rate of a little over four per cent. of the com-mand. The deaths numbered 318, equivalent to an annual death rate of 8.15 per 1000 of distributions. strength, and the discharges for disability 742, equal to a rate of 97.75. Of the deaths the rate was 7.55 for whites and 13.66 for

# MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

# THE NEXT CENSUS.

The Superintendent's Report of the Preliminary Operations.

Important New Features That Have Been Projected.

The report of Robert P. Porter, Superinendent of the Eleventh Census, to the Secreary of the Interior, concerning the operations of the census office since June 1, 1889, which has just been made, explains in detail the vast amount of work that has already been done, preliminary to the act ve field work that will begin next year. For the purpose of the enumeration of population, a division of the country into supervisors' districts has been made, and the result published in Census Bulletin No. 1. The work preliminary to the numeration is well in hand, and a considerable numeration is well in hand, and a considerable amount of it is already done. The population schedule has been prepared, and in addition to the information called for by the tenth census scheduls, will ascertain what language is spoken by every person ten years of age and upward; how long adult males of foreign birth have been in the United States, and whether they are using sized. how many whether they are naturalized; how many children each married woman has had, and how many of such children are living, and the classification by race will include mulathow many of such children and normaly, and the classification by race will include mulat-toes, quadroons and octoroons. The classifi-cation of occupations will be more complete than ever before. Owing to improvements in the records of some of the States, and to the active co-operation of 80,000 physicians, to whom registers have been sent, the vital statistics will be more complete than it was possible to make them in the census of 1880. Among the important new features of this work is a special study of the birth and death rates, and of the principal causes of death in twenty-four of the largest cities; a special study of the influences of race upon fecundity and mortality, and a special study of the re-lations of occupation to death rates, and lations of occupation to death rates, and to particular causes of death. The inquiry to particular causes of death. The inquiry regarding the names, organizations and length of service of the surviving veter-ans of the Rebellion who served the United States will call for a report of eight quarto volumes, of 1000 pages each. The work in the division of Wealth, Debt and Taxation, is now well advanced, and its results, embracing a large variety of infor-mation about public finance, will be pub-lished next summer. Among other things, it will exhibit the financial condition of every county, city, town and incorporated village in the country at the end of each fiscal year since 1880, with a full analysis of receipts, expenses and assets. receipts, expenses and assets. The clause in the law relating to recorded indebtedness has opened an entirely new field

of inquiry and a problem as to methods without precedent in census work. The rewithout precedent in census work. The re-port goes on to say: "The manifest and manifold difficulties in arriving at the debt represented by the apparent debt, as it ap-pears on the face of the public records of the country, are, at first thought, almost insur-mountable. Further, the cost of such an inves-tigation, if pursued by the direct method of searching all records and canvassing the parties to whom they relate, would doubtless be ersealty in excess of any sum contemparties to whom they relate, would doubtless be greatly in excess of any sum contem-plated by Congress in making its appropria-tions. Under these circumstances, some preliminary and local inquiries have been instituted in the States of Illinois, Iowa, New York and Massachusetts, and within a short time the results of the investigation will be given to the public in a census bulletin." The statistice of agriculture, it is expected.

The statistics of agriculture, it is expected, will be more complete than ever before, and may include some new features in relation to rrigation, dairy and poultry products, ranch cattle, and the number of animals other than those on farms. The preliminary work in the division of manufactures indicates that their statistics will be more complete and ac-curate than the country has ever had before. The field work methods of the tenth census will be improved upon, and all the sched-ules of that census, in this division, have been enlarged. The in obtained about the business of railroad, tele graph, telephone and express companies, and of water-ways, will be of the highest interest. The Superintendent suggests that it may be necessary to ask for additional legislation, in order that his office may be empowered to ecure such information.

# ARMY DESERTERS.

The Annual Report of Major-General Schofield.

The annual report of Major-General Schofield, commanding the army, to the Secretary of War, has been made public. He pays especial attention to the desertion question. He says:

tion. He says: "The causes of discontent which lead to desertion from the army are numerous. They have been sought diligently for years, and many of them have been removed. Some of them are probably beyond the reach of any remedy. One of these is the naturally dis-conted disposition of the men who are led by that feeling alone to seek change from the monotony of bread winning in any civil pur-suit, by entering the supposed less arduous entering the supposed less arduous of the United States. When such uit, by service men find that soldiers, no less than civilians, must work, their feeling of discontent returns they resort to the only means which they can make another uge. These men rarely desert when enand change. change. These men parely desert when en-gaged in an active campaign, however great the hardships and privation or severe the discipline may be. It is the ordinary labor and routine of military duties which inspire them with discontent.

# FOUR MINERS BURNED.

Their Comrades Make Heroic Efforts to Save Them

A frightful accident occurred at Middle Creek colliery, Penn., by which four men were fatally injured. A blast fired in a breast cut and ignited a "leader" and this fired a large quantity of loose coal and threat-ened the destruction of the mine. A force of fifteen men was put at work to extinguish the flames and while they were at work a mass of coal fell, burying four of their num-ber at the face of the burning breast. The remaining seven went heroically to work to rescue the bodies of their comrades, which were now threatened to be consumed by the fire, and, although several of their number were overcome by gas, they continued at work until reinforcements went to them and finally reached the poor fellows, who were buried beneath the coal. To their astonish-ment they found them all alive, but so badly burned and injured that they could not re-cover. The names of the victims are Francis Klein, John Jones, Henry Kneuber and Thomas Jones

### PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GEORGE BANCROFT is the oldest living graduate of Harvard KING CARLOS L, of Portugal, is anxious

modernize his country BISMARCK has attended but two operatic

performances in twenty-four years. HENRY FIELDING DICKENS, third son of the novelist, is a very successful lawyer in England.

Rosa BONHEUR, the famous artist, says that she has painted her best pictures since she was fifty.

JOHN G. WHITTIER says he expects to live to see the age of 100 years, though he is not anxious to do so.

SECRETARY PROCTOR, since taking up his residence in Washington, has earned the title of "The Silent Man."

Mr. GLADSTONE has written a paper or "The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture," to be published next year.

EX-UNITED STATES TREASURER SPINNER is engaged upon a book on American finance. He is eighty-eight years old.

MISS LINCOLN, daughter of Minister to England Robert Lincoln, has become the ac-knowledged belle in London.

GENERAL JOE JOHNSTON is President of the Aztec Club, a society composed of officers who were in the Mexican War.

SECRETARY BLAINE has written for a forthcoming number of a popular magazine a paper for "young politicians."

EMPEBOR WILLIAM, of Germany,

## THE FARM AND GARDEN.

SOAKING GRAIN FOR HOGS.

A floating item declares that the most careful experiments which have been made show pretty plainly that cooking grain feed for hogs is not only unprofitable, but an absolute waste. On the other hand, the same experiments show that soaking the grain is an advantage. In these experiments the grain was all ground, and was in all cases fed before it soured. Sour slops are not good for hogs, and a great waste of the most nutritive qualities occurs in the process of souring .- Weekly Witness.

#### SECOND BLOSSOMING OF TREES.

Fruit trees that have had a portion of their leaves destroyed sometimes start in the fall the leaves that should appear the following spring, and with them the blossoms of fruit buds have formed. Cherry trees too roughly handled when cherries were picked are the most frequent examples of this second blosseming freak, though sometimes branches of apple, pear and plum are affected in this way. The branches that thus blossom prematurely do not bear the following season. It is not good for the tree to have its regular habits thus disarranged. Sometimes green shoots put forth with the blossoms, and are killed by the cold of winter, and this more or less injures the vitality of the tree .- American Cultivator.

#### DELICATE DAIRYING.

No matter how pure the dairy is kept, or how carefully the milk is strained, to secure absolute cleanliness it is necessary to strain the cream. Use a large square of linen cheese-cloth. It will catch the hair from the cow, or the tiny speck which occasionally gets in the milk while set cooling. Straining the cream makes it smooth, and seems to facilitate churning. If the churn is a kind which cannot be set in ice-water, and it is necessary to use ice to change the temperature, tie the ice in a thin piece of cloth before putting it into the churn. This will keep the grains of sand or other impurity frozen in the ice from getting in the butter. Having thus secured clean, firm butter, work it well, adding a little sugar to the salt, and then pack in new stone jars and deposit in the cold-storage rooms where ice is manufactured, until such time as needed for home consumption, or when there is a market demand at good price. Always make brine, when possible, of distilled water. If there is no ice manufactured near, where the price for storage is a mere triffe, the next best plan is to dig holes, deeper than the butter-jars, in one corner of a cool, clean cellar, and bury the butter until cold weather or such

#### DRAINAGE IN THE FALL.

time as the butter is needed.

It is not good economy to allow water to stand upon growing crops, meadows, orchards or land intended for spring crops. This is rather worse in what may be termed the winter months than in the them during the winter, often freezing posed to a drying atmosphere.

first with straw or hay, then with earth, till secured against freezing-that is, too much or hard freezing.

We ourselves, however, practice a simpler method still, and which we find answers well. Take the cabbages up, roots and all, and pile them just any-where on the ground without any excavation where they grew, and where water does not stand; pack them closely to-gether, tops turned down on the ground or even slightly upon one another as to that matter, the roots standing above, and if desired, extend in long, narrow rows or put into broad beds, then a light covering of straw, where it is pre-ferred, may be put on-we, however, dispense with modul cover with the clean, fresh carth that lies at hand, and our cabbages come from this dirt covering firm, crisp and bleached white and tender as celery. Of course it must be understood that in all these out of door storing the cabbages are to be taken up by the roots and the leaves, except decaved ones, left on.

Celery may be similarly treated. For family use a very good way to store them is to stow the roots compactly in deep, narrow treaches on rising ground in the garden. Make the trench the width of the spade and deep enough to nearly take in the entire plants, roots and all, the tops remaining just above the surface. Take up the plants, leaving some earth adhering to the roots, and put them closely together in the trench. Slope the earth from the edges of the trench so that the water will flow from it. A temporary covering of boards should be placed over the trench to keep out rain and snow. And as the severity of winter approaches cover over the roof well with straw. So stored, it is an easy matter to open at either end of the trench and take out a supply and again replace the cover. Or, if it is preferred, celery may be kept in deep, narrow boxes, the plants put into them firmly, as directed for the trench, and the boxes stored in the cellar. In putting away in this manner keep considerable soil about the roots that the plants may commence growing, and then blanching takes place. On the other hand, if there be not enough soil about the roots to promote growth, there will follow a gradual withering of the staiks, and no blanching which is so essential.

Beets, carrots and turnips can be safely kept in cellars or in mounds in the open air, as they can be so well covered with straw and earth that frost cannot reach them, and if it should it would thaw out gradually with but little, if any injury.

Dig the roots carefully and cleanse them, and let them dry in the shade. throwing out all imperfect or decayed roots when storing. We find that they keep very well piled up in cone shaped mounds, without sand or dirt used as between layers; then cover with dry straw, then with earth till secured against freezing. Then over all put a shelter of boards. Even where there are cellars for storing such products it is in some respects better to pile them out adors and cover with fresh earth; it prevents wiltsummer. And trees or plants in the orchard or small fruit plot are seriously Indeed, all roots and tubers preserve injured if not killed outright by care- their natural taste and freshness much lessness in allowing water to stand around better if covered with earth than if ex-

As to storing apples, we put boxesanything that will serve to keep out frost. Then sort the apples well, handling care-

spectators, who turned their faces away fro the sickening sight, and some of them left the jail as hurriedly as possible. "Horrible!" "Outrageous!" "Brutal!" were words heard "Outrageous" "Brutal" were words heard on every hand. In eight minutes from the drop the pulse ceased to beat. Six minutes later pulsation at the heart stopped, and the man was pronounced to be dead at five minutes to eleven. Verbieve exclanation of the unsuccessful

Vanhise's explanation of the unsue execution was that he became unnerved when Hillman asked him not to make the noose

tight, and yielded too much to the request. The crime for which Hillman paid the death penalty was committed over a year ago, and remained for four months undis-covered. One day last March a man fishing in Nash's mill pond at Turnerville found the nearly nude body of a man bearing marks that indicated murder, was not identified at head The body was not identified at first, but about three days afterward it was found to be that of Herman Siedeman, a pedler who had been known to make trips in that neighborhood and had been missing from his boarding place in Fhiladelphia since the early part of November, 1888. The fact that Joe Hillman adopted the

vocation of pedler about the time the mur-der was supposed to have been committed, coupled with a rather bad reputation, di-rected suspicion to him. He was placed under arrest and Prosecutor Perry and Detec tive Garrison worked away at the case until a mass of damaging evidence had been col-lected. The trial, which took place in Sep-tember, lasted eight days. At the time of Hiliman's arrest he was twenty years old and kept house with a wife and baby.

RAILWAY	MAIL	SERVICE.
	-	Start Martin

#### The Annual Report of the General Superintendent.

Lowrie Bell, the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, has submitted

his report of the operations of his bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889. The report shows that during the year postal clerks were employed in the distribu-tion of the mails on 132,110 miles, service on the remaining 17,371 miles having been per-formed by means of closed pouches, which were, while in transit, in the custody of the realizes employed

Trailways employes. Upon the subject of city delivery Mr. Bell says: "The importance of effecting an early morning delivery of mails arriving at the great commercial centres has been given to the merfecting and enlargement of the the perfecting and enlargement of the arrangements and schemes. By extending the system of preparation, it has been made possible to send out by the first carriers a vast amount of mail, which, by the usual process of assorting at the postoffices, could not be delivered before noon, or during the afternoon. It is believed this system can be afternoon. It is believed this system can be much enlarged upon wit's great advantage

to the public. "Since the last annual report," says Mr. Bell, "much has been done toward the im-provement of the existing service."

### DISASTER IN MONTANA.

#### Six Men Killed and Two Blinded b an Explosion.

An accident resulting in the loss of six lives and the blinding of two men was caused by carelessness on the construction branch of the Northern Pacific, fifteen miles branch of the Northern Pacific, fifteen miles east of Butte, Mont. The men were at work blasting rock in a cut. They had fired a blast of giant powder that failed to explode, and as it was the hour for quitting work for the day and the men were anxious to com-plets the blast before leaving off a quantity of black powder was poured into the aperture. Instantly a terrific explosion followed with the results stated. An inquest resulted in a verdict of accidental death, the victims themselves being held responsible.

DAVE WAMBOLD, the old time minstrel, if

HENRY IRVING is contemplating a trip Australia

A. C. GUNTER is preparing his novel, "Mr. Potter of Texas," for the stage.

PATTI, it is said, is not creating the same ensation as at her last visit in London, there being unoccupied spaces in the hall at her ast two performances.

W. S. GILBERT is enraged over a decision of two English Judges which permits the manager of a music hall to introduce in his place verses from his "Les Brigands."

"THE PRINCE AND PAUPER." the new play which has been written for little Elsie Les-ile, is to be produced at the Park Theatre in Philadelphia during Christmas week.

THE Cambridge Theatre, in London, now almost completed, is to be the scene of the production of Sir Arthur Sullivan's long-talked-of grand opera, for which Julian Sturgis has agreed to supply the libretto.

"THE CANDIDATE," which Justin McCarthy wrote, and which was played in New York city for the first time by Mr. Wyndham and his Criterion Theatre Company the other night, is a very witty and amusing perform-

W. H. CRANE is said to have achieved an emphatic success in his new play, "The Sena-tor," by the late D. D. Lloyd and Sydney Ro-senfeld, which recently received its American christening at the Olympic Theatre, St. antis.

VICTORIEN SARDOU and Jules Massenet are engaged on a new opera for the Grand Opera, Paris. Sardou, who is recognized as the leading dramatist of France, is writing the libretto, while Massenet is setting the words to music.

Switzerland, for fifty presentations in Amer-ica. She will receive \$50,000, and M. Strakosch will pay all the travelling expenses of a suite of eight persons.

As American amateur recently offered \$12,000 to the municipality of Geneva for the violin of Paganini, which is religiously pre-served in the city museum as a memento of the gifted musician. The instrument was made in Greenone in 1709. made in Cremona in 1709.

MRS. KENDAL always appropriates to her-elf the first twenty dollars taken in at any theatre where she plays. She changes the money into gold, and this, with her share of the receipts—also changed into glittering coin —is sent over to England for safe keeping.

BRONSON HOWARD thinks that "Shenan-doah" is to be his most profitable play. It is being played simultaneously in three cities— New York, Chicago and San Francisco. Mr. Bronson has an interest in the productions, which may bring him a greater profit than the royalties which he has usually received for the use of his plays.

THE Turkish ambassador in Paris has pro-tested to the French Government against the production of De Bornier's play of "Maho-met," founded upon the life and adventures of the founder of Islam, which has been ac-cepted by the Theatre Francaise. He has only succeeded in obtaining the assurance that no disrespect shall be shown to Maho-met's memory.

met's memory. A PARAGEAPH printed on the programm of the Union Square Theatre, New Yori says that the third act of "Helene" enable Clara Morris "to bring into play her magnif cent powers of portraying intense suffering This is the whole motive of the piece, while the power of the piece of the piece of the piece. can only be gratifying to the most morbid imagination. It is literally a case of trying to exact pleasure from pain.

to exact pleasure from pain. THERE is considerable literary talent in the theatrical profession. No sconer has Fanny Rice announced the publication of her book, "People 1 Have Met on the Stage," than Bianche Marsden follows suit by heralding the near completion of a folio of biters to be called "Miss Mirman's Cloak." Other actresses are abcut to follow suit, and before long there may be a wholesome describin from the stage to the ranks of literature.

## NEWSY GLEANINGS.

MRS. CAROLINE DONOVAN has given \$100, 000 to John Hopkins University. GENERAL STOCKMARE, a Waterloo veteran

is dead, at the age of ninety-six. It is estimated that the Egyptian cotton crop will yield over 3,000,000 bales.

THE estimated population of Utah is 230, 000, an increase of \$6,000 in ten years time.

THE lower house of the Iowa Legislature is a tie-fifty Republicans and fifty Democrats. Nor less than 75,000 Michigan farmers have ned the Patrons of Husbandry since last May.

THE Servian Government has arranged ith the Vienna Landerbank for a loan of \$5,000,000,

THE St. Louis World's Fair Finance Committee claims to have pledge to the amount of \$4,000,000. dged subscriptions

THE most interesting exhibition in Europe next year will be the loan exhibition of tapestry at the Austrian Museum.

In Germany the 35th anniversary of the introduction of the Protestant religion among the German speaking peoples has been celebrated.

A COMPANY has been formed in London for the purpose of carrying live stock, dressed beef and hogs direct from Galveston, Texas, to Loadon.

THE Canadian fishing season has ended, and before another opens the modus vivendi between Canada and the United States will have expired.

THREE new ironciads will, as soon as pos-sible, be in Italy's fleet of 14,000 tons and 20,000-horse power. Vessels, armor, guns and all are to be made in Italy

By the death of a brother in Providence, R. I., Austine Steers, an inmate of the Soi-diers' Home in Chelsea, Mass., has fallen heir to \$335,000 in cash and real estate.

It is stated that at least a dozen persons were killed in the Eiffel tower elevator since the opening of the Exposition, but that the managers suppressed the accounts of several

WHILE boring for water about twenty-five miles southwest of Chicago, a farmer struck a vein of natural gas which gushes with such force as to throw dirt and gravel fifty feet into the air.

ADVICES from Shoa, concerning the burn-ing of Gouda, the capital of Abyssinia, state that during the abyspece of Nazas, King Menelek's General, the dervisions set fire to and burned the city and massacred the gar-

THE coffin containing the remains of Ralph Waldo Emerson has been inclosed in a heavy stone tomb the slabs of which are hermeta-cally sealed to defy the depredations of any possible grave robbers and descentors in the inter-

THE Russian military authorities are test-ing a new rifle which is said to combine the best foatures of the repeating and Berdan rifles. If the tests prove satisfactory the Government will provide the army with one million of the new rifles.

A NUMBER OF English subscribers have re-solved to build a monument at Fort Ticzad-roga to the memory of Lord Howe, whose forgotten grave was discovered there some weeks ago. The remains of the young will be interred at its base.

MONACO, to which only consuls are ac-credited, has a big diplomatic corps in the rest of Europe, and its diplomats display a profusion of gold lace and titles parely for the honor of serving the principality gratis.

first reigning monarch who has visited Con-stantinople since the fifteenth century.

THE President when he takes his evening stroll about Washington is said to wear the best overcoat and the worst hat in the city. THE Comte de Paris, pretender to the throne of France, being an exile, was unable to attend the funeral of the King of Por-

SANUR, EDISON, the father of the inventor, is a well-preserved man of eighty-six, who lives in a modest house at Port Gratiot,

DAVID DENNISON CONE, who was for a time General Grant's private secretary, was locked up in Washington recently, a raving

COLONEL CASSIUS M. GOODLOE, who was killed in Lexington, Ky., could have had the Russian mission after Mr. Rice's death had he desired it.

THE Prince of Wales is said to be suffering from Bright's disease. It is reported that the extension of his trip to Egypt was recomextension of his trip to I mended by his physicians.

PARNELL, the Irish leader, was once a member of Magdalene College, Cambridge, but took offense at being disciplined, and left early in the course.

COUNT VON MOLTKE has determined to pass the winter in Italy, its milder climate being more beneficial to his health than that of North Germany.

PRESIDENT CARNOT, of France, watches things closely, but does not work. He says it is not a President's business to drudge in

### THE MARKETS.

46	NEW	YORK.			
Beeves			3 00	100	75
Milch (	Cows, com. to ;	rood3	5 00	@50	00
Calves,	common to pa	rime i	\$ 19	(0, 8	00
Sheep.	**************		3 50	6 4	75
Lambs		********	5 50	@ 6	
Hogs-	Live		4.00	@ 4	40
	Dressed		43/		7
Flour-	-City Mill Ext	TA 4	4 25	12.4	40
	Patents		4 75	a 5	
	-No. 2 Red		83%		85%
Rye-	State		563	19	57
Barley	-Two-rowed 8	state	55	2	57
Corn-	-Ungraded Mix	ed	403		42%
Oats-	No. 1 White			a	34 29
	Mixed Western		25	g	85
Hay-	No. 1		80 65	a	75
Straw-	-Long Rye		00	Q.	1.35e
Lard-	-City Steam	*******	18		25
Butter	-State Cream	ery	15	0	23
	Dairy, fair to	o good.	10	80	20
	West, Im. Cr			ia.	1234
_	Factory		8	à	101
Cheese	-State Factor		5	ä	73
	Skims-Ligh			ä	10
	Western		231		24
Eggs-	-State and Fem		-	3.09	
		FALO.			
	-Western		2 25		1 75
	-Medium to G	Constant a s	4 50		1 65 1 25
Lambs	s-Fair to Good		5 50		1 70
Hogs-	-Good to Choic		4 25	20 M B B C 2	5 25
Flour-	-Family t-No. 2 North	*******			85
Wheat	No. 2 North	ern		10	3654
Corn-	-No. 3, Yellow	*******	-	404	14/24

Onts-No. 2, White...... Barley-No. 1 Canada..... - G - @ 81%@ 60 @ 4734 3234 65 -State WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARSET. Beef-Dressed weight...... Sheep-Live weight...... 0 436 534 PHILADELPHIA.

Wheat-No. 2, Red, N	ov 80 @
Corn-No. 2, Mixed, N	
Oats-Ungraded White	Barrow - 6
Potatoes-Rose	
Butter-Creamery Ext	
Cheese-Part skime	

up and forming a coat of ice over the soil and roots. Grass both in the pastures common goods boxes will do-of one size and meadows is often entirely killed out into othere of a little larger size, filling by a failure to provide sufficient drainage the space between them with dry dirt, or to get rid of the surplus water.

With the cultivated fields it is nearly always an item to get the greater portion fully, and put them into the inner boxes, of them properly fitted for the soil as which we line with old papers, if early in the spring as the soil can be new pine boxes, to prevent tainting worked into a good condition.

in this work, yet it is impossible to fully apples from freezing. We find, howderive all the benefits of fall plowing unless good drainage is provided. With the surface water out of the way fall plowed land will dry out and work up much earlier than if this is neglected, so that if earliness is an item with the crops care should be taken to see that it is provided.

The work should be done in the fall before the ground freezes. In planning the Rural Home. work care should be taken to avoid washing as much as possible. There is, of course, a considerable difference in land in this respect, as some is much more easily damaged than others. When the land is broken and is easily washed the furrows or ditches should be sufficiently winding to 'dlow a gradual descent. On more level, where there is less danger of washing, straighter furrows can be made. The character of the soil and the way it lays should determine the way the furrows are run out. In the a specialty. majority of cases a good plow and a team will make the ditches large and deep enough for all practical purposes. The better plan is to look carefully over the ground and determine where the furrows can be run out to the best advantage and then run them out. A little time spent in a careful survey of the field will not only lessen the work but secure better results. Securing good outlets is necessary so that the water can flow off casily, and the furrows should be made clean so that they will not be easily obstructed. By doing the work in the fall, whether the land is plowed or not, will be found quite an advantage in the spring so far as the work if concerned, but the of disease and is good for the entire andamage to land will also be avoided. Moisture is an essential item in plant growth, but an excess of moisture is as detrimental both to the soil and the crops as a deficiency, while with a little care at the proper time a good share of the damage can be avoided if good drainage is given .- Nebraska Farmer.

#### STORING VESETABLES.

A little freezing will not hurt cal bages. To be kep: properly they should be kept as cool as possible without freezing or, at least, without much freezing, for they need some ventilation. Many judicious handlers simply pile their cabbages away in cellars without any other protection; some put them in racks or open frames, reaching from the floor vs oof of cellar, so that the air can circalate about them freely. When put up in away in broad, shallow pits, sovering must not expect profit from such feeding.

the apples with a piney odor, then cover Fall plowing is one valuable assistant with anything that will serve to keep the ever, fewer decayed apples in our bins when we go to the additional trouble of setting up in the middle of the boxes a frame of slats nailed together, by which the apples are ventilated and better preserved. The methods here pointed out are simple and convenient, and are adapted to the wants of most families where more expensive arrangements are inexpedient or not necessary .- American

#### FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Spent tan bark is an excellent mulch for fall set cuttings of currants, grapes, etc.

Burn at once all piles of brush, weeds and other stuff which afford a harbor for insects.

Poultry growing on the farm is as a rule more profitable than when it is made

It is suggested that cold stables may be cheaply made warmer by lining them with building paper.

Let the white clover come in. It thickens the bottom grass and is good food for most animals.

If meadows are to be top dressed with manure there is no other time so favorable as late autumn and early winter.

All the rules for feeding cows and caring for them are profitless, except as they are accompanied in practice by kind treatment.

Season the feed of chickens and all other fowls with salt. It is a preventive imal creation.

A stiff brush in the stable, judiciously used on farm horses, is a good deal better than a horse doctor, and not so costly or uncertain.

Wheat straw makes a good mulch, but not better than many other things. Wheat land would not so soon be exhausted if the straw were returned to it as a mulch.

He who makes the greatest success at swine growing is one who commenced in small way and works to greater numers as he learns to breed, grow and

Good country roads may be regarded s one of the highest evidences of civilization, but this evidence is not found in such abundance as to become tiresome to dwellers on the western continent.

The farmer who thinks cattle can pick this way they are cut off at the middle of their own living from late autumn grass the stalks and stripped of the loose out-aide leaves. Some gardeners pack them living, but that is all, and the farmer

MADAME ARNOLDSON ROSSIGNOL signed contract with M. Strakosch at Montreux,