JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Death of the Ex-President of the Confederate States.

He Passes Away at New Orleans After a Brief Illness.



JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Jefferson Davis died in New Orleans a few nights ago after a brief illness.

He had been ill for several days, old age being apparently the main cause of his sickness. The physicians were hopeful almost to the last that his life might be prolonged. It was found, however, that he was unable to was found, however, that he was unable to take nourishment, so that all efforts in his behalf were unavailing. At nine o'clock the physicans, Drs. Chaille and Bickham, held a con-ultation. Previous to this Dr. Bickham had called and found Mr. Davis so much wo that he sent for Dr. Chaille. At 11 A. M. the aged leader of the "Lost Ause" passed into the eternal keeping of that history where the "Lost Cause" itself passed a quarter of a century ago. century ago.

Sketch of His Career.

Jefferson Davis was born in Christiana County, Ky., June 3, 1808. During his childhood his father removed to the State of Mississippi. He graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1828, and served with distinction against the Indiana until 1825, when he restreed his dians until 1835, when he resigned his com-mission, returned to Mississippi and mar-ried the daughter of General Taylor, after-ward President of the United States. He became a cotton planter and continued in the business until 1843, when he interested himself in politics as a Democrat, and took a prominent part in the election of Polk. He was sent to the House in tion of Polk. He was sent to the House in 1845 and took an important part in the debates on the tariff, the Oregon question, the prevarations for the Mexican War, etc. Upon the breaking out of this contest, he was elected Colonel of the Mississippi Regiment of Volunteers, when he resigned his seat in Congress, and joined the army of General Taylor on the Rio Grande. He was engaged in the storming of Monterey and the battle of Buena Vista. At the close of the war he was offered by President Polk the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, but declined it. In 1847 he was Folk to Fank of Brigadier-General of Vol-unters but declined it. In 1847 he was elected Senator for Mississippi; in 1850 he be-came Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and was noted for the energy with which he defended slavery, and by his zealous advocacy of State rights. In 1851 he resigned his for Franklin Pierce. who, on being elected President appointed Mr. Davis Secretary of War. He was again elected a Senator in 1858; but the election of Lincoln in 1860 and the consequent secssion movement caused him to withdraw. When the movement received shape and form he was chosen Provisional President of the Confederate States, February 4, 1861. In 1862 he was elected as President for six years. After the fall of Richmond, President Davis, while endeavoring to make his escape, was captured at Irwinsville, Ga., May 10, 1865. and remained a prisoner at deavoring to make his escape, was captured at Irwinsville, Ga., May 10, 1865, and remained a prisoner at Fortress Monroe for two years awaiting trial. He was released on ball in the summer of 1867, and all proceedings against him dis-continued. He visited Europe, became Presi-dent of a life insurance company, and in 1881 wrote "The Rise and Fall of the Confederacy." After a lapse of almost a quarter of a century of retirement Mr. Davis consented, upon the carnest so-licitation of his friends to take carnest so-licitation of his friends. Mr. Davis consented, upon the carnest so-licitation of his friends, to take part at the unwelling of the monument to the late Sen-ator B. H. Hill, of Georgia, on May 1, 1886. On his way to Atlanta he was given an ovation at Montgomery, Alabama, which entirely eclipsed anything like it in the South. In October, 1887, Mr. Davis visited Macon, Ga., and received another tremendous ovation, many ex-Confederate soldiers, from ovation, many ex-Confederate soldiers from various parts of the South coming forward to look once more upon the features of their

The Death Bed Scene.

Four weeks ago while traveling on a river rear weeks ago while traveling on a river steamer he caught cold, and his condition became so serious that his physicians refused to allow him to return to his home in Mississippi. He was taken to the house of his friend, J. U. Payne, in New Orleans. Mrs. Davis was sent for and immediately joined her husband and remained with him constantly until the send stantly until the end.

From the beginning of his fatal illness Mr. Davis insisted that his case was nearly or quite hopeless, though the dread of pain or

quite hopeless, though the dread of pain or fear of death never appeared to take the slightest hold upon his spirits, which were buoyant from the beginning of his attack.

At 6 o'clock in the evening previous to his death, without any assignable cause, Mr. Davis was seized with a congestive chill, which seemed to crush the vitality out of his already enfeebled body. From that moment until his death the history of his case was that of a gradual sinking. At 7 o'clock Mrs. Davis administered some medicine, but he declined to receive the whole dose. She urged upon him the necessity of taking the remainder, but putting it aside, he whispered: "Pray, excuse me."

These were his last words. Gradually he rew weaker and weaker, but never for an tant seemed to lose consciousness. instant seemed to lose consciousness. Lying peacefully upon his bed, and without a trace of pain in his look, he remained for hours. Silently clasping and tenderly caressing his wife's hand, he awaited the end. By 11:30 o'clock there were assembled in the death chamber Mrs. Davis, Drs. Chaille and Bickham, Associate Justice and Mrs. Fenner, Miss Nannie Smith, grand-niece of the dying ex-President, and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Farrar.

Finding that Mr. Davis was breathing somewhat heavily as he lay upon his back, the doctors assisted him to turn upon his right doctors assisted him to turn upon his right side. With his check resting upon his right hand, and with his left hand drooping across his chest, he lay for fifteen minutes, breath-ing softly but faintly. More and more feeble became his respirations, till they ceased for-

Official Action.

Official Action.

The Governors of the Southern States sent messages of sympathy to Mrs. Davis, and Southern State Legislatures passed resolutions of condolence. Throughout the South the expressions of sorrow came from every quarter. Mayor Shakespeare, of New Orleans, sent the following telegram to the Secretary of War:

"I have officially to inform you that the Hon. Jefferson Davis, at one time Secretary of War of the United States, died in this city yesterday. His funeral will take place here on December 11, at 12 o'clock, noon."

Secretary Proctor replied to this communication as follows:

"Your telegram informing me of the death of Mr. Davis is received. In refraining from any official action thereon, I would not, and hope I do not, add to the great sorrow of his family and friends. It seems to me the right course and the best one for all. You will, I am sure, understand that its adoption is prompted also by a sincere wish and purpose to act in the spirit of peace and good will, which should fill the nearts of all our people."

HEMMED IN BY FLAMES.

Seven Deaths Caused by Fire in Philadelphia.

Fire broke out about 2:30 A. M. in the three-story brick building at the corner of Second and Huntingdon streets, Philadelphia. The basement and first floor were used by Gustave Gross as a bakeshop and store respectively. The second floor was occupied as a dwelling by Gross, his wife and four children, and on the third floor dwelt Joseph Bitner with his wife and six

children.
The flames, which started in the besement,

The flames, which started in the besement, burned quickly through the upper floors, and the following persons were burned to death: Mrs. Minnie Gross, Mrs. Annie Bitner, Ida Bitner, George Bitner, Gustave Gross, Bruno Gross, Mattie Gross.

As soon as the firemen learned that there were people in the house, they turned their attention to rescuing them, but the flames had already made such headway that their efforts were almost fruitless. Truckman Hugh Smith climbed up the awning-post and into the second story window. He made his way through the smoke to the bed on which little Gustave Gross lay, and picking him up, got him safe-Gross lay, and picking him up, got him safely out of the building. The lad had, however, inhaled so much smoke that he died half an hour afterward.

half an hour afterward.

The wife of Bitner and two of their children, Ida, aged six years, and George, a babe of nine months, were in the third-story front room and were suffocated by the smoke. When found by the firemen after the flames had been subdued, the mother and her children were huddled together as the flow. dled together on the floor. Mrs. Bitner was clad only in her night dress, but she had her

clad only in her night dress, but she had her shoes on, as though preparing to escape when overcome by the smoke.

Mrs. Gross and her children were asleep on the second floor. She clasped her two-and-a-half-year-old daughter Mattie in her arms, and, hurrying to the third floor, jumped from a window to the street below. She was immediately conveyed with her child to the Episcopal Hospital, a short distance away, where the child died soon after being admitted. Mrs. Gross was horribly burned and it addition suffered

of his superior. One day recently he notified Mr. Leedom that he was going to New York and would be back the following night. he did not appear on the day after Congress opened Mr. Leedom began an investigation. The information that Silcott had drawn his

bank balance deepened these suspicions.

The enormous safe in the Sergeant-at-Arms' office could not be opened at the moment, as Silcott had the combination; but when an entrance was finally effected, it was found that some \$30,000 set apart for the use of the paying teller was intact. The next inquiry was made at the Treasury Department, and Mr. Leedom was informed that Silcott had called there and had drawn about \$72,000. It was possible for him to draw this

Silcott had called there and had drawn about \$72,000. It was possible for him to draw this large sum without exciting comment, as he had for a long time been charged with the duty of collecting the money with which the salaries of the Congressmen are paid.

The anisouncement of Silcott's defalcation was made in the House, and Speaker Reed, at Mr. Leedom's request, appointed a committee to investigate the accounts of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

geant-at-Arms.
Silcott is under bonds in the sum of \$50,000, Silcott is under bonds in the sum of \$50,000, his sureties numbering about fifteen persons. This is, however, an indemnity bond given to the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Leedom, who is himself bonded in the sum of \$50,000, is directly responsible for the shortage.

Some Congressmen may lose from one to six months' salary, and others the deposits—their private funds—which they had made with the cashier.

Silcott is supposed to have fled to Canada.

with the casher.
Silcott is supposed to have fled to Canada
with a woman with whom he had become
infatuated. He left a family in Washing-

UNCLE SAM'S NEEDS.

Appropriations Required for the Next Fiscal Year.

Secretary Windom has transmitted to Congress the estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year end-

ing June 30, 1891, a	s follows:	
Objects.	For 1891.	For 1880,
Legislative	\$6,409.583.27	\$6,165,715,19
Executive proper	155,644.00	151,124,00
State Department	1,981,435.00	2,112,495,00
Treasury Department	127,030,989.27	183,950,968,49
War Department	47,052,073.95	46,688,507,58
Navy Department	26,440,159,79	27,516,673,74
Interior Department.	117,054,480.77	94,888,379,50
Postoffice Dept	9,119,181,65	6,324,304,90
Dept. Agriculture	1,208,430.00	1,686,760,00
Department Labor	158,410,00	141,590,00
Dept. Justice	4.800,700.00	4,518,770.00
Annual State of the Control of the C	AND THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	Benchmark in management

Grand Totals.....\$341,423,977.70 \$233,467,482.34

These estimates show an increase as compared with the appropriations for the current fiscal year as follows: Legislative, \$71,541.69; executive proper, \$16,889; War Department, \$8,443,447.68; Navy Department, \$2,062,069,06; Interior Department, \$4,269,662.58; Post office Department, \$7,046,002.69; Department of Agriculture, \$119,302.62; Department of Labor, \$14,170. The estimates are less than the appropriations, as follows: Department of State, \$496,251.06; Treasury Department, \$3,530,379,77; Department of Justice, \$15,302.74, making a total net increase of \$17,961,489,36 in excess of the estimates for 1890. The principal increase in the estimates is for pensions and public works, the former exceeding the appropriations for the present year by \$8,827,816 and the latter exceeding the appropriations by \$6,996,272.06. Grand Totals.....\$341,498,977.70 \$383,467,488,34

FINING HIMSELF.

An Extraordinary Scene in a California Court.

A few days ago Judge Alexander Laidlaw, of Oakland, Cal., got drunk and created a scene in a saloon. He was not arrested, but a report of his unseemly conduct was pubhshed in the papers. He wore an air of un-usual dignits when court opened the other morning, and in presence of a large crowd lectured himself for breaking a city ordi-nance, pledged himself to resign if it oc-curred again, imposed a fine of \$50 and paid it to the balliff.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

In the Senate.

Vice-President Morton called the Senate of the Fifty-first Congress to order at noon on the opening day. Rev. J. G. Butler, the Chaplain, opened the proceedings with prayer, after which Senators Chandler, of New Hampshire, and Dixon, of Rhode Island, were sworn in. Then followed Senators Moody and Pettigrew, of South Dakota, and Senators Squire and Allen, of Washington. Without doing any further business the Senate adjourned.

2D DAY.—Immediately after the reading of the first day's journal, a message from the House was presented by its Clerk, Mr. Mc-Pherson, announcing the organization of that body. Then Mr. Edmunds on the part of the Joint Committee to wait on the President, reported that it had been informed by the President that he would communicate with the two houses by a message in writing immediately. Thereupon the message from the President was announced and read by the Secretary of the Senate.

3D DAY.—Messrs. Pierce and Casey were sworn in as Senators from North Dakota.... A flood of bills, numbering over 500, was reported, among them being measures by Messrs. Sherman, George and Reagan to abolish Trusts. Mr. Cameron introduced a Steamship Subsidy bill. Messures providing for one-cent postage, granting additional pensions, against adulteration of well-known articles, to repeal the Civil Service law and for the admission of Idaho as a State, were

pensions, against adulteration of well-known articles, to repeal the Civil Service law and for the admission of Idaho as a State, were also introduced...Executive session. 4TH DAY.—Bills were introduced to limit

the jurisdiction of the Circuit and Districts Courts of the United States, and for the retirement of the United States legal-tender and national bank notes of small denominations, and the issue of coin certificates, in lieu of gold and silver certificates...Mr. Voorhees offered a resolution in reference to tariff re-vision, which he asked to have laid upon the table for the present.

In the House. A scene of bustling activity prevailed when the House of Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress was called to order by John B. Clark, Clerk of the previous House. Many members received floral offerings, and the public galleries were crowded with spectators. Roll-call showed 372 members present. Thomas B. Reed was elected Speaker receiving 166 votes to 154 for John G. Carlisle, and 1 for Amos J. Cummings. Mr. Reed, upon taking the Speaker's chair. Mrs. Gross and her children were asleep on the second floor. She clasped her two-and a-half-year-old daughter Mattie in her arms, and, hurrying to the third floor, jumped from a window to the street below. She was immediately conveyed with her child to the Episcopal Hospital, a short distance away, where the child died soon after being admitted. Mrs. Gross was horribly burned, and in addition suffered a compound fracture of the arm. She died shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

After the fire the firemen found the dead body of Bruno Gross, aged five years, in the bathroom on the second floor, burned almost to a crisp. Freda Gross, aged seven, and Clara Bither, aged fourteen, jumped from a second story window, and were caught in the arms of Mr. Gross. These two escaped without injury. Fritz Erdman, an apprentice, aged fifteen, also jumped from the second story and escaped unhurt.

CONGRESS ROBBED.

The Cashier of the House's Sergeantata-Arms a Defaulter.

Edward Silcott, cashier of the Sergeantata-Arms of the House of Representatives has field, carrying off about \$72,000 of the funds entrusted to bis care.

Silcott was a trusted employe, who came to Washington from Ohio, and was appointed by Sergeant-at-Arms Leedom when that gentleman assumed office, six years ago. He had good business qualifications and soon possessed himself of the unlimited confidence of his superior. One day recently he notified Mr. Leedom that he was going to New York and would be back the following night. As

BRAZIL'S PRESIDENT.

Deodoro De Fonseca, Provisional Head of the New Republic.



The New York Sun gives the first picture crinted in this country of the Provisional resident of the new republic. Deodoro de Fonseca, the organizer and head of the revolution, and now Provisional President of the United States of Brazil is a man dent of the United States of Brazil is a mar sixty-three years of age, who has been a soldier all his life, and who is said to be de votedly attached to the profession of arms. He served with distinction in the Paraguay campaign, and was wounded at the battle of

WHAT WINDOM WANTS.

Suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury in His Report.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report recommends the repeal of the tax on tobacco, which will reduce the surplus about \$32,000,000, and on alcohol used in the arts, about \$5,500,000. No special plan for the reduction of customs duties is recommended. He urges the repeal of the compulsory feature of the present Coinage act, and recommends the issue of Treasury notes against deposits of silver bullion at the market price of silver when deposited, payable on demand in such quantities of silver bullion as will equal in value, at the date of presentation, the number of doilars expressed in the face of the notes at the market price of silver, or in gold, at the option of the Government; or in silver dollars, at the option of the holder.

It would seem, he says, that one of the effective means of preventing the immigration of the prohibited classes would be to require all immigrants before embarkation to obtain certificates of character and fitness from our Consular offices abroad, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of State.

He thinks the Alien Contract Labor law has partially failed of its purpose because of certain inherent defects and the impracticability of its administration in some of its features that call for admendment. about \$32,000,000, and on alcohol used in the

EXPLOSION OF SAWDUST.

Fatal Injuries to Chicago Workmen in a Furniture Factory.

A quantity of sawdust in Horn Brothers furniture factory, Chicago, exploded, fatally injuring Martin Czarwinski and John Horn. The explosion occurred in the shaving room, which is next to the boiler room and is constantly filled with a thick dust.

A loud report was heard and the next moment the dust and shavings burst in flames. The men named were terribly burned. The flames were speedly extinguished.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Ex-King Millan of Servia will make his

SENATOR PIERCE, of North Dakota, is the author of several novels. THE London Times suggests Stanley for Governor of East Africa.

SECRETARY RUSK is making a collection of orchids and chrysanthemums.

GENERAL BOULANGER is doing very well. He is supported by his admirers. PRESIDENT HARRISON is an expert walker, and likes a tramp of several miles. THE letter carriers' monument to S. S. Cox will probably be erected in Washington.

THE Lord Mayor of London was for some part of his early career an operatic singer. EVEN the Czar of Russia suffers with in-fluenza, which is epidemic in St. Petersburg. EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND says our ex-resident should earn their own living like

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, the English doctor, is seriously considering the project of an American tour.

Ex-Pension Commissioner Tanner and W. H. Dudley have formed a business part-nership in Washington. LORD SALISBURY, the British Premier, has the proud distinction among English wearing the biggest hat.

CASTELAR, the Spanish statesman, says that another half century will wind up the monarchial business in Europe. HISTORIAN BANCROFT takes a long/ every pleasant afternoon, often with ume of Shakespeare in his hand.

Mr. Camprell, Governor-elect of Chio, is a Knight Templar, a Knight of Pythias and an Elk. He is also a Presbyterian. THE late Father Damien, who died in the leper settlement at Molokai. Sandwich Isl-ands, has been succeeded by his brother.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, the British Minister at Washington, is devoting a good deal of time to the study of American literature. HENRY C. KELSEY, the present Secretary of State of New Jersey, was the editor of a small country newspaper twenty years ago.

JULES VERNE'S real family name is Olchewitz. The novelist is now sixty-eight years old, and engaged in the production of one of his greatest works.

The exceptional honor of the crown and and brilliants pourie merite has been conferred upon Count von Moltke by the Emperor of Germany.

Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist reports himself in good health and spirits and disposed to spend yet another winter among the islands of the South Pacific.

CHARLES COLBY, the new President of the Canadian Privy Council, was born in the United States. He is the first native of this country who ever entered a Dominion Cab-

MR. GLADSTONE has been speaking in Engand for fifty years, and yet people are so anxious to bear him that they would at any time fill a large hall if the seats cost ten dollars.

Spungeon, the great London preacher, says that the "perfect" members of his flock give him more trouble than his sinners. He now gives notice that his fold is for black

Mark Twain passes a great part of his time in his library, where he sits in a comfortable armchair, his feet tilted up or the window-sill and a thick halo of tobacco smoke encircling his forehead. Physically, Speaker Reed is the largest man in the House. He weighs as much as Ex-President Cleveland and is taller. He is an accomplished French scholar and reads every new book published in Paris.

The oldest officer in the United States Navy is Commodore Henry Bruce, now on the retired list and living in Boston. He was born on February 12, 1789, and was appointed a midshipman in the Navy from Massachusetts on November 9, 1813.

CITIZEN GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN when in cently was surrounded by a cros in a hotel corridor when he offered to bet that he was the biggest fool in America. Notody accepted the wager at first, but finally a man came forward and said: "I'll take your bet, stranger, provided you are not George Francis Train."

THE LABOR WORLD.

An eight-hour agitation has been started in Berlin.

A sailons' and firemen's union will be formed in Baltimore. Union cigarmakers who work over eight hours a day are fined. An immense electric light establishment is to be built at Pittsburg.

THE carpenters of Saginaw, Mich., have adopted the eight-hour rule. NEARLY four thousand women are employed around English coal mines.

THE woodcarvers of Baltimore have formed a union. The membership is forty. A STATE Convention of the Massachusetts Knights of Labor was held in Boston.

THE National Farmers' and Laborers' Union has been organized in St. Louis. THE English Board of Trade reports 509 strikes during 1888, with 88,000 strikers.

A GENERAL agitation against tenement house factories is being carried on in Boston. A JOURNAL will soon be issued by the Sailors' and Firemen's Union of New York SEVEN THOUSAND men are enrolled in the

thirty-six branches of the Boilermakers

A NATIONAL Convention of tin and sheet iron workers will be held at Omaha on

THE Denver Tailors' Union refused to reend Chicago as the place for the World's Fair. THE Knights of Labor value their Phila-

delphia property at \$100,000. It cost them about \$60,000. It is reported that a new watch factory, to cost \$50,000 and to employ 100 men, will be soon started at Lincoln, Ill.

ENGLISH workingmen are now trying prevent the immigration into England of workingmen from the Continent.

THE trade of cabinetmaking is very dull in San Francisco. A woman is working as a varnisher in one of the cabinet factories

THE Debardelben Coal and Iron Company has increased the pay of miners at the Blue Creek Mines, Alabama, from 40 to 42% cents

A NUMBER of workingmen's wives in Ironville, England, have started a co-operative laundry which is said to be very

ALTHOUGH there are about seventy-five thousand union men in Massachusette, Mr. Marks, the Labor candidate for Governor, polled only 111 votes. An Assembly of the Knights of Labor has been formed by the ropemakers of Belfast, Ireland. They recently held their first regular meeting, which was largely attended.

HAVING learned that some one was in-ducing American cigarmakers to go to Mel-bourne, Australia, the cigarmakers Organiza-tion of that city has sent word that there are no vacancies there for anybody. CAR works which will employ 1000 men will soon be in operation at Laredo, Texas. They are the property of the Mexican National Railroad, and the total cost of their construction will be over \$600,000.

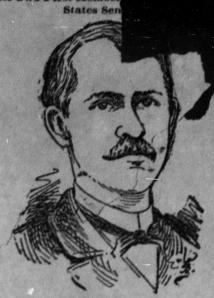
construction w.ll be over \$600,000.

A STREET railroad corporation in London compels drivers to wear tall hats when on duty. A driver who recently wore a derby for a day, while his high tile was being blocked, was suspended for a week.

It is thought that Patrick Cleary, of Pittsburg, will succeed James Campbell as President of the Window Glassworkers' Association. Campbell is the man who stumped Indiana and other States for Harrison a year are.

STATE OF WA

Its Two First Membe



John B. Allen was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., May 18, 1843. He lived at or near his native town until 1864, when, although not yet nineteen years of age, he enlisted in the 138th Indiana Infantry, and served in Tennessee and Alabama until mustered out. In 1865, with his parents, he became a resident of Rochester, Minn., where for a year he served as agent for a firm of grain men. Next he read law in the office of Judge Wilson, of Rochester, and soor entered the law school at Ann Arbor, Mich. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1870 became a resident of Olympia, the present Capital of the new Stata, where he opened a law office. He soon became popular and obtained a lucrative practice. In 1875 he was appointed United States Attorney for Washington Territory. In 1881 he made the city of Walla Walla his abiding place, where he has built up what is probably the most lucrative as well as the most successful practice of any attorney in Eastern Washington. In 1887 he was chosen to represent Washington in Congress by a majority of 7871 over his Democratic opponent, Charles S. Voorhees, who for two terms had been the Territorial Delegate. When Washington Territory became a State he was elected to the United States Senate. JOHN B. ALLEN.



WATSON C. SQUIRE.

Watson C. Squire was born at Cape Vincent, N. Y., on May 18, 1838, graduated from the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1859. He studied law at Herkimer, N. Y., but was afterward elected principal of the Moravia Institute. At the breaking out of war he enlisted as a private and went to the war he enlisted as a private and went to the front. He was promoted to First Lieutenant of Company F. Nineteenth New York Infantry, in which regiment he served on the Upper Potomac until 1862, when he was honorably discharged. In the fall of that year he raised a crack corps of sharp-shooters in Cleveland, where he then lived. He participated in all the battles of the Army of the Cumberland. During the latter portion of his term of service he was Judge Advocate of the District of Tennessee. At the close of the war he was appointed managing agent of the Remington rifle makers, and in that capacity visited the capitals of Russia. Spain, Turkey, Mexico and other countries. Later he was made business manager for the Remingtons, and during 1871 and 1872 he negotiated with the French Government, selling that nation over \$15,000,000 worth of arms. In 1879 he removed to Washington Territory, and in 1884 he was appointed Governor of the Territory by President Arthur. With Mr. Allen he was elected by the Republican majority in the Legislature of Washingtou to represent the new State in the United States Senate.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Salient Features of Secretary Tracy's Annual Report.

The first annual report of Secretary Tracy shows that our navy now consists of eleven armored and thirty-one unarmored vessels. A comparison made between the

eleven armored and thirty-one unarmored vessels. A comparison made between the speed of our crack cruiser, the Charleston, an average of 18.2 knots for four hours, and cruisers of equal horsepower of other Governments, is to the advantage of the Charleston. The printing of a table of the navies of the world shows that much remains to be done to make our navy formidable.

Secretary Tracy believes that the United States need two fleets of armored sea-going or battle ships, one fleet of eight on the Pacific coast and one of twelve on the Atlantic, with twenty harbor defence vessels in addition. These vessels could be supplied in twelve or fifteen years. Construction should begin at once. The future navy should consist of twenty battle ships, twenty coast defense ships and sixty cruisers. The establishment of a reserve service of cruisers to be taken from the fast merchant steamers in time of necessity is recommended. Further building of small cruisers like the Yorktown is not advised. "They have neither the strength to fight nor the speed to run away." The early construction of five torpedo boats of the first and second class is urged. Plans for the armored cruisers of 7500 tons and the steel cruising monitor will soon be ready.

It is recommended that enlistments be for life, with the privilege of retiring on half pay at the end of thirty years. This reform, it is thought, would increase the number of native Americans in the service. The improvement of the navy yard is dwelt upon. Fifteen millions worth of old stores should be sold to provide the requisite funds for the ourpose.

sold to provide the requisite funds for the

AN INCENDIARY LYNCHED.

Taken From Jail and Hanged by a Maryland Crowd.

About 2:30 A. M. a band of masked men came to the Upper Marlboro (Md.) jail, overpowered the keeper and broke open the cell of Joe Vermillion, took him out and anged him on the bridge leading to the

village.

The cause of the lynching was the burning by an incendiary of several barns on the night of November 23 in Prince George's County. The incendiarism was due to a desire for revenge by Joe Vermillion, whose father was maltreated the night before by a number of men. All of the Vermillion boys were arrested on the charge of arson, but John told the officers that Joe was the cause of all the trouble, and that he had fired the barns. His brothers tried to disease him from it, but he followed his own impulses.

SABBATH SCHOOL

ERNATIONAL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 15.

Text: "Solomon's Fall," I Kings 4-13-Golden Text: I Cor. x., 12-Commentary.

4. "It came to pass when Solomon was old, that his wives turned away his heart after other gods." As to the things of this world, on which the hearts of people in all ages have been so firmly set, Solomon was filled with them. Riches and honor he enjoyed to the full and all the pleasures that wealth could purchase. (Eccl. ii., 19.) No vessels of silver was used in his house (it was plentiful as stone and was thought nothing of), all were of gold; he exceeded all the kings of the earth for riches and for wisdom, and all the earth sought the face of Solomon to hear his wisdom, which God had put in his heart. (Chap. x., 21-24.) But King Solomon loved many strange women of the nations, concerning which the Lord had forbidden Israel to have anything to do with them (see v. 2, and Deut. vii., 3, 4), and these turned away his heart, as God had said they would. The one great peculiarity of Israel was that Jehovah, the only living and true God, was their God dwelling in their midst, and thus they were a pseculiar people, separated from all other nations to make known the name of Jehovah. (Ex. xxxiii, 16.) We cannot cleave Jehovah. (Ex. xxxiii, 16.) We cannot cleave to God and at the same time cleave to that which God forbids, so when Solomon clave unto these heathen women in love (v. 2) God ceased to occupy His proper place in Solo-

"His heart was not perfect with the Lord his God, as was the heart of David, his fa-ther." He had, at the dedication of the tem-ple, urged the people to let their hearts be perfect with the Lord their God that all peoperfect with the Lord their God that all peo-ple of the earth might know that Jehovah is God and that there is none else (chap. viii., 60, 61); but now through these many wives of his his own heart is gone. We are to love God with the whole heart, and whatever else we love, whether wife or husband, parents or children, God Himself must have the first

of children, God Hisself Huss have the insplace.

5. "Solomon went after Ashtoreth, * * * and after Milcom." These were idols of the Zidonians and Ammonites, whose worship was accompanied with abominable rites; but as Solomon had taken wives from these nations and they had probably gone with him. as solution and taken wives from these na-tions, and they had probably gone with him to the temple to see the worship of his God, they now persuade him to set up also their idois which they had been accustomed to worship; and as he had sinned in taking these wives, he now sins yet more to gratify

6. "And Solomon did evil in the sight of the Lord." He did evil in the sight of men, he did evil against himself, but the greatness of his sin was the fact that it was against God. He was the Lord's representative, and he, of all men, should have been faithful to Jehovah who had so blessed him above all

7, 8. "Then did Solomon build an high place for Chemosh, " " and likewise did he for all his strange wives." Thus adding sin to sin, the more evil associates we have the more sin we are likely to commit; and if we put ourselves under the least obligation to an uncodly person we cannot well and if we put ourselves under the least obligation to an ungodly person we cannot well deny them a favor when they ask it, even though we know it is wrong to grant it. Righteousness cannot have followship with unrighteousness, nor light with darkness (II Cor. vi., 14; Epb. v., 11). Let us walk in the light and avoid all appearance of evil. Some of these abominations which Solomon built on the Mount of Olives remained over three hundred years, until the days of Josiah (II Kings xxiii., 13); showing us low lasting and far reaching sin is and how hard to undo.

9. "The Lord was angry with Solomon." So we read that Jehovah was angry with Moses and Aaron and Israel (Deut. iv., 21; ix., 8, 20; II Ki. xvii., 18); and that while there is a day coming when it will be ill for those who are not hid in the Rock of Ages. those who are not hid in the Rock of Ages.
(Nahum i., 3; Zep. ii., 2, 3). It is hard for
us to think of anger apart from sin, but
when we read of the anger of God we must
think only of the righteous indignation of a
holy God who cannot sin. He does not desire the death of any sinner, but rather that
the wicked turn from his evil ways and live
(Ezek xviii., 32; xxxiii., 11; II Fet. iii., 9);
so that the recentant sinner may be for-

(Ezek Xviii., 32; XXXIII., 11; II Fet iii., 99; so that the repentant sinner may be forgiven, for Jesus's sake, and sing: "O Lord, I will praise Thee; though Thou wast angry with me, Thine anger is turned away, and Thou comfortest me." (Isa. xii., 1.)
"His heart was turned from the Lord God of Israel, which had appeared unto him twice." The Lord had appeared to him at Gideon, when He said "Ask what I shall give thee." and again in answer to his prayer at thee," and again in answer to his prayer at the dedication of the temple (chap. iii., 5; ix., 2), and these high favors, in addition to all the other blessings, should have kept Solo-mon faithful to his God; but alas for the desperate wickedness of the human heart, and how marvelous the long suffering and patience of Jebovah?

"He kept not that which the Lord commanded." It was a case of direct and will-ful disobedience. He was forbidden to multi-

manded." It was a case of direct and willful disobedience. He was forbidden to multiply horses or wives or silver or gold, and yet these were the very things he did; he was commanded to keep by him a copy of the law and read therein all the days of his life, but this he evidently did not do, and consequently, not being anchored, he drifted on the rocks. (Deut. xvii., 14-20.) What a contrast to his father, who said: "O, how love I. Thy law; it is my meditation all the day" (Ps. cxix., 97); and, "By the word of Thy lips I have kept me from the paths of the destroyer." (Ps. xvii., 4.)

"I will surely rend the kingdom from thee and give it to thy servant." The record of this will be found more at length in our next lesson; but notice here how disobedience robe us of our blessings. Listening to the tempter and becoming persuaded by him that to eat of the tree of knowledge would prove an advantage, Adam and Eve, in disobedience to God, sought a present gratification and thus brought sin and misery upon the whole human race. Essau for the present gratification of some gold and goodly raiment, brought upon himself and alhousehold a fearful judgment. Here we have Solomon gratifying himself to the full, regardless of consequences or of the command of God, and thus he loses the kingdom. Abraham and Moses, on the other hand, and the list of worthies of Heb. xi. got their eyes and hearts fixed upon the realities of an eternal city and kingdom, and thus were enabled to walk with God in obedience here, setting a right value upon present things and treating them accordingly.

abled to walk with God in obedience here, setting a right value upon present things and treating them accordingly.

12. "Notwithstanding, in thy days I will not do it, for David thy father's sake." While godliness is not hereditary, yet who can estimate the benefit of godly parents, or the blessings which come to us through those who love Lord Jesus. Let the children consider this and contrast the condition of many whose parents know not God with the condition of the children of pious parents.

"I will rend it out of the hand of thy son," Here is the contrast: Solomon derives benefit from his father's piety, while Solomon's son is to saffer because of his father's impiety; so that evil doing reaches to others besides the evil doer.

13. "For David My servant's sake, and for Jerusalem's sake, which I have chosen." The blessing that will yet come to Jerusalem, because God has chosen it, shall be seen in milennial days, but leaving that, notice that David was not only Solomon's father: he was the servant of Jebovah; one of the highest litles that can be given to mortal man, inasmuch as it is one of the titles of the Lord Jesus Himself, who shall yet be the salvation of God unto the ends of the earth (Isa. xiil., 1; xlix., 6, and for whose sake any one may now be raved who comes to God in His Name.—Lesson Helper

LIVE by the day, even though you work by the month. There are no to morrows that you know of.