

It is said that over thirty-eight thousand copyrights have been granted to American authors during the past year. The amount of real literature put forth is not stated.

An Austro-Hungarian exhibition is to be held in Paris in 1892, under the auspices of the Austro-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce in the French capital. If the project comes to anything, the exhibition will probably be transferred to London in 1893.

California comes to the front with an invention that will be a great boon to fruit-growers, predicts the Chicago Post. It is an electric frost alarm and consists of an accurate dial thermometer, electrically connected with a bell and switch in such a manner that the bell will ring when any desired temperature is reached.

A census bulletin tells us that there are 140 religious bodies in the United States, not counting the large number of independent churches which do not acknowledge the authority of any denominational organization. The increase in sect, declares the Cincinnati Enquirer, has been something remarkable since the dawn of our national history.

A writer in the North China Herald, of Shanghai, asserts that the climate of Asia is growing colder and its tropical animals are slowly retreating southward. In proof of this he quotes evidences, historical and referential, of the former existence of elephants, tigers and leopards in China. Tigers and leopard are, however, not yet extinct in China and are common enough in Corea. The bamboo, it is said, formerly grew naturally in parts of the country where it now has to be taken care of.

It seems necessary, exclaims the Chicago News, to again call attention to the fact that the much-used word "closure," which Congressmen so delight in uttering with an infinite variety of accents, means nothing more nor less than the "previous question." The word is an unnecessary importation from the French and is almost synonymous with the English "closure." The demand for the previous question and the stifling or "closure" of further debate is all that is meant by the mysterious Gallic term.

The entire country—the entire world, in fact—is interested in the preservation of the giant trees which form a unique attraction in certain portions of California. An agent of the Land Office who has been making an investigation reports that some of them are in danger. The importance of Government action to prevent further destruction of the sequoias is therefore apparent. There are 2675 of the giants now standing, the largest being over thirty-three feet in diameter. Not one of them can be spared.

The origin of the National Marine Band at Washington is most curious. Nearly a hundred years ago, alleges the New York World, a Yankee Captain kidnapped a strolling troop of musicians on the shores of the Bay of Naples and brought them to this country. From this handful of Italians the band was developed. The descendants of these stolen Italians are now among the wealthiest people of Washington. Some of them are prominent lawyers, and others have their names connected with the best-known hotels and the largest real-estate offices in the capital city.

The Church of England, as shown by incomplete returns of the revenue report by order of Parliament, is the wealthiest church in Christendom. The income of the ecclesiastical commissioners is about \$5,750,000, nearly one-fourth of which is derived from tithes. The Welsh tithes yield about \$29,000. The gross annual value of benefices for twenty-one counties is \$10,000,000 which is distributed among 6600 clergymen, giving them an average of a little over \$1500 a year. There are parsonages, however, and other items to be added, which bring up the annual average to about \$2000 a year from endowments alone. Of the \$10,000,000 three-fourths are derived from tithes.

The Boston Cultivator estimates that more than half the railway track in the world is on this continent, and nearly half of the whole is in the United States. This proportion may not be kept up, as Asia and Africa are beginning to shorten their long distances by using steam horses on the iron track. In the past four years 40,000 miles of track have been laid in America, and in the United States 30,000 miles of this, while all the rest of the world built only 24,000 miles. Railroads in Europe cost an average of \$115,000 per mile. Here the average cost is \$60,000, and this is about the rate elsewhere. Rates of fare are, however, lower in Europe than here, the denser population and lighter expense for running the roads more than offsetting the difference in their original cost.

S. F. Hershey says in a recent article: "Woman lives longer than man, goes insane less numerously, commits suicide one-third as often, makes one-tenth the demand on the public purse for support in jail, prisons and almshouses."

The largest cities in the United States are: New York, 1,513,501; Chicago, 1,099,133; Philadelphia, 1,046,252; Brooklyn, 804,377; St. Louis, 460,357; Boston, 446,507; Baltimore, 433,547; San Francisco, 297,990; Cincinnati, 236,309; Cleveland, 201,546.

Japan enjoys the dignity of a brand new House of Lords, specially invented and created by the Mikado. It is composed of "Princes of the blood, men with high titles, gray-headed servants of State, young men of bright intellect, and wealthy farmers and their sons."

The Sultan of Turkey is not in all respects the ease-loving monarch he is reported to be, observes the New York World. He passes a good part of the day with his secretary, discussing matters pertaining to the empire, and it is his boast that he has never signed a State paper without reading it.

The German Government, in the estimation of the Washington Star, is munificent and far-seeing in its encouragement of science. It has endowed exploring parties in all parts of the world, aiding Emin in Africa, Curtius in Greece and the less famous men elsewhere. It is reported that in addition to other aids heretofore extended or agreed upon Dr. Koch is to have \$250,000 and his assistants half that sum for the manufacture of the Koch lymph for the cure of consumption.

Ex-Comptroller Green, of New York City, says the Metropolis is the most isolated city in the world from all rural association. He shows that New York is the most bridgeless city extant of the first class; that London has nine bridges over the Thames, Paris twenty-seven bridges over the Seine, Venice 356 bridges. He puts down the population of London at over 3,800,000. New York commenced with 1000 people in 1656, had 10,000 people in 1756, 33,000 people in 1790, 60,000 in 1800, 166,000 in 1825, 312,000 in 1840, 515,000 in 1850, 814,000 in 1860 and 1,700,000 in 1890.

One of the most singular facts about the growth of London is its regularity. It may be roughly taken that every month about a thousand houses are added to London. In August of last year 766,387 houses had to be supplied by the water companies with water; in September that number had increased to 767,797. In August of 1889 no less than 754,274 houses had to be supplied, or 12,113 below the number in the same month of this year. In September of 1890 the companies had to supply 10,976 houses more than in September of 1889. This extension is not confined to any one portion of the capital, but a preference is still being shown for the north and northwest suburbs.

They have been taking a census in Iceland recently, and they are in trouble there. It appears that so great has been the hegira to Canada and the United States it has taken away from the island fully 20,000 people. This does not seem such a very large number, except when one considers that the original population was only about 80,000. One-fourth of the entire population, then, has emigrated! The result is disastrous. Taxes have greatly increased, while properties have become reduced in values. The harvests, too, have been lessened. There seems to be but one way out for the Icelanders, observes the Boston Advertiser. They must follow the vanguard and abandon their island to the walrus and bear.

Apocryphal of a remark attributed to Bismarck, that he had been the means of liberating 80,000 human souls from their encumbering carcasses, a writer in Harper's Weekly raises the question whether Bismarck is as great a man as Dr. Koch, who bids fair just now to score his four-score thousand, and indefinitely more, of lives preserved ever year. Dr. Koch must be conceded to be a very great fellow if his lymph does all he hopes it will, says Frank Leslie's. But, after all, the importance of lives lies not in their number, but in their quality. There are plenty of people in the world, and in Europe especially there is no little disposition to consider that the man who creates 80,000 vacant situations does as well by his country as the one who presents 80,000 unexpected applicants for work. Speaking of England, General Booth declares that it would be more merciful to poison her "submerged tenth" out of the world than to let them live on as they do. There are plenty of lives for use, and if Bismarck's work was worth 80,000 of them, it must not be condemned because of its price any more than Stanley's last trip is necessarily to be condemned on analogous grounds.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Important Gleanings From the Latest Dispatches.

The Elections Bill Set Aside for the Silver Bill.

The Federal Elections bill, which has been pending in the Senate during the present session of Congress and during many weeks of last session, has been abruptly side-tracked on motion of a Republican Senator, who, with the aid of seven Republican colleagues and twenty-six Democratic Senators, executed a successful coup d'etat.

When Mr. George took the floor to continue his speech on the Election bill, a motion was introduced by Mr. Stewart, of Tennessee, to take up the bill to provide against contraction of the currency.

Mr. George yielded the floor to have that motion made, much to the discontent of Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, who tried to interpose upon the Mississippi Senator his own idea that the course adopted by Mr. George was at variance with the understanding between them.

Mr. Hoar was not permitted, however, to develop his idea in that line because from Mr. Gorman and other Democrats came the objection that the motion was undebatable, and Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, who was in the Chair, sustained the objection. The motion was put and carried. Thus the Elections bill was displaced and the Financial bill taken up in its place.

The Republicans who voted for Mr. Stewart's motion were Messrs. Jones, of Nevada; Shoup, Stanford, Stewart, Teller, Washburn, Scott and McConnell, of Idaho, who had only used their votes against half an hour and used his first vote against the Force bill.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays and stood, Yeas, thirty-four; nays, twenty-nine, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Carlisle, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Eastie, Faulkner, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Jones, of Arkansas; Jones, of Nevada; Keiser, of Kentucky; Jones, of Nebraska; Pugh, Ransom, Reagan, Morgan, Pasco, Stewart, Teller, Vance, Vest, Walhall, Washburn, Wilson, of Maryland, and Walcott—34.

Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Cameron, Casey, Cullem, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Edmunds, Everts, Frye, Hawley, Hiseock, Hoar, McMillen, Manderson, Mitchell, Morrill, Platt, Plumb, Fower, Quay, Sanders, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Stockbridge and Wilson (Iowa)—29.

Five Guilty of Murder.

The trial at Macon, Ga., of six citizens of Dodge and Telfair counties for conspiracy and murder in the killing of John C. Forsyth at Normaldale, October last, was ended, Tuesday, by the jury bringing in verdict finding all but one of the defendants guilty.

The case, which has been on trial for four weeks in the United States Federal Court, Judge Emory Spicer presiding, is the most remarkable in the criminal annals of Georgia. It troubles from which it sprung began a number of years ago when a decree was granted in the United States Court vesting in George E. Dodge, of New York, title to certain extensive tracts of land in Dodge, Telfair and Montgomery counties.

L. A. Hall, a lawyer at Eastman, Dodge County, was convicted of violating this decree by selling lots from the Dodge lands under bogus deeds, and he served five months imprisonment for contempt.

Another man, C. Forsyth, of New York, was the Georgia representative of the Dodge estate, and as such stood in the way of the land grabbers. Charles Clements and Richard Lowry, alias Herring, a and a murderer Forsyth, the price to be \$600. Lowry crept up under the window of Forsyth's library, where he sat reading, and shot him dead.

Fears for the Levees. A repetition of the evils of last spring's flood, along the lower Mississippi, owing to the unfinished and unsafe condition of the levees, and the heavy snows north, with prospects of a thaw. Many thousands of dollars have been expended in the past year in the work, which is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible by the contractors, who have doubled their forces along the line and hope to complete their work before the spring rise, as that would prove destructive to the entire system.

Re-arguing of hands and teams from Memphis, Penn., and ports further north are being shipped to the works, and all possible haste is being made to complete the work by March 1.

A long delay has been occasioned on that part of the work in front of Helena, Ark., by the fact that two contracts made by its completion and ratified by the Board of United States Engineers were not approved by the Interior War when submitted to it. Consequently a third advertisement and letting will have to take place before it can be completed.

The Deadly Danube.

While an enormous crowd of holiday makers were amusing themselves on the ice-covered surface of the River Danube, between Buda and Pesth, Hungary, the ice, after a series of alarming, crackling reports, suddenly gave way in several places. A terrible panic ensued among those who were upon the river. A number of people fell into the water and were drawn under the ice.

Those who were lucky enough to escape, assisted by others upon the shore, did their utmost to rescue the endangered people. Many people are reported missing and are believed to have been drowned. Four bodies have been recovered from the scene of the disaster.

A Joke That Ended in Two Deaths.

Richard Reid and another colored man, named Bill, of Albany, Ga., stole and ate some food belonging to Joe Moore, also colored, and then laughingly told him of the joke they had played on him. Moore put strychnine on some fish, cooked it and at his invitation the other two feasted on it. They are dead and Moore has fled.

Killed in a Shaft.

Eleven or twelve men were killed in the Uteca mine, Ange's Camp, near San Andrea, Cal. A load of ore was being lowered on a hoist when about one hundred and fifty feet from the surface the rope broke, precipitating all a distance of 450 feet to the bottom of the shaft.

Sixty Mine Victims.

A dispatch from Vienna states that sixty persons were killed outright by the explosion that occurred in the Trinity colliery in Poliss Ostrau, on Saturday last.

TERRIBLE MASSACRE.

Three Hundred Foreigners Killed by Natives. Herbert L. Rand, of Carthage, Ill., recently appointed American Consul to the Caroline Islands, has just received letters from his brother, who has been a missionary in those islands for sixteen years, giving the accounts of outrages committed by natives. In their revolt against the Spaniards the natives have killed 300 foreigners, including ninety Spanish soldiers. They have looted and burned the houses of all missionaries.

The Rev. Mr. Rand lost his library, worth \$1000, and all his personal and household effects. The missionaries have now been transferred to a neighboring island for safety, but the natives of the whole group are excited and more massacres are feared.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

MAYOR GRANT, of New York City, in his annual message to the new Board of Aldermen, said that the city had been well governed and that the municipal debt had been reduced \$600,000 during the year.

BOTH branches of the New York State Legislature met at Albany. Lieutenant-Governor Jones and Speaker Boshart made addresses; the Governor's message was transmitted to both Houses; rapid transit bills were introduced.

PATERSON (N. J.) street car drivers and conductors had their working time reduced from fifteen to twelve hours a day.

THE Republicans organized the New Hampshire Legislature and elected Hiram A. Tuttle Governor.

GENERAL CHARLES DEVENS, a Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, died suddenly in Boston.

DEMOCRATS in the Massachusetts State Senate, dividing that body evenly with the Republicans, allowed the Speaker to organize it, in order not to delay the inauguration of William E. Russell, the Democratic Governor-elect.

CONNECTICUT'S Legislature became deadlocked on the election of Governor. The Democratic Senate declared Lezou B. Morris elected, but the Republican House refused to concur.

CENTRAL PARK lake, New York City, was thrown open to skaters for the first time since 1880, and a big crowd responded.

THE Connecticut Senate declared Judge Morris, the Democratic candidate, Governor, but the House appointed a committee to go behind the returns.

GOVERNOR BURLEIGH, of Maine, was inaugurated by the President of the Senate at Augusta.

JACKSON DAY was celebrated by the Young Men's Democratic Association, Philadelphia, Penn., with a banquet, whereat ex-President Grover Cleveland, ex-Secretary Bayard, Governor-elect Pattison of Pennsylvania, and W. C. P. Brockbridge, of Kentucky, made speeches.

South and West.

GEORGE W. FRENCH met with a terrible death at the Erie lake, Chicago, Ill. He and an expressman stepped on an elevator, and owing to the brake not having been put on, they were precipitated to the basement. French was killed and the other fatally injured.

DEMOCRATS and Republicans organized separate Houses in the Montana Legislature at Helena, but the Senate and the Governor recognized only the Democratic House.

GEORGE W. PECK was inaugurated Governor of Wisconsin in the Assembly Chamber at Madison.

EMMA ABBOTT, the opera singer, died of pneumonia in Salt Lake City, Utah, at the age of forty-one. She left over a million dollars' worth of property, which goes to her aged mother and father.

THREE small children of M. G. Bell, a farmer living in Barber County, Kan., strayed away from home and got lost in the snow. A search was made for them, and their dead bodies have been found. They had been frozen to death.

THE Legislatures of Ohio, Minnesota, Nebraska and South Dakota met at their several capitals.

SIXTY-THREE squaws and children were killed in the fight at Wounded Knee, South Dakota. Colonel Forsyth, who commanded at that battle, has been suspended, pending an investigation.

THE Dueser Watch Company of Canton, Ohio, has assigned. The nominal assets are \$150,000, and the liabilities \$48,000.

FREDERICK REMINGTON, Harper's war artist, was captured by a small party of hostiles at White River, South Dakota. Remington was unarmed and the Indians turned him loose and told him to go home, after taking his tobacco and sketch book.

THE Illinois House of Representatives elected a Democratic Speaker, and the Senate a Republican President pro tem.

CAPTAIN GEORGE D. WALLACE, who was killed by Indians in the battle of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, has been buried in the cemetery at Yorkville, S. C., his old home.

SEVER SEALEY, County Treasurer, is behind prison bars at Chippewa Falls, Wis., charged with being an embezzler. He is believed to have stolen nearly \$19,000.

RAILROAD TOWNS in Nebraska are full of fugitives from the Indian country who are panic stricken. General Miles takes a more hopeful view of the Indian situation. Indians are gradually leaving the camp of the hostiles and coming into Pine Ridge Agency.

THE Census Bureau announced the populations of Philadelphia to be 1,946,964, of Pittsburgh, 238,617, and of Allegheny City, 165,367.

Foreign.

A COMPANY has been organized in Jamaica with a capital of \$250,000 for the purpose of cultivating fruits and vegetables on a very large scale for the United States market.

NINE persons have died as a result of the school festival disaster at Wortley, England.

THE wife of United States Minister Torrell died at Brussels, Belgium, of rubeola fever after an illness of nine weeks.

THE railways of Germany and Denmark are blockaded by snow.

MESSERS. FARNELL AND O'BRIEN held another conference at Boulogne, France.

AN unknown English vessel foundered on the Sicilian coast, and twenty-four men were drowned.

THE Scotch railway strikers attacked a dormitory at Coatbridge, near Glasgow, occupied by non-union men, and were repulsed by the police after a lively fight.

THE wholesale millinery house of J. A. Patterson & Co., Montreal, Canada, has made an assignment. The total liabilities are placed at \$900,000.

THIRTY families in Paris, France, were made homeless by a fire; the total loss was \$300,000.

FOUR persons have died of the injuries they received by the explosion which occurred on board the new steed torpedo ram Vesuvio at Genoa, Italy, a few days ago.

ROME, Italy, was visited by a terrible hurricane and storm of snow and rain, in the midst of which the Palace of the Propaganda was struck by lightning.

ENGLAND and the Continent are suffering from intense cold and storms, persons being frozen to death in the streets of London, Mantua and Paris.

THE 200 clerks in the Postal Savings Bank, London, England, who were suspended for refusing to work overtime, have apologized and have been reinstated.

THE accounts of a famine in Silesia continue to come in. Pastor Klein telegraphed from his parish seventeen children have died for want of nourishment since Christmas.

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It is rumored that Mary Anderson will return to the stage next season.

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W. H. H. ("ADRONBACK") MURRAY has registered a vow to mark the spot where Sitting Bull is buried with a memorial stone.

LATER NEWS.

THE American Harvester Company, a syndicate organized at Boston, Mass., in November last, with a paid up capital of \$35,000,000, has gone to pieces. It included all the companies in the country manufacturing harvesting machines.

G. B. DELAMATER, G. W. Delamater and T. A. Delamater, the members of the firm of Delamater & Co., were arrested at Meadville, Penn., charged with embezzlement. The complaint was made by the outgoing Board of County Commissioners. They charge the Delamaters with embezzling upward of \$50,000 of county funds.

GOVERNOR BOYD, Democrat, and Powers, Alliance candidate in the late election in Nebraska, have both taken the oath of office, and Governor Boyd refuses to retire. State officers recognize Boyd, and the Legislature is divided in favor of the three men.

MRS. PETERS and her daughter were murdered, robbed and burned to death in Cordele, Ga.

SIXTEEN houses and contents were destroyed by fire at St. Clair, W. Va.

GOVERNOR HERRY MARKHAM was installed in office at Sacramento, Cal.

COLONEL ROBERT H. CROCKETT, one of the leading politicians of Arkansas, and only surviving grandson of the famous Davy Crockett, died recently at Stuttgart, Ark. Colonel Crockett was about forty years old.

ENGINEER HILDEBRNE was killed by a boiler explosion at Salt Lick, Ky. He had killed twenty-eight men in accidents on his train.

THE President made the following nominations: Jacob W. Palmer, Collector of Customs at Bangor, Me.; William A. Russell, of Massachusetts; Lambert Tree, of Illinois, and Nathaniel P. Hill, of Colorado, to be Commissioners to consider the establishment of an international coin.

THE American Board of Foreign Missions requests Secretary Blaine to demand of Spain reparation for outrages on American missionaries in the Caroline Islands.

THE annual conference of the Board of Indian Commissioners of the United States, with representatives of the various religious bodies interested in the welfare of the Indians, was held at Washington.

THE Vice-President and Mrs. Morton gave a dinner and reception in honor of the President and Mrs. Harrison and the Cabinet. The reception following the dinner, included the Diplomatic Corps, the Supreme Court and the Senate.

THE Tugaree, the head hunting tribe of the Island of New Guinea, made an attack on a village and during the raid they massacred forty of the inhabitants and looted a large number of the dwellings.

PROFESSOR VIECHOW, of Berlin, Germany, says the effect of the Koch lymph is to increase the number of bacilli.

THE INDIAN CENSUS.

The Total Number of Red Men in the United States.

The Census Bureau has issued a bulletin giving the population and other information of the various Indian tribes exclusive of Alaska. The bulletin shows the total Indian population of the United States to be 244,704, which is made up as follows: On reservations or at schools under control of the Indian Office, not taxed, 130,254. Indians incidentally under the Indian Office and self-supporting are as follows: In Indian Territory, 25,357 are Cherokees, 3464 Chickasaws, 9666 Choctaws, 9291 Creeks and 2532 Seminole. There are also about 14,247 colored people (mixed Indian blood) living with and members of the above tribes. The total population of the five civilized tribes is therefore 64,371. The Pueblo, of New Mexico, number 6278, the Six Nations, and St. Regis, of New York, 5304; Eastern Cherokee, of North Carolina, 2885; Indians (ninety-eight per cent. of whom are not on reservations taxed and self-sustaining citizens, counted in general population, 33,397; Apache at Mount Vernon Barracks (prisoners, 184; Indians in State or Territorial prisons, 184—total, 114,473.

The bulletin further shows: Total males taxed and untaxed, 89,715; total males untaxed and on reservations, 63,370; total females taxed and untaxed, 82,106; total females untaxed and on reservations, 66,484; total Indians on reservations to whom rations are issued by the United States, 32,310; self-supporting Indians on reservations by farming, herding, stock raising, horse raising, fishing and hunting, 96,944; total self-supporting Indians (62,567 taxed and not including the five civilized tribes), 128,611.

The number of whites on the several reservations in the Indian Territory aggregate 107,963 as follows: In Cherokee Nation, 27,176; in Chickasaw Nation, 49,444; in Choctaw Nation, 27,961; in Seminole Nation, 96; in Creek Nation, 3890.

This makes the total population of the country, including Alaska, estimated at 37,000, almost 63,000,000.

THE LABOR WORLD.

ABOUT 4000 strikes occurred last year. There are said to be 50,000 Socialists in the United States.

ASSEMBLIES of the Knights of Labor have been formed in Australia.

A CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION will be started in Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEARLY all the building tradesmen work under the nine-hour system.

DRUNKENNESS is most common among those who work too long or too hard.

DENVER, Col., now has 100 mills and factories, which employ 6000 persons, men and women.

LARGE landed proprietors in Germany are becoming alarmed at the wholesale emigration to Brazil.

THE wages of beef butchers is much smaller now than half a decade ago, ranging now from \$1.75 to \$5 a day.

THE eight-hour movement of the Brotherhood of Carpenters cost the American Federation of Labor about \$113,000.

THE number of railway employes killed during the year was 1973, while the injuries reached the appalling total of 29,080.

THE carpenters of St. Louis, Mo., on May 1, will demand eight hours a day and \$5.50 as the lowest price for a day's work.

THE city of Toronto, Canada, will lease its street-car plants. Under the lease no employe can work over ten hours a day.

THE Westinghouse employes at Pittsburg, Penn., propose to accept half pay until the completion of the contract are over.

CHARLES SCHULTZ, a poor laborer, residing at Shelbyville, Ind., has fallen heir to \$133,000 by the death of a relative in Germany.

IN Australia there is nothing to show that the leisure given workmen by the eight-hour day is pernicious, morally, mentally or physically.

THE number of women in America employed in remunerative occupation is 200,500, or nearly thirty per cent. of the total female population.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

BISMARCK'S weight is 185.

SENATOR INGALLS is now fifty-seven.

BOELANGER will spend the winter in Egypt.

HISTORIAN KINGLAK'S body is to be cremated.

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POOR BLIND TOM is dying of consumption, and the fortune he earned by his marvelous gift has disappeared in some mysterious way.

MAJOR F