

The best data attainable gives the Republic of Columbia a population of \$,540,000.

An English penny-in-the-slot machine company has been mulcted in damages by the victim of a machine that didn't work.

According to the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record*, the assessed value of Southern property increased in value to the extent of \$270,000,000* during the year of 1890.

The Dominion of Canada proposes to settle the Behring Sea question by buying Alaska. "A simpler way to settle it," opines the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "would be for the United States to buy Canada."

Mexico's tariff of \$2.50 per hog has failed to suppress the American imports of that article of food, remarks the *Boston Cultivator*, but it has sent up the price in the City of Mexico from eight to twelve cents per pound.

A man was recently sent to prison in New York City because he could not furnish \$500 bonds to keep the peace. As there was no one to furnish it for him this was practically imprisonment for life, so after a couple of months the man was called up and discharged.

The Dutch haven't set any new fashion in calling their Queen "King Wilhelmina," after all, the *Boston Transcript* has discovered. Wasn't Isabella always spoken of as one of the "Kings" of Spain, and did not the Hungarians shout as a rallying cry, "We will die for our King, Maria Theresa?"

The *Boston Cultivator* thinks it strange that "though Germany is opposed to the importation of American pork, she admits our beef. Recent shipments of dressed beef to Hamburg were well received, and sold at remunerative prices. It was pronounced much superior to the Australian beef. The masses in Germany demand cheaper meat. They will welcome shipments of American beef, and before long will force the Government to admit our pork."

The United States Senate is a remarkable body in more ways than one. Its members stand as follows as to age, according to a table compiled by the *New Orleans Times-Democrat*:

2 at 80	2 at 70	3 at 55
1 at 85	3 at 69	1 at 57
1 at 82	4 at 68	1 at 56
1 at 81	3 at 67	3 at 55
1 at 79	2 at 66	2 at 54
8 at 78	1 at 65	3 at 53
1 at 77	2 at 64	2 at 52
4 at 76	1 at 63	2 at 51
2 at 75	3 at 61	1 at 41
1 at 74	2 at 60	1 at 40
4 at 72	1 at 59	1 at 38
1 at 71		

Five members are octogenarians, nineteen are over seventy, and twenty-one have passed sixty. "The hasty legislation bred of youthful zeal is scarcely likely to pass the Upper House," exclaims the *Times-Democrat*.

Collector Phelps, of San Francisco, Cal., in testifying before the Congressional Committee, spoke of the opium smoking of the Chinese and of how they had introduced the habit among white people. He would have a stringent law against the sale or use of the drug. A new law would be useless, declares the *Report*. The old law and public opinion have already greatly reduced the use of opium. We mean that the habit is not spreading nearly as fast as it was. It is a vice that cannot be practiced in secret. The fumes of the drug are too penetrating for that, while the apparatus is clumsy and not easily carried about or concealed. So morphine and the syringe have succeeded opium and the pipe. The morphine habit is frightfully prevalent and will spread. No congressional committee or laws will stop it. It seems destined to be the national vice.

Word comes from Brazil that the youngest Republic on the American continent proposes to hold a World's Fair of its own. It wants to celebrate Columbus's discovery and at the same time let the world know how Republican institutions are working out there. The Brazilians have no idea of conflicting with the celebration at Chicago. Their notion is that at their exposition may be made an auxiliary to the Columbian Exposition of the United States. They propose to open it January, 1893, at Rio Janeiro. That is the summer season in Brazil. After a few months their idea is to close and transfer their whole exhibit to Chicago in time for the opening of the Fair. The Brazilians are anxious for the United States to extend them a friendly hand. They think the co-operation of this country will insure the success of their celebration. The matter has been informally brought to the attention of the State Department and of Congress. It is proposed to ask an appropriation of \$200,000 for a United States exhibit, but no definite step yet has been taken.

Thirty-two out of the 102 counties in Illinois have actually decreased in population during the last ten years.

Statistics show, alleges the *New York World*, that one-fifth of the native married women of Massachusetts are childless. It is said that in no country save France can a similar condition of affairs be found.

"Adirondack" Murray, who is pleading for the preservation of American forests from the rostrum, does not regard the lumberman, but rather the sportsman who idly builds destructive fires, as the chief destroyer.

The high schools in Germany seem to be regarded as superficial. A paper has been signed by 407 German university professors declaring that the education now given in high schools affords a poor foundation for scientific medical studies.

The Chinese are no more welcome in Java than in many other countries. They introduce the consumption of opium to the impoverishment of the poorer classes. Chinese money-lending also works untold mischief among the poor, who have to pay such high interest that ruin and misery befall most of them when they once take to borrowing, and this results in an increase of crime.

The new Anti-Kidnaping League's National Committee recently issued in New York an address to the public stating that many sane persons have been proved in court lately to be illegally imprisoned in lunatic asylums, and that such imprisonment is easily inflicted without trial and hard to escape from. They say that rich people whose property is coveted and persons whose spouses wish to get rid of them, are especially liable to kidnaping. The committee asks all who know of such cases and all who feel themselves in danger of such incarceration to write to the Secretary, Miss C. C. Lathrop.

In the record of railroad accidents it is apparent, observes the *New Orleans Picayune*, that several have been due to the inefficiency of some of the telegraph operators employed. At its last session the Georgia Legislature took the matter up, mainly at the request of the Macon Division Order of Railway Telegraphers, passed a law providing that in the future all railway telegraph operators must be not less than eighteen years of age before they can accept such positions, and, furthermore, they must pass an examination as to capability before the chief train dispatcher of the road upon which employment is sought. A delegation of Tennessee operators will present and push a similar measure before the Legislature of that State. They claim that the passage of these bills means the disappearance of the boy operator and a corresponding decrease in the number of accidents resulting from the employing of inefficient, immature and inexperienced railroad telegraphers. It would be well, it is contended by the promoters, if not only Tennessee, but every State should adopt such a law.

The *New York Herald* says: "This Indian question is intensely interesting and pathetic. There is also an element of tragedy in it from which we recoil. We have about a quarter of a million of red men on our territory. Their ancestors were originally the possessors of the rich lands which we now occupy. We have multiplied and they have decreased. Only a remnant remains, and we have apportioned to them large areas in different parts of the country—north of Texas, in Dakota, Arizona, Montana and Washington—and told them to stay there and behave themselves. But there is no game in the forests; they can't live wholly on fish, and it seems impossible for them to adopt our customs, dress and mode of life. They are restless and uneasy; chafe at the fate which slowly exterminates them; dream of the old days when they were the proud owners of everything and the white man was an unwelcome intruder, and indulge the hope that the Great Spirit will some time restore them to their rights. We are a young, vigorous and aggressive people. The continent is none too large for our purposes, and the red man has only a few more years to live. He hasn't kept up with the procession; by little and little he is dropping out and dying on the road side. He can't understand the situation, and once in a while puts on war paint, sharpens his tomahawk and fiercely resists the inevitable. He presents a very curious spectacle, belongs to the past, but lingers a kind of ghostly presence, reminding us of the days not so long ago when we ourselves were a slender minority and he was in the controlling majority. What a pity that when he meets the multitude in the happy hunting grounds he can't report that we have treated him fairly and kept our promises. If he tells the truth he will say: 'The white man made treaties and broke them. He has lied to me and starved me. When I rebelled he shot me, and here I am.'"

BELGIUM MOURNS

Sudden Death of the Heir to Her Throne.

Young Prince Baudouin's Sad and Mysterious End.

Prince Baudouin, nephew of King Leopold and heir to the throne of Belgium, is dead. He died in Brussels at three o'clock in the morning. The cause of his death was alleged to have been an attack of bronchitis.

The death of the Prince caused a tremendous sensation and created consternation in all classes in Brussels. There were all sorts of rumors circulated, as the public was entirely unaware that the Prince was ill.

Funeral decorations in the shape of craps, black flags and other mourning emblems have been displayed everywhere through the city.

An official bulletin issued by the Court physicians states that the Prince died of congestion of the lungs. For some time past, it was added, he had been suffering from influenza, but, in spite of the remonstrances of his physicians, the Prince insisted upon passing his nights recently at the bedside of his sister, Princess Henriette. He persisted in going for a drive, in the course of which he caught fresh cold, and was forced to take to his bed.

During the night unfavorable symptoms set in. The father-confessor of the Prince was summoned, who administered the last sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church to the Prince, who from that time onward sank rapidly. King Leopold and Queen Maria spent the greater part of the night at his bedside.

The death of the Prince plunged the whole of Belgium, and especially the city of Brussels, into mourning. There were reports of blundering, of unsuspecting doctors, and that death was due to a complication of smallpox, bronchitis, and hamaturia. Another rumor was to the effect that the sudden death was simply a duplication of the sad and mysterious taking off, January 30, 1889, of the Archduke Rudolph, heir to the Austrian throne. A beautiful German governess, banished from the Belgium Court by command of King Leopold, was named in some way connected with the Prince's illness.

The Prince was upon the point of being betrothed to his cousin, Princess Clementine, born at the Castle Laeken, July 29, 1872, and third daughter of his uncle, King Leopold.

The news of Prince Baudouin's death was withheld from his sister, the Princess Henriette, who is lying dangerously sick of inflammation of the lungs in the palace of the Count of Flanders. Prince Baudouin was surrounded by police in order to prevent the usual noise in the streets from awakening the suspicions of the suffering Princess, a beautiful girl, about twenty years of age, and whose death is hourly expected.

Parliament adjourned at the theatres and public institutions closed, not to reopen until after the funeral. The body of the Prince, attired in the handsome uniform of a Captain of the Royal Belgian Carabiniers, lay in state on the balcony of his residence, surrounded by lighted candles.

By the death of Prince Baudouin, his brother, Prince Albert Leopold Clement Marie Meinard, born April 8, 1875, and who is now studying under the direction of a number of tutors preparatory to entering upon a military career, becomes heir to the throne of Belgium.

Prince Baudouin Leopold Philippe Marie Charles Antoine Joseph Louis was the son of the Count of Flanders, brother of King Leopold. Prince Baudouin was born in Brussels on June 3, 1869. He was a Captain of Belgian Carabiniers and a captain of Prussian cavalry, being attached to the Second Regiment of Hanoverian Dragoons. The only son of King Leopold, of Belgium, the Duke of Brabant, died in January, 1869, when only ten years old. The King has three daughters, of whom the eldest, Louise, was married in 1875 to Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the second, Stephanie, is the widow of Rudolph, the Crown Prince of Austria, whose death some time ago caused so much sensation. The youngest girl, Clementine, is unmarried.

DAMS SWEEP AWAY.

A Historic Building in New Jersey Destroyed by Floods.

One of the historical spots in New Jersey has been destroyed by a freshet that has inundated the lower portion of Morristown and rendered homeless scores of poor people. Two miles above the city is Speedwell Lake a body of water, to succeed in building, Speedwell. On the bank of this lake is the iron foundry formerly owned by Stephen Vail, the builder of the first steam vessel to cross the Atlantic.

In this building the first telegraph instrument invented by S. F. B. Morse was stationed when the initial message over a telegraph wire was sent to Boston in 1835. The building is an antiquated wooden structure, and during the past five years many New York capitalists have endeavored to purchase it for their historical associations.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the residents in the vicinity of the building were notified by a loud noise that the ice on the lake was breaking up and that the dam was in danger. Tons of water swept over the dam and, every minute crept nearer the Vail building.

Soon a break was noticed in the dam, and almost before the spectators could reach a place of safety the dam gave way with a thunderous noise, and carried with it a large portion of the building. Speedwell Lake emptied into Lake Powhatan, and the broken ice and debris crashed through this body of water, and five minutes later had broken the dam of the latter and completely inundated the low lying districts of Morristown.

Many horses and cattle were drowned, and over two scores of houses half submerged and the occupants had to be taken out in boats.

A RIOT IN CHICAGO.

Two Young Men Assaulted by Drunk Greeks—Many Persons Injured.

During a small riot that took place early in the morning at the corner of Harrison and Clinton streets, Chicago, two young men, Lawrence Casey and Richard Caskens, received injuries probably fatal, and over a dozen others were badly hurt. Casey and Caskens were driving along Harrison street in a buggy, when they encountered a crowd of intoxicated Greeks near the corner of Clinton street. The Greeks refused to get out of the road, and a violent altercation ensued. They jumped into the buggy and attacked the young men with knives. Caskens and Casey drew their revolvers and fired right and left. The Greeks succeeded, however, in wresting away the revolvers, and it began to look as if the young men would be killed outright when the patrol wagon loaded with police dashed up. When the Greeks saw the police they rushed into a house on the corner and barricaded the door. Caskens and Casey, each having over a dozen wounds, were sent to the hospital. Lieutenant Congrove prepared to storm the dwelling in which the Greeks had entrenched themselves. A heavy scuffling was heard, and amid the howls and yells of the Greeks, the officers battered down the door. A terrible hand-to-hand struggle then took place in the hall. When the melee was over eighteen Greeks, stunned and bleeding from the police clubs, were thrown into the patrol wagon and taken off to the station.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

COLONEL THEODORE W. BEAN, a well-known lawyer, a member of the last State Legislature, who was defeated for re-election November, committed suicide by cutting his throat at Torreyville, Penn. Financial trouble was supposed to have been the cause. GOVERNOR FATTISON was inaugurated at Harrisburg, Penn. He sent to the Senate the names of W. F. Harity for Secretary of State, W. U. Hensel for Attorney-General and William McClelland for Adjutant-General.

EUGENE D. RAMSAY was given a verdict at Boston, Mass., of \$20,000 against the Boston and Maine Railroad Company for personal injuries.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL, of Massachusetts, has nominated Judge John Lathrop, of the Superior Court, to succeed the late Charles Devens as Justice of the Supreme Court.

FRANK WALKER, aged fourteen years, of Butler Valley, Penn., killed himself because his father would not permit him to attend a revival meeting three times a week.

SENATOR PLATT, of Connecticut, and Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, were elected by the Legislature of their State; Dr. Gallinger was elected Senator from New Hampshire to succeed Senator Blair.

CHARLES E. PRATT, an old and wealthy citizen, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver in the woods of his old family homestead at Milton, just outside of Rahway, N. J.

MUCH damage was done by a rainstorm in the Middle and New England States.

HEAVY freshets have occurred at Wassau, N. Y., washing away the bridges. Two women and a team were swept down with a bridge and drowned.

GEORGE KENDALL died from hydrophobia at the Chambers Street Hospital, in New York City, after suffering terrible agony.

The population of the State of Massachusetts for 1890 is 2,238,943, an increase of 45,858, or 2.57 per cent. since 1880, the population at that time being 1,783,085.

The loss by the freshet in the Housatonic Valley of Connecticut is estimated at \$1,700,000.

South and West.

THE REV. A. M. DE FORT, of Hortonville, Wis., was sentenced to five years at hard labor in addition, will pay a fine of \$500 for the crime of raising currency from one denomination to another.

THE Chicago (Ill.) Gas Trust is to give up its charter.

BOTH Houses of the Arkansas Legislature balloted for the re-election of James K. Jones, who received every Democratic vote, the Republican and Union Labor votes being divided.

OLIVER TRIMON, a colored rapist, was hanged by a mob one mile north of Fayette, Mo.

GOVERNOR HOGG and Lieutenant Governor Pendleton were inaugurated at Austin, Texas.

MRS. D. M. AUSTIN, wife of the proprietor of the Washburn House, was shot and instantly killed at Findlay, Ohio, by Wharton Sharkey, who then shot himself through the head and died at once.

ZEBULON B. VANCE, Democrat, was re-elected as United States Senator in each branch of the North Carolina Legislature at Raleigh.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND visitors witnessed the trade display of Augusta (Ga.) merchants. Over 100 boats were in line, representing every industry in the city.

JOHN BAKER, Treasurer of McDonald County, Mo., for twenty years, is short in his accounts to the extent of \$7000.

SENATORS TELLER, of Colorado; Voorhees, of Indiana; Squire, of Washington; Jones, of Arkansas, and Vest, of Missouri, were chosen to succeed themselves in the United States Senate by the Legislatures of their respective States.

C. F. VEITH, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, has disappeared, leaving a deficit of about \$5000 in his accounts as township treasurer.

JOHN K. AYDELOTTE, editor of the Hamilton (Ohio) *Daily Democrat*, was caught in the fly wheel in the engine room of his new building and instantly killed. He was a prominent Mason of that city and at one time postmaster.

The funeral services of King Kalakaua were held in San Francisco, Cal. The remains were then placed on board the United States mail-boat *Charlesston* for conveyance to Hawaii.

B. P. HUTCHINSON, the Chicago grain operator, known as "Old Hutch," was forced by his son to retire from business, having lost his vast fortune of \$20,000,000 in wild speculation.

EX-CONGRESSMAN HANSENBERG was elected United States Senator at Bismarck, North Dakota, to succeed Fierce on the seventeenth ballot. The Democratic vote went to Hansenberg.

The Supreme Court of Colorado rendered a decision in the Speakership contest of the House of Representatives. Speaker White is considered duly elected and Hanna impeached for overstepping his authority.

At Maguire's Crossing, near South Brooklyn, N. Y., a train ran over and killed James E. Owens, aged seventy-nine, and his wife Nancy, aged seventy-four.

Washington.

The President gave a dinner at the White House to the Diplomatic Corps.

It has been reported to the Senate that Commissioner John I. Davenport did not render an account to the Treasury Department for services as Commissioner from 1886 to 1890.

The funeral of George Bancroft was held in Washington and was attended by many people of note.

CAPTAIN GEORGE S. ANDERSON, of the Sixth Cavalry, now stationed at Fort Myer, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, opposite Washington, has been detailed as Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, in place of Captain Bonella, now with his command at Pine Ridge.

GENERAL CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, on duty in the War Department, has been ordered as Adjutant-General of the Department of Missouri at Chicago, under General Miles, relieving Colonel Corbin, who is ordered to report to General McCook at Los Angeles, Cal.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has ordered a favorable report on the bill giving \$4,000,000 for a public building at Chicago, Ill., \$200,000 for one at Providence, R. I., and \$100,000 for one at Newburyport, Conn.

The President received a package from William Walter Phelps, Minister to Germany, containing five phials of Koch's lymph. The President distributed them as follows: Two phials to Surgeon-General Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Service in Washington, and one each to the Polyclinic Hospital of Chicago, the Charity Hospital of New Orleans, and the City Hospital of Indianapolis.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL S. V. BENT, Chief of Ordnance of the Army, has been placed on the retired list.

The Omaha, the flagship of the Asiatic Squadron, has been ordered to proceed to Panama, where she will receive a new complement of officers and men.

A STATEMENT prepared by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that the total collections for the first six months of the current fiscal year are \$75,077,143, an increase over the first half of the previous fiscal year of \$6,619,662. The aggregate receipts for December, 1890, were \$1,503,863 greater than for December, 1889.

The report of the engineer officers detailed to watch the performance of the engines of

the cruiser *Newark*, on her recent trial trip, was submitted to the Secretary of the Navy. It shows an indicated horse-power of about 9000, an excess of 500 horse-power over the contract requirements, and entitling the contractors to nearly \$500,000 premium.

The Postoffice Department has offered a reward of \$1000 each for the apprehension of the fifteen bandits, who recently robbed a train on the railroad between Brownsville and Isabel, Texas.

The thirteenth edition of the digest and manual of the rules and practice of the House of Representatives has just been issued.

The President has nominated Marcus W. Achenson to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Judicial Circuit, and Colonel Daniel W. Flagler to be Chief of Ordnance of the Army.

The President has appointed commissioners to test the coinage of the mints for the calendar year 1890.

Foreign.

The Spanish Cabinet has decided to do away with all treaties of commerce with other countries, except that with Morocco.

A MOB of Parnellites tried to assault T. D. Healy at Mullingar, Ireland.

SLIGHT shocks of earthquake were felt at Geneva, Switzerland. Three persons were drowned soon afterward, while skating on the ice in the harbor, and it is believed that the earthquake shocks so disturbed the ice as to cause the drowning.

It transpires that the late Duke of Bedford, of London, England, shot himself during a temporary fit of insanity and while suffering from extreme pain and weakness. A verdict in accordance with the facts has been rendered.

ADVISED from Tokio, the capital of Japan, that the House of Parliament has been destroyed by fire. It was a spacious wooden building, which was only opened by the Mikado in November last.

The sudden and rapid thaw caused a landslip at Folkestone, England, which buried a cottage and killed three persons.

The latest reported death rate of London, England, is 29.2 per one thousand, and the supply of black horses, which custom demands to draw the funeral corteges, is insufficient for the purpose.

The Brazilian Assembly passed a resolution censuring certain acts of the Provisional Government, whereupon the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Commerce tendered their resignations. The President has not consented to the retirement of the two Ministers.

A TERRIBLE explosion of fire-damp occurred in a colliery at Jasnowata, near the city of Charkow, in Europe—Russia. More than 100 of the miners were killed.

A SUMMER of Government troops have joined the insurgents in Chili.

A TREATY of friendship, commerce and navigation has been negotiated between Mexico and Ecuador.

WIDESPREAD distress exists in the district of Conemara, Galway, Ireland. The people are on the verge of starvation, and unless prompt and effective relief is furnished deaths from starvation must inevitably occur.

BENJAMIN CONSTANT, Brazilian Minister of War, is dead.

The British Parliament reassembled in London. Mr. Parnell occupied his usual seat and declared his intention to still lead the Home Rule party.

BURGOMASTER FISCHER, of the Saxony weavers' guild at Radegor, in Anhalt, killed himself at the Leigig Hotel. His wife and father followed his example on hearing the news. All three had conspired to rob the City Treasury of \$100 and feared that their guilt would be discovered.

THE insurgents are masters of the situation in Chili.

THE motion to repeal the prohibition of the importation of American pork into Germany was lost in the Reichstag by a vote of 183 to 103.

CARDINAL János SIMON, Archbishop of Gran and Primate of Hungary, is dead. He was born at Stuhlweissenburg, on August 23, 1813. He was the son of a poor cobbler, but he rose to be Primate of Hungary and one of the wealthiest of all the prelates of that Kingdom.

A NEW Ministry has been formed in Brazil. The Ministry of Public Instruction and the Ministry of Posts have been abolished. The new Ministry is in full accord with the President.

FLOODS SPREAD RUIN.

The Rush of Waters Causes a Connecticut Dam to Give Way.

Wreck and ruin struck the Housatonic Valley at Birmingham, Conn., for the second time in a few days. This time the worst fears have been realized from damage by the floods, and a portion of that gigantic wall of masonry known as the dam of the Housatonic Water Company, weakened by the storm of last week, collapsed before the swift current, letting great quantities down into the valley. Houses and barns are afloat, mills are damaged, the water power is gone for a length of time that cannot be estimated and the desolation appears complete.

The freshet grew heavy under the immense fall of water and 150 feet of the big dam gave away. A guard had been posted at the dam, and when the first piece of granite coping went off the top he rushed to Wilkinson's paper mill and sounded the fire alarm. Intense excitement prevailed.

The spill-driver of the Housatonic road, which was repairing the bridge damaged by the storm of last week, floated down stream and out into the Sound. It was lost. Two hundred feet more of the trestle work were swept off, and the railroad company will not be able to run trains across the river for over a month. This is one of the most serious features of the flood.

Eighteen mills, upon which the three towns in the valley rely depend for support, are closed, and cannot resume for fully a month.

The dam was finished in October, 1870, and was considered one of the strongest in the country. The length was 637 feet, with an abutment of 167 feet, making 804 feet of solid masonry. The abutment washed away was about twenty-five feet in height. The damage by the breaking of the dam will amount to fully \$300,000.

The waters of Still River, Danbury, Conn., who overpowered its banks, did considerable damage. All the manufacturing establishments along its banks suffered. A number of small bridges were swept away, and also a number of small buildings.

END OF A FAMILY.

The Father Drowned and the Mother Dies With Her Children.

News has been received from Lehigh, Indian Territory, of the suicide of Mrs. Mamie Bradley and the murder by her of her boys. Mr. Bradley, accompanied by his wife and children, left Arkansas to settle in the Indian Territory. While crossing the Arkansas River their wagon upset, and Mr. Bradley was drowned. The rest of the family were saved, and they went to Lehigh. The death of her husband preyed upon Mrs. Bradley's mind, and she became despondent. Taking her children in her arms she went to a deep spring about half a mile from Lehigh, and threw herself and her boys to the bottom. Mrs. Bradley left a letter asking the Catholic priest at Lehigh to conduct her funeral services and giving her property to the Catholic Widow and Orphan Home.

The life-saving service during the past year rescued nearly three thousand five hundred lives and saved property valued at \$5,500,000 at a cost of \$1,000,000.

GEORGE BANCROFT DEAD.

The Great Historian Quietly Passes Away in Washington.

Career of a Man Whose Life Began With the Century.



GEORGE BANCROFT.

Washington and the entire country was greatly shocked on a recent evening by the news that George Bancroft, the venerable historian, was dead. It had been realized that Mr. Bancroft could hardly survive much longer the increasing infirmities incident to his very great age, but he had been in cheerful spirits and apparently better health this year since his return from Newport, R. I., than for several seasons past, so that his death was sudden and unexpected to all save a few intimate friends who knew of the attack of illness which carried him off. Death occurred at 8:40 in the afternoon. The end was quiet and peaceful, and came after a period of unconsciousness lasting about twenty-four hours.

Mr. Bancroft for some years past had been in the habit of spending about five months in Newport, R. I., during the winter and colder season of the year in Washington.

His whole illness was less than three days. He fell rapidly, and became unconscious in the afternoon, in which state he remained until the end.

It was decided that interment should take place in Worcester, Mass., where Mr. Bancroft's wife is buried.

Sketch of His Career.

George Bancroft, whose years number those of the century, was the son of a New England clergyman. He was born in Worcester, Mass., on October 3, 1800. He received the best education which the times afforded. After preliminary training in the famous old school at Exeter, he entered Harvard College and graduated at the twenty age of seventeen. He then went to Europe, and for some years was a close student under the best minds of the day. He studied German literature under Besenke, Italian and French literature under Bunsen and Artaud; Arabic, Hebrew, and Scripture interpretation under Eichhorn; history under Planck and Heron, and the antiquities and literature of Greece and Rome under Dissen, with whom he took a course in Greek philosophy. His parents desired him to enter the ministry, but the charms of literary life overpowered the attractions of a New England parsonage, and he chose history as his special branch. In 1820 the University of Göttingen gave him the degree of Ph. D. He made the acquaintance of the historians of the day, including Goethe, and he studied at Heidelberg with Schlozer. In 1822 he returned to the United States, and for a year he acted as Professor of Greek at Harvard. He also published a translation of Herodotus' "Politics of Ancient Greece," and in 1826 an oration in which he advocated universal suffrage and the foundation of the State on the power of the whole people. He had early determined upon his life work, the preparation of his great history, the first volume of which appeared in 1834.

During all his labor Mr. Bancroft took an active interest in contemporary public affairs. In 1836 he was, without his knowledge, elected to the Legislature of Massachusetts, but he refused to take his seat. The following year he declined election to the State Senate. In 1838 he was appointed by President Van Buren Collector of the Port of Boston. In 1844 he was nominated by the Democracy for Governor, but he retired from office. While acting as Secretary of the Navy, while he became Secretary of the Navy. While he held that office he established on his own responsibility the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Congress had never been willing to establish the academy. Mr. Bancroft found that he could order the place where midshipmen should wait for orders; that he could direct instructors to give them lessons at sea; that he possessed the same authority over them at the waiting station on shore, and that the Secretary of War could assign for hire an abandoned military post. He used all this authority, and when Congress next met it found the midshipmen at a regular course of study at Annapolis. The thing was done, and Congress accepted the situation, which has ever since been continued and developed.

While at the head of the Navy Department Mr. Bancroft gave the order for the seizure of California in the event of war with Mexico, and the order was executed before he retired from office. While acting as Secretary of War pro tem, he gave the order for the occupation of Texas by the United States.