

According to the *Mail and Express* the United States now leads the world in the production of pig iron.

Ohio oleomargarine men want natural butter inspected, claiming that three-fourths of it isn't as good as oleomargarine.

A significant educational tendency of the day, thinks the *Chicago Post*, is the increased interest in the study of history and politics at Johns Hopkins University.

"It will not be long at the present rate of progress," believes the *Washington Star*, until the oyster will have joined the buffalo in the happy hunting grounds."

In the death of Baron Haussmann, Paris loses the architect who, with the assistance of Napoleon III., made her so beautiful. It cost a great deal of money, remarks the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, but in the long run it paid.

Within the past thirty years, estimates the *Atlanta Constitution*, the population of our cities and towns has increased 251 per cent., from 5,000,000 to 13,000,000, while the rural population has increased less than one-third as rapidly, or about seventy per cent.

At the recent convention of street-car men in St. Louis, Mo., it was shown by statistics, avers the *New York World*, that after fifteen fares have been rung up on an ordinary horse car all the remainder of the money taken in for that trip is profit for the company.

There are 5000 Indians still living on reservations in New York. They are civilized, well educated and never give anybody any trouble. The same is true of the Cherokees in the Indian Territory. The Indians of the Northwest and far Southwest give us more trouble than all of the others.

The *New York Mail and Express* alleges that one of the great railroad corporations paid \$300,000 last year for towing car floats around the harbor. The amount paid by the five great trunk lines would equal the interest on \$30,000,000—enough to construct two or three bridges and tunnels.

The United States opened this year with 167,255 miles of railway in operation—enough, boasts the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, to go around the globe seven times, and enough to reach more than two thirds of the way to the moon. If it were all in a continuous line, and in absolutely perfect condition, it would take our fastest express train six months to run over it.

With regard to Germany, who can wonder, asks the *St. Louis Republic*, at the increase there of socialism in view of facts like these: In Saxony 73.51 per cent. of the population have an income of less than \$200 a year; and of this number 45.49 per cent., are wretchedly poor, having an income of less than \$125 per annum. The middle class embraces 23.47. Even these have less than \$820 a year. Only 0.60 possess over \$2400 per annum.

America is credited with many labor-saving devices, but there are some of English origin, acknowledges the *Boston Transcript*, that throw our best into the shade. One of these—for the benefit of authors—is described in an English contemporary. There are persons, it says, "gifted with no faculty of writing, who for a small sum are prepared to contrive you all the involutions and evolutions of a story, with a full complement of heroes, villains, lovers, heavy fathers, scheming mothers, and all the rest of it."

Captain J. M. Johnson, now a practicing lawyer at Kendall, Kan., tells an incident of the battle in which Custer was killed. He and Colonel Myers, commanding a troop, were riding on the charge when they saw a squaw prone upon the frozen ground dead, and beside her a four or five year old babe crying and begging her to arise. Taking pity on the papoose the Colonel ordered the First Sergeant to dismount and secure the youngster. He did so, and turning to the Colonel nonchalantly and pitilessly asked: "What shall I do with it—kill it?"

The announcement that the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin wanted Prince Bismarck for President of his Council of State was sufficient to prompt Emperor William to abandon a pleasure trip to Cannes. Now comes the news that the people of Bavaria decidedly object to a review of their army by the German Emperor, although that army is an integral part of the defense of the Empire. On the horizon of Germany signs are abundant, observes the *St. Louis Star-Bulletin*, that the Bismarckian fabric of Confederate States under Imperial rule is not so solid as it was on a certain day in March, 1890, when its founder was asked to step down and out.

Emperor William of Germany is said to be working on a project to secure the disarmament of all the nations of Europe.

Agricultural statistics show that too much corn is being produced in this country, and yet, marvels the *New York World*, there are people starving in our great cities.

The home rulers of Cuba will be satisfied with nothing less than universal suffrage. They have agreed to keep away from the polls at the next election unless their request is granted.

In two years, states the *St. Louis Republic*, the original patents of the Bell Telephone Company on the art of transmitting the human voice over wires by electricity, will expire. Then anybody who chooses can make and use a telephone without let or hindrance.

A wealthy Canadian is traveling about the country with a mission. That mission is to save shoe leather to the world. He insists that if everybody would cover three inches more at every step the saving in boots and shoes in America alone would be \$27,000,000 per year.

The *Chicago Times* asserts that Stickney, a noted stockholder and bond manipulator of railroads that met the other day in New York City: "You are all gentlemen here. In your private capacity as such I would trust any of you with my watch, and I would believe the word of any of you, but in your capacity as railroad presidents I would not believe one of you on oath, and I would not trust one of you with my watch."

Captain S. S. Leach, of the Mississippi River Commission, says that it has been estimated by skillful engineers that \$10,000,000 would pay for a levee system on the Mississippi River, that, if properly watched and maintained, would be safe against flood. The cost of maintenance to nation and State he estimated at less than \$1,000,000 per annum. The effect of such a system, he said, would be to revolutionize the carrying trade of the river, and redeem 30,000 square miles of the finest agricultural land.

Over \$61,000, the largest sum on record, was paid as duty on oleomargarine manufactured in Chicago during December. Said Deputy Collector Landergren recently: "Ever since the passage of the oleomargarine bill the output has been steadily and rapidly increasing. When that bill became a law the expectation, particularly among the farmers, was that the industry would languish and in a few years cease altogether. Exactly the contrary is what has happened." The mystery is, comments the *New Orleans Picayune*, where does it all go to? No hotel or boarding house uses oleomargarine.

Germany will yet regret, predicts the *Chicago Post*, that it ever showed a discourteous spirit toward the American hog. This want of civility to our graceful porker will hardly plunge the two nations into a bloody strife. But it may strain the diplomatic relations for a time, because the hog is a universal favorite in the land of the free and the home of the brave. The Swedish hog, the Norwegian hog and the Denmark hog all enjoy the freedom of the Kaiser Empire. The prohibitions against them have been raised and they can come and go according to their pleasure. The American hog alone has been singled out for this ungentlemanly treatment. But time even all things, and the day will come when the now despised hog will make a triumphal entry in Berlin amidst the salutes of the German artillery and the huzzas of the German populace.

J. Scott Keltie, librarian of the Royal Geographical Society, London, in his article "About Africa," in *Scribner*, says: "In the final scramble for Africa, Great Britain has managed to appropriate a very satisfactory share. South of the Zambesi she has obtained nearly all that is worth having, and here we see in the making what in the future may probably become a great English-speaking nation or confederation. In the center of the continent, again, thanks to the public spirit of Sir William Mackinnon, her dominion extends over those great lakes which give origin to the Nile, and the magnificent plateaus with their splendid populations around them. On the other side she has command of the Niger and the thickly populated and half-civilized countries to which that river gives access. England is supreme in Egypt, and will probably let no other gain a footing in those upper Nile countries which are at present terrorized over by the Mahdi. The history of Central Africa may only now be said to have begun. The problem here is very different from that which has had to be faced in America, in Australia, and even in Asia; what will be the final outcome of it all, who can tell?"

DEATH AT THE FEAST.

Secretary Windom Suddenly Expires in New York City.

Falling Back Dead Just After He Had Made an Address.



WILLIAM WINDOM.

William Windom, of Minnesota, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, died at eleven minutes past ten o'clock a few nights ago in a small serving room adjoining the banquet hall at Delmonico's, in New York City, where but a few minutes before he had finished delivering the speech of the evening at the annual banquet of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

The scene was the most dramatic and tragically sensational ever witnessed at an occasion of festivity in that city.

Secretary Windom, after finishing his speech, standing in front of the table of the guests of honor in the glittering banquet hall, sank slowly into his chair, the seat of honor, being the first to the right of the President of the Board of Trade and Transportation.

Few noticed that he was affected in any unusual way. Applause in hearty rounds for his speech was still at its height.

The Secretary had spoken with particular energy and clearness. His form was erect and his face aglow with what seemed the flush of health at its best in ripe manhood. Every modulation of his voice and every gesture indicated the speaker who had himself and his subject under perfect control.

After the Secretary had gained his seat he sat for perhaps two or three minutes as if dazed, and then his head sank slowly forward.

Dr. S. A. Robinson, of West Brighton, Staten Island, who sat facing the Secretary at one of the long tables, was the first to notice the change in the Secretary's condition.

Secretary Windom's head had meanwhile sunk almost to his breast. His eyes were open and staring unexpressively.

Dr. Robinson sprang to his feet and ran to the Secretary, but before he reached Mr. Windom's side the Secretary swayed in his chair and then slid from it half way to the floor. Mr. Windom had lighted a cigar just before sitting down, and the cigar dropped from his hand.

Others in the room now noticed the condition of the Secretary. There was an involuntary movement of those sitting nearest to start forward, and Judge W. H. Arnold, who had been seated next to Secretary Windom, stopped suddenly.

He and ex-Secretary of State Bayard, who sat next to Secretary Windom, sprang to his side. Every one of the 250 and odd gentlemen at the banquet was now aware that something unusual had happened.

One man came from Secretary Windom's lips as his startled friends strove to relieve him. He stretched forth his hand, seized a tumbler filled with water and hastily swallowed a mouthful. It was probably his last conscious act. He gasped for breath. The glass fell from his nerveless grasp.

So intense was the silence that reigned in the chamber that it seemed almost as loud as a death knell upon a church bell. Then followed another painful gasp; his head dropped forward further.

Secretary of the Navy Tracy, who sat near by, had by this time joined the others who were at the stricken man's side.

They lifted him to his feet, dashed palely, and carried him to the serving room behind the banquet hall, and everything was done to resuscitate him. It was fruitless.

At eleven minutes past ten o'clock, just eleven minutes after Secretary Windom had been stricken down, Dr. Robinson, whose ear had been pressed close to the heart, stopped and said in a tone of inexpressible sadness:

"He is dead."

A tablecloth was spread over the face of the Secretary to shield it from obtrusive eyes and the group of watchers left the room.

Then Judge ARDREX returned slowly and sadly to the banquet hall and announced that the news came of the death of Secretary Windom in New York. This was about 10:30 P. M., and within a few moments the reception had come to an abrupt close, and the guests, with the exception of the personal friends, all departed.

There was great consternation among the large crowd in the two parlors of the Wannamaker mansion when the news came, and one of the first guests to hear it was Mr. Windom, as the President sought her side at the earliest possible moment, and broke the sad tidings to the bereaved widow.

While they were leaving the house the news of the Secretary's death was spreading like wildfire about the city. Official notices were sent to all the public officials, and a last conference was called at the White House. Notices of the death were posted in the telegraph offices, where they were read as the telegraphers passed up Fifteenth street after the play. In ten minutes the news was in every hotel and public place in the city, and knots of people were soon on the street.

Mrs. Windom's daughters and Miss Colgate, of New York, accompanied her to the Wannamaker mansion, and it was just 11:15 when these ladies returned to their home on Massachusetts avenue, where Chief Clerk Brackett of the Treasury Department was awaiting them.

In ten minutes the President, Secretary Proctor and Postmaster-General Wannamaker dashed up and entered the house. Soon many other friends came and endeavored to calm the grief of the widow and orphans.

The utmost surprise was expressed by everybody unacquainted with the Secretary's private life, as Mr. Windom was the last man in public life in Washington who was thought likely to die suddenly.

He had every appearance of good health; he was temperate in his living and habits and very domestic in his tastes. It is well known in his private life, however, that for several years Mr. Windom had suffered from heart disease, and for many months he had been under treatment by a Philadelphia physician.

It is also a fact that for several months the Secretary had been fearful that he would be

attacked by disease, and therefore he was accompanied constantly by his Secretary, Mr. Hendley, who never failed to walk with him to and from his office, and at all times to be by his side.

The Secretary's family consisted of a married son and two young daughters who have but recently been married to society. The son lives in Washington, and is in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Marine Department. A few months ago his little son died and the residence of the grandfather has been closed for a week.

It has since been reopened to the social world, and on the day of her husband's death, Mrs. Windom held one of her most crowded and brilliant Wednesday afternoons.

Mr. Windom's Career.

Mr. Windom was a short, stocky man, nearly sixty-four years old. His parents had lived in Virginia, but migrated from there early in the century to Belmont County, Ohio, and there the future Republican politician and financier was born.

He was brought up on a farm, went to the common schools, and then the academy at Mt. Vernon, Ohio; studied law and was admitted to practice in 1850.

Two years later he was chosen Prosecuting Attorney for Knox County. Three years after this he moved to Winona, Minn., and from that time until a few years ago, Minnesota was the State in which he made his home and found the political support that put him in high office and made him, according to Roscoe Conkling, an available candidate for the Presidential nomination of the Republican party.

Soon after settling in Minnesota young Windom joined the Republican party and made himself well known as a stump speaker. In 1858 he was sent to the House of Representatives at Washington. His services there extended over a period of ten years, much of his work being done in the Committee on Public Lands and Expenditures, as Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and on the Special Committee on the Robbery at St. Paul in 1870 he was appointed United States Senator to fill an unexpired term, and twice afterward he was elected for a full term. He held the office until 1881, when President Garfield made him Secretary of the Treasury.

Upon the accession of Arthur to the Presidency, Mr. Windom resigned his Secretaryship and soon after was elected by the Minnesota Legislature to fill his unexpired term in the Senate. A strong opposition was created against him, however, in his own party, and in 1883, in Minnesota, a general influence as a factor in Northwest politics were bitterly attacked. His enemies triumphed and he was defeated for re-nomination.

From comparative obscurity, he emerged when President Harrison invited him to take the portfolio of the Treasury Office.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

A Series of Fire Fatalities in Jersey City, N. J.

A chapter of accidents hinged upon a fire in a Jersey City (N. J.) tenement on a recent afternoon. An aged woman was badly injured by jumping from a window, and one man was found dead in an upper room of the burning building. As one of the engines used at this fire was hastening to another, it was run down by an express train at a crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Jersey City tracks, and a young colored woman who was standing near by was injured, probably fatally.

Meantime at the fire in Grove street Chief Henry E. Farrier was killed by an explosion, and Fireman John McDonald was badly injured. The saddest accident was that of old Mrs. Flannan. She was driven by the flames to a window, and before a ladder could be raised for her rescue she was forced to jump. She struck on an empty piano box, crushing through it, and was picked up for dead, but recovered consciousness, and it was found her right leg was broken and that she had sustained internal injuries.

At 7:30 P. M. the same day an alarm came in from the box at Pavonia and Grove streets. Dinan, driver of Engine 1, took the reins in the absence of Thomas Dillon, the regular driver, and drove from the engine house. As he approached the Pennsylvania railroad crossing the gateman swung his lantern as a signal to stop.

The horses were under such headway, however, that Dinan was unable to check them. He pulled the horses to one side, and the engine struck one of the iron pillars of the elevated track. This frightened the horses, and they dashed across the Pennsylvania tracks directly into the front of a Florida vestibule train, which was running at high speed.

The locomotive struck the fire engine and smashed it. Dinan was thrown from his seat under the wheels of locomotive. His head struck the body of the train, and he was picked up afterward about halfway between Barrow and Grove streets, and after a long search, the head was found near Grove street. Mary Sneed, a colored woman, was standing near the tracks waiting to cross, and she was badly injured.

A few hours later on the same day Fire Chief Henry E. Farrier, of Jersey City, was killed in Holtwood's hardware store, at Grove street and Pavonia avenue. Holtwood's hardware store is a four-story brick building. The fire was early put out and the firemen were making preparations to leave when a terrible explosion was heard and Fireman John McDonald, of Engine No. 6, came out from a cellar, his face and hands rosy and burned, and reported that Fire Chief Farrier was in the cellar. Fireman McDonald, with Fire Commissioner Brown, who had heard the explosion in his house a block or two away, rushed into the cellar. They found Fire Chief Farrier lying on his back at the rear of the cellar. Life was extinct. No marks of violence were visible. It appeared that he was in the front of the cellar when the explosion occurred and was carried by its force forty feet to the rear.

INGALLS DEFEATED.

Kansas Elects Pfeiffer as His Successor in the Senate.

A dispatch from Topeka, Kan., says: Promptly at 12 o'clock the Senate fled into the Representatives' chamber for the purpose of joining the House in joint convention to elect a United States Senator to succeed John J. Ingalls. Lieutenant Governor Fell took the chair and called the House to order.

The roll of both bodies was called at once and resulted as follows: William Pfeiffer, 101; John J. Ingalls, 88; Blair, 3; Morrill, 1; Kelly, 1. The chair then declared William Pfeiffer Senator-elect to succeed John J. Ingalls. The result was received with applause from the Alliance members.

For the first time in the history of the State a United States Senator has been chosen who owes no allegiance to the Republican party, and who was elected without the aid of the vote of a substantial number of his own party.

HIS LAST TRIP.

Brakeman Davis' Prophetic Words Come True.

"This will be my last run, as I intend quitting the road to-night," remarked Al Davis, a brakeman on the Louisville Southern, as he left Lexington, Ky., on a recent morning. Two hours afterward an express train dashed into the rear of his freight train, instantly killing him. His car burned up and his body was cremated.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

In the New York Assembly two resolutions were introduced—denouncing the Federal Elections bill and the other declaring that in the event that bill becoming a law New York State would take no part in the World's Fair at Chicago.

The first international convention of press clubs of the United States met at Pittsburgh, Penn. The meeting was held in the Select Council Chamber, and prominent journalists from all over the country were present. The Mayor delivered an address of welcome.

AFTER several meetings at Meadville, Penn., the creditors of the Delamaters have concluded to accept the proposition made by the bankrupt bankers to pay fifty per cent. to their creditors in two years' time.

GEORGE H. ENGERMAN and four other managers of the Clifton (N. J.) race-track were fined and sentenced to State prison for one year for allowing pool-selling on their track.

The report of the House Committee on Federal Elections bill and the other declaring that in the event that bill becoming a law New York State would take no part in the World's Fair at Chicago.

FREDERICK STEIN, brother-in-law of the present Mikado of Japan, died a few days ago at the Charity Hospital on East 12th Street, New York City, of a complication of diseases. He was forty-seven years of age, a German by birth, and had a most romantic and checkered career.

On the day after the accident one hundred and six dead bodies were removed from the mammoth shaft of the Frick & Co. Coke Company at Mount Pleasant, Penn., as the result of the fire damp explosion. It was then estimated that a total of 151 miners had perished.

A LARGE ladie of molten steel in the Duquesne Steel Works was accidentally upset and the contents poured out upon four men, burning them to death. The Duquesne Steel Works are fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, Penn., up the Monongahela River.

ALBERT H. LADNER, at present one of the city magistrates, has been nominated for Mayor by the Democratic City Convention of Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. JAMES R. NASON, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., got a verdict in Boston, Mass., against the Boston and Maine Railroad Company of \$13,500 for injuries sustained in a collision at Passumpsic in January, 1889.

By the premature explosion of a blast at the Boston Steel Works the Company, Belvidere, N. J., A. E. Rowland, Superintendent, and James Rowland, workman, were instantly killed. Both were married men and leave families.

HUGHES and Buttner, the bogus divorce lawyers of New York City, were sentenced to and served years' imprisonment respectively.

WILLIAM W. KINGSLEY, one of the officials in the Custom House in Richmond, Va., recently committed suicide by hanging in his barn. Despondency was the cause.

The bill providing for Rapid Transit in New York City was passed by both Senate and House at Albany, and sent to the Governor for approval.

South and West.

CHRIS ABRAMSON, aged thirty-five years, wanted to marry Mamie Ronnigan at Westport, Minn., and because she refused he shot her dead, then blew out his own brains. The parties were well connected.

BOTH HOUSES of the Wisconsin Legislature elected William F. Vilas to succeed John S. Spooner as United States Senator by a strict party vote. The Republican members voted for Senator Spooner.

WHEN the new administration took charge of the Texas General Land Office the accounts of the Receiver of the office, O. H. Hollingsworth, were found short about \$12,000.

THE first stake was driven and the first spadeful of earth was turned on the Lake Front for the World's Fair in Chicago, Ill. The digging was begun for the laying of the foundation of a temporary building to be used by the chief of construction and his assistants during the erection of the Fair buildings proper.

ROBERT DOTSON and John Banks fell under the wheels of a passenger train at Memphis, Tenn., and were instantly killed. The men were stealing a ride.

A SPECIAL train, conveying about 400 United States soldiers to Fort Riley from the Pine Ridge (South Dakota) Agency, collided with a passenger train at Florence, Kan. Sergeant Schorstatt and Private Meil were killed and twenty others wounded.

CHARLES MILLER, aged fifteen, who murdered two boys named Frough and Emered in a freight car within the borders of Wyoming, while they were en route from Kansas to St. Joseph to Denver, has been sentenced to be hanged on March 20.

A FUTURE of one of the farmers' members in the Illinois Legislature was recognized by prisoners in an Ohio penitentiary as that of a paroled convict who never returned.

By the caving of the roof of a mine chamber at Ameret, Mo., two men were killed and fifty buried under debris.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM D. DIETZ, assistant surgeon United States Army, and his wife were found dead at Aleostraz Island, San Francisco, Cal. Captain Dietz first shot his wife and then himself with a double barreled shotgun.

A DARING safe robbery was committed at Safford, Tenn. The safe of Craver & Will, merchants, was cracked by dynamite, and several thousand dollars stolen. The explosion avoaked a number of citizens, but the burglars escaped in a skiff down the Tennessee River.

A RILEYARD raged west and north of Chicago, Ill.; railroad travel was greatly hindered by snow.

EX-GOVERNOR GEORGE A. CRAWFORD, of Kansas, died recently at Grand Junction, Cal., of hemorrhage of the lungs. He was the founder of the city, and unmarried.

ALL the fruit canneries of California, with one exception, have agreed to form a corporation to last fifty years.

THE long deadlock of the Montana Legislature is over. The Democrats have the majority of one.

H. C. KEABLE, a prominent resident of Selma, Ala., is missing. He had failed for \$25,000. It is believed he is in Mexico, and it is suspected that he fled with the proceeds of 9000 boxes of cotton consigned to him by neighboring planters.

The boiler of Rean & Henry's saw mill, at Overton, Texas, exploded, killing Billy Henry and Dan Tucks, and fatally injuring John Austin, all colored.

AN overloaded boat from the Rucee, in San Francisco (Cal.) Bay, capsized, precipitating nine sailors into the water. Three of them—William Blum, William Murray and Stephen Tide—were drowned.

mine at Iron Mountain, Mich., and four were saved. Jeremiah Bennett and Thomas Edwards were found by the rescuing parties, but died shortly after being brought to the surface.

Washington.

A CONSCIENCE contribution of \$150 in a letter postmarked New York City has been received at the Treasury Department.

SECOND LIEUTENANT SAMUEL SEAY, JR., Twenty-first Infantry, United States Army, has been detailed by Secretary Proctor as Professor of Military Science at the Florida Agricultural College, Lake City, Fla.

The President gave a reception and dinner to the Supreme Court Justices. Mrs. McKee took the place of Mrs. Harrison, who is suffering from a severe cold. Covers for forty-seven were laid.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MILLER made his reply in the Behring Sea case before the United States Supreme Court.

JOSEPH H. CHROATE concluded his argument before the Supreme Court in behalf of the British Government, the petitioners in the Behring Sea case.

THE Navy Department has been informed that the trial of the San Francisco was highly satisfactory and successful.

FOURTEEN Sioux Indians in charge of Special Agent Lewis have arrived in Washington, and are guarded against interviewers at their boarding houses.

SECRETARY WINDOM on the day before his death sent to the House of Representatives a letter urging prompt action on the bill providing for a new Mint building at Philadelphia, Penn.

The body of Secretary Windom was removed from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, and taken to Washington; flags were at half-mast and different bodies passed resolutions of respect and sympathy. The body was met at Washington by the President and Vice-President and the members of the Cabinet.

BOTH branches of Congress adjourned as a mark of respect to Secretary Windom, who had been a member both of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Secretary of the Interior has issued an order directing that all persons engaged in quarrying stone on the Cherokee Strip be removed therefrom as intruders. He has further directed that all persons not having proper authority be prevented from entering the strip on any pretext whatever.

THE Navy Department is informed that the engines of the gunboat Concord developed 3494.529 horse power on her recent trial trip, being 4.529 horse power in excess of the contract requirements.

Foreign.

The cashier and clerk of the People's Bank at Canba, Hungary, committed suicide on the discovery of extensive embezzlements committed by them.

A YOUNG English woman suffering from consumption, who was treated by the Koch method in Berlin for two weeks, has since then died at Cannes, France, of blood poisoning.

THE French squadron cruising in the waters of New Zealand has been ordered to Chili.

SENIOR FELIPE POKE, the Cuban philosopher and naturalist, is dead. He was born in Havana in 1802.

DISPATCHES from Greece tell of a horrible disaster wrought by an avalanche. One of these huge masses of snow, ice and earth came rolling down from the mountains upon the town of Athamania, killing twenty-five persons outright, injuring many others, and destroying eighty houses.

SOME election riots occurred at Gallegos, Spain, with fatal results. During the disturbances three persons were shot and killed.

It is reported that Abdurrahman Khan, the Amir of Afghanistan, is dead.

THE great railroad strike in Scotland has at last collapsed, and the leaders of the strikers are treating with the officials of the different companies with the view of securing for the men their former places.

ADVICES have reached Cairo, Egypt, of a terrific storm at Masowah, which was succeeded by disastrous floods. Over 100 persons on the island of Masowah lost their lives, and the loss to property is something enormous.

THROUGH the breaking of its tongue, a sleigh in which were seated Thomas Ripley and Lig-tholder Steinbock was precipitated into the river Credit in Ontario, Canada. Both men were drowned.

THE Scotch strikers have resumed work on all the Scotch railroads, with the exception of the Caledonian Road.

CHARLES BRADLAUGH, Member of the British Parliament for Northampton, who had been critically ill for some time past, died at London. His end was quiet and peaceful. He was born in 1833. He was a noted atheist.

EIGHT gypsies were buried in a sudden snowdrift in Moravia, and two died before relief reached them.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Proportion of Private Bills to Public Much Smaller Than Usual.

The percentage of bills introduced in Congress that reached the last stage of legislation—the approval or disapproval of the Executive—is very small. Up to recent date, including this session and last, 12,250 bills and 275 joint resolutions have been introduced in the House. Of these 12,250 were put in last session. Of these 3513 have been considered by committees and reported to the House. Three thousand two hundred and forty-three were reported last session and 275 this session.

Of the 12,250 bills introduced last session only 1093 became laws. Of this number 304 were bills of public interest, the others private pension bills, claims, etc. During this session the total number of bills which have passed and received the signature of the President is sixty-five. Of these thirty-three were public bills and thirty-two private. This is a very unusual proportion, as ordinarily the number of private bills passed is four or five times greater than the public bills. The indications now are that the record of the Fifty-first Congress will finally made up will show that the number of bills introduced has been greater than in any other Congress, and the number passed will be smaller than in several other Congresses.

A BATTLE TO THE DEATH.

Fierce Fight Between a Stallion and a Jackass.

A battle to the death took place a few days ago in Mercer County, Ky., between a valuable saddle stealer and a jackass belonging to William Thomas, a stock raiser. A mad dog bit Thomas's little boy and also the horse. The latter went mad, and kicking down the door of the jackass's stable began biting him. The jackass retaliated, and for fifteen minutes they fought, using teeth, heels and fore feet. Finally the jackass tore loose the stallion's left ear with his teeth, and the horse then bit a piece from the jackass's neck. This made the jackass more ferocious than ever, and, grabbing the lower part of the horse's neck in his teeth, he tore out his windpipe.

Even then the high-mettled stallion did not give up. Before falling he kicked the jackass on the hind leg, breaking it just below the hock, and then fell dead. The jackass indulged in a long, loud Bray and went into his stable. He was covered with blood, and so fearfully wounded that his master killed him to put him out of misery.

KING KALAKAUA'S last official act was to give instructions regarding the treaty between Hawaii and the United States.