

In Paris, France, the disorderly and lawless element is on the increase, and never loses a chance to make both street and indoor demonstrations.

A prize worth winning has been offered by the East Indian Government. The prize is \$25,000 for a practical machine for decorticating manie.

H. E. Van Deman, Pomologist to the United States Agricultural Department, declares that there are in the southern part of California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas millions of acres which can be made to produce as good dates as those grown in Arabia and Persia.

The Atlanta Constitution notes that "Uncle Sam is taking steps to prevent the illegal carrying of mail by the railroads. Under the law, baggage agents and conductors of the different roads are permitted to carry mail pertaining to the business of the company to points along its line, but it cannot be transferred to any other road. The punishment for a violation of the law is a \$50 fine for the employe and \$100 fine for the railroad company for each offense.

"To a large majority even of our readers," says Public Opinion, "it will probably be a surprise to know that at the close of the sixteenth century there were in Japan 60,000 nominal Christians, not a few of them influential and holding official positions. Then commenced an era of persecution, and in 1637 the 60,000 then surviving rose in revolt, but were, after a brave and heroic struggle, defeated, and the native Christian church practically exterminated from the empire."

A French statistician alleges that within the French capital twice as many crimes are committed by persons between the ages of fifteen and twenty as between the ages of twenty and forty. In a single year the crimes committed by minors included thirty cases of murder, thirty-nine of manslaughter, three of parricide, two of poisoning, forty-four of infanticide, 4212 of blows and other physical injuries, twenty-five of incendiarism, 153 of theft, eighty of immorality, 458 of attempted theft, and 11,867 of other misdoings.

In the letter of a sportsman to his favorite journal appears the following sentence, written apparently in all soberness: "Not all the farmers in this valley annoy the hunters by posting trespass notices." How very kind and considerate, exclaims Farm and Fireside. How thoughtful of the tender feeling of the city sportsmen who annually invade the "rural districts" during the hunting season. How hard-hearted, sordid and selfish those other farmers are who "annoy" the hunters by posting trespass notices. "Annoy the hunters" is good. Certainly the farmer does not realize what a grievous annoyance it is to the mighty hunter from the city to arrive with his dogs and his friends at his chosen hunting grounds and find them posted with trespass notices. It is too late now to help it. The season is over, and the sportsman have returned to their homes, and are now studying what amendments to the game laws they shall have the Legislature make so as to give them a better chance next season.

The Atlanta Constitution deems that the Duke of Bedford, who died in England the other day, deserves more than a passing notice. That he was an able statesman few will deny. He sat in the House of Commons twenty-five years, and never made a speech. Then he went to the House of Lords, where he remained eighteen years, without saying a word. A parliamentary career of forty-three years passed in profound silence. But he was an able statesman—able, useful and honored. What kind of ability did he possess? The most potential—his estate covered 118 acres in the city of London. He owned about \$3000 residences and business houses. It has been said that a very little wit goes a long way with an Emperor, and it is equally true that a very little thought, speech and work will go a long way with a millionaire. The Duke was a power in himself. Why should he speak, when his frown, his nod, his smile, his look did more to shape legislation and move society than the eloquence of a Sheridan? Statesmen and common mortals watched this plutocrat for the slightest sign, and were eager to do his bidding. Brains were enlisted in his service, and the results showed ability somewhere, and the fountain head, after all, was the Duke. He could scowl down a bill, or nod it through by a good majority. Was not this ability of a very rare order? When the Duke died he left orders for his body to be cremated. Perhaps the thought had struck him that as a public man he had always been too cold. Finding that he had no fire in him—not a spark—he wisely declared that, if he could not throw any heat into his carcass, he would throw himself into the fire. Able to the very last!

The cigarette is an illegal luxury for youth in twenty-nine States.

A census of the Province of Quebec, Canada, compared with the returns of 1881, shows a great exodus of the population.

The University of Geno, Italy, has established an academy for scientific travelers. It proposes to teach students how to observe and investigate all phenomena.

The New York World estimates that "in Western Nebraska from 8000 to 10,000 people are on the verge of starvation, and in New York City about 20,000 families are evicted every year for non-payment of rent. But more corn is produced in this country than 80,000,000 people could consume and the landlords of New York pocket over \$70,000,000 rent per annum."

A spark from a locomotive on the Southern Pacific Railroad in California caused the burning of a wheat crop. The company being sued for damages showed that the fire was caused by a locomotive of the Santa Fe Company, lessee of the road, and the United States Court sustained the position that the lessor was not liable for the acts of the lessee, which the New York Commercial Advertiser hails as an important principle, of wide application.

Many women are finding congenial employment in the various libraries which have been established in nearly all the cities and towns throughout the country. The work is eminently suited for them, declares the New York World, and they have been found suited for the work. Mrs. Caroline Le Conte has been appointed State Librarian of South Carolina. She is an accomplished student, a resident of Columbia, and is the first woman to hold such a position in the State.

If there is no law upon the statute books to prevent a same person from being dragged from home, declared insane on the authority of two physicians, and left to the chance of meeting an upright judge to save him from incarceration in a lunatic asylum, it is time, insists the New York News, that one should be passed. How easily a man may be got out of the way in New York has recently been shown in the case of a well-to-do citizen, and the fact is not creditable. The existing statute on the subject evidently requires overhauling.

The United States has now become the greatest iron producing nation of the world, having produced 9,202,703 gross tons of pig iron in 1890, against about 8,000,000 gross tons produced in Great Britain, an excess of about 1,200,000 tons, or fifteen per cent. It has been attained by the most astoundingly rapid development of a vast industry which the world has ever seen, our pig iron product having increased from 4.04 millions in 1885 to 9.20 millions in 1890, an increase of 5.16 millions or 128 per cent., during which period the British product increased only from 7.42 to 8.00 million tons, or about 7.8 per cent.

Says the St. Louis Republic: We think we have some big churches here in America, but few of them have a seating capacity of over 1500 persons. Compared with some of the big churches of Europe ours are but as mole-hills to mountains.

St. Peter's Church, Rome.....34,000
Milan Cathedral.....37,000
St. Paul's, Rome.....32,000
St. Paul's, London.....33,000
St. Petronio, Bologna.....34,400
Florence Cathedral.....34,300
Antwerp Cathedral.....34,000
St. Sophia's, Constantinople.....33,000
St. John's, Lateran.....32,900
Notre Dame, Paris.....21,000
Pisa Cathedral.....18,000
St. Sophia's, Constantinople.....33,000
St. John's, Lateran.....32,900
Notre Dame, Paris.....21,000
Pisa Cathedral.....18,000
St. Stephens, Vienna.....12,400
St. Dominic's, Bologna.....12,000
St. Peter's, Bologna.....11,400
Cathedral of Vienna.....11,500
St. Mark's, Venice.....7,600
Spurgeon's Tabernacle, London.....7,600
Dr. Hall's, the great church at Fifth avenue, New York, but.....2,000

That the Chilians, who have been dubbed the Yankees of South America because of their business enterprise and stability of character, should have a revolution on their hands has disappointed and even shocked their well-wishers in this country, admits the New York Tribune. But the trouble seems to have sprung not from the lawlessness or unrest of the people, but from the unpatriotic course of a few politicians, especially Senor Balmaceda. The Chilians have advanced too far in the path of civilization to make it either possible or probable that they will revert to the state of chronic insurrection which has characterized so many countries of Latin America. After they have taught some politicians a salutary lesson order will doubtless be restored, and the people will again resume the industrial and commercial pursuits in which they have so signally distinguished themselves in the past.

PRECIOUS METALS.

Statistics Compiled by the Director of the Mint.

Largest Amount of Coinage in the Government's History.

Edward O. Leach, the Director of the United States Mint, has submitted to Congress a report on the production of the precious metals for the calendar year 1890. The gold product of the United States was 1,588,880 fine ounces (tray), of the value of \$32,845,000, an increase of \$45,000 over the product of the preceding year. The silver product of American mines approximated 54,500,000 ounces, corresponding at the average price of silver during the year to \$7,235,000, and at the average price of silver of \$70,464,645, against a product of 50,000,000 fine ounces of the commercial value of \$46,750,000, and a coining value of \$64,464,464 in the preceding year, an increase of 4,500,000 fine ounces in the silver product of the United States. The silver product of smelters and refineries was 64,929,927 fine ounces.

The total value of the gold deposited at the mints during the calendar year was \$32,845,000, of which \$31,324,332 was domestic bullion, \$4,320,668 foreign gold bullion, \$8,857,447 foreign gold coin, \$558,396 light weight domestic gold coins, \$3,705,394 old jewelry, plate, etc., and \$7,449,141 redemptio.

The total amount of silver offered for sale to the Government during the year was 53,130,457 fine ounces, and the amount purchased, \$7,235,000, 37.75 fine ounces, costing \$39,991,840, the average cost being \$1.00 a fine ounce. The coinage executed during the last calendar year was the largest in the history of the mint service, aggregating 124,025,363 pieces of the value of \$61,054,882.84, as follows: Gold, \$20,467,182; silver dollars, \$38,048,041; subsidiary silver coins, \$1,539,659; minor coins, \$1,984,792. In addition to the coinage, gold and silver bars were manufactured to the value of \$38,593,198, of which \$29,408,099 was gold and \$9,094,592 silver. Gold bars were exchanged for gold coin, principally at the Government mint, and were worth \$23,699,855. There was a marked improvement in the price of silver during the last calendar year, the price reaching the highest point in twelve years. The quotations covered a range of 25 per cent. At the beginning of the year silver was quoted at 93 cents a fine ounce. It reached \$1.21 on August 19, and closed on December 31 at \$1.04 1/2. The average price during the year was: In London, \$1.04 3/4; in New York, \$1.03 1/2. At the same price reached during the year the value of the silver contained in the silver dollar was 74.06 cents; at the highest price, 92.06 cents; the average price being 80.9 cents.

The total gold imports were \$30,379,456; exported, \$24,165,991; silver, \$3,351,178. The total silver imports aggregated \$30,782,531; exports, \$26,614,993; a gain of silver of \$4,167,538.

The amount of precious metals used in the arts in the United States during the calendar year was: Gold, \$3,105,991; silver, \$3,351,178. The metallic stock of the United States was, approximately, on January 1, 1891: Gold, \$104,507,128; silver, \$486,545,076; total, \$1,191,142,204.

Owing to the brief time since the close of the last calendar year the statistics of the product of gold and silver in the world for 1890 are not complete. Complete returns, however, have been received from Russia, Australia, South Africa, British India, Venezuela, and a few other countries, based upon which the Director estimates, as a mere approximation, that the gold product of the world for the year 1890 was \$118,400,000, a falling off of \$3,007,000 from 1889, and that the silver product of the world was 130,650,000 fine ounces, an increase of 7,859,375 fine ounces over 1889.

ALIVE AFTER 19 DAYS.

Phenomenal Rescue of Four Jeannette (Penn.) Miners.

After being nineteen days buried in the Jeannette mine, four of the victims of the recent disaster were found alive. Their names are John Tomaskusky, Joe Mastuskowich, John Rerno and Besco Frinks. About 8 o'clock a. m. the searchers, who had been working day and night to recover the bodies of the miners, all of whom were supposed to be dead, heard a tapping on a wall in an unused portion of the mine. They perceived, to their great joy, that it was a warning by hearing voices which they at once recognized as that of a Hungarian known as "Big Joe."

Superintendent McFarlane and Caleb Williams pushed ahead and found in a battery, in the city of Washington, the four men, who were lying in various positions, all huddled together in their efforts to keep warm. Examination showed that all were alive, weakened of course by the awful torture of hunger and cold, but still alive. They were so weak that, with one exception, they could not at once be moved. John Tomaskusky's great physique had left him in better shape than any of the rest, and he was moved to the bottom of the shafts of the first lift into the open air.

Mastuskowich, in an interview, said: "I never gave up hope but that we would all be rescued alive, although my companions did. They recalled similar disasters in which men perished, I said, 'as a prayer to God, He will help us out.' So He did."

"For the first eight days we lived on the contents of our dinner pails. We had them pretty well filled with pork, bread and cheese. The first day I said, 'Now as there is hope of being rescued, let us eat up our food.' It was agreed and we got together in the corner of the breast. "The cold was intense. We had to keep crowded and hug each other to keep warm. At first we could not drink the sulphur water, but necessity compelled us, and in the course of time we liked it. On the ninth day our last food was gone. We were surrounded by water and debris. I thought I would go on a little exploring expedition. "I was mighty lucky. I found a dinner pail. There was not much in it, but what there was was well on for two days. Then I was almost too weak to go on foraging expeditions. "As a last resort we had to kill the rats, and they, like ourselves, were half starved and desperate. They would attack us boldly, and we had to fight them off. I killed three or four a day. We had no hesitation in eating their legs. It was good food. We would certainly have starved had we not had the rats to eat. We resolved to die together rather than eat each other."

CANADIAN TRADE.

The Balance in Favor of the United States for Last Year.

The trade and navigation returns of Canada for 1890 have been issued. The exports were \$97,749,149, and the imports \$128,858,241. The imports increased last year by \$7,990,000, and the exports increased about the same amount. The trade against Canada was \$31,109,092. Canada's exports to the United States were \$40,000,000, and imports \$52,000,000.

A CENSUS bulletin, just issued, gives the number of persons serving terms of imprisonment of one year and more in the State prisons and penitentiaries on June 1, 1890, as 43,294, a ratio of 722 to 1,000,000 of the population, and an increase of thirteen to the 1,000,000 since 1880.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

Four of the miners who were caught by the rush of water and imprisoned in the Jeannette (Penn.) mine were found alive after being buried for nineteen days.

CHIEF ENGINEER GEORGE H. WHITE, United States Navy, died in Philadelphia a few days ago. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was 67 years old, and during a period of over thirty years was in almost continuous active service.

GENERAL ROBERT McALLISTER, commander of the Eleventh New Jersey Regiment, died recently at his home in Belvidere, N. J.

FRANK GABEL, who was recently re-elected Tax Collector of Texas (Penn.) township, has disappeared, leaving a balance of \$22,000 owing to the county. He left a letter saying he intended to go away, and like his father before him, put an end to his life.

GOVERNOR PATTON, of Pennsylvania, has approved the concurrent resolution authorizing the Governor to issue a license to revise the mining laws of the bituminous and semi-bituminous coal regions.

HARRY MARSH, convicted of the murder of Clara Jones, whom he killed with a coupling-pipe, afterwards cutting her throat from ear to ear, was hanged a few days ago at Eberburg, Penn. He killed the girl because she refused to marry him.

TRAVEL was greatly delayed on the railroads of New York by overflows caused by ice-gorges in the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers.

The trial trip of the United States ship Bennington, off New London, Conn., was a failure.

ANNA DICKINSON, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., the once favorite lecturer and female abolitionist, is now an inmate of the Danville Asylum. She was taken to that institution by Dr. Hileman, her family physician. For six months it has been plain to Miss Dickinson's friends that she was losing her mind.

The inhabitants of Johnsonburg, Penn., are fleeing from the town, four deaths from smallpox having occurred.

The ice jam in the Hudson River seriously obstructed travel on the New York Central Railroad.

An explosion of gas took place at the Pottstown (Penn.) Iron Company's steel works. Several tons of hot metal flooded from a converter in which it is kept before it is turned into the moulds and fell in a shower over the men, painfully burning some fifteen of them. George Towaler and Charles Rutter were fatally burned.

A. M. OSBORNE, of the Sunday World, was shot dead at Columbus, Ohio, and Mr. Hughes, late steward of the Imbecile Asylum, was also instantly killed in a street affray.

MUCH damage has been done by the floods in Illinois and Ohio and on the Pacific Slope.

A fire in Armourdale, Mo., destroyed the coopers establishment of J. R. Kelly & Bro., the Armourdale elevator, owned by J. P. Campbell & Co.; forty freight cars and about 100,000 bushels of grain, entailing a total loss of \$150,000.

A TORNADO passed over Jeffersonville and from it, Indiana, destroying scores of houses.

GENERAL ASA STONE died at Winchester, Ind., aged seventy-three. He was very prominent in the military annals of Indiana, and for five years during the Civil War was Quartermaster-General of the State.

The five-story block in Minneapolis, Minn., owned by Col. Smith Russell, the one occupied by the Clear Spring Company, paints and oils, and J. M. Roberts's four-story block, occupied by H. B. Gardner, hardware, were burned. Mr. Russell's loss is \$87,000. Total loss \$200,000.

THREE assassinations in six weeks is the record at Leon Junction, Texas.

WHY three men were returning from work on a hand-car at Santa Cruz, Cal., the car jumped the track and passed over their bodies, killing them instantly.

them in two batties, killing 200, including the leading Chief.

MRS. ROSE WALKER, 105 years old, was burned to death at St. John, New Brunswick, by her bedclothes catching fire while she was smoking.

Two clergymen were devoured by wolves while sleighing near Tmesvar, Russia, and two night watchmen of that town were also eaten by wolves.

FRIER, WOLLIN & Co., lumber merchants of London, England, have failed with liabilities of \$2,000,000.

The British forces, under the command of Major Smyth, have captured the stockades of the Taubwa of Wuntho, in Upper Burma, killing twenty-seven of the defenders. The Taubwa's palace was set on fire, looted and finally destroyed. The British loss was thirteen killed or wounded. The Taubwa escaped.

GENERAL DA FONSECA, who was chosen Provisional President of Brazil at the time of the overthrow of the empire, has been formally elected President of the Republic.

The King has accepted the resignation of the Norwegian Cabinet, and has asked Mr. Berners, the mover of the resolution which overthrew the Ministry, to form a cabinet.

The French artists will not be represented at the Berlin Exhibition; the Cologne Gazette demands satisfaction from France for its treatment of Empress Frederick.

QUEEN VICTORIA christened two war vessels, the Royal Arthur and the Royal Sovereign, which were launched at Portsmouth, England.

GENERAL DA FONSECA took the oath of office as President of the United States of Brazil.

The Portuguese Government has signed a provisional contract with a syndicate of bankers for a loan of \$50,000,000, guaranteed by a tobacco monopoly for thirty-five years, for the consolidation of the floating debt.

EMPEROR FREDERICK, of Germany, reached London from Paris; precautions had been taken to prevent trouble at his departure from Paris, but no hostile demonstration was made.

The Rumanian Ministry has resigned.

THERE is a deadlock in Hawaii between Queen Liliuokalani and her Cabinet, who have refused to resign at her request. As a consequence she has not yet named her successor, Princess Kaiulani.

The Peiravasa pine forest, near Mentone, France, is on fire. An Alpine battalion made unsuccessful attempts to extinguish the flames. A sergeant and two privates belonging to the battalion were suffocated.

THE LABOR WORLD.

OUR mines employ 300,000.
A SCOTCH strike cost \$3,000,000.
COLORED miners are increasing.
GERMANY had 1131 strikes in 1890.
SAN FRANCISCO has a girl bootblack.
NEW YORK marble-cutters now work eight hours.

ST. PAUL (Minn.) clerks have called a mass meeting.
The labor struggles are entering another acute stage.
The floods there 30,000 out of work at Pittsburg, Penn.
NORTH CAROLINA will have a State Female Industrial School.
The Cornelianville coke strikers lost \$27,500 in wages in ten days.

MAY 1 will be marked by eight-hour demonstrations throughout Europe.
FRESH strikes have broken out in Belgian coal mines in the province of Hainant.
THERE is a great scarcity of stenographers in Savannah, Ga., and a constant demand for them.

THE mills have shut down in Blackburn, England, stopping 10,000 looms and throwing 3000 weavers out of work.
The Railroad Coal Operators' Association, in Pittsburg, Penn., demanded a reduction of ten per cent. in miners' wages. Miners want ten per cent. advance.

The labor organizations of Toronto are making it hot for the city authorities, who have been discovered to have distributed light-weight bread to the recipients of public charity.

ONE million and a half men work in the coal mines of the world. Of these England has 555,000; United States, 300,000; Germany, 285,000; Belgium, 100,000; France, 90,000; Austria, 100,000; Russia, 40,000. The world's miners of metal number 4,000,000.

A UKASE has just been issued by the Czar of Russia forbidding the employment of Austrian workmen in Russia either in agricultural districts or in factories. Laborers of Austrian nationality are compelled only to the Austrian frontier every day in hundreds.

THE Japanese cannot do so much work as the Chinese, but they are more easily managed, and they do not have the same desire to enter into business, and thus come into competition with the natives of the foreign country. In Hawaii they have been found better laborers than Portuguese or Chinese.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

Over One Hundred Miners Perish in a Nova Scotia Colliery.

A Mysterious Explosion Causes an Appalling Catastrophe.

The first great disaster in the history of the Cumberland coal fields of Nova Scotia occurred on a recent afternoon, when an explosion took place in the east slope of the Spring Hill mines, resulting in large loss of life. Twenty-six bodies were recovered immediately and ten men were brought up alive, but terribly mutilated. They are not likely to recover.

The loss of life exceeds any mining disaster in Canada. It is placed at 117 men and boys.

The explosion was confined to "Nos. 6 and 7 balances," where it did its most deadly work. The balances are in the west side of No. 1 slope, extending from the 500 foot slope to the 1000 foot level. No. 2 slope. The pits are connected for purposes of ventilation and it is owing to this that so many were killed in No. 2. The bodies taken out of that pit were not mutilated in any way and bear evidence of having been suffocated by after damp. Death from this cause is painless.

At No. 1 slope there were some ghastly sights. The first exploring party found two bodies so badly mutilated that they could only be taken to the surface in bags. One body was cut in two across the abdomen, one arm was missing, the face was a mass of blackened, burnt flesh, and the only thing to denote that it was a human body was a tuft of hair on the back of the head.

Volunteers courageously took off their coats and bravely undertook the dangerous work of raising out the injured. The Rev. D. W. Wright, pastor of the Free Presbyterian Church, went down to assist in the rescue, and refreshed them with hot coffee. Three of the searching party were brought out unconscious from the effects of the after damp. They were Thomas Brown, Thomas Porteus and James Harty. The latter, a fisherman, ventured too far and had to be assisted out. When it was found, about six o'clock, that it would endanger more lives to proceed further the men were withdrawn and the work of rescue abandoned.

When the searching party entered the pit immediately after the explosion their progress was greatly retarded by the fall of the roof and other obstructions on the levels. Two horses pinned in by timber were killed to put an end to the misery. About six horses were killed outright. A male was found on one of the shafts with both hind legs blown off. A gang of men saved twelve of the horses in the pit.

The most terrible scenes were witnessed at the pit's mouth as the bodies were brought up. The air was rent with the heart-rending shrieks of the wives and mothers of the victims.

The cause of the disaster is still a mystery. A large carpenter shop is used as a morgue. The corpses are taken there, cleaned, and then laid out for identification by relatives and friends. In several instances the charred remains have been almost unrecognizable, and the only clue to identification has been a vestige of clothing or some marks on the body.

The Spring Hill mine is owned by English and Montreal capitalists. It employed one thousand men and had an output of half a million tons a year.

SENATOR WILSON DEAD.

The Distinguished Marylander Expires Suddenly in Washington.

Senator Ephraim King Wilson, of Maryland, died suddenly at his apartments at the Hamilton House, in Washington City, at ten o'clock on a recent evening. His malady was heart failure, superinduced by an attack of cholera morbus. His condition was not regarded as critical until a late hour in the afternoon, when he began sinking, despite the efforts of his physicians to resuscitate him. Senator Wilson was a modest, unassuming gentleman of the old school. He was highly esteemed by his Senatorial colleagues, a number of whom, as well as the members of his family, were present at the time of his death. A few months ago the Legislature of Maryland re-elected him for another term of six years.

Ephraim K. Wilson was born in Snow Hill, Worcester County, Md., December 22, 1821. His father, whose full name he bore, was one of the most accomplished gentlemen and lawyers of his day. When Judge Wilson was but a lad his father died. He attended the school at the academy of Snow Hill until he was fifteen years old, when he entered a store in Philadelphia as a clerk.

Young Wilson then went to Washington Academy, in Somerset County, and thence to Jefferson College, Cannonburg, Penn., where he graduated in 1840. He taught school for about six years afterwards, first in Washington Academy, and then in Snow Hill. In 1847 he was elected a member of the House of Delegates from Worcester. The spring of 1848 he opened a law office in Snow Hill. He readily obtained clients and for twenty years practiced successfully.

In 1852 he was an Elector on the Pierce and King ticket, and distinguished himself by his speeches in the canvass.

In 1872 he was elected to Congress, and in the hall of the House of Representatives earned a reputation which few men gain in a single term. He declined re-election and again retired to private life. When Judge Franklin died, in 1878, the Governor appointed him to the vacancy in the First circuit. He was elected to the same position in November 4, 1879, without opposition. In 1883 he married Mary Dickerson, daughter of Peter Dickerson, of Worcester County, who died, leaving him with two children. In 1889 he again married, this time Julia A. Knox, daughter of James Knox, of Snow Hill. He was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat in 1884, taking his seat on March 4, 1885, for the term ending March 3, 1891.

HER LOVER KILLS HIMSELF.

Then Her Father Followed His Example When He Saw the Girl's Grief.

A singular tragedy is reported from Rogosen, in the province of Posen, Germany. A young man named Rosenblatt, of Hebrew origin, desired to marry the daughter of a Lutheran named Enzberg. The father objected, although Rosenblatt offered to join the Christian faith, and the daughter was willing to marry him. Rosenblatt, in despair, killed himself with poison, and Enzberg, upon hearing of the suicide and seeing his daughter's grief, was stricken with remorse, and also took his own life, leaving the girl without father or lover.

THE body of a person found in the river at Lockport, Penn., proved to be a woman. An examination of the remains by the physicians revealed the fact that it was completely petrified, having been turned to stone by the action of the water. It was properly cared for, coffined and sent to Johnstown, as she was doubtless one of the victims of the big flood of '89.

A UNIQUE ACCIDENT.

A Girl Fatally Injured by the Explosion of a Barrel of Sauerkraut.

A fatal accident occurred near Crawford, N. J., a few days ago, which is probably unprecedented.

A twelve-year-old girl, named Mary Hennecker, was sent to the cellar by her parents to a dish of sauerkraut for dinner, and when she attempted to raise the lid of the barrel the sauerkraut exploded with great violence. A barrel stave struck the girl in the eye and temple, inflicting injuries from which she cannot recover. It is supposed that the gases accumulated in the barrel until they gathered sufficient force to burst their bonds.