The Secretary of the Treasury has made a ruling which is in effect that cigars are not tobacco.

A writer describes Kodiak Island, Alaska, as larger than either of the New England States, with a genial climate capable of producing many varieties of

Thirteen members of the new United States Senate are natives of New York. Ohio comes next with eight of her sons in the Senate, while Pennsylvania and Kentucky have six each.

India silks are as cheap in Boston as in Calcutta, and they do say, whispers the Boston Transcript, that most of the charming "Indian" fabrics now for sale on the bargain counters are made in Manchester.

Bradstreet's makes the statement that "out of \$1,000,000 pounds of cottonseed oil produced in 1888, 70,000,000 pounds were used in the mixing with lard, and that the competition with this bogus product has reduced the price of pure lard from ten down to six cents a

There is quite a little society war in England over the wearing of cockades by servants. When the custom began, the cockade on a servant's hat signified that his master was either in the army or navy. Now it signifies nothing, and military men are inclined to assert their prerogative to the exclusive right to adorn their servants' hats with cockades. As a solution of all differences, it has been proposed that Parliament should pass an act imposing a tax on cockades. Everybody who wants to put a cockade on a flunky's hat can then do so by paying for the precious privilege.

The old furniture mania has reached a second and, in the estimation of the New Orleans Times-Democrat, more rational stage. At first the rage was for old furniture, simply without reference to its quality. Now people are more discriminating, having learned that in the good old days there were bad or dishonest workmen, just as there are to-day. At the present time the old houses in Holland and Belgium are looked upon with the greatest interest by collectors of antique furniture, as they contain a great deal of the finest furniture, which has been handed down for several genera-

According to a census bulletin, the ratio of land and water surface is 98.16 and 1.84 per cent. respectively. This bulletin also gives the area of the States and Territories by counties, and the classification of the latter by sizes. The average number of persons to each square mile of the land surface of the Union is 21.08. As illustrative of the sustaining capacity of the United States, the bulletin says that if Texas, the largest State in the Union, was as thickly populated as the State of Rhode Island, it would have 83,523,628 inhabitants, while if the United States had a density of population equal to that of Rhode Island, the population of the Union, instead of being 62,622,250, would reach the enormous sum of 945,766,300, or nearly twothirds of the present copulation of the

The condition of rural France has some resemblance to that of rural New England. The Economiste Francais gives a digest of a number of recent documents relating to the condition of the agricultural laborer there. Wages of farm hands have quadrupled during the present century, and the greatest increase has been in the lowest form of labor. The man of all work, who was paid only \$20 per year, in addition to his board in 1884. now gets \$80, while the shepherd, "the aristocrat of the farm," who received then \$62 and board, now gets only \$120. His wages have not doubled, while those of the humbler workman have more than quadrupled. The increase of wages of farm hands is ascribed in part to the demand for labor in factories and on railroads, and in part to the military service, which takes young men from the farms at the period when their habits are forming, and gives them a taste of town life from which they are never wholly weaned. When their term of service expires, they begin to look for situations in the towns and to worry the public men to find places for them. These drafts upon the rural population, tending to lessen the number of farm laborers, raise the wages of those who remain. The result is smaller profits to the farmer and a sort of agricultural crisis. Still another fact in the matter of rural depopulation is noticed, namely, a diminution in the number of children. Several cantons are named in which there has been a marked decrease of population since 1868. In two of these the ascertained reason for a diminution of the number of births was "the desire of the parents to improve their own condition," and it is added that this effect has followed. Here we find real Malthusianism in prac-

The New Orleans New Delta is convinced that "this country is suffering from indiscriminate immigration."

The Russian Government is contemplating an international congress, to be held at Moscow, to consider matters relating to education. General Pacheco, Mexican Minister of

Public Works, has resigned his post to establish an industrial colony at Motzorongo, where he will teach Mexican boys to raise sugar.

Grain farming, as such, according to the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture's report for 1890, must be abandoned, the State being destined to become agriculturally a market-garden.

A San Francisco newspaper learns that a company has been organized in San Diego for the purpose of importing fine cabinet woods from Central America and Mexico. They intend to tie the logs into rafts and tow them to San Diego by means of powerful tugs. At National City a large mill is to be put up for working the woods into shape for shipment to the Eastern States and

On apparently good authority 4559 books were published in 1890 in the United States and 5735 in Great Britain. Of these, 3180 and 4414 were new works. The Republic stands well in the comparison with its mother, comments the Washington Stor. In this country the increase over the previous year was 545 in the total number published; in Great Britain the decrease since 1889 was 332. And there has been a steady decline in that country for three years.

Japan may be said to beat the world in the actual power of her heavy Canet guns. They have recently been subjected to the severest tests at Havre, and no expense has been spared to render them sure and effective. Each round fired cost \$2000, and \$40,000 in all was spent for the purpose. These guns weigh sixty-six tons; they are twelve and a half inches bore, forty-one feet eight inches long, and they throw a projectile whose maximum weight is 1034 pounds. The powder charge is 562.2 pounds; muzzle velocity, 2262 feet per second; penetration of wrought iron, 45.16 inches; maximum range, thirteen and a half miles.

Theodore Child's Impressions of the Argentine Republic, as published in a recent number of Harper's Magazine, were not altogether flattering to the people of that country. He could find in the life of the citizens of Buenos Ayres. no poetry, no sentiment, no generosity --nothing amiable, witty, or attractive in the exterior aspect of men and of things. Bishop J. M. Walden, however, in an article which he has written for the same periodical, takes a different and more hopeful view of that country. At the close of a comprehensive account of the religious and educational institutions of the Argentine people, he says: "The tendency of all the formative forces in Argentina is to make the people more homogeneous, to elevate them in their social conditions, to increase the intelligence of the masses, to develop the typical Spanish-American nation."

The Chautauquan says: "The eyes of

Christians in the East are now turned toward the fate of the opium treaty between England and China. The time is drawing near when a revision is to take place, and when it is to be decided whether England is going to continue the crime of sending opium to China, or will resolutely yield to the humane and Christian sentiment of the whole world and put an end to it. There is no want of effort in behalf of the most advanced course in this great crisis. The Indian missionaries are practically a unit in demanding a flat and uncompromising withdrawal of that part of the existing treaty which relates to opium. Petitions are being circulated and signed in both China and India. The Chineses native church presents a petition signed in behalf of 300 communicants of the London mission at Canton, 700 Wesleyan communicants, 450 Baptists, 600 Presbyterians, 350 of the Berlin mission, and ten of the American Seamen's mission. One petition is being circulated for signatures in the Court of Peking. The Indian petition is already signed by 750 foreign missionaries, and by 1200 native pastors, and 5000 other Christians, A similar petition is signed by English and Scotch civilans resident in India. Any one standing on the quay of the Hugli, at Calcutta, can frequently see a monotonous train of wagons, drawn by toiling, puffing bullocks. The progress is very slow, for the burden is heavy. The wagons are piled up with chests, all of equal size and appearance. This train is on the way to the customs. The contents are to be inspected and then sent to China and other countries. What are the contents? Opium, and nothing else. It is England's greatest contribution to

the world's wretchedness."

### ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Daily Progress of the Presidential Train.

Reception of the Party at Various Points En Route.

The Presidential train arrived at Texar-Kana at 11:30 o'clock on the fifth night on Kana at 11:30 o'clock on the fifth night on the road. The station was thronged with people. The run from Little Rock was marked with enthusiasm at all stations on the route. This was especially the case at Malvern, Ark., where the President was honored with a display of fireworks and a serenade. The national flag was a con-spicuous feature of the decoration every-where. The first welcome to the President where. The first welcome to the President to the Lone Star State occurred at Pales-tine. The Governor of the State and the Mayor and City Council of Palestine met him. They were accompanied by Senator Reagan and a committee of ladies. The entire Fire Department and the The entire Fire Department and the Dilley Rifles in full uniform were drawn up in line at the station and joined the populace in cheering the distinguished visitors. All the bells in the city rang out a noisy greeting. Governor Hogg welcomed the par on behalf of the city. Governor Hog accompanied the President's party to Hou ton. A committee of citizens met the party at the station and escorted them in carriages to the Capital Hotel, over a route decorated with the American colors and thronged with people. An elegant luncheon was served, after which there was some speech making, followed by a public reception. A special coach containing the Galveston Reception Committee met the Presidential train at Houston and escorted it to the Gulf metropolis.
On the arrival of the train a military salute
was fired, the city bells were rung, and all
the steamers and tugs in the harbor whistled their loudest. A procession was quickly formed and escorted the President and party formed and escorted the President and party from the station to the Mallory steamship, on which they made a short trip on the bay. Re-turning from the jetties, the Presidential party headed an imposing parade. After the review the President and his party were entertained at the Beach Hotel. In accordance with the wish of the President, Ga veston people allowed him to spend Sunday culetly. Accompanied by Mrs. Dimmick, General Wanamaker and Mayor Fulton, he attended services at the First Presbyterian Church. The Presidential party left the Beach Hotel at ten o'clock that night for the station, and their train left for San Antonio shortly after

The Presidential train arrived in the quaint city of San Antonio, Texas, at 9 o'clock of the seventh morning of the tou in the midst of a driving rain storm. Th streets were in a terrible condition, and the programme was altered considerably on that The street parade was pracically abandoned, and only two troops of the Third cavalry formed an escort to the President from the railroad station to the Opera House, where speaking took place. At the station a large reception committee, headed by Mayor Callaghan and conposed of army officers and city councilmen. Federal and State officials and prominent citzens, and the wife of General Stanley and a number of other ladies, boarded the train.

The carriers containing the Presisential The carriages containing the Presiential party were covered with roses and aurel. At the Opera House a large crowd has gathered and the President received an oution. Speeches were made by Governor Hog and Mayor Callaghan. The President made a speech in reply. Immediately after the conclusion of the ceremonies at the opera house the Presidet held a reception. Then a visit was paid y the a reception. Then a visit was paid by the party to Fort Sam Houston, where a slute was fired, and on the return of the Presient at noon to the station the train left fo El

The Presidential train arrived at El Paso. out, after a run of more than 600 miles from nio. As the train ran through this section Mexican men, women and children came our hurriedly from queer looking adobe huts and gazed with wonder at the train.
A large encampment of Mexican railroad
laborers cheered as the train went by. A
short stop was made at Del Rio, Vanverds County, where nearly the whole popula-tion of the little town turned out to wd-come the Chief Executive. The sta-tion building was fairly covered with wreaths of roses, and bouquet after bor-quet was handed up to the Presidential party y persons in the crowd, until the platform f the observation car was deep in sweet melling flowers. Two little girls presmelling flowers. Two little girls presented the President with a large basiet enhile school chilof roses, and the public school children presented a written address. The President made a few remarks, and Mr. Wanamaker and Mr. Rusk also spoke. Ysleta, El Paso County, which the inhabitants claim is the oldest town in the United States. States, had a brass band with Mexican musicians to greet the President. When the train halted there Americans, Mexicans and Indians crowded about the observation car, and nearly all shook the hand. The train arrived at El Paso on schedule time. Governor Carillo, of the Mexican State of Chihuahua, Mexico, Mexican customs officers on the border, General McCook, of the United States Army. and prominent citizens met the President at the rain. A detachment of the Fifth Infantry and band, a number of Mexican officers with a military band, and local organizations, formed a procession to the Court House where speaking took pince. Genera A. J. Malloy made the address of welcome at the Court House. Governor Carillo also spoke on behalf of President Diaz, and several others made speeches wel-coming the President to the Lone Star State. The President made a brief response and was heartily applauded. The Presiwas heartily applauded. The Presidential party left for Los Angeles, Cal., at noon, central time, or 10 o'clock Pacific time. Mrs. Harrison and a number of ladies of the party visited Ju-arez, on the Mexican side of the river, where a salute was fired by Mexican artillery. A salute was also fired on the American side.

A little before 5 o'clock on the morning of the ninth day of the excursion, the Presidential party entered the State of California, arriving at Fort Yuma at exactly 4:50 A.M. The entrance of the President into the State was acknowledged by the rest A. M. The entrance of the the the State was acknowledged by the pre-A. M. The entrance of the President into the State was acknowledged by the presentation of a large quantity of flowers and fruit. The party were asleep at the time. The President and party traveled through Arizona during the night. Extra guards had been placed en the train because train robbers on the previous day had held up a stage coach near Casa Grande. Tucson was brilliantly illuminated in the President's honor. Indio, California, was reached at 8:15. Governor Markham and staff, and Senator Felton and a large delegation of influential citizens, were in waiting. The Governor delivered an address of welcome, thanking the President on behalf of the citizens of California for his visit, and expressed his confidence that he would be fully repaid when he saw the wonders of the State. The President replied in suitable terms, and afterwards shook hands with a large number of people Several Indians, including Chief Cabason, chief of the Indio tribe of Indians, who is over one hundred years of age, presented an address to the President assume for who is over one hundred years of aga pre-sented an address to the President asking for sented an address to the President asking for justice and assistance. The ceremonies took piace on the platform of the station, and were very interesting. The Governor and party then left in company with the President for Los Angeles. At Banning, Cal., the President was welcomed by all the inhabitants, including the Indio children being educated there. They all bore bouquets of wild flowers and filled nearly all the cars with them. The Presidential party also received a cordial recepdential party also received a cordial recep-tion at Beaumont, Colton and Pomona. The President shook hands with several hundred

The President was accorded a magnificent reception on his arrival at San Diego, Cal., on the morning of the tenth day out from Washington. The train proceeded directly to Coronado Beach, arriving there at 7:30 o'clock. At Hotel Del Coronado, where breakfast was served, the party was received by ex-Governor Murray, Mayor Guna and members of the San Diego Reception by ex-Governor Murray, Mayor Guna and members of the San Diego Reception Committee. Governor Torres, Chief Executive of Lower California, and his staff, representing the President of Mexico, were introduced to the President as he entered the hotal. Carriages were then taken the hotel. Carriages were then taken by the visitors and the Reception Committee for the ferry, where the steamer Coronado was in waiting to steamer Coronado was in waiting to take the party across San Diego Bay to the city. The route of the procession lay along the principal streets to the plaza, in the senter of which a grand stand, fairly covered with calla lilies and bunting, had been erected. School children to the number of 2500 liberally provided with calla lilies were formed along the line. lilies and roses were formed along the line, and as the President passed by they showered him with the flowers and scattered bloss beneath the feet of his horses so that he passed along a continuous floral pathway. As the procession passed the army barracks the regulation salute was fired. The exercises at the plaza were brief. Mayor Gunn made the address of welcome, to which the President briefly responded, and was heartily cheered by the large crowd assembled in the square. At 11 o'clock the President and party left by train for Riverside.

The President and party saw a beautiful floral display on the eleventh morning of the jount during a two hours' drive through the principal streets of Pasadena, Cal. The President and Mrs. Harrison and Mayor Luckens occupied a carriage decorated with acacia blossoms and drawn by four horses wearing feathery plumes. Just before the President left the hotel he was addressed Just before by a curly-headed four-year-old boy, who expatiated on the fertility of the valley and gave the President and his party permission to take away any of the produce that might suit their fancy. On Marengo avenue the suit their fancy. On Marengo avenue the procession passed under a large arch composed of California lillies and having a base of rare tropical plants. A large portrait of the President was displayed at the keystone. About 2500 school children were assembled about this arch and they showered the President and Mrs. Harrison with a profusion of bouquets. Those who followed passed over a bed of flowers. Soon afterward the procession passed through a gate of flowers. It was opened by two little girls. At 11 o'clock, the Presidential train started on its way to Santa Barbara, where the par ty spent the afternoon and evening. Barrison was in danger at Riverside. President had just concluded a brief address to the children, when the horses attached to a carriage containing Secretary Rusk, Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Dimmick took fright at the shower of flowers, and dashed into a crowd of children in the open road. panic ensued. There were four horses the carriage, and the leaders tripped in the traces and fell down. Secretary Rusk had jumped out of the carriage at the first and was at their heads in a mome and with the assistance of some bystanders soon had them under control.

# FOUGHT THE SHERIFF.

Rioting and Bloodshed in the Penn sylvania Coke Regions.

Sheriff McCormick, of Fayette County, Penn., had a desperate battle with the coke strikers on a recent morning at Leisenring No. 3, also known as the Monarch works of the Frick Company. The Sheriff and his deputies had made twelve evictions when the Sheriff was attacked by a Hungarian woman named Glashgo. She fired at him with a revolver several times, wounding him in the leg. He closed with her, and after a desper-ate struggle took the weapon away from

The woman became infuriated, and acted like a mad person. She caught up an ax and attacked the Sheriff, cutting him seriously on the foot. The Sheriff then shot the woman, inflicting perhaps fatal injuries. As soon as the woman fell a

caught up another ax and tried to kill the Sheriff. The Sheriff shot this man in the mouth, wounding him severely. He was then attacked by other Hungarians, but was rescued by his deputies after he had shot another Slav in the thigh.

The Glashgo woman, after being wounded, forced her way into a house where an evicforced her way into a house where at eve-tion was in process, and renewed her attack, this time on the Sheriff's deputies. She was knocked down with a club. One other man was shot five times by the deputies, but was

not fatally hurt.

Company C, of the Tenth Regiment, came to the aid of the Sheriff, and the disturbance

# MUTILATED THE ENVOY.

The King of Gambia Sends Back the Englishman in Bits.

News has been received in London, from Bathurst, West Africa, capital of the British colony of Gambia, that the native King of Gambia has committed a number of depredations and inflicted abuses from which the British colonists were sufferers.

In consequence of this the British Govern-r of Gambia, Gilbert Thomas Carter, C. or of Gambia, Gubert Thomas M. G. sent an envoy up the Gambia River to the town where the native King makes

This envoy was charged with the mission of informing the King that he must behave himself or it would be necessary for the neen's Government to discipline him. The Gambian monarch would seem to have

resented this curt message, inasmuch as he seized and bound her Majesty's representative, and after giving decided proof of his interest in the study of human anatomy by cutting away portions of the cheeks and thighs of the unfortunate envoy, sent the remainder of that gentieman, together with the pieces of flesh cut from his body, back to

The insolent savage somewhat unneces sarily informed the Governor that "this was the King's answer.

Three British gunboats have already ascended the Gambia River to avenge the out-

### STALWART COWARDS.

Fought Each Other for Their Lives While the Girls Drowned.

At low tide the water in St. John's (New Brunswick) harbor runs out like a mill race, and just at Reed's Point pier, where the steamer Dominion lies, are the swiftest ed-

A boat load of men and girls upset at that place at 2 o'clock on a recent morning, and two were drowned, the others being rescued with great difficulty.

The young people had been attending a dance in Carleton. The gunwale of their boat struck the bow of the steamer and in a moment capsized. Lines were thrown from the steamer.

the steamer.

The men 'ought among themselves for the ropes, and while the girls were clinging to the stern and crying for help a coupie of these cowards fastened the lines to themselves and were hoisted up. Two of the girls, Ethel Allen and Nellie McAllister, were decouped.

sorting transatiantic mail on shipboard was satisfactory. On the incoming North German Ldoyd, the Havel, the other day \$2,500 letters were sorted by two United States clerks, working nine hours a day, thereby gaining for this mail's delivery from six to twenty-four hours, according to destination.

Dn. Koca's hospital at Charlottenburg Germany, is a failure, even free beds being unoccupied, and the place has been close t.

#### THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States, BARON HIRSCH has purchased a tract of land near Ridgeway, Penn., on which to es-tablish a colony of Russian Hebrews,

FERDINAND MEYER, aged seventeen, committed suicide at his home in Philadelphia, Penn., by shooting himself through the heart because his mother would not buy

him a new suit of clothes. Four carloads of Pinkerton guards arrived in the coke regions of Pennsylvania.
All were heavily armed. These men will take the place of the militia, as Governor Pattison will not allow the National Guard to be used to evict the strikers

THE mortality on a recent day was the largest recorded in New York City for nearly twenty years. The total number of deaths

MAX HUNGER fatally shot Martha Mar-gawski at Newark, N. J., and then commit ted suicide. The girl had refused to carry out her promise to marry him.

HENRY BECKHISER, an old man of Chatham, N. Y., went to State Line, Mass, where his sister-in-law and her husband, Mr. Seible, were living. On some dispute over certain property he shot both, killing Seible. The woman was not killed. Breckhiser fled to the woods, where he fatally shot himself THE Wiggins, Pritchard, Dickinson and Wilson blocks, some of the largest in Rome N. Y., were burned a few days ago. Help was asked for from out of the city. The fir was confined to the blocks mentioned, and

was got under control with a loss of \$100,000. More fighting over eviction of strikers by Pinkerton men took place in the Connells ville (Penn.) coke regions, resulting in the

death of a Hungarian woman. WALLACE ELLIOTT & Co., one of the largest shoe firms at Haverhill, Mass., has closed out its business owing to depression in trade. The firm did a business of \$390,000 a year and employed 250 hands.

MAJOR JOHN C. KINNEY, Postmaster of Hartford, Cons., died of pneumonis, aged fifty-two. The Major served throughout the war with distinction. He was connected with several newspapers,

SUPERINTENDENT PORTER of the Cen has instructed the special agent at New York City to institute suit against the Havemeyer Sugar Refining Company for refusing to give information to the agents of the Census An abandoned woman, found murdered

and horribly mutilated in a Water street dive, gave rise to the belief that "Jack the Riper," the butcher of Whitechapel, was at large in New York City. The police have a

Two Italian laborers were killed and four others seriously injured in a railroad col-lision near Rock Point, Penn.

MRS. MARTHA HALL, aged sixty-five, Lowell, Mass., who had one leg and her nose broken and her spine injured in the Old Colony Railroad accident at Quincy, was awarded \$11,000 by the arbitrators.

South and West.

WORK on the World's Fair site at Jackson Park, Chicago, is entirely suspended. Six hundred of the 950 men at work struck, and the remainder declined to go to work next

CHARLES CURTIS, a colored boy, was taken from jail at Liberty, Miss., by a mob and hanged. His body was riddled with bullets. He had attempted an assault.

JOHN WRIGHT, of Spring Valley, Minn., bet \$1 that he could run across the Milwaukee bridge in advance of an approaching train, but the train overtook him and he lost the bet and his life at the same time.

WILLIAM MUSCOE, alias William F. Jordan, who murdered Policeman George T. Seal, was hanged in the jail yard at Char-lottesville, Va. He made a full confession of the crime in his call a few minutes before

THREE members of a family going overland from Tennessee to Texas, were fatally poisoned by coffee in which a mountain

TWELVE street car lines are tied up by strikers in Detroit, Mich.

LABORERS at the Gilbert Hedge & Co. Amber Yards Burlington, Iowa, drank freely of water drawn from an old well in the vicinity, and as a result of poison from sewage, five of them are dead and several others were not expected to live.

THE farmer legislators of Illinois resolved to oppose all bills for the World's Fair until such bills as they desire for the interests of farmers and laborers shall be agreed upon. GEORGE WHITMORE, President of the Nephi (Utah) National Bank, was "buncoed" out of \$6000 by gold-brick swindlers, who have disappeared GEORGE GRABER, a Cincinnati porter,

shot and killed his wife and then his The entire street car system of Detroit, Mich., was paralyzed a few days ago by the

FIRE destroyed I. B. Cooke's boarding stables in St. Paul, Minn., with other prop-erty. Loss, \$125,000. In trying to save a valuable horse William Groves was burned

KATE BRAMMER, aged eighteen, smashe the skull of a burgiar named Thomas with an ax as he was attempting to break into her father's bouse near Raleigh, W. Va. The girl was alone and in desperation killed him She is quite low from the effects of fright.

WILLIAM M. Ross, a farmer living Perry County, Ark., some miles from Little Rock, committed suicide by hanging. He first assaulted his wife, knocking her down, and then putting a rope around her neck, hanged her to a beam in the stable, where she was found before life was extenct.

THE State Treasurer of Illinois received a uraft for \$800,000 from the United States Treasury at Washington, the amount of direct tax raised during the war and now re-

THE Detroit (Mich.) Street Car Company backed down. it appointed two lawyers to confer with the strikers' committee, and they agreed to the demands of the men. The city

ents a holiday appearance in conse CRIEF OF CONSTRUCTION BURNHAN, of the

World's Fair, Chicago, Ill., appointed C. B. Atwood, of New York, designer-in-chief. NELSON BRAY, a desperado awaiting trial for arson and burglary, was shot through the head and killed by Jailor Hall, while at-tempting to escape at Versailles, Ky.

WATTES MARTIN, colored, was hanged in the jail yard at Columbia, S. C., for the murder of Alice McLeon, a white woman.

Bill Miles, colored, was executed at Pickens, S. C., for the murder of Jake Griffin. Edmund Holloway, also colored, was hanged at Manning, S. C., for the murder of John W. Dubose, white.

Washington. Mr. Calhour, an ornithologist connected with the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, was killed near Piscentia, New Foundland, by falling over a precipice. He was collecting sea birds at the time.

THE meeting of the National Academ Science began at the National Mus Washington.

COMMANDER GEORGE C. REITER, of the Navy, was ordered to the command of the Thetis, relieving Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Stockton, who goes on waiting orders. GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT WHITE, of the Railway Mail Service, has announced that he will present a gold medal to the clerk in the whole service who makes during the year ending December 31, 1891, the best

JAMES S. CLARKSON, late First Assistant Postmaster-General, and vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee, was chosen President of the Republican National League, which recently closed its fourth an-nual convention at Cincinnati, Ohio.

SECRETARY FOSTER finally determined up the exchange with the National Bank de

positories of silver half dollars for currency. Two hundred of these now hold about \$24,-000,000 worth of currency. The amount of silver half dollars in the Treasury equals or exceeds \$18,000,000. The net surplus is about \$12,000,000.

THE Secretary of the Treasury decided to vithhold \$17,000 of the direct tax money due to Illinois until that State settles its account for an overdraft of arms.

SOLICITOR HEPBURN and Special Agents Whitehold and Chace have practically com-pleted their investigation of the New York Custom House and Appraiser's stores.

SECRETARY BLAINE returned from his Southern trip. His outing has proved of great benefit to his health. The Italian Government has not yet transmitted its reply to the Secretary's last note.

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON and family left for the summer for their country place at Rhinebeck, on the Hudson.

J. N. Huston, the Treasurer of the United States, severed his connection with that office and left Washington. His successor, Enos H. Nebeker, assumed his duties. He filed his bond with the Solicitor of the Treasury and it was approved.

THE Census Office issued a bulletin on the public school finances of the States of Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Vermont and Washington. Call-fornia appears to have expended more per capita for all school purposes than any other State.

SUPERINTENDENT PORTER, of the Census Bureau, published a bulletin about the rela-tive economy of cable, electric and animal motive power for street ranways. It states that electricity is cheaper than cables or horses for street railways.

SENOR MANUEL DE J. GALVAN, formerly Minister to Washington from San Domingo, has returned to the Capital in the capacity of a special Commissioner to endeavor to negotiate a reciprocity agreement between San Domingo and the United States.

FOUR-FIFTHS of the Welsh tin plate manufacturers have met and agreed to close their works for a month.

MRS. ELIZABETH ORREELL, who died in Glasgow, April 12, leaves \$350,000 to General Booth for the benefit of the Salvation

THE natives of Portuguese Guinea have revolted and raised the French flag; they have defeated the Portuguese in two bat-

PART of the Third Battalion of Grenadier Guards, quartered at Wellington Barracks, London, made a mutinous demonstration.

A GARDNER named Damm, living in the village of Albrechtshain, Germany, mur-dered his wife and four children with a hatchet and then hanged himself. He is supposed to have become insane through worry over financial troubles.

THE Prince Edward Island Ministry has

BARON FAVA, the recalled Minister, has arrived in Rome, and has had a conference with the Marquis di Rudini.

THE Canadian Government agreed to grant American fishermen license. Several vessels started immediately for Nova Scotia and secured crews under a lic CARA, who killed Charles III., Duke of

Parma, in 1854, and escaped to the Argen tine Republic, but recently returned to Milan, Italy, committed suicide by throwing himself beneath a railway train. THE Russian Government has ordered

the seal rookeries of the Behring Sea, and that an especially vigilant watch be kept on the breeding places in Copper and Robbin

THE Chilian insurgents have defeated the Government troops in a battle at Iquique. THE Premier of Newfoundland, Sir William Whiteway, stated the colony's case at the bar of the House of Lords in London. THE Liberal opposition have succeeded in

forming a government in Prince Edward. Island. THE miners' strike at Dortmund has asmed gigantic proportions. Ten thousand

men are out. DISASTROUS rain storms and floods have REV. IGNACIO LEON VELASCO, Archbishop

PORTUGAL has yielded to Great Britain's ultimatum, and has consented to the free passage of the Pungwe River, in Africa.

# PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Ex-SPEAKER REED is at Rome. SENATOR-ELECT FELTON, of California, is worth about \$4,000,000 During his lifetime Barnum sold 83,000,-000 tickets to his shows

GENERAL GREELY finally decided to retire m the Signal Service. HENRY M. STANLEY is richer by \$110,006 as the result of his lecture tour in America.

Ex-Senator Ingalls will soon start a stock ranch a few miles south of Atchi

HENRY E. ABBEY, the impressario, began as a cornet player in a theatre at Akron, SENATOR MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY, of Pennsylvania, earned his first money sawing

LORD STANLEY, of Preston, Governor-General of Canada, is an enthusiastic player of

GENERAL HAWLEY declares that he would much prefer a seat in the Senate to a Cabinet portfolio. THE most beautiful unmarried royal girl

Europe is Princess Alix, of He Dermstadt KING HUMBERT, of Italy, has sent \$100 to ca child left an orphan by the steamship

Utopia disaster. MR. JUSTICE STEPHEN, who resigned from the British bench a week or two ago, will have a pension of \$17,500.

THE Sultan of Turkey is reported as saying that if it were not for his duty to his subjects he would emigrate to America. I. R. GREENE is still in the active practice of the law at Louisville, Ky. He served in the Black Hawk war, and was admitted to

THE new Earl Granville is a pale-face lad of nineteen. He is at present a student at. Eton, and cannot take his place in the House of Lords until he attains his majority.

Nebeken, the new Treasurer of the United States, is a short, stout man, with a round and rather florid face marked by a black mustache. He is about forty years old.

BILL NYE and James Whitcomb Riley, who fell out a year or two ago while on a lecture tour because of Riley's over-fondness for the flowing bowl, met in Indianapolis a few days ago and made up.

WHEN Mrs. Ye Cha Yan, the wife of the Corean charge d'affaires at Washington arrived in this country a few years since she knew no English. Now she can converse fluently in the language on any current topic.

HON, DAVID A. WELLS, the statistican and writer on political economy, has been awarded a gold medal by the jurors of the French Expesition of 1889, in recognition of his contributions to economic science and

THE latest freak of the German Emperor before setting out on his travels, was to bring up the torpedo boat Potsiam and manosuver her in person on the Spree, in the presence of an enormous crowd of much astonished

HENRY H. SMITH, the journal clerk of the National House of Representatives, is con-sidered the most able legislative expert in the country, and his knowledge of parliamen-tary law is unexcelled. He has held his place