

In 1882 there were 135 medical colleges in the United States; in 1891, 148.

The Australian commonwealth has a bright future. It has started on the right lines and, predicts the San Francisco Chronicle, will march forward steadily to freedom and greatness.

One of the streets of Palermo is named after President Lincoln. This was done by order of the Marquis Di Rudini, the new Premier of Italy, who was Mayor of Palermo at the time of Lincoln's assassination.

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer announces from the platform that there are to-day 40,000 girls in the colleges of America. This gives color, admits the Boston Transcript, to Dr. Seelye's declaration that before the end of the present century the American women will be better educated than the men.

The inventor of the Gatling gun dreams of putting an end to wars by making battles fatal to all who take part in them. Possibly there may be some more effective way of stopping a fight than killing off the combatants, suggests the San Francisco Chronicle, but it has not occurred to any one to publish it if he thought of it.

The Wolf Bounty law of Minnesota incited certain parties living in that State to raise whelps for their scalps. Evidence recently brought before the Minnesota Legislature Committee on Expenditures proved conclusively that there have been regular wolf farms in the northern counties of the State whose occupants raised wolves in large numbers to secure the bounty of \$5 for each scalp. Nearly \$25,000 was paid out last season.

"Embracery" is a new term in English jurisprudence. The apprehensions of him who is arrested upon a charge of it would probably take the direction of the divorce court. In the matter, however, he would be in error; the charge is really one of corrupting a jury. It is a very rare offense, yet, from what appears from a recent case, where a gentleman got fined \$500 for it, very easy to commit. You have only to get a juror into a public house, treat him to a glass of ale and remark that the prisoner whose conduct is under his consideration "is a good fellow, though he may have over-stepped the mark a little." The influence of a jury by flattery or other arts is in a learned counsel only cajolery; but in a layman it is "embracery"—a much more advanced stage of ingratiating.

The statute upon the subject of cruelty to animals, is pretty rigid in Pennsylvania. It makes it a misdemeanor for any person to "wantonly or cruelly ill treat, overload, beat or otherwise abuse any animal." Recently there occurred a pigeon-shooting match by the members of a gun club, and one of the members wounded, without at the same time killing, a pigeon. When this was discovered the bird was at once killed. Some humane person thought that the law had been violated, and that its penalty should be invoked, so its machinery was set in motion and a trial was held, and the accused was found guilty of cruelty. The cruelty consisted "in wounding instead of instantly killing" the pigeon. The case was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, which, observes the Mail and Express, happily took the broader view that birds are "placed here by the Almighty for the use of man," and that it was an unavoidable incident, to which this statute did not apply.

Says the Washington Star: "The phenomenal growth of the American city population is a subject for both wonder and alarm. Its percentage cannot grow without a corresponding decrease in the percentage of rural population. And this fact is fraught with economical and social dangers. Consider what these must be in a very few decades when we know that the urban increase has been during the last ten decades from three per cent. of the whole population to slightly less than thirty per cent. in 1880. And this is so far as city population proper is concerned, or the population of towns having a population of eight thousand or more. The rural population in its strictest limitation—that is on the farms and in the country stores and workshops or in hamlets of less than two hundred souls—would show that the disproportion between the town and country a century ago and now is very much greater than appears from the census enumeration. Is the American rustic disappearing? Are brown and muscle only to be acquired in the pursuit of the manly art or in the enthusiasm of the national game? Are farmers' movements of the future to be rendered impossible by the disappearance of the farmer? The congestion of population in our great cities, and the prevailing misgovernment of these cities combine to raise one of the most serious problems that now confront American statesmen."

Germany has decided to conclude commercial treaties with Belgium, Switzerland and Italy. The Kaiser aims at a customs coalition against France.

The past year has in one respect been a lucky one for Yale. The university has received donations aggregating more than \$1,100,000, which naturally furnished subject for a congratulatory paragraph in President Dwight's annual report.

A comparatively new work engaged in by women in New York City is that of lady factotums. For instance, if a lady is delicate and unfit for domestic cares, the lady factotum goes to the house, finds out the condition of things, superintends the servants, does the marketing, the shopping, answers the notes, delivers messages and takes the place of an elder daughter, all, of course, for a fair remuneration.

The New York Press maintains that within a radius of fifteen miles of the City Hall on Manhattan Island the people are in effect citizens of New York, as their business and social interests go, although politically they live in different cities, counties and States. Thus the commercial metropolis of the country really has a population considerably in excess of 3,000,000, or two-thirds that of London, which is similarly a congeries of municipalities. Next to London New York and its suburbs form the largest city of the globe.

The present condition of agriculture in England is indicated by the fact that the returns for 1890 show that 4,852,225 acres are occupied and farmed by the owners, that hundreds of farms are let at rents that do not pay five per cent. upon the buildings, fences, drains, etc., and that plenty of land is let for the amount of the tithe tax alone; also that thousands of acres are unlet, with owners only too willing to take any tenant. The tithe tax is for the support of the National Episcopal Church Establishment, which is levied upon the land. That this church tax alone equals the rental value of a large portion of the farm land in England is a curious fact which has a double significance.

The whole number of Israelites in the world is believed to be about nine millions, of which seven or eight millions are in Europe. Of these Russia possesses somewhere between five and six millions. Austria-Hungary has 1,650,000 and Germany has 500,000 Jewish subjects. In England there are 100,000, in France about 80,000, in Holland 80,000 and in Italy 50,000, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway and Sweden have a few thousands each, and Spain and Portugal stand at the bottom of the list of the western European States with only about 1500, who live principally at Gibraltar, under the British flag. In the eastern portion of Europe the proportion of Jewish inhabitants is somewhat greater than in the small States of western Europe. Bulgaria has 20,000, Turkey 120,000 and Roumania from 300,000 to 400,000. In Asia there are only about 300,000 Jews; in Australia and the Pacific Islands there are 20,000, and in America there are about half a million.

The New York News quotes a variety of interesting and suggestive facts to be found in the bulletin issued by the Census Bureau, which records the number of convicts in penitentiaries. "As against 30,659 convicts in 1880, there are now 45,233, and the rate of increase is about double that of the population. Of native whites there are 23,094 and of foreign born 7267. From the last named figures, inasmuch as foreigners constitute one-fourth of the adult white population, it is evident that immigrants as a whole are a law-abiding population. There are 14,267 colored convicts to 23,094 native whites. To every million whites there are 460 convicts; to every million negroes 2000 convicts. Of colored female convicts New York contains more than are to be found in Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas combined, though these States have twenty times more colored people than our own. The number of colored convicts to each 10,000 of colored population in Mississippi is six; in Massachusetts thirty-five; and nearly six times as many; in South Carolina twelve, in New Jersey fifty-four, in Louisiana thirteen, in New York eighty-five, in Virginia fourteen, in Nebraska ninety-eight, in Arkansas fourteen, in Illinois fifty-one. Kansas has thirty-eight colored convicts out of every 10,000 Michigan thirty-one, Ohio thirty-four, and Indiana forty. According to the census, Wyoming wears the palm, having ten convicts, white or black, while New York cares for 8190. In the aggregate, the West furnishes 491 convicts to each million, the South 790, the East 830 and the Pacific coast 1341. Comparing the census of 1880 with that of 1890, a decrease in crime is noticeable in the South and West and an increase in the other sections. Here are figures for the philosophers and politicians."

FOREST FIRES.

South New Jersey Swept by Incendiary Flames.

Acres of Timber and Cranberry Bogs Destroyed.

Late dispatches from various points in New Jersey say that the most destructive fire of many years is raging in the southern part of the State. The great pine region and cranberry bog district from Pleasant Point and Bay Head, on the north, down to Egg Harbor, sixty miles south, and from the Atlantic to points from thirty to forty miles inland is being swept by fire.

One report states: Thousands and thousands of acres of pine and cedar timber have been burned, many towns have been threatened, and many of the houses have been destroyed, and fears are expressed for the safety of people in the devastated country.

So dense is the smoke that hangs over the burning forest that farmers going from town to town have to grope their way along the roads.

Rain has not fallen in weeks, and the inhabitants are unable to check the spread of the flames. At many places the residents have been forced to flee to the open country to save their lives, leaving their household goods behind to be burned.

At one place a sick woman, covered by water soaked blankets, was carried out of her burning home in her bed. At a rough estimate the loss will be over a million dollars and many farmers will be impoverished.

Forest fires were also reported in the mountains about Reading, Penn., and in the vicinity of Newburg, N. Y.

The following telegram is from Lakewood, N. J.: "The burning of the last five days Lakewood has been almost entirely destroyed, forest fires, most of which are believed to have been incendiary. Although the village has not been invaded by the fire, the damage to surrounding property has been fully \$20,000. The first fire of consequence started at Squankum, and running in a southerly direction swept through to Herbetville, five miles away, destroying some valuable timber and two or three cranberry plantations. Another fire which started near Lakewood, incendiary origin, started west of Ridge, four miles south of Lakewood, crossed the railroad track and swept toward Tom's River, seven miles from where it began. The damage is reported along its path. Next night a fire broke out at Maple Root Branch, and burned over an area of several thousand acres, almost up to the houses at Whitesville.

The following afternoon another fire, incendiary in origin, was reported, starting two miles east of Carlisle, burning west of Lakewood and burned to within a mile of Manchester. To master this fire fifty men from the machine shops of the New Jersey Southern Railroad at Manchester, and nearly a hundred firemen, were called out. This fire was still burning at 9 o'clock, four miles south of Lakewood, crossed the railroad track and swept toward Tom's River, seven miles from where it began. The damage is reported along its path.

Another fire started in the woods two miles north of Point Pleasant, N. J., and during the night it burned thousands of cords of fire timber belonging to G. W. Havens, Superintendent of the New Jersey Life Saving Service; A. Downey, George Lecomp, Charles Mazon and others. The flames reached the house of Captain Joseph Harvey, which was almost entirely destroyed. Several other houses, barns, several small buildings and forests were destroyed. The people in the vicinity became panic stricken when they saw the flames sweeping toward their homes and property. They turned out in large numbers, although suffering greatly from the intense heat and being almost suffocated by the smoke, they bravely fought the flames. The flames burned over the best cranberry bogs in cedar swamps, and the owners of the bogs will lose heavily. It is thought that the loss will reach \$100,000.

A dispatch from Bay Head, N. J., says: Sparks from the chimney of C. Morton's house between Herbetville and Lakewood started a fire in the pines in that vicinity. The fire quickly spread, and a large standing timber for a distance of miles to Barnegat Bay. The heat and smoke were terrible and the residents of the settlements on the line of the fire became greatly alarmed and fled from their homes. The fire destroyed everything in its track. Boat-houses, ice-houses and the houses of C. Morton and J. Herbert were destroyed in spite of the heroic efforts of the owners to save their property. The houses of George W. Johnson, A. Dawson, T. Parker, Charles Oberly, B. Gifford and others were also destroyed or badly damaged. When the flames reached Barnegat Bay they also destroyed some yachts and small boats which lay upon the shore. The total loss is roughly estimated at \$200,000; 6000 acres of the best cranberry bogs in this locality have been destroyed.

A report from Atlantic City states: A fierce forest fire has been raging in the pines and cedars near Oceanville. In the last twenty-four hours several hundred acres of valuable timber have been destroyed. During the day the fire has been making rapid headway toward the village of Oceanville. That place is in danger of being swept by the fire, and great alarm prevails among the residents. The house of J. B. Carter has been destroyed. In the worst forest fire experienced in this section of New Jersey for twelve years or more. The fire is believed to have been started by a spark from a locomotive.

The following account comes from Egg Harbor, N. J.: "Forest fires have been raging in this section for several days, and have destroyed thousands of dollars worth of valuable timber. The fire driven by a heavy wind swept over the greater portion of the city park, consisting of over 400 acres of heavy timber, involving a loss to the city of over \$30,000. Hundreds of people were fighting the flames, but they were forced to retreat by the intense heat and rapidity of its progress, and it spread to a forest of over 300 acres adjoining the park, belonging to Peter Goetts. The alarm of the city fire department summoned hundreds of people to assist in saving the sawmills erected in the forest. The dwelling adjoining the mills was burned, and a summer home valued at \$2000, belonging to Mr. Joslin, a Philadelphia commission merchant, was also destroyed. A portion of South Jersey's best hunting grounds have been sacrificed and rabbits and small game perished in the flames. The fire are not under control and are working their way rapidly toward the farm district, causing great anxiety."

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

DEACON J. ELLERY PIPER, a wealthy resident of Hyde Park, Mass., was killed a few days ago by a train.

The Centre Block in Franklin, Penn., was destroyed by fire. The losses aggregated \$100,000, partially insured. It was the largest fire that has occurred there for years.

Six double, two single tenements and a stable in Brooklyn, N. Y., were destroyed by fire. Forty families, comprising seventy-five persons, were rendered homeless. Loss over \$100,000.

The annual dinner of the American Protective League was held in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, New York City. More than 500 guests sat at the four-hundred tables on the floor of the hall. Speeches were made by Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary Noble, Vice-President Morton, Major McKinley, Senator Aldrich, Senator Hiseock, Senator Dolph, Congressman Dolliver and others.

The New York Legislature in session at Albany adjourned sine die.

Over the failure to require the accused to stand the court martial of the lieutenant Commander G. A. Bicknell, at the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Navy Yard, resulted in a mistrial.

The Convention of the Episcopal Church in the diocese of Massachusetts elected the Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Trinity Church, Boston, to the office of Bishop to succeed the late Bishop Paddock.

JOHN BROWN SMITH, the colored boy of Boston, Mass., who was crippled for life and who sued the West End Street Railway Company for \$30,000 damages, was given a verdict for \$12,000 in the Superior Court. His father, who sued for \$15,000 for the loss of the boy's services, medical attendance, etc., was given \$5000.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, appointed ex-Archbishop-General Ward Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge Corbett deceased.

At the Bessemer Steel Works, Troy, N. Y., a huge ladle in the converter upset and the molten metal fell on the three men, John Berry and Frank Van Brest, who were fatally burned. Charles Yarwood had both hands burned off.

By a swift and terrible fire at the fireworks factory of George Kraemer, New York City, three young girls were burned to death and another girl so badly burned that she is now in the hospital. The proprietor of the factory was also seriously injured.

SOUTH AND WEST.

MAYOR WASHBURN'S first official act on entering upon his duties was to issue an order to the Police Department to close up every gambling house in Chicago.

BUSINESS at Zanesville, Ohio, is paralyzed, owing to a general strike in the building trades.

PONCHO, the famous Mite Indian, who played General Persimmon across the Sierra Nevada, died a few days ago at the Pyramid reservation in California. Poncho was a Mexican veteran and wore a bronze medal presented to him by the Government.

A **SERIOUS** wreck occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Gaithersburg, Md. A west-bound express train ran into an open switch and into a side-tracked freight train. Two postal clerks and several passengers were killed.

B. P. HUTCHINSON, "Old Hutch," was caught heavily in margins in Chicago, Ill., and his trades were ordered closed out. His liabilities are placed at between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. He was at his office early in the morning, but suddenly disappeared.

The Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railroad was sold at auction at Topeka, Kan., to E. M. Sheldon, for the New York Trust Company, for \$25,282,000. This means that the road has been purchased by the Rock Island.

In the wreck at Waring Station, Ohio, in which five men lost their lives, \$17,000 in United States Treasury notes were burned. The loss will fall on the United States Express Company.

The White Squadron arrived in Hampton Roads, Va., from Port-au-Prince.

amounting to \$1,514,827. Expenditures during April aggregated \$25,331,194.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER FOSTER, who has returned to Washington from Spain, called upon Secretary Blaine, bearing a copy of the new reciprocity agreement negotiated by him with the Spanish Government.

Foreign.

The Regent of Manipur, India, has taken to the hills, and the British troops have taken his capital.

An explosion occurred in a dynamite factory at Congio, near Genoa, Italy, by which five girls were killed and fifty persons were injured.

The Canadian Parliament was opened and Peter White was elected Speaker without opposition.

A DISPATCH from Iquique says that the Chilean Parliamentary forces have occupied Copiapo, and 500 Balmacedists are defending the place have fled.

A DYNAMITE bomb was thrown at the palace of President Balmaceda, of Chili, but did no damage.

The Dominion Parliament was formally opened by the Governor-General of Canada.

The Queen arrived at Portsmouth, England, on her return from Giraese, and almost immediately went on to Windsor Castle.

PRINCE RISMARCK has been returned by the second ballot to the German Reichstag.

SIGNOR A. GIANELLO, of Montevideo, owner of one of the largest warehouses in Genoa, and largely interested in the South American trade, has committed suicide.

At Zanta, in the Ionian Islands, on Greek Church Good Friday, the procession of Christians attacked the Hebrew quarter, and notwithstanding that the soldiers on guard fired and killed some of them, they pillaged the Hebrews' houses.

MR. BOTTLIMLEY, managing director of Hansard's Union, of London, England, has been declared a bankrupt. His liabilities amount to \$1,750,000.

MINISTER CARTER has resigned from the Hawaiian Cabinet, and the people are clamoring for a republic. It is said that the life of the Queen is in danger.

HON. C. C. COLBY has resigned the portfolio of President of the Privy Council of Canada.

ADVICES from Samoa state that ex-King Tamae is dead. He had been suffering from Bright's disease. It was Tamae who was declared King by the Germans when Malietoa was deposed and Matsaia took his place as the representative of the royal family in the rivalry for the crown. This was the origin of the famous Samoan conference at Berlin, in which the United States played so prominent a part.

MAY DAY MANIA

The Eight-Hour Fight in America and Europe.

New York and Brooklyn Workers Parade and Have Meetings.

Labor claimed the attention of the world on May Day. In this country there were labor demonstrations at many points, and Europe it was a general holiday for workmen. A review of the day's doings in America and Europe is subjoined.

The fight by the labor unions of the country who are desirous of bettering their condition either by shortening their hours of labor or increasing their rate of wages began on May Day in New York City by a almost total suspension of building operations.

The great eight-hour movement commenced with a strike of 4500 housewives, or architectural iron workers, and 1000 framers, as a big public demonstration of 15,000 workmen who belong to organizations attached to the Central Labor Federation.

The demonstrations of the Socialist union in honor of the agitation took the shape of a parade and a mass-meeting in New York City. The parade was under the auspices of the United Hebrew Trades and about 4500 men were in line.

About twenty unions took part. A feature of the parade was a band of 100 boys between eight and fourteen years old, who carried a banner inscribed on one side: "We are compelled to strike for a miserable existence," and on the reverse, "We appeal to the State Factory Inspectors for justice."

The mass meeting in the evening in Union Square was under the auspices of the Socialist Labor party and the Central Labor Federation. About 15,000 persons were present. Lucien Saniel presided, and there were many speakers.

The Brooklyn end of the eight-hour demonstration was rather quiet. About 1500 housewives refused to work because their demands for eight hours was not complied with.

At Pittsburg 3000 carpenters, 1500 brick layers, 400 stone masons, 200 slaters were idle on account of the strike. The other trades continue at work.

Labor Day was celebrated in Chicago by grand parades of fifty or more labor organizations and a monster mass-meeting on a lake front. The demonstration was the equal of former years.

Contrary to expectation, the Executive Board of United Mine Workers of America district ordered all its members to strike the eight-hour work-day and to remain until further notice. All the miners in the vicinity are idle. About 10,000 miners are affected in the State. In the Ottumwa strike westward to Charleston 4000 miners, Francis, Forster, Hiltman, Avery, Al Diamond, Phillips and Centreville went to work.

For some time there has been trouble at the lumber docks of Woods, Jenks & Cleveland, Ohio, between union and non-union "timber" workers. The union men refused to give non-union men employment, and no vessels have been unloaded recently because of the trouble that is sure to follow. At noon May Day, however, it was decided to begin work again and a squad of seventy policemen was sent to the docks to protect those who were desired to go to work. Before the police arrived the strikers assaulted Ralph Gray, partner in Woods, Jenks & Cleveland, Fisher, President of the Fisher Lumber Company, William Fisher, at that for the latter firm, and a non-union man whose name is unknown. All were seriously injured. They were hit on the head with clubs. Ambulances were called and the injured men taken to a hospital. There were a half dozen policemen on the docks at the time, and when they charged the strikers they were struck with bricks and clubs. Meanwhile the squad of seven officers marched up to the docks and the strikers retreated.

Between five and six thousand miners of the Pittsburg district struck. In the Du Quoin (Ill.) district 1500 coal miners struck. In Indiana 3000 miners stopped work. At Duluth, Minn., all the plumbers struck for eight hours. All the plumbers of the Union returned to work, their demand for eight hours having been complied with. At Louisville, Kentucky, there was the largest parade ever seen in that city, the manufacturers having made the day a general holiday. The American Association of Stone Masons' Union, of Boston, reached an agreement as to wages and a nine-hour day. At Brockton, Mass., 300 union carpenters struck for an increase of fifty cents a day in wages.

Telegrams from all parts of the European continent show that while there was a general ferment among workmen during May Day, except in half a dozen instances, there were no illegal manifestations.

The notable exceptions occurred in Lyons, Fourniers, Rouen and Paris, where there was serious rioting. The anarchists seized the chance to air their doctrines with the added zest of a possible scuffle with the authorities, and the outbreaks recorded here would have been more effectual had they had more police and military preparation. The predictions of a universal strike have not been fulfilled. On the contrary, thousands of workmen took a holiday, even the pain of dismissal, in order to join in the cessation of the strike. The few who were confined to miners, the nature of the eight-hour movement.

The English workers did not begin a strike. Germany has been a strike during May Day. In Austria and Hungary, up with strictly holiday duty, the military were called. Socialist riots, and several wounded.

SENATOR REAGAN RESIGNS.

He is Appointed a Railroad Commissioner of Texas.

Governor Hogg, of Texas, some days ago tendered the office of Chairman of the State Railroad Commission, created by the last Legislature, to United States Senator John H. Reagan, and he accepted it. He will immediately resign from the Senate.

The Governor also appointed Horace Chilton, of Tyler, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate. Mr. Chilton nominated General Hogg for Governor, at the State Convention, at San Antonio, last summer.

A letter dated at Palestine, addressed to United States Senator Coker, says: "I have been induced to accept a place on the Texas Railroad Commission. I have notified Governor Hogg of my resignation as United States Senator. I have also informed the Vice-President of the United States."

SUNK BY A TORPEDO.

The Blanco Encalada Destroyed by the Admiralty Lynch.

The Chilean warship Blanco Encalada, which was one of the vessels taken possession of by the rebels at the breaking out of the insurrection, was sunk a few days ago in Caldera Bay by a torpedo fired by the new gunboat Almirante Lynch. The destruction of the ironclad was attended by great loss of life, 200 persons, comprising half of her crew, being killed.

The Congress party are now in possession of Caldera and Carrisal.

KANSAS, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Missouri all show a largely increased acreage of wheat over last year.