Emperor William, of Germany, expressed himself in a recent speech before the students of the University of Bonn as being in favor of dueling.

Large beds of phosphate have been discovered in Brooks County, Ga., and reports are that there is plenty of it in that section. Preparations are being made to utilize the discovery. The Georgians are determined, remarks the New Orleans Delta, that Florida shall not have a monopoly of that business.

Experiments are being made in European navies with captive balloons as points of observation. From one sent up from a French fronclad, ships and the details of the neighboring coast could be seen, in clear weather, for twenty or twenty-five miles. With silk as the material of the cable by which it is held. the balloon could rise in calm weather to a height of four hundred yards. The subject has attracted the attention of the naval authorities in Germany and England.

The German Emperor, who expressed at the conclusion of the recent school conference at Berlin his dissatisfaction with the manner in which Prussian history is taught, has, according to the report of German papers, commissioned Professer Stengler, of the Cadet School. at Litcherfelde, to write a new history of Prussia under the Hohenzollerns. The work will serve, in the first instance, as a text-book for military schools, but is expected to be used in time at the high schools of Prussia.

"An institution peculiar to New York, which has been recently established," alleges the Atlanta Constitution, "is a civil marriage contract bureau. If you want to get married very quietly, without even the newspapers finding it out, you go to this bureau with your girl, pay your fee, which is \$25, and a civil marriage contract is prepared for you to sigu, and the affair is guaranteed to be kept quiet. No record of these marriages are made, and they are not, strictly speaking, legal, but a lawyer who was consulted, said the courts would no doubt legalize them, if any legal question ever arose to make it necessary to test their validity in the courts."

The Latin-American department of the World's Columbian Exposition is very anxious to obtain information concerning a copy of a little quarto published in Rome in 1493, containing the important bull of Pope Alexander VI, by which he divided the New World between Portugal and Spain. Only two copies of this pamphlet are in existence, so far as can be ascertained. One is in the Royal Library at Munich. The other was sold In London at auction by Puttick & Simpson, auctioneers, on the 24th of May. 1854, and was bought by Obadiah Rich for four pounds eight shillings, for some private library in the United States which he declined to name. It has certainly disappeared from the knowledge of bibliophiles, and no trace of it can be found. Any person having knowledge of the whereabouts of this historical treasure will be kind enough to notify the Department of State, Washington, D. C.

It is estimated that the wealth of the United States now exceeds the wealth of the whole world at any period prior to the middle of the eighteenth century.

All true Flemings are called to the rescue of their native tongue, which is evidently in great danger. The Ghent Federation of Liberal Flemish Societies has published a pamphlet report of the speeches made at a recent great meeting to protest against the pressure toward extinguishing the Flemish tongue. The Brussels Court of Appeal has refused to permit counsel to address the court in Flemish. An advocate who persisted in asserting his right to speak in Flemish was brought before the council of discipline, and it was ordered that his name should be erased from the list of law-

yers.

The practical abandonment of the Koch lymph in all the Philadelphia hospitals for the cure of tuberculosis is highly significant, confesses the New York Press. It is another indication that skilled American physicians, after thorough and long-continued trials of the lymph, are coming to the conclusion that its value as a curative agent is s: slight that it is not worth while to use it. The extravagant claims at first made in behalf of the fluid inspired many sanguine persons with an implicit belief in its invincibility in pulmonary diseases. This belief was quickly dissipated in most instances by the failure of the lymph to produce the desired results. Doctor Koch's remedy has been for some the rolls of film. time discredited in public opinion. The verdict returned against it by a great majority of the ablest physicians in New York and Philadelphia must tend to condemn it utterly.

"The American girl of a decade age has effaced herself," says Charles Dudley Warner in the "Editor's Drawer" of Harper's Magazine. "She is no longer the daring, courageous creature. In England, in France, in Germany, in Italy, she takes, as one may say, the color of the land. The satirist will find no more abroad the American girl of the the old type whom he continues to describe. The knowing and fascinating creature has changed her tactics altogether, and the change has reacted on American society. The mother has come once more to the front, and even if she is obliged to own to forty-five years to the census-taker, she has again the position and the privileges of the blooming woman of thirty. Her daughters walk meekly and with down-cast (if still expectant) eyes, and wait for a sign. It is enough now to notice that a change is going on, due to the effect of foreign so-

THE KINETOGRAPH.

Edison's Latest and Most Surprising Device.

An Instrument for Reproducing Motion and Sound.

Some time ago, while Edison, the electric wizard, was in Chicago, he was asked what he intended to prepare in the way of something new for the World's Fair. He replied that he was projecting a machine that will so happily combine electricity and photography that a man can sit in his own parlor and see reproduced on a screen the moving forms of the players in opera produced on a distant stage, and as he sees their movements he will hear the sound of their voices as they

he will bear the sound of their voices as they sing or laugh. When this was telegraphed over the coun-try people laughed and thought that the fa-mous inventor had been guying his inter-viewer, and the matter was soon forgotten. Now, however, the wizard has actually pro-duced such a machine, called the kineto-graph, although it has not yet reached per-fection.

The kinetograph is nothing more nor less than a photograph camera arranged in a new way to do new work. Its name implies its use. The name is derived from the Greek words meaning "to move" and "to write," and the machine literally furnishes a com-plete record of all the motions made before it. It photographs action As Edu it. It photographs action. As Edison says: "The kinetograph does for the eye what the phonograph does for the ear." In this small box camera Mr. Edison places a roll of gelstine Edison places a roll of gelatine film about three-fourths of an inch wide and of any length desired. The interior of the camera is of course arranged on a plan similar to that on which the ordinary roll cameras are made. The solution trip cameras are made. The gelatine strip is un cameras are made. The gelatine strip is un-rolled from one spindle and rerolled on an-other, and in passing from the first spindle to the second is carried before the lens of the camera. The shutters of the camera are arranged to be worked by the shaft attached to the available of the phonograph. This to the cylinder of the phonograph. This shaft also works the spiniles which carry

The mechanism of this camera is so ar ranged that when the shutters open spindles stop and the gelatine film is fixed before the lens. In less than the forty-sixth part of a second the photograph is taken, the shutters snap, the spindles turn, and the golatine slip moves on for a new photograph. The arrangement is so complete that forty-six perfect photographs are taken in one sec-

The trouble with all attempts heretofore made to reproduce action and motion by photographs," said Edison, "was that the photographs could not be taken in series with sufficient rapidity to catch accurately Hemment, the man who photographs run-ning horses in the thousandth part of one second, had the idea, but he failed because he could take only half a dozen photographs at a time.

To illustrate what he had said, Mr. Edison took one of the rolls of gelatine film which had been through the kinstograph and showed it to the reporter. On it was photo-graphed one of the boys in his laboratory. The photograph were about the laboratory. photographs were about half an in square and were taken in the film at inter-vals of about one inch. They represented the boy in the act of taking off his hat and bowing. Between the first view and the last of the series the complete motion of remov-ing the hat and making the bow was clearly ing the hat and making the bow was charty discernable, but between any two consecu-tive views there was no apparent change in the position of the boy's arm or head. In the first view the boy's hand was at his side, gradually it was raised toward his head, and his head inclined forward. Then the hat was removed and the bow completed, after

"To reproduce periestly a complete, after "To reproduce periestly a complete record of a pure motion," continued Mr. Edison, "it is necessary that the photographs should be taken at the rate of forty-six per second. Any smaller number would show irregulari-ties and a break in the motion. I've been ties and a break in the motion. I've been experimenting with this thing for a long time. Now I've got it. That is, I've got the germ, or the base principle. Come up stairs and see the germ worz." He ran upstairs with the step of a boy and easily headed the procession to the spot where the "germ" was expected to prove that the reproduction of motion by photography was an established fact.

THE WATER PALACE.

One of the Most Brilliant Features of the World's Fair.

The "gem" edifice of the World's Fair will be the Water Palace. So said a prominent architect, and, undoubtedly his opinion will be that of all the world when it views the be that of all the world when it views the harmonious proportion, unique use of falling water and the marvellous electric transform-ations concentrated in this building. The "Palace," the first impression of which will be that of a superb illuminated foun-tain, is to be situated on the larger island in the northern lake of Jackson Park, facing, and, as it were, answering to the great ad-

the northern lake of Jackson Park, facing, and, as it were, answering to the great ad-ministration dome. It will be bounded by the Illinois State building, the fisheries, the buildings of foreign nations, and probably the temporary art palace. There are four entrances, reached by small bridges or causeways. The interior, which is a lofy circular hall of 230 feet diameter, gives the impression of a transverse build

is a lory circular hall of 250 feet diameter, gives the impression of a transparent build-ing; or rather, the building as a whole pre-sents this appearance, the entire construc-tion being concealed by glass. The feature of the interior that first attracts and delights the eye is the central column. A magnificent pillar of glowing color thirty feet in diameter at the base, bearing upon its summit the ships



THE WATER PALACE.

of Columbus. Independent of the rest of the building, this would be a worthy mem-orial of the great discoverer. These ships by the way are fac-similes of the ancient Spanish fleet La Pinta, La Nina and Santa Maria, and will accommodate between four and five hundred persons. But the center column is intended for a greater service than mere even pleasure, its softly colored glass concealing the stand for a greater service than mere eye pleasure, its softly colored glass concealing the stand pipe that carries the water to the dome and also the four eleva-tors for conveying visitors to the decks of the blue discussion. the ships, a distance of over 250 feet. Ar-riving at the top of the dome on the deck of the vessels, the eye is delighted by a surface of rippling waters upon which the ships appear to be floating. Further out the vision still meets moving waves, while on the verge of an apparently receding horizon are seen the grounds and the hurrying crowds in gala dress that seem like mere specks of bright and dark color. This illusion of intensified distance is due to the rotundity of surface given by the circular construction of the dome and is somewhat heightened by the constantly shifting water. As a variety in entertainment an elevator can be taken that carries one to an interior gallery where are small rooms for refreshments, etc. are eight of these elevators, are eight of these elevators, two starting from each entrance door be-sides the four in the centre. Connecting with the interior gallery is an exterior one, to be known as "The Promenade." "The Promenade" encircles the building, is twenty feet wide, about 125 feet above the ground evel, and will be one of the favorit for resting and quiet enjoyment. Here at a convenient height is afforded a complete view of the grounds and the sultriest day one will be kept cool by the sight and sound of descending water sheets that discharge behind plate glass protection into the col-

The dome is supported by Corinthian col-umns through which, as before said, the descending waters discharge. These pillars are square lattice girder, of steel. The galleries form circular trusses, strengthening and taking the thrust of the dome, thus counteracting deformation by wind pressure. The dome is covered by continually moving waters and in the day time will look like a glittering crystal. In the evening the build-ing will afford unrivalled opportunity for spectacular, electrical effects, of which it is unnecessary to say the most will be made. As an engineering feat this structure will

As an engineering feat this structure will

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Important Events by Telegraph and Cable.

Young Swedes Deserting Their Country for America.

The Government of Sweden has ordered an inquiry as to the condition of parts of that country said to be almost denuded of young men by emigration to America. Young women for domestic service are also becoming scarce, and the wages demanded by servants have risen to double the figure

of a few years ago. The supply of conscripts is running short, and the burden of military service falls more heavily on those that remain. As the aged and crippled are generally left behind, while the young and strong of both sexes emigrate, the country in many places looks as if the effective population had been car-ried off by war, leaving only the physically worthles. worthles Another fact that causes regret and anz-

iety to the Swedish Government is the large proportion of the pure, light-haired Swedes among the emigrants, this being the class akin to North Germans and English that has being the class akin to North Germans and English that has heretofore upheld the country both in war and in peace. Their places in Northern Sweden are largely taken by immigrant Finns and Lapps, who are akin to the Mon-gols. In Vermland, called the cradle of the Swedes, the people are leaving in throngs, and nearly every young person wants to emi

The Murderer Was Drowned.

A horrible murder, shortly afterward fol-lowed by the accidental death of the mur-derer, occurred in the lower part of Denver, Col., on a recent evening. Pepino Feliergo who owns a truck patch in the Piatte bottom became irritated at a neighbor's cow which had strayed on to his land, and when the little son of the owner of the animal was sent to drive it out he seized the child and began to chastise hi

Coney Glutz, a young man about eight years old, was passing at the time and inter-tered, requesting Feliergo to let the child alone. This further incensed him, and drawing a revolver he shot Glutz, killing him almost instantly.

The neighbors, becoming excited over the murder, started out to the number of several hundred and surrounded Feliergo's house for the purpose of taking him out and lynching him. He escaped by a rear door and started for the Twenty-third street viaduct, pursued

by a mob. When half way across the viaduct he was confronted by a crowd coming toward him. Seeing no other means of escape, he leaped into the Platte River and attempted to swim ashore. The current was too strong, however, and he was carried down and drowned before the eyes of his pursuers.

Ten Dead From an Oil Fire.

It is only now possible to state the terri-ble results of the explosion of petroleum at

Condekerque, France. The ignited oil was thrown in every direc

The ignited oil was thrown in every direc-tion with great force, large sheets falling upon the adjoining houses and setting them on fire. Seven of these burned so fiercely that no efforts could be made to save them. It is now found that ten of the inmates are missing. They are supposed to be dead, while between twenty and thirty are so seriously injured that the majority of them are not expected to live.

are not expected to live. Although the freemen and relays of volun-teers have worked incessantly throughout the night the configgration was not subdued until next day.

It burned over 5000 yards, and herculean efforts were made to confine it, since in the immediate vicinity were eight other pe-troleum reservoirs, besides several store-houses containing hundreds of barrels of naphthe The damage done amounts to \$75,000. A

man who was escaping from a burning building was caught by the flames and cremated before the eves of the spectators.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

As attempt was made by four men to rob a railroad train near Bangor, Me. For five minutes the gang kept up a hot fusiliade, the mail car being the particular object of at-

THE Rhode Island Legislature convened at Newport. H. W. Ladd and the other Republican candidates for State officers were declared elected by the Grand Commit-tee. Governor Davis resigned his office to the Governor-elect, who replied briefly.

JOHN SAUKENFRIE, & German, about forty years of age, was found dead in his home in Utica, N. Y. His death was caused by Paris green. Some suspicion rests upon his wife. She had three husbands before this one. One was drowned, the second ran away, and the third died under suspicions circumstances poison being found in his circumstances, poison being found in his stomach.

Two boys named Stillson and Coates were uck by an express train near Union, N. Stillson was killed and Coates fatally

CITY COUNCILS met in joint session in Philadelphia and elected Richard G. Oellers City Treasurer. Mr. Oellers was also elected by the County Commissioners.

WHILE Major Blanchard and his colored servant, Peter Huff, were exercising a pair of horses at Morristown, N. J., one of the wheels of the wagon came off, throwing both men to the ground. Huff was killed instant-ly and Major Blanchard fatally injured.

AFTER a weary fight against poverty and sickness William Breitkopf and his wife Mary, an old German couple, killed them-selves by taking polson in New York City. They had no children and lived entirely alone

JOHN J. BRADLEY shot and instantly killed his fourteen-year-old sister. Veronica, under the most distressing circumstances in New York City. He was testing a new rifle and the girl was watching. The ball glanced from a brick wall, piercing her heart

South and West.

GREAT damage has been occasioned in Kansas and Nebraska by rains which have amounted to floods.

ABOUT forty farmers in Washington Township, Jewell County, Kan drove Oscar Kindlesperger, a tenant who had taken charge of a farm under a mortgage fore-closure, from the place, and reinstated Joseph H. Bennett, who had been ejected by the Sheriff.

A PITCHED battle between Italians and Russians took place at Denver, Col. One Russian was shot and an Italian driven into the river and drowned. An extra force of police is on duty.

H. B. CLAPLIN & Co., of New York, precipitated a crisis upon Atlanta, Ga., when they foreclosed a mortgage for over \$11,-000 upon John Ryan's Sons. This was the largest dry goods house in the South Atlan-tic States. Liabilities are over \$1,000,000.

GENERAL B. B. EGGLESTON, ex-Governor of Mississippi and war Governor of Georgia, died a few days at Wichita, Kan. He was a grand nephew of Ethan Allen, the revolu tionary war hero.

The Ohio Farmers' Convention at Columbus repudiated the Sub-Treasury scheme; there was strong opposition to forming a third party.

At the Presbyterian General Assembly in Detroit, Mich., Judge S. M. Breckinridge, of St. Louis, who spoke on legal phases of the Briggs case, fell in a faint and had to be carried out of the church. Several doctors came to his assistance, but he died in a few minutes. Heart disease was the cause of

MRS. EUNICE BASSURES, a wealthy Mas. EUNICE HASSURE, a weathay wo-man of Santa Rosa, Cal., and widow of the late Colonel Hassurek, Minister to the South American Republics during Lincoln's ad-ministration, was burned to death by the explosion of a lighted lamp.

PLENTY HORSES, the Indian slayer of Lieutenant Casey, was acquitted at Sioux Falls, South Dakota.



The Scientific American declares that "the need of fast war vessels was well illustrated by the recent incident in the harbor of San Diego, Cal., when a Chilian cruiser belonging to the insurgents entered the bay, anchored, took on board recruits, supplies of provisions, ammumition, and then sailed away. This ship, under the laws of nations, was in fact a piratical vessel, and as such was seized by the Government authorities at San Diego, and a United States vessel placed on board and in possession. But the Chilian rebels paid no attention to the laws of the United States; they may be said to have captured the place. When they had obtained all the supplies they wanted to assist them in carrying on war against a friendly nation, they upheaved anchor and steamed away, carrying off as a prisoner the official representative of the great republic. This was a small ship called the Itata, carrying four guns. There is nothing to prevent the Chilian rebels from sending in other boats to capture or bombard San Diego or other towns along the coast. Indeed, while the Itata was taking on supplies at San Diego, other vessels of the rebels were hovering outside the harbor. We have no navy worthy of the name, and nearly all our scaports are without proper defenses. Like Sun Diego, they are at the mercy of any single piratical boat that chooses to enter. This is a very humiliating position for a country like ours to be placed in. All told, we have a pair of small torpedo boats, half a dozen or so of small cruisers, and an equal numher of larger vessels. There should be fifty ships where now there are one. Every harbor in the country should be guarded by efficient sentinels consisting of vessels of high speed, ready for instant action, to maintain and enforce the authority of the republic."

ciety upon American woman, and to er press the patriotic belief that whatever forms of etiquette she may bow to, the American girl will still be on earth the

last and best gift of God to man." Says the Pittsburg Dispatch: Some with remarked that the sewing machine and

telegraph are rapidly making one people of all that dwell on the face of the earth. They are destroying the national pecullarities of the dress of men in the countries of Europe by giving them the styles of everyday clothing from London, which is the great centre of traffic for that pars of the world. Ready-made garments. from London are sold in the shops of Amsterdam, Berlin, Vienna, Copenhagen, Christiana, Stockholm and St. Petersburg. and in many of the smaller cities, which obtain their supplies from the great ones on the list or from London direct. Formsrly an English sailor could be readily distinguished from a Danish or Swedish one, and each of these from the other by his distinctive costume, but at the present time all of them are dressed alike. and quite possibly their garments came from the same factory. Fifty years ago the homespun garments of New England differed from those of the Western and Southern States, and these again from those of Canada, but nowadays the homespun has been largely driven out by "store clothes," which have found their way into the great majority of the towns and villages all over the land. The business of manufacturing clothing on the theory that every garment that is made will fit somebody and find a customer is increasing year by year, and though the and trousers thus created are sold at a price that defies competition on the part of the weaver of homespun, the trade seems to be a profitable one for all concerned. In many of the large establishments the cutting is done with great apidity, the cloth being piled in thickness of 100 or 200 layers, which are cut by a fine saw that follows a metal pattern. under the guiding hand of a single operator. Thus, with the aid of machinery, one person can do the work of fifty in cutting of garments; the sewing machine follows closely and rapidly, and in this way the whole world is clad. With our clothing of one pattern, and the telegraph laying before us every day all the news of the world, we are not only dressing alike, but thinking and talking of the same things at the same time.

an established fact.

To outward appearance the "germ" is nothing but a pine box, which looks very much as if it might have been originally in-tended as a packing case for shoes or boots. It stood on end in front of a lathe, and the open top was nearest to the lathe. In the upper end was cut a hole about a in the brief. apper end was cut a hole about an inch in neter, and in this hole was set a lens On the bottom of the box was arranged a series of wheels and spindles. A role of gelseries of wheels and spindles. A role of gel-atine film was placed on a spindle on one side of the bottom. The end of the gelatine strip was then carried over one of the wheels and past the lens in the pole in the top of the box to another spindle on the other side of the box bottom and fastened. A small belt ran from the lathe to the shaft, on which was set the spindle, to which the end of the gelatine film was fast-ened. When the motor was turned on the which the end of the gentine film was fast-ened. When the motor was turned on the roll of gelatine strip was transferred from the first spindle to the second, and in the transfer passed under the lens The photo graphs on the slip came out periectly. As the "germ" was worked fast or slow the re the "germ" was worked fast or slow the re-production showed a pure motion or a series of series. When it was run at the bichost speed the reporter saw a young fellow waving his hands and touching his hat. Somethnes he laughed or shook his head or twisted his body and wriggled around. The slip could be seen to be in rapid motion, but the figure was always in front of the lens, tossing his arms and shaking his head and laughing. Every motion was nat-ural and perfect, and it needed but the pro-jecting lens and the larger screen to see the whole figure accurately produced, and to be able to distinguish every feature and to rec-ognize the action of all the muscles of the face.

face. In a few weeks Mr. Edison will be ready to make a test of the practical powers of the "germ" on a much larger scale. The idea which has actuated our Edison in

The idea which has actuated our Edison in his work on the kinetograph is the reproduc-tion of opera. He does not mean to show on his white acreen simply a lot of silhouettes, but to represent the stage with the actors on it, "moving around and speaking, or singing, exactly as you see them and hear them if you have a seat in the orchestra." To produce this effect the reproduction will be a gigantic endorraph not merely of the action effect the reproduction will be a pre-photograph not merely of the ac-tors but the whole stage, with photograph not merely of the ac-tors but the whole stage, with its scenery and ell the furniture and other settings used in making up any scene it is desired to reproduce. The method of using the kinetograph will be exactly similar to that of using the phonograph is, by the use of duplicates. From the roll of gelatine flon on which the negatives of the original scene were made. Edison expects to be able to print any number of duplicates. These duplicates will be sold to the owners of kinetographs as cylinders are now sold to the owners of phonographs. No when the machine is perfected if a man desires to have reproduced for his private benefit or amusement any opera which the compound phonograph-kinetograph has heard and seen, he has only to secure the duplicate cylinders and geintine rolls for that opera and invite in his friends and neighbors, while he has an opera in his own house on his own screen.

The Italian Government has given an order to the Armstrongs for the construction of eight eighty-ton guns and fifty smaller guns and mitrailleuses.

DIPRTHERIA is raging in Corenhagen, Den-mark, to an alarming degree. The schools have been closed.

every nation while its beauty will captivate nplest artistic sense.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS. A Great Exposition to be Held in

Raleigh, N. C., Next Fall,

The fourteen Southern States, and New Mexico and Arizona, have joined in establishing in the city of Raleigh, N. C., a permanent exhibit of their products and resources. This effort is made under the direc-

fion of the several State governments. From the 1st of October to the 1st of De-cember, 1891, a great Southern Exposition will be held. Northern manufacturers and dealers in machinery and manufactured goods are invited to join with the South and show at the Southern Exposition the latest abor-saving devices of every description A unique feature will be an exhibit show A unique feature will be an exhibit show-ing the advancement of the negroes, man-aged entirely by themselves. Each Southern State will have its special negro Commis-sioner, who will preside over and have the control of the exhibit from his State. Hon. John T. Patrick, the leader in indus-

trial progress in the Southern States, has been made Secretary, and has already es-tablished his headquarters at Raleigh. His efforts for the past ten years, to bring about efforts for the past ten years, to bring about friendly business rejations between the North and South, especially fit him for this work. He was unanimously elected to the position by a convention of more than 600 delegates appointed by the Governors of the several Southern States, and Boards of Trade and Chambers of Cournerces of all large Southern cities. Mr. Patrick is not only Secretary of the Southern Exposition, but is Commissioner of the Department of Information of the Southern Inter-States Immigration Bureau. It is his special duty to fur.ish information about any Southern subject. This is done through a system of co-operation that has been insugurated between Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and Immigration Bureaus all over the Southern States. Any one desiring infor-mation should write to Mr. Patrick, at Raleigh, N. C. Mr. Patrick has the letter printed and sent to the various cities and towns, and the inquirer receives directly and authentically the information desired. This is all done without any cost to the inquirer, as the Southern States have intered. is all done without any cost to the inquirer, as the Southern States have joined in susas the Southern States taining this organization

DEATH OF A PEER.

Lord Romilly and Two of His Household Are Smothered.

At midnight Lord Romilly upset a paraffine lamp in the drawing room of his London (England) residence. He was alone at the time and vainly attempted to extinguish the fire unassisted. Shortily afterward the but-ler smelled smoke, and on making a hurried investigation found Lord Romilly lying senseless in the burning drawing room, the nobleman having been overcome by smoke and the fumes arising from the burning con-tents of the lamp. Lord Romilly was subse-quently removed to St. George's Hospital, where all attempts to revive him failed. Beveral fire engines, in response to alarms shout which an excited crowd had gathered. The firemen on entering found Blanche Grif-fin, a housemaid, and Emms Lovell, the cock, in the same state of insensibility in which their employer was discovered. They were also removed to the hospital, where it was found that both were already dead. time and vainly attempted to extinguish the

The forces of marines at the Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard has been very much depieted in order to supply the snips of the White Equadron. Scarcely enough are left at the navy yard to mount guard.

who were powerless to save him. the sp

To Breed Reindeer

The Government has asked Captain C. A. Curtis, of Madisor, Wis., a retired army officer, to go to Lawrence Island in the Ber-ing Sea to take charge of a station, about to be established there, for a year. The Inter-ior Department desires to have a station on this island and begin the breeding of rein deer there for the Innuits and Esquimaux

It is the purpose of the Government to im-port reindeer from Siberia to the island, and a number of Siberians with them to teach the natives how to raise and care for the animals. A reindeer park will be established, and as soon as the ani-mals are obtained in sufficient nambers some of them will be taken to Alaska and distributed among the people of that country. And thus the dogs, now used for sledging in the United States arctic possessions, will be displaced by dear, which will form nutritious food in case of emergency, whereas dogs do not furnish the most palatable meat.

Lynched Before His Mother.

A mob lynched Grean Wells, colored, at Columbia, Tenn., for the murder on May 22, of John Fly, who lived two miles from Columbia. Wells, who was taken into custody at Iron

City, was pursued by a mob, who overtook the Sheriff and his prisoner and forced them

the Sheriff and his prisoner and forced them to go to Columbia. The mob gathered on the public square and around the jail, and although some of the best citizens tried to induce them to await the action of the Grand Jury, they determined to hang him. The mob battered down the door and took Wells from his cell. The prisoner was then taken from the jail. He was dragged to a bridge and hurled over, falling a distance of eighteen or twenty feet before the long rope about his neck became taut. His neck was broken. The lynching was witnessed by Wells's mother.

Horrible Deed of a Mother.

Horrible Deed of a Mother. The charred remains of Mrs. W. A. Upte-groff, aged twenty-five, and her three call-dren-all girls, aged from fifteen months to five years were found in the ruins of a small house burned early on a recent morning at Topeka, Kan. The surrounding cir-cumstances point to a carefully planned triple murder and suicide. The family moved into the house about a month ago and the parents had become despondent on account of their inability to procure work. The father was absent sasking employment when the tragedy occurred, and when in-formed of it became dated with grief and unable to talk coherently.

Killed in a Street Row.

While two parties were returning from a dance at Feidenick, Prussiv, the men of the respective groups became involved in a quar-rel in regard to the ladies under their escort. A combat followed, in which knives were used as weapons, and the result was the fatal wounding of three men, and the serious injury of a woman.

Three Men Drowned.

Word has just been received of a sol drowning accident in Rideau Lake, Canada, on a recent night. While conceing on the lake the boat upset, and William Stitt, William Gilmour and Charles Lockwood sank before they could be reacued.

Drowned Her Child and Herself.

About 1 o'clock on a recent afternor Philip Lice drowned her baby and he Galeton, Penn. The bodies were found 3 P. M. The mother had the child arms when found.

REAR ADMIRAL CARTER died at his home in Washington. Admiral Carter was placed on the retired list in August, 1881, and pro-

moted to his present rank by an act of Con-gress in May, 1882. He was born in Tennes-see and sorved as a brigadier-general in the army during the war, being detailed to this duty from the navy. He served forty-one years in the navy. THE following members of the House of

Representatives were appointed a committee to attend the funer al of the late Rapresenta-tive Leonidas C. Houk, of the Second Dis-trict of Tennessee: Taylor, Enlos and Me-Millin, of Tennessee; Crisp, of Georgia; Wil-son, of Kentucky, and Dalzell, of Pennsylvania.

THE United States Supreme Court, dur-ing the term just ended, completely smashed the previous highest record of cases dis-posed of at one term of the court, settling posed of at one term of the court, settling 617 cases, against 470, which had heretofore been the largest number passed upon at a single term.

EUGENE G. BLACKFORD, President of the New York Fishery Commission, presided at the fourteenth annual meeting of the Ameri-can Fisheries Society. The meeting was held in the hall of the National Museum, Washington.

ARSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURT. Assistant SECRETARY OF THE TREASURT NETTLETON decided that Hollyer Pettison and wife, of Sweden, who were detained at New York as polygamist, fall within the prohibited class of immigrants, and he there-fore ordered their return to the country whence they came at the expense of the steamship company which brought them over. This is the first time that polygam-ists have been debarred.

THE President gave a special reception to the members of the New York and Brook-lyn Coal Exchange. The visitors were indi-vidually presented to the President.

THE Postmaster-General awarded the contract for furnishing the Department with postal guides during the year ending June 30, 1892, to D. C. McMillan, of New York. The contract price is \$18,990.

SECRETARY TRACY approved the recom mendation of the court-martial which tried Lieutenant-Commander Bicknell on the charge of, through negligence, suffering two vessels of the navy, the Galena and Nins, to be stranded. The court sentenced him "to be suspended from rank and duty for the term of one year, and to retain his present number in his grade during that period."

Foreign.

LIEUTENANT GRANT, of the British Army in India, who made the gallant defense against the Manipuris, has been promoted to the rank of Major and given the Victoria

JAMES MCHENEY, well known abroad as an American financier, and who was chiefly instrumental in custing Jay Gould from the control of the Erie Railway, died in London, England, of bronchitis.

Trip United States steamer Charleston ar-rived at Callao, Peru, without seeing the Itata. Bolivia has made a treaty with the insurgents, thus antagonizing Baimaceda.

THE English Derby was won by Common Gouvernear was second, and Martenhurst third.

M. MENON, a Bordeaux (France) banker, has closed his doors, leaving an indebtedness of \$120,000 unprovided for,

BRITISH troops defeated a Portuge force on the banks of the Bembe River, Bouth Africa.

The Prusian authorities have ordered the ternest measures on the Posen frontier to sep the Russian and Polish Rebrews out of

E SCHWARE, who had just ma atiful girl of seventeen, at Treves, Ge , shot his wife dead and committee