

Every minute, night and day, the United States Government collects \$639 and spends \$461.

A wealthy German offered a prize of \$25,000 to any astronomer who will satisfactorily demonstrate to him that the sun, moon or stars are inhabited.

Drill instructors are being appointed by the labor organizations of Australia. The members are buying guns and ammunition. Lively times are expected.

A Philadelphia surgeon says that by three strokes of the lancet he could paralyze the nerves acted on to make a man get mad, and thereafter any one could pull his nose or cuff his ears, and he would simply smile a soft, bland smile.

At Cotta, in Saxony, persons who did not pay their taxes last year are published in a list which hangs up in all restaurants and saloons of the city. Those that are on the list can get neither meat nor drink at these places under penalty of loss of license.

Harrison Ludington, the ex-Governor of Wisconsin, who has just died in Milwaukee, commenced his career at that point in 1838 as the immediate business successor of Solomon Juneau, Milwaukee's first settler. The lives of these two men cover the whole history of the great Northwest.

The New York Sun learns that Cornell is going to improve all the roads on the University property, around Ithaca, N. Y., in sections and by different methods, and thus furnish a standing object lesson as to style and cost of maintenance for the guidance of attempts to improve the roads of the State.

The Treasury authorities at Washington have just had their attention called to the fact that it would be an easy matter to tunnel from a neighboring building into their vaults, remove the coin and ship it down the Potomac. Seventy guards now watch the Treasury, and every precaution has been taken to prevent robbery.

The Philadelphia Bulletin is authority for the statement that the phonograph has been employed in New York to report the utterances of monkeys, scientific men have become convinced that their chattering is a language intelligible among themselves. Their phonographed talk has been repeated to the animals with startling effect, and they have endeavored with their long arms to draw out the ape concealed in the instrument.

The New York World declares that the population of the agricultural districts is less than it was ten years ago, the gains having been made in the towns and cities. But the mortgage indebtedness is increasing at the rate of \$8,500,000 per year, and the loss in farm values since 1880 is estimated at \$200,000,000, or an average of \$7 per acre for the single State of Ohio. There are States where the proportion shows a still worse condition of affairs.

The Prince of Monaco having secured a wife with \$600,000 annual income has made up his mind to be good and have no more gambling in his spacious realm after the present lease of the Casino is run out, April 16, 1892. But the enterprising managers of the tables have made arrangements to reproduce the entire establishment, theatre and all, in Andorra, the little republic in the Pyrenees on the border of France and Spain. Already \$4,000,000 of the capital stock has been taken up in Paris.

"South Carolina, like most of the Southern States, continues to be made up," notes the Boston Transcript, "mainly of rural communities. There are but twenty cities and towns in the State that have more than 2,000 inhabitants. Charleston, with 54,955 inhabitants, has a long lead over the second city, Columbia, the capital, which has 15,358 population. Charleston has gained 4971 in the last decade, while Columbia's population is 5317 larger than it was in 1880. These two cities contain more than half the urban population of South Carolina."

Professor Lombroso, a student of criminals, says that out of forty-one anarchists whom he studied in the Paris police office, thirty-one per cent. showed the criminal type of features. Of forty-three Chicago anarchists the percentage of wicked faces was forty, and that is about the percentage obtained from the professor's researches among the political criminals of Turin. Regicides or murderers of presidents, such as Fieschi, Guiteau, Nobling and historic evil-doers like Marat, had nearly all the criminal cast of features. Nobling, Guiteau and Booth, in the specialist's opinion, had hereditary tendencies to crime. Certain socialists, like Karl Marx and Lassalle, are exempted from the doctor's classification, as their features are noble, but then such men do not favor anarchy.

There is a movement in New York looking to the keeping open of all the churches in that city every day in the week.

Portugal will endeavor to stop immigration from that country to this, and the Washington Star thinks that the United States should render all the assistance she asks.

Official announcement is made that there is a heavy decrease of both pressure and volume of natural gas in all the Ohio wells, and that in two years there will be none of the commodity left for manufacturing purposes and but little for domestic use either in that State or in Indiana.

It is the opinion of the Chicago Herald that "Uncle Sam does not offer much encouragement in the way of remuneration to men of science in the Government employ. No matter how able a scientist may be the maximum salary he can receive is \$1500 a year, and it is frequently never \$1000."

Belgian railway officials, after three years of investigation, reports that under ordinary circumstances the average railway train in passing over one mile of track wears from it two and one-fifth pounds. This natural destruction of track amounts for the whole world to about 1,330,000 pounds daily.

Joseph Nimmo, Jr., the Government Statistician, is of the opinion that "at the rate at which the Interstate Commission is now evolving decisions, it is to be apprehended that in the course of ten years the railroad lawyers of this country, except those willing to study themselves to death, will throw up their pretensions in despair, for the reason that it has become too much for them."

The asylum that anarchists of all European countries have made of Switzerland has never been regarded favorably by the Swiss peasantry. They have been impervious to all attacks of socialistic oratory, and in order to make a more distinct resistance against socialism, peasant associations, under the name of "Bauerbunde," have been founded in several parts of German Switzerland. The movement has two newspapers, one of which advocates this policy for the Government: "The abolition of public festivals and Government pensions, opposition to all superfluous expenditure of the State and improved education."

Further progress in the work of the Navy Department is shown, believes the New York News, in the organization of a permanent Torpedo Board. It is to consist of three members and be independent of other Navy Department bureaus, the object being to build torpedoes and torpedo-boats on an extensive scale. As a beginning, 100 Whitehead torpedoes have been ordered from an English establishment, but an effort will be made to introduce missiles of this character constructed from American designs. The choice of this weapon of attack is indication of an important change in our lines of warfare, especially those that concern the protection of our harbors. It may be remarked here for general information that a torpedo ordinarily runs its course from fifteen to seventeen feet below the surface of the water. It is about eighteen inches in diameter and eighteen feet in length, and for several hundred feet should travel at the rate of thirty miles an hour, exploding on connection with the object at which it is aimed.

The real truth about "the attempt in Japan to assassinate the Czar" has reached the Berlin embassies from St. Petersburg. It appears that the Czar and his companions, having dined freely, proceeded in plain clothes into the lowest quarter of the town in which they were staying, where they entered a "tea saloon," in which a large and rowdy company were assembled. The Czar and his friends appear to have been somewhat exhilarated, and were assumed to be a band of not very refined tourists "on the spree." A row suddenly took place, and the police were called in, whereupon there was a rough fight, in the course of which the Czar was slightly wounded, by a pure accident, and he and Prince George of Greece and their followers were the only persons to blame. People here, says a Berlin correspondent, are screaming with laughter at the idea of the Emperor of Russia having so hastily decorated his Greek nephew for saving the Czar, who was in danger of nothing except a prison-cell for the night, which Prince George would have shared with him, for they were both equally culpable. The Emperor was furious when the truth reached him, and, not content with telegraphing a very severe rebuke to the Czar, he ordered him to return home at once. His "bear-leaders" will have a bad time of it when they get back to Russia.

RAILROAD TRAGEDIES.

Two Fatal Accidents to Passenger Trains.

An Awful Collision Near Ravenna, Ohio.

Twenty persons were roasted to death and many others injured in a collision on the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad near Ravenna, Ohio. A train was thrown from a trestle on the Kanawha and Michigan road, near Charleston, W. Va. Thirteen people were killed and over fifty hurt. A dispatch from Akron, Ohio, says: A flagman failed to do his duty at Ravenna before daylight this morning, and twenty-one maimed and lifeless human bodies are the awful results of his carelessness. The vestibule limited express on the New York, Lake Erie and Western road, known as the "Thunderbolt," bound for the East, stood at the depot at Ravenna, eighteen miles east of this city, at twenty minutes past 2 o'clock this morning and was struck by a fast freight train of twenty-four heavy refrigerator cars, which was coming on behind the "Thunderbolt" at thirty miles an hour.

Twenty persons were killed and at least a dozen others were seriously hurt. The passenger train consisted of baggage and express car, three day coaches, then four Pullman sleepers and last of all a day coach containing forty glass blowers employed in the Richardson Glass Works at Findlay, Ohio. They were boys and young men, ranging in age from fourteen to twenty-three, and all unmarried. Their parents live in Corning, N. Y., and they were going home for vacation.

The passenger train left Kent, which is the end of a division and six miles west of Ravenna, at ten minutes past two standard time.

Five minutes later the fast freight, which had been following it closely, pulled out from Kent. At Ravenna the freight and passenger train got off to fix its engine, and the train was held six or eight minutes.

A flagman was sent back to take care of the freight, but only walked about 120 feet. For several minutes he stayed there. Suddenly the headlights of the freight loomed up; the flagman ran toward the on-rushing train, swinging his lanterns desperately.

The freight engine whistled down brakes and reversed his engine. The tracks were showered with sparks from the scraping wheels, but there was no curbing the momentum of the twenty-four heavily laden cars.

The freight engine sank itself into the day coach, with its forty Findlay excursionists. A score of men were tossed upon the smoke-stack and boiler and plinned there by the debris. The lamps in the coach seemed to go out for a moment, but then flashed up and in an instant the woodwork was in a blaze.

The day coach, in its turn, telescoped with the sleeper Warsaw, just ahead of it, and the Warsaw was pushed part way into the Jamestown sleeper. All three seemed to blaze up at once.

The passenger engine screeched out an alarm that brought townspeople quickly to the depot. Several Ravenna passengers who were on the train ran back and forth with trains and the unfortunates passengers began trying to put out the fire and to extricate the victims.

The Fire Department played on the blazing cars, but not in time to save the imprisoned passengers.

A loaded passenger train on the Kanawha and Michigan road crashed through a thirty-foot trestle about eight miles from Charleston, W. Va., early on a recent morning, and only one of the passengers escaped uninjured. At least thirteen people were killed outright and more than fifty were hurt, some of them fatally.

It was Train No. 1, which consisted of an engine, combined baggage, mail and express car and two coaches. The train was carrying a large number of passengers, most of whom were laboring people out for a holiday in the country. The Order of United American Mechanics was en route to Poca to work on the day, many of them accompanied by their wives.

Many of the passengers were employees of the railway company going to their homes along the line to spend the holiday.

The train was passing over a trestle when there came a crash. The coaches rocked and shook, women screamed, and stout men turned pale with fear.

A moment more and a fearful plunge was made. The forward passenger car rolled down the approach to the trestle, turned completely, and rested right side up ten feet below the track.

The other cars rolled over the edge, turned bottom up and fell twenty feet below the track. In the terrible fall many persons were crushed and killed, but to add to the horror the trestle truck remained on the track, fell over on top of the car, crushing everything under it and killing nearly every person who was in that portion of the car.

One dead body after another was pulled out through the window, most of them horribly mangled.

Of the entire number on the train only four escaped without a scratch. Nearly all the others were cut or bruised about the head. Immediately after the wreck relief trains were sent out with physicians from St. Albans and Charleston, who did all in their power to relieve the suffering of the injured.

The burning of the ties, which caused the train to leave the track, is supposed to have been caused by the falling of hot cinders from a freight train that crossed during the night.

The track walker, whose duty it was to inspect the track daily, had started on his trip from the other end of his section, but had not reached this place.

The engineer saw a slight smoke, but thought it an early fog rising from the creek until too late to save the train. The engine and first car got over safely.

Walter Weicher and wife, with their infant child, were going for a holiday with friends. The parents were killed, and the little child of a year was bruised, and its little fingers cut off. It never whimpered, and its great big eyes never shed a tear as the surgeons dressed the wounds.

IMMIGRANT DISTRIBUTION.

More Than Half Settled Within a Day's Journey of New York.

The report of Superintendent of Immigration Weber for the fiscal year ending June 30th shows that of the 405,654 immigrants landed at the Port of New York, 162,841 remained in that State, 55,227 went to Pennsylvania, 17,969 to New Jersey, 18,378 to Massachusetts, and 10,483 to Connecticut. Only 280 went to Arizona. The next smallest contingent, 407, settled in North Carolina. The Southern States received only 15,279 alien settlers, more than half of whom went to Texas and Missouri. Illinois got 38,430, Michigan 13,574, Minnesota 9,645, Wisconsin 8,460, California 8,211, and Iowa 5,937.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Internal Revenue receipts from the Connecticut District, comprising the State and Rhode Island, were \$908,936.33 for the year ending June 30, the largest since 1887, when the district was formed.

AN explosion of gas at the Green Ridge (Penn.) colliery ignited the inner workings and fatally burned by John and John Pickmont, and seriously injured Christopher Shoemaker.

POSTMASTER GENERAL WANAMAKER, H. H. Yard and Editors McKean and McWade, of the Ledger, have been notified to appear before the Philadelphia Councils' Investigation Committee. John Barley was removed to the Penitentiary.

A YOUNG man whose identity could not be established took a novel way to end his existence by plunging into the sewer through a manhole in New York City. His body was washed away by the strong current running through the sewer toward the East River.

MARTIN L. HARLOW, Postmaster of Whitman, Mass., was arrested in that town by United States officers and brought to Boston, where he was placed in jail. He is charged with the amount of \$1100.

THE Naval Battalion of the Massachusetts Militia had target practice on the vessels of the United States Squadron of Evolution in Boston Harbor.

WILLIAM McMAHON, aged fourteen, employed by the Brighton (N. Y.) Republic, caught his hand in the shafting and was whirled around by a wheel making 300 revolutions a minute. The boy struck the ceiling and partition wall at every revolution, and every bone in his body was broken and his head crushed to a shapeless mass.

THE President and family enjoyed a fishing trip to Herford banks, about fifteen miles off Cay by the N. J. About 10 o'clock in the morning the President struck the rocks, Lieutenant and Mrs. J. W. Parker, Congressman and Mrs. J. E. Reynolds, Mrs. Dimmock, Mr. and Mrs. William Buckman, Mrs. A. B. Sanger and Thomas V. Cooper, of Philadelphia, left on the United States revenue cutter Hamilton. The voyage was a pleasant one, and over 500 of the finest sea bass, flounders and porgies were caught.

The investigating committee of the Philadelphia Councils heard the interview of ex-Treasurer John Barley, now a convict, confined in the Moyamensing Prison, into which the names of Postmaster-General Wanamaker and other prominent Philadelphians are brought.

CORPORAL WESTERVELT, of Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, ran a bayonet through the leg of Private Wilkes, who was trying to murder the sergeant, during a riot at night at the State Camp, Peekskill, N. Y.

THE Massachusetts Naval Militia, in conjunction with the Squadron of Evolution, had a sham battle on Deer Island, in Boston Bay.

FRENCHY, or Amos Ben All, the American imitator of London's "Jack the Ripper," was tried for murder in the second degree for killing "Old Shavers" and sentenced to New York by Recorder Smyth to State Prison for life.

South and West.

THE Bank of Commerce, Sheffield, Ala., closed its doors. The failure is due to that of Moss Brothers, of Montgomery.

THE two most schooled Silver Cloud, of Milwaukee, was wrecked near Port Washington, Wis., and Captain Johnson and his wife and child were drowned.

FIFTY men, mounted and armed, took Roland Brown, a colored man charged with assaulting Mrs. Berry, from jail at Blackshear, Ga., and riddled him with bullets.

THE Circuit Court at Los Angeles, Cal., dismissed the libel against the Robert and Maggie; the Attorney-General ordered that the libel be libeled.

THE great building at Cincinnati, Ohio, occupied by A. E. Burkhardt & Co., manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in furs and fur goods, was destroyed by fire. Loss over \$600,000.

THE Missouri River has carried out several hundred feet of one of the expensive dykes built by the Government for the protection of East Archival, Kan., two years ago. The current also threatens the other dykes.

ROBERT FRANKOVICH, Frank Mitrovich, Peter Strangle and J. Speech were drowned during a gale near North Point, Texas. They were all well-known Italians, who had been in the fish trade in Galveston for a number of years.

In the report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., recommendations are made involving important changes in the course of study.

WILLIAM E. MATHNEY, an Indianapolis (Ind.) street car conductor, shot his wife fatally and killed himself in a fit of jealousy.

Mrs. Rebecca Raymond and her son, at Ohio, Ill., were killed by a passenger train. The boy, who is dead and mangled, was on a bridge, and his mother, seeing a train coming, attempted to save him.

FIFTY mounted men broke into the jail at Blackshear, Ga., took therefrom Roland Brown, colored, who had assaulted Mrs. O'Brien, tied him to a pine sapling and riddled his body with bullets at Jim Bailey, also colored, who had criminally assaulted Mrs. Folsom, was taken from jail at Beebe, Ark., and hanged.

MITCHELL BROTHERS' planing mill, yard and eight dwellings, together with 18,000,000 feet of lumber, at Jennings, Mich., were burned. The loss is placed at \$2,600,000.

THE Falls City Bank, Louisville, Ky., closed its doors. It was a private corporation and has been in a shaky condition since last fall, when a run occurred. The liabilities are \$1,300,000. The capital stock was \$600,000.

At a meeting in Chicago, Ill., of the Board of Control of the World's Columbian Exposition, Walker Fearn was confirmed as Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

THOMAS ROACH, of Fort Worth, Texas, committed suicide by shooting. He was a railroad contractor and leaves an estate valued at \$500,000.

FIFTY white families, charged with being intruders upon Indian lands, in Indian Territory, were expelled by Chickasaw militia, and put across the Texas border.

A TREMENDOUS sensation was created at the Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard by the arrest of Paymaster's Clerk Mes Vanranken and H. W. Coston, a clerical employe, on the charge of stealing composition metal and other goods from the Government to the value of \$10,000.

Washington.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY SETTLETON appointed Taylor Farns and Lawrence E. Brown, of Philadelphia, special agents of the Treasury Department to investigate the cases of the Keystone and Spring Garden National banks of Philadelphia.

PROFESSOR B. N. EVERMANN, of the United States Fish Commission, started from Washington with a party for the West, to make investigations of the rivers and smaller streams of Montana and Wyoming in reference to the establishment of a hatching station as directed by the last Congress.

\$500 for violation of our navigation laws in having cleared from San Diego, Cal., the necessary permit. This is the full legal penalty for such an offense.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL TART returned to Washington from Cincinnati and resumed his duties at the Department of Justice.

F. G. DAWLEY, an American citizen, claims in a letter to the State Department to have been illegally imprisoned and brutally maltreated in Guatemala.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing began the work of preparing the new one-cent bearing two per cent. interest, which are to be issued in continuance of the four and a half per cent. loan.

The President has recognized George Hall as Turkish Consul to San Francisco. George F. Sumner appointed alternate Commissioner from the State of Washington to the World's Fair.

The success of the experiment of continuing the four and a half per cent. bonds at two per cent. is affording much gratification to the United States Treasury officials.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MILLER has given an opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury that Chinese convicted of illegal entry into the United States shall be returned to China, regardless of the fact that they may have actually entered the United States from contiguous territory, such as Canada or Mexico.

Foreign.

PERIA has accepted an invitation to the World's Fair and named Spencer Pratt as Honorary Commissioner.

DURING a banquet to Emperor William, of Germany, at Windsor Castle, a water pipe burst and almost flooded the room. He afterwards revealed the Life Guards.

THE Arab slave traders of Africa have been routed by Congo Free State troops, and are suing for peace.

THE Boer trek in South Africa has proved an utter fiasco and the British troops have been recalled from Bechnana.

The staging of the shaft at a colliery at Rotherham, Yorkshire, England, collapsed, killing four workmen and seriously injuring four others.

THE Kaiser and Kaiserin, of Germany, after breakfasting with Queen Victoria, of Windsor, and were driven to Cumberland Lodge, where the silver wedding of Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein was celebrated.

EMPEROR WILLIAM passed the day in London receiving various deputations and attending a garden party at Marlborough House.

The German Government has permanently relaxed the Alsace-Lorraine passport regulations.

THE Labrador coast is ravaged by the "grip." Dozens of persons have died at Melegan, Plaster Cove, Point Aux Equinox and River Pentecote, others are dying and many are insane. Provisions have given Bishop Bossé is ill, and his curate and several nuns are dead.

THE great strike of Belgian miners, which has been in progress for seventy days, was brought to an end. The Council of the Knights of Labor has decided for a general resumption of business and 4500 men went to work.

THERE have been fresh revolutionary disturbances in several parts of the Argentine Republic. The Government is taking vigorous measures to quell the threatened revolt in the provinces of Entre Rios, Cordoba and Catamarca.

THE census of England and Wales, just taken, shows a total population of 29,001,014, an increase of 3,026,522, or 11.95 per cent. since the last census was taken.

BARON AKERHJELM, the Swedish Minister of State, has resigned.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, made a triumphal passage in London from Buckingham Palace to the Guildhall, where he received an address from the Corporation of the City of London and made a speech emphasizing his wish for peace.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

A HERD of eighty-five buffalo will be exhibited at the Fair.

An enterprising Nebraska man says, that he will take to the Exposition a crowd of 20,000 school children from Omaha and vicinity.

It is next to certain that the Exposition will be open evenings in all of its departments. The Directory has called for plans and estimates for lighting, by electricity, all of the buildings.

An exhibit from Alaska will be collected under the auspices of the Government's Indian bureau and geological department, provided Congress appropriates money for that purpose, as it is expected it will.

As soon as they can be prepared 100,000 copies will be issued of a fine water color lithograph representing a bird's eye view of the Exposition buildings and grounds. The work will appear in sixteen colors.

KWONG WO CHONG, a Chinese merchant in Hong Kong, has applied for space for an exhibit of Chinese goods. Applications for space are getting to be very numerous, and already many have been sent in from foreign countries.

A PERMANENT art palace will be built also in Lake Front Park, towards the erection of which the Exhibition will contribute \$200,000. During the Exposition this building will be used by the World's Congress Auxiliary for the holding of some of its numerous congresses.

LIEUTENANT LITTLE, of the Navy department, sailed for Europe to complete the plans for remodeling the caravans which formed the fleet of Columbus. He carries letters of introduction from the State Department to Minister Grubb and other representatives of the United States abroad.

At a meeting of representatives of various religious, benevolent and reformatory organizations, held recently in New York for the purpose, a committee of five was chosen to arrange, if possible, for the erection of a separate building at the Exposition, in which can be shown the methods and results of every description of religious missionary and philanthropic work in this country.

THIRTY acres in the northern portion of Jackson Park, Chicago, have been reserved for sites for the State buildings. The ground has already been apportioned among the States, consideration being had for the size and importance of each and the amount it will probably expend upon its building and collective exhibit. The entire space will be artistically divided by beautiful walks and driveways.

EXPLOSION ON A WARSHIP.

Two Officers and Four Seamen Killed and Thirteen Wounded.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

The Agricultural Department's Monthly Report.

A Very Large Increase in the Grain Acreage.

The July report of the United States Department of Agriculture makes the acreage, as compared with the breadth harvested last year, as follows: Corn, 108.3; potatoes, 102.3; tobacco, 102.6. Condition: Corn, 92.8; winter wheat, 93.2; spring wheat, 94.1; rye, 93.9; oats, 87.6; barley, 90.9; potatoes, 95.2; tobacco, 91.1. The heavy increase in corn acreage is more apparent than real. The present return makes the acreage slightly less than 75,000,000 acres, or somewhat smaller than the area actually planted last year.

The crop is late in all sections on account of drought and unfavorable conditions at the time of planting and cool weather during May, but June was warm with abundant moisture, and the crop was coming forward rapidly on July 1.

The condition of winter wheat is returned practically the same as in June. The crop is harvested except in its more northern habits, with a condition the highest reported since 1870 with one exception. The condition of spring wheat improved during June, the advance being in Minnesota and the Dakotas, where the month was exceptionally favorable. State averages are: Wisconsin, 77; Minnesota, 93; Iowa, 96; Nebraska, 96; North Dakota, 98; South Dakota, 97; Washington, 95.

Oats have improved during the month, but the general average is the lowest reported since 1870, except in 1887 and last year, when a July condition of 81.6 was followed by a practical failure of the crop.

The first return of potatoes shows a condition higher than the average of recent years, while that of tobacco is higher than in any year since 1883. The fruit prospect is flattering.

A cable dispatch from the European agent indicates a heavy deficiency in the European rye crop.

The July returns show some improvement in the condition of cotton during June. The general average for the whole, being thus advanced three points, standing at 85.6. The slight improvement noted has been general. The crop is universally late. In the Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States especially the plants are small and backward. From Mississippi westward the plant, while somewhat backward, is of good color, making generally vigorous growth. There is some complaint of lack of labor. The outlook in Texas is especially good.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

The Venerable ex-Vice-President Dies of Heart Disease.

Hannibal Hamlin, one of the founders of the Republican party, who served as Vice-President during the first four years of Mr. Lincoln's administration, and who was the last of the ex-Vice-Presidents elected by the people, died at the Tarrance Club rooms in Bangor, Me. The ex-Vice-President visited the club rooms that afternoon, as has long been his custom, and was playing with some friends his favorite game of "pachino." He was stricken down with heart failure. He leaves a widow and two sons, General Charles Hamlin, Esq., a lawyer of Ellsworth, and Frank Hamlin, now living in Chicago. Mr. Hamlin had been perceptibly failing for a year.

Hannibal Hamlin was born on a farm near Paris, Oxford County, Me., on August 27, 1809. His father intended to give him a collegiate education, but died while the boy was going through a preparatory course. Thereat Hannibal returned home to take charge of the farm and remained there until he was twenty-one years old. Then he went to town and learned the printers' trade, and while at work in the case took up the study of the law, and in 1833, being then twenty-four years old, he was admitted to practice in Hampden, Penobscot County. Here he made his home until 1848.

Within three years after he was admitted to the bar he was elected as a Democrat to the State Legislature.

In 1840 he received the Democratic nomination for Congress. But he failed of election that time. In 1842 and again in 1844, however, he succeeded.

In 1845 he had become so prominent in the State that he was chosen to serve out the unexpired term (four years) of Senator John Fairfield, who had died. He was elected for the full term in 1851, still as a Democrat, but in 1852 resigned because he had been elected Governor of the State as a member of the recently born Republican party.

In less than a month—i. e. on February 20, 1857—he resigned his office as Governor because he had again been chosen a Senator for the State.

In the Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln as the leader of the Republican party, Hamlin was placed second on the ticket. On his election he resigned his office as Senator, and from March 4, 1861, to March 3, 1863, presided over the Senate. He was soon afterwards appointed Collector of the Port of Boston, an office that he resigned a year later.

In 1869 he was again elected to the United States Senate, and served there until 1881, when he was elected as American minister to Spain. He held this office but one year.

During the past few years Mr. Hamlin's public appearances have been few.

Early in 1889 he made an extended Western tour and was the recipient of many honors in Western cities.

AN INDIAN EXECUTION.

A Seminole Murderer Sits on a Rock and is Shot to Death by Two Braves.

At Wabeka, Indian Territory, the capital of the Seminole Reservation, Umest, a full-blooded Seminole, was executed. A month ago Umest engaged in a quarrel with a fellow Indian, and after knocking him senseless with a hoe, literally chopped his body to pieces with it. He was tried by the Seminole Council, convicted and sentenced to death.

The penalty was inflicted at noon on the council grounds. Umest was led to a low, flat rock, and a bandage was tied over his eyes. He was not bound in any way, but sat erect, with his hands resting in his lap, and as much unconcerned as if his photograph was about to be taken.

Two of the braves were selected by lot as the executioners. They were given loaded rifles, and at the word each sent a bullet into the condemned man's heart.

The only evidence that Umest had been shot was a painful raising of the shoulders.

The executioners quickly ran to him and laid him at full length on the ground, where he expired in two minutes. His body was burned by the council on the edge of the council ground.

LIGHTNING'S FATAL WORK.

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