

Twelve per cent. of the working class of Great Britain and Ireland are women—its percentage of workmen being larger than is found in any other country in the world.

The maxim that nothing can be all bad is, in the opinion of the Washington Star, exemplified by the action of American anarchists in sending \$5000 to starving Russia.

The building associations of Cincinnati have assets, states the New Orleans Times-Democrat, amounting to \$27,000,000, which is thirty per cent. ahead of Philadelphia, which fancied itself in the lead in this line of business.

It is estimated that 9000 horses will change hands in Vermont this year, at an average of \$225, which will amount in round numbers to \$2,000,000. The horse business now takes the lead in Vermont's agricultural industries.

It has been proposed, on account of the scarcity of black walnut, to substitute for it the black gum which grows so plentifully throughout the Southern States. It can be stated so that an expert can hardly detect the difference between the woods.

The report of a Royal Commission, recently appointed by the British Government to consider the subject, places the value of the British merchant marine and cargoes constantly afloat at \$1,365,000,000, which is a goodly sum to have always in old Neptune's keeping.

The profits for fruit culture in California are seen from the following: Raisin culture in Fresno County yields from \$150 to \$400 per acre, walnuts from \$200 to \$400, apricots, peaches and prunes average \$250 per acre, and in the vicinity of Riverside the receipts per acre on oranges have been as high as \$1200.

Heretofore the process of manufacturing smokeless powder has been kept a close secret by the foreign Governments using it, but it has not baffled the ingenuity of our Naval Ordnance Bureau. Our officers, announces the St. Louis Republic, have discovered a new formula, and we shall soon have a smokeless rifle powder.

The Washington Star thinks that "the French are fortunate in having at this crisis so well-balanced and evidently able a man for its President as Carnot. While the German Emperor is doing all he can in his public utterances to provoke a conflict of arms, the French President is dignified, moderate and pacific in his speeches. This contrast is greatly to the advantage of the Republic."

States the London (England) Tri-Week. The question of servants' breakages came before the Bloomsbury County Court. A domestic said she was discharged without notice for breaking a picture, and sued her mistress for a month's wages. The judge said many people thought they might stop wages for breakages as the mistress had done in this case, but it was a mistake, and the defendant must pay the amount claimed, with costs.

The English Court of Appeal has decided that an education is a necessity for a minor. The mother of a seventeen-year-old boy apprenticed him to an auctioneer, valuer and farmer, paying the master \$1000. The boy was by the agreement to pay \$2000 more on obtaining his majority. He was the heir to \$20,000, to be paid to him at the age of twenty-one years. He did not pay the \$2000 at the end of his term of apprenticeship, and the auctioneer and farmer sued for the money. Payment was opposed on the ground that a minor could not be bound by such an agreement, but the plaintiff's lawyers argued that the money could be collected under the opinions, excepting an agreement for the purchase of necessities from the general rule that the contracts of minors cannot be enforced. Lord Esher, presiding judge in the Court of Appeals, asks: "Is education necessary for an infant?" and answers the question by saying: "Looking at it independently of authority, I should say that education is a trade with a view to make an infant a useful citizen must always in this working country have been thought of the greatest importance, and must always have been considered necessary for an infant." He quotes Lord Coke's declaration that "An infant may bind himself for his good teaching or instruction, whereby he may profit himself afterward." Justice Fry goes even further than Lord Esher, and says: "I think that 'teaching or instruction,' though it includes instruction in a trade, is not necessarily confined to that. I should be sorry to conclude that literary instruction likely to lead to the infant's success in a learned profession is not within the observations of Lord Coke. The interests of the State require that an infant should be able to help himself for instruction."

The sun never sets on the soil of the United States. When it is 6 o'clock at Attoo Island, Alaska, it is 9:36 o'clock A. M. the next day in the eastern coast of Maine.

The Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture reports that more than sixty per cent. of the population of that State is engaged in agriculture, with an annual farm product of over \$20,000,000.

The United States leads the world in the number and extent of its libraries. The public libraries of all Europe put together contain about 21,000,000 volumes; those of this country contain 50,000,000.

Devotees of superstition will take a genuine professional pleasure, believes the Chicago News, in noting the alliterative character of the names of the unfortunate politicians, Balanaceda, Barillas, Bogran, Barrios and Boulanger.

According to statistics gathered by a well-known commercial agency, the business failures for the first nine months of the year 1891 exceeded those for the same period last year by 1247, and in the amount of liabilities by \$36,000,000.

Referring to the confession of a Chicago lightning-rod man that "education among farmers had destroyed his business," the Western Rural expresses faith in the same eyeopener as destined in due time to give quietus to "many other frauds."

R. N. Sauer applied, the other day, to Judge Paschal, at Uvalde, Texas, for naturalization papers. He admitted that he was a socialist, and the judge sat down and wrote out an opinion that socialism was unconstitutional, and refused to grant the papers.

Dom Pedro is reported to be deeply disappointed by the emphatic refusal of the Brazilian Congress to grant him leave to live in Brazil. The ex-Emperor's devotion to that country is touching, and visitors say that the tears come into his eyes every time Brazil is mentioned in his presence. All that he asked was the privilege of dying in Brazil and this had been denied him.

It is alleged that in India and in Europe the motives for suicide are not similar. In the former country they are anger, disease and grief, grief being the chief cause of suicide among women; whereas in Europe the motives are mainly alcoholism, love, misery and fear of punishment. It is curious that the proportion of suicides among Parsees is great when compared with the smallness of the community.

As a result of the increased interest in agricultural colleges, Michigan has lost fourteen college professors since May 1. At least fifty per cent. of the graduates of the State College at Lansing follow agriculture as a profession. In support of the belief that the college has greatly benefited the farming interests of Michigan, it is asserted that its experiments in the line of insecticides alone have been of ten times greater benefit to the farmers of the State than the entire cost of the college.

The London Lancet denounces as false the doctrine that abundant hair is a sign of bodily or mental strength in man. It says that despite the Samson precedent the Chinese are mostly bald, yet they form the most enduring of races. The average mad horse furnishes proof that long and thick hair is not a sign of intellectuality. The easily wheedled Esau was hairy, while the mighty Cesar was bald. "Long-haired men are generally weak and fanatical, and men with scant hair are the philosophers and statesmen and soldiers of the world."

Horseflesh as an article of food is having a boom just now in Germany. In Berlin it has recently trebled in price and costs almost as much now as beef. In what its advantages would consist if it should become as expensive as beef it is hard to see. Hitherto horseflesh has been popular on account of its cheapness, through which many people have been able to purchase meat who otherwise could not have afforded it. Its cheapness has also allowed many conscienceless dealers to double their money on sausages and other minced viands of unknown composition. It is noticeable that a certain amount of sentiment still attaches to the horse in Germany, to the detriment of his value as an edible animal. A cavalry officer is being strongly censured for having sold to the butchers his war charger, on which he had ridden at Sedan. "Perhaps," muses the Chicago Herald, "when America begins to pour her droves of swine into Germany the noble horse, whom it is little less than cannibalism to eat, will again assume his right position in the Teutonic mind. It would be a great thing for the American hog if he could die to save the honor of the German horse."

## MAIL TO FARMS.

### Agitation for Free Postal Delivery in Rural Districts.

#### Postmaster-General Wanamaker's Views on the Subject.

An organized effort is under way among farmers to secure from Congress free mail delivery in country towns. The Farmers' Alliance, Patrons of Husbandry and other orders are canvassing the matter. Letters are being written to Congressmen in favor of the project, and petitions to Congress for free delivery are being circulated in many parts of the country.

Farmers assert that a daily mail delivery at their door would add perceptibly to the money value of their farms, and would be worth still more because it would keep them in touch with markets and the outside world, and reduce the cost of their mail. The agricultural press that this convenience would enable them quite generally to take a daily paper, as well as to subscribe for the local papers more liberally.

In the American Agriculturist for November Postmaster-General Wanamaker states definitely for the first time that the experiment made by the Postoffice Department for free delivery in farming districts shows that the increase of revenue more than pays all the increased expenses. He believes that universal free delivery would, therefore, be self-sustaining.

Mr. Wanamaker's article also contains this statement of the case: "Blacksmiths are spreading rapidly in a Norwegian settlement in Soldiers Valley, Harrison County, Iowa. Fourteen deaths from the disease were reported, six of them in one family."

The new forty thousand dollar Court House at Childers, Texas, with all the records of Childers and Cottle counties, was burned.

Governor Northrup of Georgia, has vetoed the School bill, involving an appropriation of \$1,200,000.

The boiler of a threshing machine burst at Mayville, North Dakota, and killed six men. The explosion was due to cold water being forced into a heated boiler when the water was low.

The Postoffice at Crookston, Minn., was broken into and robbed. Stamps, registered letters and money orders to the amount of \$350 and \$400 in cash were taken.

The Bank of Lewisburg, the oldest banking house in Lewisburg, Tenn., closed its doors, owing to the stringency in the money markets and failure to secure extension of time for its liabilities of \$80,000.

The Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans, La., made public the fact that it had been robbed by its paying teller, Eugene Garcia, aged seventy, of \$190,000.

Ten colored men who were to have been hanged at Columbia, S. C., a few days ago for the murder of Thornton Nance, were granted a stay of proceedings.

The Louisiana Lottery, including General Beauregard, President Conrad and Secretary Harner, were indicted by the Grand Jury in Sioux Falls, North Dakota. United States marshals started for New Orleans to arrest them.

## WASHINGTON.

The railway bulletin of the eleventh census has been issued from Washington.

The Methodist Ecumenical Council, sitting in Washington for twelve days, adjourned this day.

RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS, who has been chief of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia since its organization, March 23, 1863, died a few days ago at his home in Washington City in the ninetieth year of his age. He was appointed clerk of the court at the direct request of President Lincoln, to neglect to provide, in some form or other, means for at least daily intercourse with the rest of the world."

## FIVE ARE DEAD.

### A Young Girl Was the Innocent Cause of a Kentucky Tragedy.

A party of White Caps attacked the residence of George Culp several nights ago at Owingsville, Ky. As a result James and George Howard were instantly killed, half a dozen others wounded, one of whom, George Jones, has since died.

A sister of the Howards was ill and the shock killed her. Next day an infant to which she gave birth a few minutes prior to her death also died, making five deaths in all. It was quite certain one or two more of the wounded would die.

A young girl named Della Carpenter was the innocent cause of the tragedy. Mr. See had adopted the girl. The Culp and Rebecca Carpenter and their confederates were incensed at this, as was indeed Cynthia Jones, who, it is claimed, said she had bought the girl and was to pay \$250 for her.

Rebecca Carpenter declared she would kill the girl if she remained with the See family. There was a great deal of excitement in the town, and the White Caps notes on the Culp's ordering them to leave in thirty days under penalty of death.

The Culp remained and the neighborhood talked with more freedom than usual. So matters continued until the fatal culmination. Some time ago Rebecca Carpenter, an aunt of the girl, came to the house of Prosper See and asked him to take the girl and keep her, as the Carpenters were not to be trusted until the fatal culmination. Not long after this Mollie Culp, Susie Culp and Rebecca Carpenter went to See's house in the absence of the family, stole the girl and secreted her at the house of George Culp.

It came to the ears of Mr. See that the persons who had the girl in charge intended to take her to Mount Sterling, Ky., and put her in the hands of Cynthia Jones, a notorious character.

In the mean time the girl ran away from the Culp's house to the house of See and piteously begged him to keep her, as she said she was afraid of her people.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

### Eastern and Middle States.

By the premature explosion of a blast three men at work on Dr. Webb's new rail road at Malone, N. Y., were killed and a fourth, an Italian, was terribly injured.

SECRETARY BLAINE left Augusta, Maine, for Washington.

GEORGE FITZS, farmer, McLean, N. Y., has been hounded out of \$900.

In Oakdale, Penn., John Stabler's dog bit William McMahon. McMahon killed the dog and then shot Stabler, killing him instantly.

THEODORE DOERFLINGER, a prominent Pittsburg druggist, President of the Dexter Spring Company and Treasurer of the Seventh Ward School Board, has been arrested, charged with forgery and embezzlement of school funds. One report makes the shortage \$9000 and another \$17,000.

EVERY liquor dealer at Bar Harbor, Me., has been indicted for violation of the liquor law.

A SEVERE storm prevailed along the New England coast, and snow fell in Worcester, Mass.; Boston, Hartford, Conn.; Newport, R. I., and Ellsworth, Me. It was the earliest snow storm known since 1876.

### South and West.

JOHN REUB, a young white man, was lynched at Columbia, La., for the murder of Hagar Sterling, an old colored woman.

At the Norton best sugar factory at Norfolk, Neb., Lloyd Cobb, son of one of Norfolk's leading business men, fell into one of the carbonation tanks and was overcome by the carbonic acid gas, which is used in the manufacture of sugar. Cobb died soon after being taken up. Jules Vigeroux, who tried to rescue him, was fatally injured.

BLACK DEATH is spreading rapidly in a Norwegian settlement in Soldiers Valley, Harrison County, Iowa. Fourteen deaths from the disease were reported, six of them in one family.

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True enough, the village or cross-roads inhabitants, or the dweller on the farm, chooses his home for his family and might live in the city, where gas and water and mails are brought to his door; but when people everywhere pay the same rate of postage, why should one portion of them have mail facilities denied to other portions? Is it fair to the rural localities to retard the progress of the country districts to neglect to provide, in some form or other, means for at least daily intercourse with the rest of the world?"

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food and great damage. A terrible storm raged in the Valley of the Rhone, France, has swept away the St. Olfers bridge, demolished the railway between Nismes and Uzès and submerged the plain around Besseges.

JOHN E. REDMOND announces that he is "the elected leader of the Irish Parliamentary party," succeeding Parnell.

EX-UNITED STATES CONSUL MURRAY committed suicide at St. John, New Brunswick, by shooting himself in the head. Mr. Murray was a native of New York.

WILLIAM L. JACKSON succeeds Mr. Balfour as Chief Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Gladstone has revised his Home Rule bill.

In the revolution in Paraguay which was suppressed the revolutionary leaders and ten of their men were killed and two Government colonels and six soldiers were also killed.

## PROMINENT PEOPLE.

CHINA'S Emperor is twenty.

JEAN INGELW is sixty-three years of age. VISCOUNT DUDLEY, of England, is insured for \$6,000,000.

LORD TENNYSON, the Poet Laureate, is an amateur dairyman.

GEORGE KENKAN, the Siberian explorer, is one of the best telegraph operators in the country.

FANNY B. WARD is an adventurous American girl who has gone down to Chile in search of writing material.

GEORGE W. DELAMATER, the defeated candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, is now practicing law in Seattle, Washington.

The relatives of President Polk have begun a contest of the will of his widow, who bequeathed Polk place to her niece, Mrs. F. M. Polk.

THE EX-KING and Queen of Naples live on the fourth floor of a Paris hotel, receiving no one save a few old adherents. They are very poor.

THE PRINCESS KAIKOLANI, who is heir of the Hawaiian throne, is at a pleasant unfashionable school in England where she is being well and thoroughly trained.

BANKER JOHN TWOMB, of San Antonio, Texas, by his will, which has just been admitted to probate, leaves the bulk of his fortune, estimated at \$3,000,000, to the Catholic Church.

DR. HAYES AGNEW, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Robert Reyburn, of Washington, are the only two physicians surviving of the no-man's-land of medical men who tried to save Garfield's life.

MRS. GEORGE GOULD is said to care nothing for society, but devotes her time to her home and children. She does her own marketing, keeps a set of books showing her household expense, and altogether proves herself to be a model housewife.

W. R. HARNEY, the San Francisco editor whose yacht is making him more famous than his newspaper, is a young man of twenty-five with an extremely English appearance, particularly as respects his clothes. His fortune, left him by his father, is estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

MONSIEUR PLATON, Metropolitan of Kiev, has just died at the age of eighty-nine. He was the head of the Russian hierarchy, and was only in subjection to the orders of the Czar. His death occurred at the Lavra monastery, Kiev, celebrated as being the town in which Christianity first took its rise in Russia.

OSMAN PASHA, the hero of Plevna, has been located as sealer in the kitchen of the Sultan of Turkey. His peculiar business is to seal all the dishes for the Sultan's table as soon as they are prepared, and thus secure against poisoning. They are carried into the royal dining room, and the seals broken in the Sultan's presence.

EVERYWHERE throughout England and at other places will be seen "Smith's News Service." The proprietor was William H. Smith, the leader of the House of Commons, one of the few examples in English political life of a business man being able to attain such eminent political success. Mr. Smith died worth \$10,000,000.

## THE LABOR WORLD.

INDIANA copper workers will be organized.

NEW YORK druggists' clerks have a union.

INDIANAPOLIS is agitating for a labor temple.

NEW YORK cooks and stewards are organized.

MAINE laborers will have a national union.

WOMEN are employed as house-painters in Pueblo, Col.

LONDON button-hole-makers get thirty-five a day.

FIFTY-FOUR counties in Ohio nominated candidates on the People's party ticket.

THE Knights of Labor are demanding that the New York Fair shall be opened on Sundays.

THERE are over 75,000 Hebrew workmen in New York City engaged in different occupations.

ELECTRIC railway hands won a strike in Philadelphia, Penn., to enforce the ordinance making twelve hours a day's work.

THIRTY per cent. of all women in the United States are working for a living, an increase of nine per cent. over the year 1881.

The earliest authentic record of a labor organization in this country is an article of incorporation of the New York Journeymen Shipwrights, dated 1803.

The American Waltham Watch Company, at Boston, has announced a reduction of fifteen to twenty per cent. in wages of from 800 to 900 employes.

THE first trade journal published in the world was a bookkeeper's monthly, which was called Mercurius Librarius, and which made its appearance in 1648.

ONE of the strongest labor organizations in the South is the "screwmen," of New Orleans. Their business is to "screw" or tightly store cotton in vessels, to prevent shifting at sea and economize space. There are 1000 members, their dues amount to \$20-30 annually; they own their meeting-house, and have \$125,000 in bonds and securities. Their wages are \$7 a day.

A MAMMOTH labor congress is to be held in Chicago in 1893, under the auspices of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition. John Burns and Tom Mann, who led the great London dock strike to successful issue in 1889, have promised to be present, as have many other prominent labor leaders. William E. Gladstone and Cardinal Manning have accepted honorary membership, and will submit their views in writing. E. V. Powderly, Carroll D. Wright, and numerous others deeply interested in labor questions, are earnestly supporting the movement.

## NATURAL GAS FAILING.

Many Ohio towns having trouble over the fuel question.

A large number of the natural gas towns in Ohio are having trouble over the fuel question. At Lima the Natural Gas Company served notice that gas would not be furnished to factories after November 1. At Tiffin manufacturers have been notified that at the expiration of present contracts they would be required to use a mixture and pay six cents per thousand for gas. At East Liverpool the potteries can no longer depend on gas, and are returning to coal; while at Dayton gas is to be furnished only to private consumers, and unless a greater supply can be found by "drilling in" new wells, the price will be increased twenty-five per cent. The pressure at the wells which supply the points named is said to be decreasing. Costly litigation over franchises and grants is likely to result both in Dayton and Tiffin.

## TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

### Interesting Late Dispatches Gleaned From the Wires.

#### Sunol Trots a Mile in 2:08 1-4 at Stockton, Cal.

Sunol, Robert Bonner's wonderful mare, trotted a mile in 2:08 1/4 on the kite-shaped track at Stockton, Cal., beating her own record of 2:10 made a week before and lowering the world's record of Maud S. of 2:09 1/2 by half a second.

Marvin, her trainer, hesitated to trot her against the record on account of a strong breeze which was blowing. The day was warm, however, and otherwise favorable to record breaking.

At 5 o'clock Marvin jumped into the sulky and gave the mare a warning up, driving her five miles. He finally nodded for the word, and the little mare was off like a flash. Half-mile pole, and she came in with very little urging. Six timekeepers were in the stand, a double set having been employed, and very watch was the same. The mare made the first quarter in 0:31 1/4, the half in 1:04, the three-quarters in 1:37, and the mile in 2:08 1/4.

Sunol finished third, and the horsesmen present pronounced her the gamest trotter ever seen on a local track. When the time was announced the crowd went crazy with enthusiasm for the horse and her driver, and followed them to the stable, giving both a veritable ovation all the way.

The quarters were trotted very unevenly, as will be seen, the record being 0:31 1/4, 0:32 1/4, 0:33, and 0:31 1/4. The middle quarters were the slowest, both including a part of the semicircle of this peculiarly formed track. Had she been able to trot these as fast as she did the first and last quarters, she would have made the mile in 2:05.

Sunol was bred by Leland Stanford at the Palo Alto farm in Santa Clara County, California, thirty-two miles from San Francisco. She was foaled April 14, 1890.

Her sire was Egletonson and her dam was Wazana, by Governor Benton. Her grand dam was Waxy, a thoroughbred.

It is through her dam that she inherits the thoroughbred blood, the potency of which has all along been championed by both Mr. Stanford and Mr. Bonner, and is attested by success of Maud S., the queen who was, and Sunol, the queen who is.

Sunol's career has ever been indicative of imperial greatness. As a two-year-old she made the then record of 2:15, and as a three-year-old reduced it to 2:09 1/2, and as a four-year-old she made the world's record for that age. Robert Bonner was one of the first to appreciate her worth. He paid \$41,000 for her.

## General Howard's Report.

Major-General Oliver O. Howard, commanding the Department of the East, devotes much space in his annual report to the War Department at Washington to the discussion of coast defenses. He says that at New York, San Francisco and Boston new guns and mortars are needed, and that the old torpedo boats and submarine mines have, however, been already constructed for use at these points. General Howard calls special attention to the necessity of having fortified points as a basis of a proper defense of our national coast.

Increased pay for non-commissioned officers is also recommended.

General Howard remarks that the regimental promotion of first lieutenants is producing greater and greater irregularities, and as the lineal promotion of sergeants and corporals gives so much certainty and fairness of promotion, he recommends the extension of the system to the first. The new methods of examination for promotion are praised. Canine, an officer forced in the door and found one of the old women, Margaret, lying dead near the door. In the rear room, covered by a sheet, was the other sister, who was blind. She was also dead. It is supposed that she died first and that her sister covered her up and then ran toward the door to call the neighbors. Margaret was also stricken with death as she saw the evil that the sale of beer engenders in making it creditable for recruits to drink more than counterbalancing the restraining effect it exercises on the habitual drinkers and confirmed drunkards. The benefits of the system, the sergeant's stores, and useful, except when placed too near the men's quarters. The beneficial effect of the canteen at small posts is doubtful. "From consultation with officers in charge of these canteens, I am of the impression that the evil that the sale of beer engenders in making it creditable for recruits to drink more than counterbalancing the restraining effect it exercises on the habitual drinkers and confirmed drunkards. The benefits of the system, the sergeant's stores, and useful, except when placed too near the men's quarters. The beneficial effect of the canteen at small posts is doubtful. "From consultation with officers in charge of these canteens, I am of the impression that the evil that the sale of beer engenders in making it creditable for recruits to drink more than counterbalancing the restraining effect it exercises on the habitual drinkers and confirmed drunkards. 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