

The recent progress in railroad shows that the wooden ties must soon give way to those made of steel.

It is stated that in Massachusetts, of the 38,293 partners in eighty-three industries, 1760 are women; of the 45,731 stockholders, 11,752 are women.

Great Britain's new Postmaster-General announces there is no hope for the success of the movement for a penny postage between English-speaking peoples.

Emile Zola, the French novelist, who recently visited Spain, is credited with saying that he never saw such simplicity as that which prevails under the Government of Queen Maria Christina and her young son, Alfonso XIII., even the French Republic being far more pompous.

The Hungarian nobleman, Baron Matenclot, who challenged the Budapest Chief of Police to fight a duel, discovered that the lion is not always ready to be beard in his den. The city official's position in the matter has a touch of Gilbertian humor. Personally he would have no objection to accommodating the baron, but as the Chief of Police it becomes his duty to arrest him for violating the laws concerning challenges.

The progress that the movement for the higher education of women is making in America is shown by the statement that there are 200 students in attendance at the Harvard Annex this fall. This is a remarkable showing, for the institution is only twelve years old. The young women of the annex receive exactly the same instruction that is given to the regular students of Harvard University. The requirements for admission and the examinations are identical. The only difference is that the annex girls receive on graduation a "degree certificate" in place of the college degree which their brothers get.

Since the Mikado of Japan permitted his subjects to emigrate to other countries, nearly 100,000 of them have left their native land. There are about 20,000 of them in Hawaii, and more of them in Australia. They are to be found in various countries of the Asiatic continent, and some of them are in Europe. There are about 2000 of them in California, and others are constantly arriving there to work in the vineyards. In the city of New York there may be 200 Japanese, and there are a few of them in many other American cities. Wherever they go they have the reputation of being industrious and inoffensive. The population of Japan is 40,000,000.

Although this has not been a very profitable year for the Pacific Coast fishermen, it is said that 500,000 pounds of silver salmon have been shipped East. Of the other varieties perhaps twice the quantity will be marketed by the end of the season. There are four species of this fish the "humpback," which are caught early in the season; the "jack" and the "silver," which are finest in flavor, and the "dog" salmon, of a good quality that runs until late in the year. The "humpbacks" average five pounds in weight, the "jacks" fifteen, the "silvers" six, and the "dog" salmon twelve pounds. The fishermen receive about two cents a pound for their catches. The cost of handling codfish and halibut is too great to permit the Californian fishermen to compete with their Eastern brethren, although the waters of Puget Sound are fairly alive with these fish.

The old war horse Comanche, that alone of all the horses and riders that followed Custer on the 25th of June, 1876, survived the fight, died recently. He belonged to Captain Keogh, and like his rider had a strange history, mused the Boston Transcript. Captain Keogh was an Irishman by birth and had served in the Papal army before he came to this country. Though like most soldiers he may have anticipated falling in battle, and like most men he may have speculated as to where and when the end would come, it is scarcely probable that Keogh in Ireland or Italy every had a vision that forewarned him he would die in a defeat by the hands of a savage. Comanche, when the relief column reached the battlefield, was found covered with wounds and weak from loss of blood, but he knew the sounds of the trumpets, and dragged himself to the colors. From that day he was adopted by the Seventh Cavalry, and wherever the regiment has gone, Comanche, riderless, and bearing the trappings indicative of his dead master's rank, has marched with it, its pensioner. Towards the last, when he had grown very old, he marched between two other horses whose riders directed his movements by guide reins. He had known no rider since the massacre. The regard for him manifested by the rough troopers was a revelation of the tenderness that may be drawn even from hearts supposed to have been hardened by war and toil.

The record of desertions in the army continues gratifyingly low and shows a steady decrease month by month, announces the Army and Navy Register.

Germany stands at the front in electrical science, admits the New York Times, although it adds, the United States is far ahead of any other country in the practical use of electricity.

A monstrous charge against the civilization of the time, protests the New York Telegram, is the fact that our railways are every year killing over 6000 and maiming over 26,000 of their hands.

The frequency with which women are allowed to vote under certain circumstances is evidence, thinks the Boston Cultivator, of a movement towards the time when women will vote the same as men. In several States they can vote on school matters. In others, and especially in cities and villages, women taxpayers are allowed votes, not for officials, but on the question of levying taxes.

It doesn't take long in England to naturalize an oyster. Alderman Phillips ruled that oysters taken from the waters of a foreign State and placed for a time in English waters could not be sold during the close season in England. He held that the saying words, "taken within the waters of some foreign State," applied only to oysters intended for immediate consumption, and that a "term of residence" made the oyster British. He therefore imposed a nominal penalty.

A Jules Verne idea of communicating with other planets through the meteor currents of space is suggested by Hiram M. Stanley. If an object of human design be enclosed in a ball of iron and projected into some meteor shoal by the aid of modern explosives, it is regarded as not altogether impossible that the ball and its contents might reach some other world and be found by its inhabitants. An initial velocity of seven miles a second would be required to project a body beyond the earth's attraction, and it is not too much to hope that this will soon be attainable. A projectile sent from the earth would have some astronomical interest even if it should fail to bring tidings from Mars.

The range system of stock raising, which between 1880 and 1885 had such a tremendous boom, is rapidly decreasing notes the New York World. The range districts are confined mostly to Texas, Indian Territory, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, Utah, California, Arizona, Mexico and Florida. An enumeration of the stock on ranges, exclusive of farms, taken by the Eleventh Census, shows that in June, 1890, there was a total of 517,128 horses, 5433 mules, 14,109 asses and burros, 6,828,182 cattle, 6,676,902 sheep, 17,276 pigs and hogs on the Western ranges. There were 2,144,545 cows and calves, 861,345 dry cows, 1,332,460 yearlings, 1,085,801 two-year-olds, 837,440 three-year-olds and 566,591 four-year-olds and 566,591 four-year-olds. The sales of cattle in 1889 amounted to \$17,913,712, of horses to \$1,418,205, of sheep to \$2,669,663, and there was a wool clip of 37,638,421 pounds and sales of swine amounting to \$27,132. There were 3,376,450 animals that died from all causes and 15,390 men were employed on the ranges.

The Indian is not often a success as a farmer, avers the New York Post, in spite of the instruction and aid given him by the Government. The truth is he is too uncivilized to enjoy work for the reward it brings at harvest time. Mr. Caton, a practical farmer, who looks after the Indians on the Rosebud Agency, does not hesitate to give the red man in his role of agriculturist an indifferent character. The Indian likes to plow, if his part of the task is to drive the horse, while his squaw guides the share. He abhors manual labor, and would sooner risk his life than hoe weeds or sprinkle poison on potato plants. He can be induced to sow seed; but immediately becomes a fatalist as to crop and harvest. His work ends before the seed sprouts. As a stock raiser he is even more of a discouraging failure, being too lazy to provide hay and shelter for his animals. Every now and then he kills one or them and invites his friends to a grand feast. And with the rations issued by the Government he is equally improvident, drawing them ahead of time with unfailing regularity. Rather than share with another Indian the use of an implement—such, for instance, as a plow—he will steal a bolt or screw or some other essential part, so that neither man can work with it. When one considers that the Indian is supplied with seed for corn, oats, and potatoes, with all the tools he needs, and with beef, flour, beans, bacon, rice, coffee, and sugar sufficient for his material wants, his appearance as a tiller of the soil has a touch of the comic. Probably the chief trouble with him is that he doesn't have to work for his living like his white brother of Kansas.

THOUSANDS BURIED ALIVE.

Terrible Features of the Earthquake in Japan.

Whole Villages Swept Away and the Inhabitants Killed.

The cable brought the main outlines of the great earthquake in Japan, but the condensed reports gave no idea of the terrible features of the calamity.

The earthquake was strongest in the prefectures of Gifu and Aichi, where towns have been overthrown, the country submerged and mountains in eruption and railroad communication is interrupted.

Statistics show 724 persons killed and 9458 wounded, while 90,000 houses have been destroyed. The greatest destruction occurred at Gifu. A correspondent there says that a quarter of a million people were made homeless in that prefecture. He adds: "There are twenty-eight places where the soil sunk more than three feet, the total area of this subsidence being nearly three acres. Fissures in the ground are also frequent. They vary from one to three feet in width, and some are fifteen feet deep. I have counted over 100 large fissures, and as for smaller ones they cannot be reckoned.

"The banks of the Nagara River are totally destroyed. In one place near the river there is a subsidence of over twenty feet. In some parts of the town, boiling mud spouted out of fissures to the height of ten feet. The majority of them continued spouting for one or two hours. More than three thousand wells are totally destroyed. The record stands in the prefecture as appalling. There were 1050 houses in that district and over 4000 inhabitants. The shock overthrew nearly all the houses, and when the survivors were struggling to rescue the injured, fire broke out on all sides.

"From the fall of the houses to the outbreak of the conflagration there was an interval of only twenty minutes. Only twenty-nine houses remained standing when the flames were extinguished, and 200 people had been crushed or burned to death. In some cases whole families of eight or nine perished. Starving people may be constantly seen wandering over the cracked fields in search of potatoes, turnips or any other edible. It is a terrible state of affairs."

Not a single person escaped amid the ruins of houses in Gifu, more than one third were totally destroyed, and of twenty-five temples in the town of Ogaki only three escaped injury. The banks of the Shonai River in the Kansai district were thrown down by the earthquake and numerous fissures appeared in the ground.

At a distance of about two and a half miles from the bridge over this river, where the ground had been conspicuously disturbed, muddy water and stones had been ejected from the fissures in such quantities as to form a kind of small volcano on top of which is a hole from which mud was thrown out constantly.

From the commencement of the disturbance up to the time of despatching the telegrams there had been no less than 6000 shocks, which means thirty-eight shocks per hour, or more than one every two minutes. The telegrams give another and increased statement of casualties in Aichi prefecture. The record stands thus at present: Aichi prefecture, killed, 2248; wounded, 3310; houses totally destroyed, 42,545; houses partially destroyed, 1818.

The Japan Mail says that of 434 houses consisting of the town of Ogaki 3399 are completely destroyed, and 700 are partially ruined. Fire has destroyed 1473. The number of persons killed is 747; the number severely injured 530 and the number slightly injured 750.

Appalling as is the magnitude of this calamity, still more terrible is the report which comes from Gifu prefecture as a whole. A late telegram gives the number of killed in the whole prefecture as 5000, the number of wounded at 15,000, and total number of houses destroyed 15,000 to 16,000. In addition to this, the number of houses in the towns of Gifu and Ogaki, the number of Ichinomiya, Kyomo, Komatsu and Takegahara are said to have been wiped out altogether.

MINNEAPOLIS WINS.

The Next Republican National Convention Will Be Held There.

At a meeting of the National Republican Committee in Washington, Minnesota, Minn., was chosen as the place for holding the next Republican National Convention, and June 7, 1892, as the date. The seventh annual session of the National Committee was: Minneapolis, 29; Cincinnati, 13; and New York, 3.

There were present forty-eight out of forty-nine members of the National Republican Committee when the meeting was called to order at 12:45 o'clock. Mr. Cleveland had been elected Chairman to succeed Mr. Quay, and P. A. Hobart had been chosen Vice-Chairman. The absence on the Committee was W. L. McPherson of New Mexico, who had no proxy present. The latest speaker of the Arlington was decorated with flags.

Congressman McKenna opened for San Francisco, W. J. Campbell followed with a plain statement for Chicago, ex-Senator Palmer spoke for Detroit as a "forlorn hope," and the Committee adjourned for luncheon.

After recess Congressman Robert G. Evans handed in the guarantee entered into by the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and then yielded to Senator Washburn, who, in plain, businesslike phrases, set forth the terms of the phenomenal cities with their 303,000 inhabitants.

Governor Merriam, of Minnesota, cordially supported the claims of Minneapolis. He asked for the Convention, for its effect upon the Northwest.

Senator Casey, of North Dakota, added his plea on behalf of Minneapolis.

Chauncey I. Filley made a ringing and amusing speech on behalf of St. Louis. Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, next spoke for Omaha.

After New York had been heard from the Committee took a recess for one hour, at 6:45 P. M. Then the balloting began.

The first formal ballot was New York, 10; Omaha, 3; Minneapolis, 14; Cincinnati, 3; San Francisco, 6; Detroit, 1; Pittsburgh, 1; Chattanooga, 4; total, 47.

Second ballot—New York, 11; Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 13; Cincinnati, 12; St. Louis, 7; total, 47.

Third ballot—New York, 10; Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 13; Cincinnati, 13; San Francisco, 5; total, 45.

Fourth ballot—New York, 7; Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 13; Cincinnati, 13; San Francisco, 5; total, 42.

Fifth ballot—Omaha, 3; Minneapolis, 17; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 7; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Sixth ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Seventh ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Eighth ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Ninth ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Tenth ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Eleventh ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Twelfth ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Thirteenth ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Fourteenth ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Fifteenth ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Sixteenth ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Seventeenth ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Eighteenth ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Nineteenth ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Twentieth ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Twenty-first ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Twenty-second ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Twenty-third ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Twenty-fourth ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Twenty-fifth ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Twenty-sixth ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Twenty-seventh ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Twenty-eighth ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Twenty-ninth ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Thirtieth ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Thirty-first ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Thirty-second ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Thirty-third ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Thirty-fourth ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

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Thirty-seventh ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Thirty-eighth ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Thirty-ninth ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Fortieth ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Forty-first ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Forty-second ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Forty-third ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Forty-fourth ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

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Forty-seventh ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Forty-eighth ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Forty-ninth ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

Fiftieth ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 3; San Francisco, 5; total, 47.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

BURD S. PATTERSON, editor of the *Miners Journal*, and a leading lawyer and politician of Pottsville, Penn., has disappeared, leaving creditors for an amount estimated at from \$40,000 to \$50,000. Frank Carter, land agent of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, who has a judgment for \$6000 against the *Miners Journal*, has in possession of the property and will temporarily conduct the paper.

THE Farmers' and Miners' Deposit Bank, Hook & Sons proprietors, at Irwin, Penn., failed. The depositors swarmed around the bank and the excitement was intense.

A FIRE at St. Albans, Vt., destroyed eight business buildings and the Congregational Church. Loss, \$100,000.

JAMES HANLEY, aged twenty-four, killed his brother Patrick, aged seventeen, during a trivial quarrel at Thomaston, Conn., by stabbing him seven times.

The private bank of S. Peters, Pool & Co., at Bradford, Penn., has failed. The capital is \$75,000 and the liabilities \$30,000.

THE Yale College eleven defeated the Princeton team at football, on Manhattan Field, New York City, by a score of nineteen to nothing; nearly 40,000 people saw the contest.

MRS. ANTHONY J. DREXEL, wife of the head of the great Philadelphia banking firm of Drexel & Company, died a few mornings since at her country house, Rummyness, Delaware County, Penn.

The brokerage firm of Field, Lindley, Wheeler & Co., New York City, of which the elder son of Cyrus W. Field is the head, assigned with liabilities of \$2,000,000, and it was announced that the senior partner was insane.

COMMODORE WILLIAM ROUCKENORFF, on the retired list of the United States Navy, died in New York City after a brief illness. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1817, and was appointed midshipman on February 17, 1832.

A GREAT drought prevailed in the northern part of New England. Salt water made its way up inland much farther at certain points than ever before, and trout and salmon died by thousands in the rivers. Logs had to be pulled over by horses and farmers were forced to drive their live stock several miles for watering purposes.

South and West.

THE North Star Boot & Shoe Company building at Minneapolis, Minn., was totally destroyed by fire. The loss on building is \$100,000; on stock, \$300,000.

The remains of Governor Hovey were placed in state at the Capitol building in Indianapolis, Ind., and were viewed by thousands of people. The Grand Army of the Republic held memorial exercises, in which ex-Governors Gray and Porter participated.

The blizzard overwhelmed a company of emigrants on Chilhowee Mountains, Tenn. Fifteen were said to have perished.

NEAR Canton Station, Washington, several thousand yards of earth and stone fell from a high bluff. The tracks were covered ten feet deep for a distance of sixty feet. Some of a gang of men working there were buried. Two were killed. Seven were more or less injured.

THE First National Bank of Wilmington, N. C., has suspended payment.

DIRECTORS and officials of the Louisiana Lottery Company arrested at New Orleans the recipients from Sioux Falls, South Dakota, for violation of the anti-lottery laws, were arraigned in the United States District Court and released on \$1000 bonds each, to appear before the Dakota Court at its next term in March.

The funeral of the late Governor Hovey, of Indiana, took place at Mount Vernon. Ten thousand people were present, and the funeral was a grand affair.

GEORGE W. MORRIS, a prominent young merchant of Marion, Ala., committed suicide by shooting himself through the head in the presence of his mother. Excessive drink, which brought on despondency, was the cause of the deed.

The two-year-old son of the millionaire cattleman, David T. Beak, who was kidnapped from his home in Kansas City, Mo., was recovered upon the payment of \$5000, which the father had offered for the child's return. A nurse girl, who was known as Lizzie Smith, stole the child.

The Clinton Loan Association of Clinton, Sampson County, N. C., has suspended. It was a small State banking concern, and had about \$50,000 capital.

GEORGE MOKEY, colored, was taken from the jail at Many, La., by a mob and hanged to the nearest tree. Mokey caught a little thirteen-year-old white girl as she was returning home from school and assaulted her.

A LOCOMOTIVE exploded about a mile south of Akron, Ohio. The body of the engineer, John Byron, was found 600 yards south of the track while that of the fireman, George Parker, was 300 feet east.

GUS SIMONS and Frank Garrett were hanged at Mansfield, La., for the murder of an unknown white man near Gloster. They confessed their crime on the scaffold. Lorenzo Perez was hanged at Midland, Texas, for the murder of some cowboys.

Washington.

The President has wired to Indianapolis a message of condolence over the death of Governor Hovey, of Indiana.

The President has rescinded the order transferring the military reservation of Fort Marcy, New Mexico, to the Interior Department.

The report of Surgeon-General Browne of the Navy shows that the number of patients admitted to the sick list and under treatment during the year 1890 was 12,849. Of this number 8207 were on vessels afloat and receiving ships, 1496 in hospitals, and 3146 at navy yards and shore stations.

HARRY B. DENNY, aged fifty-five, employed in the Government Printing Office at Washington, son of the late H. B. Denny, a well known newspaper man of Ohio, was found dead in his room, suffocated by escaping gas.

THERE WAS a merry Thanksgiving dinner at the White House in Washington. All the family were present except Mrs. Russell Harrison. Dr. Scott was present. The turkey was imported especially from Rhode Island. The President attended divine services at the Church of the Covenant.

JURIS B. STACEY, a member of the Washington police force, died a few days ago from knife wounds, inflicted by Charles M. Myers, a neighbor, whom he tried to arrest.

A CORONER'S jury at Washington blames the owners of Metzger Music Hall, which was blown down by the late cyclone, the inspector of buildings, the contractor and the superintendent of the work for the disaster.

The briefs of the Government in the suit brought by importers to test the constitutionality of the Tariff act were made public in Washington.

DR. MOTT SMITH, a member of the Cabinet of the Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, who was sent to Washington some time ago to secure modifications of the Reciprocity treaty between Hawaii and the United States, has concluded his work. His efforts have resulted in the negotiation of an entirely new treaty, which provides for absolute free trade between the two Governments in the products and manufacture of both countries.

Foreign.

THE Right Hon. Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton, Earl of Lytton, the British Ambassador to France, died a few days ago at Paris. He was the son of the more celebrated Lord Lytton and blossomed into poetry in his youth under the name of Owen Meredith.

TERRIBLE destruction was wrought by a cyclone which swept over a portion of Siam, wrecking thousands of buildings. The towns

of Chai-Ya and Bandon have been practically destroyed and 800 of the inhabitants

THE triple manufacturers of Wales resolved to shut down for two weeks each in December and January.

THE house of John Smith, at Inverhuron, Ontario, Canada, was undermined by a rise in the river, and two of his children, both girls, were carried down with the house and drowned.

THE British barge *Georgetown* of Shalots has been wrecked off the Faros Islands. Six of the crew and the captain's wife were drowned.

THE law officers of the British Crown have decided that the Newfoundland Bill act is unconstitutional.

SEVERAL Brazilian States have deposed their Governors since the abdication of Marquis de Foz de Iguaçu. At Bahia the deposition of the Governor occasioned a slight conflict. Da Fonseca retired to Paqueta Island in the Bay of Rio Janeiro.

THE influenza, now so prevalent at Berlin, Germany, is of a much more virulent type than that which caused so much suffering in 1890. Thirty deaths from the affection occurred during eight days. Physicians estimate that 43,000 persons have been attacked with influenza since November 1 in Berlin alone.

TWO women were burned to death and a mother and son mortally hurt in a fire in a lodging house in Battersea, London, England.

HERM MALTZMAN, Secretary of the German Treasury, in the Reichstag at Berlin said that there would probably be a deficit of \$1,000,000 for the financial year. The customs returns showed the effect commercial treaties had upon decreasing the export trade.

THREE workmen were killed in a collision between their steam launch and a passenger steamer on the River Tyne, at Shields, England.

COMMITTEE CALL.

For the Nomination of Republican Presidential Candidates.

The following call for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President has been issued by the Republican National Committee.

To the Republican Electors of the United States:

In accordance with usage and the instructions of the Republican National Convention of 1888, a convention of delegates, representatives of the Republican party, will be held at the City of Minneapolis, Minn., on Tuesday, the 7th day of June, 1892, at 11 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President to be supported at the next national election and for the transaction of such other and further business as may be brought before it