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

It is stated that in Massachusetts, of the 38,295 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 pom-

The Hungarian nobleman, Baron Matencloit, who challenged the Buda-Pesth Chief of Police to fight a duel, discovered that the lion is not always ready to be bearded 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 chal-

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 emigaate 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 Califorian fishermen to compete with their Eastern brethren, although the waters of Puget Sound are fairly alive with these fish.

The old war horse Comauche, 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, muses 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 kimself to the colors. From that day he was adopted by the Seventh Cavairy, 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 hardaned 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 maining 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 oysver. 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 saving 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. Arizons, 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 hoge on the Western ranges. There were 2,144,545 cows and calves, 861,345 dry | The Next Republican National Concows, 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 o 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 Earth. quake 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 Alchi, where towns have been overthrown, the country submerged and mountains in eruption and rail-road communication is interrupted.

road communication is interrupted.
Statistics shows 7524 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 quent. 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 peop the visco."

tally 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 condition of Kasaoko-Cho after the earthquake and the conflagration was 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 outburst of the conflagration there was an in-terval of only twenty minutes. Only twentynine houses remained standing when the flames were extinguished, and 200 people had been either 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 edibles. It is a terrible state of affairs."

Not a few persons entombed amid the ains of houses have been roasted to death. Out of 200 temples in Gifu, more than one third were totally destroyed, and of twentyfive temples in the town of Ogaki only three escaped injury. The banks of the Shonai River in the Kasugai district were thrown down by the eartbquake, and numerous fissures appeared in the ground.

At a distance of about two and a balf

At a distance of about two and a name miles from the bridge over this river, where the ground had been conspicuously dis-turbed, muddy water and stones had been ejected from the flasures 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 distur-

From the commencement of the disturbance up to the time of despatching the telegrams there had been no less than 6510 shocks, which means thirty-eight shocks perhour, or more than one every two minutes. The telegrams give another and increased statement of casualities in Archi prefecture. The record stands thus at present: Aichi prefecture, killed, 2248; wounded, 3310; houses totally destroyed, 42,345; houses partially destroyed, 1818.

The Japan Mail says that of 4434 houses constituting the town of Ogaki 3336 are com-

The Japan Mark says that of 4434 houses constituting the town of Ogaki 3335 are completely overthrown and 765 are partially ruined. Fire has destroyed 1473. The number of persons killed is 747; the number severely injured 520 and the number slightly

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 wounder at 15,000, and total of houses destroyed 15,000 to 16,000 In addition to the destruction wrought in of Gifu and Ogaki, the smaller towns of Ichnomiya, Kyosu, Kesomataa and Takegahans are said to have been wiped out

### MINNEAPOLIS WINS.

vention Will be Held There.

At a meeting of the National Republican Committee in Washington, Minneapolis, Minn., was chosen as the place for holding the next Republican National Convention, and June 7, 1892, as the date. The seventh and last ballot of the National Committee was: Minneapolis, 29; Cincinnati, 15; 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. Clarkson 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 banquet hall of the Ariington was ecorated 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," Palmer spoke for Detroit as a "forlorn hope," and the Committee adjourned for luncheon.

After recess Committeeman 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 and one 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

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

The first formal ballot was: New York, 10: Omaha, 3; Minneapolis, 14: Cincinnati, 3; San Francisco, 6; Detroit, 1; Pittsburg, 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, 7; total, 46.
Fourth ballot—New York, 7; Omaha, 4
Minneapolis, 13; Cincinnati, 15; San Fran-

Firth Ballot—Omaha, 3; Minneapolis, 17; incinnati, 15; New York, 7; San Francisco, 5. Sixth Ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20, Cincinnati, 15; New York, 5; San Francis-

### FATAL SPORT.

Twelve Persons Killed at a Goat Fight in Mexico.

J. R. Coleman, an American engages in business at Guanajato, Mexico, sends particulars of an accident which took place in that city, resulting in the killing of twelve people and the serious injury of nine others. Several hundred people had assembled in a bulifighting arena to witness a fight between two goats, when a part of the amphitheatre gave way. The heavy timbers fell on the crowd, crushing men and women beneath their

#### THE NEWS EFITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

BURD S. PATTERSON, editor of the Miners BURD S. PATTERSON, editor of the Miners. Journal, and a leading lawyer and politician of Pottsville, Psnn., 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 taken possession of the recovery and has taken 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, Cona., 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 \$800,000. 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

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, Runnymede, Delaware County, Penn.

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

COMMODORE WILLIAM ROUCKENDORFF, OR 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,

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 the dams by horses and farmers were forced to drive their live stock saveral miles for watering success. 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, \$309,000.

THE remains of Governor Hovey were placed in state at the Capitol building in In-dianapolis, Ind., and were viewed by thou-sands 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 migrants on Chilhowie 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. ne of a gang of men working there were buried. Two were killed. Seven were more

THE First National Bank of Wilmington.

DIRECTORS and officials of the Louisiana Lottery Company arrested at New Orleans indictments 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 ts next term in March.

THE funeral of the late Governor Hovey, of Indiana, took place at Mount Vernon. Ten thousand persons were present.

GEORGE W. MORGAN, a prominent young perchant 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. Beals, napped from his home in Kansas City 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 Moxey, colored, was taken from the jail at Many, La., by a mob and hanged to the nearest trae. Mozey caught a little thirteen-year-old white girl as she was re-turning 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 630 yards south of the track, while that of his fireman, George Parker, was 200 feet north.

GUS SIMONDS and Frank Garrett were hanged at Mansfield, La., for the murder of an unknown white man near Gloster. their crime on the 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 De-

THE report of Surgeon-General Browne of the Navy shows that the number of pa-tients admitted to the sick list and under treatment during the year 1890 was 12,849, Of this number 8907 were on vessels affoat and receiving ships, 1496 in hospitals, and 2746 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, wa found dead in his room, suffocated by escap

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 str-vice at the Church of the Covenant.

JUNIUS B. STACK, 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 Metzerott 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 Hawalian Islands, who was sent to Washington some time ago to secure modifications of the Reciprocity treaty between Hawali and this Government, 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 Gov-ernments in the products and manufacture of both countries.

### Foreign.

THE Right Hon. Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton, Earl of Lytton, the British Ambas ander to France, died a few days ago it Paris. He was the sou of the more celebrated Lord Lytton and blossomed out interpretry in his youth under the name of Owen Meredith.

of Chai-Ya and Bandon bave been practi-cally destroyed and 300 of the inhabitants

THE tinplate manufacturers of Wales resolved to shut down for two weeks each is 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

THE British barge Georgetown of Shields has been wrecked off the Farce Islands. Six of the crew and the captain's wife were

The law officers of the British Crown have decided that the Newfoundland Bait act is unconstitutional.

SEVERAL Brazilian States have deposed their Governors since the abdication Marshal da Fonseca. At Bahia the de-position of the Governompecasioned a slight conflict. Da Fonseca fetires 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 1889. Thirty deaths from the affection oc-curred during eight days. Physicians esti-mate that 40,000 persons have been attacked with influenza since November 1 in Berlin

Two women were burned to death and a mother and son mortally hurt in a fire in a lodging house in Battersea, London, Eng-

HERR MALTZHAN, 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 co treaties had upon decreasing the export

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

#### 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 Tues day, the 7th day of June, 1892, at 12 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. The Republican electors in the several States and Territories, and voters without regard to past political affiliations, who believe in Re-publican principles and indorse the Repubican policy, are cordially invited to unite this call in the formation of a national

Each State will be entitled to four dele gates at large, and for each representative in Congress at large two delegates, and each Congressional District, each Territory and the District of Columbia to two delegates. The delegates at large shall be chosen by popular State conventions, called on not less than twenty days' published notice, and not less than thirty days before the meeting of the national convention

The Congressional District delegation shall be chosen at conventions called by the Congressional Committee of each such dis trict in the same manner as the nomination for a representative in Congress is made in said district; provided, that in any Congres-sional District where there is no Republican Congressional Committee, owing to redistricting the State under the new Congressional apportionment, the Republican State Committee shall appoint from the residents of such district a committee for the purpose of calling a district convention to elect district delegates. The Territorial delegates shall be chosen in the same manner as the nomination of a delegate in Congress is

The delegates from the District of Columbia shall be chosen at a convention constitu-ted of members elected in primary district assemblies held under the call and direction of the Republican Central Committee of the District of Columbia, which said committee shall be chosen one from each Assembly District on the first Tuesday of January, 1892 at the hour of 7 o'clock P. M., at a place of meeting in each Assembly District to be de ignated by a joint call, with not less than ten days' notice, signed by the member of the National Committee for the District of Columbis and Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of said district. An alternate delegate for each delegate in the National Convention, to act in case of the absence of the delegate, shall be elected the same manner and at the same time as the

All potices of contests must be filed with the National Committee in writing accom-panied by printed statments of the grounds of contests which shall be made public. Preference in the order of hearing and determin-ing contests will be given by the convention in accordance with the dates of filing such notices and statements with the Nations

JAMES S. CLARESON, Chairman, JACOR SLOAT FASSETT, becretary.

## RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE,

Annual Report of its Work by Superintendent White.

James E. White, the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, has submitted his annual report to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General. It shows that at the close of the fiscal year the mails were carried on 152,518 miles of railroad in the United States. Postal clerks were employed in the distribution of the mails on 140,736,-74 miles. The rolling stock of the railway postoffice lines consisted of 500 whole cars in use and 110 in reserve; 1781 apartment cars in use and 500 in reserve, making the total number under con-trol of the Department 2891. At the close of the fiscal year there were 1088 railway postoffice lines in operation, on which 5514 postal clerks were employed in the separa-tion and distribution of the mails. They tion and distribution of the mails. They distributed 8,546,370,090 pieces of ordinary mail (exclusive of mail redistributed for immediate city delivery, of which there were 253,818,725 pieces), and receipted for, recorded, protected and distributed 16,671,914 registered packages and cases. July 1, 1890, there were in operation 154,779,85 miles of railroad over which mail trains were run, to which were added during the year 4738,65 miles of new service, being an increase of 3.06 per cent.

In speaking of the qualifications of clerks appointed through the Civil Service rules, Mr. White says that a large per cent, of them have been men of good intellectual capacity, having the ability to learn the schemes of distribution, and to acquire the other knowledge necessary to justify their permanent appointments, and, in respect to the mental requirements of the serthe mental requirements of the vice, to make efficient clerks in a reason vice, to make efficient clerks in a reasonable time; but unfortunate y many of them have been deficient in stamina and physical endurance, and therefore could not withstand the hardships incident to an occupation requiring continuous physical and mental labor and strong muscular action. Mr. Whits recommends the enactment of a law providing for the retirement on one-third or one-half pay of all permanent railway postal cierks who have been incapacitated for further service by reason of age or injuries, the fund for this to be created by withholding a sum equal to half of one per cent. of the salary or each slerk.

# DEATH IN THE WHIRLWIND.

Heavy Damage Done by a Storm in Washington.

The Gale's Fury in Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

An electric cyclone swept over W ashington, District of Columbia, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, resulting in the loss of one life and the injury of several persons. The only one killed was George White, forty-five years, a ladies' tailor, whose store was crushed by the falling walls of an unfinished music hall near the corner of Twelfth and F streets, Northwest. The persons most seriously injured were his daughter Ada, seriously injured were his daughter A.a., leg broken; his German apprentice, Clara Greenberg, eighteen, badly bruised, and a clerk in the Agricultural Department. Anna Harkness, twenty, was crossing the open grounds about the department building open grounds about the department building and was hurled by the wind against the iron fence. A rod of the fence was bent by the impact and Miss Harkness was so seriously hurt internally that she was taken to the

hospital.

The path of the cyclone was less than a quarter of a mile wide, and it swept clear from Georgetown to Capitol Hill, whence it whirled southward across the Potomac. It left in its track scores of unroofed house twisted gas lamps, broken windows and torn tree tops, but so far as known the only accidents to persons are those named. The aggregate loss must be large, though scattered in small amounts. The heaviest loser is George Metzerott, propietor of the unfinished music hell which prietor of the unfinished music hall, which was blown down. His music store adjoining was also wrecked. Mr. Metzerott is the man for whom was named the recent socialistic novel, "Metzerott, Shoemaker."

The storm was so sudden and furious that it brought terror and confusion. It lasted only ten minutes, but it left behind most exaggerated reports and the greatest excite-ment. Had the hour been different many

workmen might have been were fortunately at dinner.

The cyclone was preceded by a murky atmosphere, so humid and warm as to be atmosphere, a brisk breeze. Overhead the sky was covered with dark, flying masses of yellowish vapor. Suddenly the northern horizon grew black, sky and then, with startling swiftness, it grew so dark that the gas had to be lighted in the brightest rooms. Another moment and the streets were filled with rain, driven with flerce violence by the howling hurricane. The first damage done was at George town, where lightning set on fire one of the

gas tanks At the White House a portion of the stone coping of the southern balcony, just opposite the Treasury Department, was torn loose and fell to the courtyard below, smashing the brick pavement. Private Secretary Halford was standing at the window of his office, just above, when the coping fell and was startled by the noise. The flugstaff on top of the White House was snapped by the

The same storm struck Baltimore, Md., forty minutes after it reached Washington, demolishing barns, farm outhouses and other

frame buildings on the way. Telegraph wires were prostrated and in some places the poles were blown down.

In the southwestern part of the city a number of houses were unroofed and the contents of the houses deluged with water. A tremendous rain and thunder and light-ning accompanied the gale. In the harbor several small craft were capsized and larger vessels dragged their anchors.

The most serious damage there was the destruction of a portion of C. S. Maltby's large oyster-packing house on Westfall avenue, near the docks. The wind ripped off the immense roof and biew in the walls of the

fourth story.

A severe wind and rain storm struck Beth-lehem, Penn., at 2:30 o'clock in the afterhem, Penn., at 2:30 o'clock in the aftersoutheast, blew fences, trees, signs, tele-graph and telephone poles and wires to the Many houses are unroofed in the country districts along the Lehigh and Lack-

A terrific rain, wind and thunder storm passed over the Carlisle (Penn.) section of the Cumberland Valley, doing considerable damage to property. Many buildings are damage to property. Many buildings are blown down, roofs blown off and trees up

While school was in session at the Graham olhouse the roof was blown a distance of eighty feet, and the walls fell in. The fol-lowing are the injured: Miss Bertha Rudy, the teacher; Sailie Fisher, Lewis Wilson, James Gills. Another pupil, unknown, arm badly injured; and about seven or eight others slightly injured.

The "Sunnyside" schoolhouse was partially

blown down, and from what can be learned a number of the pupils were injured.

The lower deck of the Ocean Pier at Cape

May, N. J., was washed away by the break-ers. The surf is beating heavily against the beach at Cape May Point, and is cutting down the bluff.

A terrific rain storm and gale prevailed along the lower Hudson River and caused much damage to property. J. O. David-son's steam yacht Princess and many smaller craft were sunk off Nyack, N. Y. The craft were sunk off Nyack, N. Y. The steamer Raleigh, from New York, was unable to make a landing on the west side the river owing to the strong east wind.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK. @ 5 75 @ 4 20 € 5 25 € 5 25 | Wheat—No. 2 Red. | 1 073
| Rye—State | 1 00
| Barley—Two-rowed State. | 90
| Corn—Ungraded Mixed. | 58
| Oats—No. 1 White. | 39
| Hay—Good to Choice. | 70
| Street | Long Reg. | 90 Bay—Good to Choice
Straw—Long Rye
Lard—City Steam
Butter—State Creamery
Dairy, fair to good.
West. Im. Creamery 06.10e 1134 BUFFALO. WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET. heer-Live weight.....

Hogs-Northern...

PHILADELPHIA.

Orra—Dec.
Oats—Ungraded White....
Potatoes—Early Rose Penn.