

About 400 people are annually killed in Chicago, Ill., at grade crossings of railroads.

Spain has been steadily making a deficit for fourteen years past, and what is worse, seems to be making a bigger one each succeeding year.

The German Government is preparing a bill to regulate emigration. It is intended chiefly to restrict the activity of agents, who will be prohibited from carrying emigrants at the expense of foreign States.

Californians expect that within a year or two their State will become noted as a centre for the cultivation of flowers for perfumery purposes, and thus become a rival to France and Germany, which have monopolized this business heretofore.

The country that has the cheapest coal, declares the San Francisco Chronicle, can depend upon winning the race for manufacturing supremacy. Statistics show that the average price of bituminous coal per long ton at the mouth of the pit in the United States is \$1.12, while in Great Britain the average is \$1.60.

The final accounts of the Paris Exposition have been made, and the results shown are exceedingly satisfactory. The total receipts, including the amount of \$5,000,000 received from the State and municipality, was estimated at \$8,600,000, but the actual income was \$10,000,000. The receipts from admissions were \$1,400,000 greater than was expected, while the expenditures were \$1,500,000 less than the estimated outlay.

The firing of the Miantonomoh's big guns without damage scores another naval triumph for the United States, is the boast of the San Francisco Examiner. Several of the English ships carrying large guns have found that the discharge of their own batteries was the greatest danger they would have to fear in action—there being a certainty that a few rounds would send the vessel to the bottom. The Miantonomoh will evidently be able to hurt something else than itself.

The inventor of the "whaleback" steamer, Captain McDougall, of West Superior, Wis., thinks that his type of vessel will make a more formidable man-of-war than anything afloat, especially for coast and harbor defense. He has had a number of pictures made of his idea of a belligerent whaleback. They are to be so constructed that in action they can be entirely submerged, except a small turret and the bow. In the bow are to be stationed two heavy guns, one of which can be run out and fired, while the other is drawn back for loading. The vessel has been patented in this and all foreign countries.

A chivalrous man is trying to awaken a little interest in Mrs. Columbus in this anniversary of the discovery that made her consort famous. He tells us that she was a Miss Palestrello, which is infinitely more distinguished than plain Mrs. Columbus. Her father was a navigator, and as a girl she made many hazardous voyages in company with him. She possessed a fine education and was a brainy, ambitious woman. It may be possible that she suggested the Western excursion to her lord and master, and spurred him on to his discovery, like plenty of other good wives to whom the husbands owe their fame.

Says the Gossipier in the New York World: "One who witnessed the fire drill by Tiffany & Co.'s clerks during the recent blaze which threatened the great jewelry store tells me it was one of the best specimens of human mechanism he ever saw. At the first sign of fire the store was cleared of customers and the clerks took positions assigned them in practice. At the first signal the heavy iron shutters were closed, next the hose was uncoiled, and at the third command the jewelry was deposited in the various safes. There was no confusion, no conflicting orders or excitement. This admirable drill undoubtedly saved the firm from a heavy loss, as, had a panic taken place, the result may easily be imagined."

This has been a great season for sport in the hunting regions of the New England States, announces the New York Sun. One taxidermist in Bangor has received fifteen moose heads for mounting this season, all of them being unusually large and fine. A fur buyer in Farmington who returned a few days ago from a purchasing trip among the trappers of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont brought more than a score of bear skins, a great number of fox skins, including a very fine gray, thirty beaver, about as many fisher, a quantity of otter, sable, coon, and cat skins, five or six hoon red mink, and as many skunk. He bought about two thousand muskrat skins in New Hampshire. The animals had been killed this season.

The Russian Czar has an income of \$25,000 a day, which makes President Harrison's \$137 per diem look rather small.

During the present financial year the English War Office expects to save over \$185,000 on account of favorable contracts for bread, meat and forage.

Emin Pasha claims to have discovered the much sought source of the River Nile, but as he does not tell where it is there is a suspicion, suggests the New York Press, that his source of the Nile is in the imagination of his mind.

A recent issue of the Bradford (England) Observer contained the following advertisement: "Lawyer wants an office boy; must be smart, and not averse to prevaricating. Address P 112, Observer office." How beautifully, comments the Chicago Herald, this little incident answers the brash Britons who are constantly telling us that the sort of man of which this lawyer is a type is only to be found in this country!

The net indebtedness of the world in 1890 aggregated \$26,917,096,000, of which amount the debt of the Government of the United States constituted 3.40 per cent.; the total debt of the several States and Territories, together with that of their respective counties, 1.36 per cent., and the total debt of all the foreign countries, 95.24 per cent. Assuming that five persons constitute a family, the average debt per family for the year above named was \$78.15 in the United States.

Harper's Magazine contains an article on the "Old Shipping Merchants of New York," written by George W. Sheldon, and illustrated by C. D. Gibson and P. H. Schell. It will be a surprise to some to learn that these merchants, who exercised so important an influence on trade during the first half of the century, left no successors. They were men who owned, wholly or in part, the packet and clipper ships of the transatlantic service, and they did a large business in exporting. But where is the American house that exports to-day? The business is in the hands of foreigners, and is done so differently that were the doers of it fifty years ago to make their appearance on 'Change, they could not understand what is going on.

Close observers say that the sparrow is rapidly decreasing in number, and that its utter extermination is only a question of time. Pot hunters, air guns, traps and other devices to catch and kill these birds are fast doing their work of devastation, making it certain that this pestiferous little bird will become extinct. The sparrow, which was introduced with the purpose of ridding the country of the insects that are injurious to fruits of all kinds, has proved to be an enemy just as destructive to buds and blossoms as any of the known insect foes to the same growth, so that with the sparrow exterminated, opines the St. Louis Star-Staying, we may not only have greater fruit crops, but a return of our native sweet song birds, which were driven out of the groves of this region at the incoming of the sparrow.

Jones's Mines, perhaps the oldest iron mines in Pennsylvania, are to be abandoned. They received their name from David Jones, a Welsh ironmaster, who purchased in 1735 about one thousand acres of land in Carnarvon Township, Berks County, upon a part of which tract the mines were worked. Jones made a fortune out of them for himself and his descendants. Two miles from Morgantown there still stands the fine old family mansion, which was built by Jonathan Jones (a son of David), who was a colonel in the Revolutionary Army. Until recently a large force of men were employed at the mines, but the expense of following the iron ore is considered too great in the present condition of the iron trade, and the pumps and other machinery are to be withdrawn and the shafts allowed to fill with water.

The New York Independent laments: The American people have shown so much aptness and skill in almost all other lines of industry and business enterprise that it is mortifying to have to confess that we have been greatly behind other nations in shipbuilding. With the finest timber in the world in great abundance, with all kinds of metals in great supply, with rolling mills and steel mills and other metal works, we should be first in shipbuilding. It is gratifying, however, to be told by a foreign shipbuilder, who has visited our shores twice within a decade, that we have taken a long step forward in shipbuilding in this period. He says the quality of our American-built warships is almost as good as that of the British warships, and they are built quite as cheaply. If we can build as cheaply now we ought to be able to build more cheaply after having had a little more experience.

### TWO IMPORTANT CASES.

#### Decisions by the United States Supreme Court.

#### The Governorship of Nebraska and the Anti-Lottery Law.



JAMES E. BOYD.

The United States Supreme Court at Washington has decided in favor of Boyd in the Nebraska Governorship case. The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Fuller, and its reading was listened to attentively by a crowded court room. All the Justices of the court excepting Justice Field concurred in the opinion, although Justices Harlan, Gray and Brown did not concur in one line of reasoning. The decision of the court settles a long controversy over the right to the seat which the Supreme Court gave to Governor Boyd. By it the decision of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, holding that Mr. Boyd was not a citizen of the United States and that Governor Thayer, whom he was elected to succeed, was entitled to hold office until a successor had been duly elected, is reversed.

The main question in the case was whether Mr. Boyd became a citizen of the United States without taking out naturalization papers, his father, a British subject, never having become fully naturalized, although he had declared his intention to take out the necessary papers.

The elder Boyd came to this country when his son, the plaintiff in the case, decided, was a mere child. They settled in Ohio, and the father and son both sought admission to become citizens. He failed, however, to become a citizen. The son went to Nebraska when it was a Territory, and was one of the foremost of the pioneers who developed it. He held several public offices, fought in the Union army during the late war, and was a member of the committee that framed the Constitution after it was admitted into the sisterhood of States. No one questioned Mr. Boyd's right to vote and to exercise all the other privileges of citizenship, and it was not until after he had served some time as Governor of the State, having been elected on the Democratic ticket, that the question concerning his citizenship was raised. A long controversy ensued as to whether Boyd or the former Governor, Thayer, was entitled to the seat. The case was finally carried to the Supreme Court of Nebraska, and this court decided that Boyd, not being a citizen, had no right to hold office until his successor had been elected. This decision is reversed by the Federal Supreme Court.

The elaborate opinion of the court delivered by Chief Justice Fuller, and concurred in by all the other Justices, is a masterpiece of legal reasoning. It states that it has always been recognized that those residing in Territories who had declared their intention to become citizens, are admitted as such when the State in which they live is admitted to the Union.

**The Anti-Lottery Law Sustained.** The United States Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of the recent Anti-Lottery Law, affirming the decision in the case of Dwyer and Rapier, publishers of the New Orleans States and the Mobile Register, who were indicted on charges of sending through the mails newspapers containing lottery advertisements. There is no abridgment of the freedom of the press, for the reason that the Government does not prohibit communication by other means, but simply through the Government agencies which it controls.

### THE NATIONAL DEBT.

#### An Increase of Over a Million During January.

The monthly debt statement issued from the Treasury Department at Washington shows an increase in the aggregate of the debt during the last month of \$1,910,016. There was an increase in the interest-bearing debt of \$710, a decrease of \$1,235,626 in the surplus cash in the Treasury, and a decrease of \$1,996,393 in the non-interest bearing debt. The total debt, less \$31,365,453 net cash balance or surplus and the \$100,000,000 gold reserve greenback redemption fund, is \$842,617,836. Of the surplus in the Treasury National bank depositors hold \$18,944,357, against \$20,254,025 a month ago. The Treasury gold coin and bullion assets aggregated \$285,753,863, or about four millions more than last month. Silver assets aggregated \$421,088,527, an increase of \$20,000,000 during the last month. Against these coin and bullion assets there are \$19,625,769 in gold certificates and \$407,307,043 in silver certificates outstanding. The Government's receipts during January aggregated \$30,512,728, against \$27,653,973 in January, 1891. The customs receipts during the last month were \$17,459,253, or the internal revenue receipts were \$11,439,936, or about a quarter of a million less than in January a year ago. The expenditures during the last month were \$33,625,522, and for the past seven months of the current fiscal year \$211,647,549, against \$23,981,309 in January, 1891, and \$284,778,170 during the corresponding seven months of the preceding fiscal year. TWENTY-FOUR grain elevators are to be erected at railway junctions throughout Russia in connection with the relief works for the benefit of the starving peasantry.

### THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

#### Eastern and Middle States.

The explosion of an alcohol condenser in the hat factory of the J. Ramsell Company, Newark, N. J., caused the death of three persons, injured several others, and partially destroyed the building.

DEMOCRATS in the Connecticut House of Representatives at Hartford resisted an adjournment declared by Republican Speaker Paige because of the lack of a quorum and proceeded to organize the House. Representative Callahan, of New Haven, was elected Speaker unanimously and sworn in. Representative Markley was elected Clerk pro tem.

In New York City, after little more than an hour's deliberation, the jury found Carlisle W. Harris guilty of murder in the first degree, in having poisoned Helen Neilson Fottis, his unacknowledged school-girl wife, on January 31, 1891.

ALL sixteen men who were blown out to sea on the New York City Street Cleaning Department's tug and scow have been rescued. The tug was picked up by two tug-sailors on Sea No. 1. The British steamer Ethelburga took them on board 197 miles from Sandy Hook. They had been adrift for seven days without food or water.

The third annual exhibition of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association was held at Madison Square Garden, New York City.

GOVERNOR ABBETT reappointed Chief Justice Beasley, and named Senator Wert to succeed Judge Knapp on the New Jersey Supreme Court bench.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY of the 800 or 900 prisoners on Deer Island, in Boston Casco Harbor, refused to work, and, gathering sticks and other weapons, stormed the workshop to procure knives. They were clubbed into submission by the police.

CHARLES E. WATERBURY, who abducted his eight-year-old cousin, Ward Waterbury, from Long Ridge, Conn., and then permitted him to be returned home, was arrested just as he was preparing to make his escape. All day long he lay concealed in a cave near his home.

NINE of the principal lithographic establishments of this country have been consolidated, with headquarters in New York City, under the name of the American Lithographic Company, with a capital of \$12,500,000.

THE steamer Venezuela, of the Red D Line, was ashore on Brigantine Suisun, off New Jersey, in a snow squall.

While trying to drive across the track at the South Beach (Conn.) crossing Frank Adams and his nephew, Walter, were instantly killed.

The historic old Appomattox (Va.) Court House has been destroyed by fire. All the records and furnishings were consumed.

DAVID PORTER, Deputy Collector of Savannah, Ga., was, while boating his wife, shot and killed by his son.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE ABRAHAM SEAY, of Oklahoma, was sworn in as Governor of the Territory.

JACOB LEESE, the first white settler in California, has just died at San Francisco, aged eighty-two years. He came to California in 1822 and built the first house in San Francisco in 1836.

THE two Martin colored men who were acquitted on a charge of barn burning near Henderson, Tenn., returned after the trial and went to their mother's cabin. That night a mob of men went to the cabin and shot through the window, killing the boys' mother at the first fire. The two boys escaped.

A HOT blast stove was being put up at Birmingham, Ala., and the men were working on a scaffold in the interior of the walls, fifty-eight feet from the ground. Suddenly the scaffold gave way and the men fell to the ground. The men killed were John Stator and John Richie. Six men were injured.

THE formal announcement has been made by John A. Morris, that the Louisiana State Lottery will retire from business when its charter expires in 1894. Mr. Morris in his letter to the people of Louisiana says the United States Supreme Court decision in the Anti-Lottery Law case causes him to take this action.

HAMILTON GRAY, the oldest postmaster in the United States, died a few days ago near Kingston, Tenn. He had served as postmaster at Gray's Hill since his appointment by President Polk.

At the head of Squaw Gulch, Cripple Creek, Col., at a depth of thirteen feet, a chimney of ore has been discovered which is a perfect mass of shining gold. It is estimated to contain \$12,000 to \$15,000 a ton.

THE private banking firm of Marcy, Green & McCarty, of El Paso, New Mexico, has made a general assignment.

WILLIAM PUCKETT was hanged at West Irvine, Ky., for the murder of Henry Hall during an election in 1890. Robert Carleton was also hanged for murder at Henderson, Ky.

THE relatives and legal representatives of Charles W. Riggan, one of the sailors of the Baltimore who was killed in Valparaiso, have formally filed at the Department of State, Washington, a claim for indemnity from the Chilean Government.

PRESIDENT and Mrs. Harrison gave a dinner at the White House to the Diplomatic Corps.

THE United States Treasury Department's monthly statement of changes in the circulation during January shows a net increase during last month of \$15,078,559.

FRANCIS HARRISON has signed and caused to be published the reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Germany. It admits feathers, hides, horse-hair, fat, oils, certain animals, etc., free while the duties on many other articles are greatly reduced.

LIEUTENANT SHUFFIELD, of the United States Navy, died at Capetown, South Africa. He had gone there on a World's Fair Commission.

THE Anti-Slavery Conference Act was ratified by the United States at the Foreign Ministry at Brussels, Belgium, in conformity with the resolution of the United States Senate.

CHILEAN Minister of Foreign Affairs Pereira called on Minister Egan at Valparaiso and thanked him for Secretary Blaine's despatch accepting Chile's reply to our ultimatum.

THIRTY barges were torn from their moorings by drift ice at Breslau, Germany. Several of the barges sank, and forty persons were drowned, including many women and children.

JUDGE PORTER, in Valparaiso, Chile, sentenced the Baltimore seamen's assailants, Carlos Arena got 923 days for wounding Coal Heaver Turbull, for public disorder, for carrying a knife and for giving a false name. Jose Ahmuda got 923 days for wounding Turbull. Frederico Rodriguez got 140 days for wounding Riggins, public disorder and carrying a knife.

EMPEROR WILLIAM personally urged large German manufacturers to send exhibits to the World's Fair in Chicago, Ill.

At a meeting in Dublin of the McCarthyite section of the Irish Parliamentary party Justin McCarthy was re-elected President.

MINISTER EGAN's house in Santiago is still guarded by Chilean police; the sentences of the assailants of the Baltimore's men have been made more severe.

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SIN JULIAN PAUNCEFOOT, the British Minister to Washington, and Postmaster General Wananaker have signed a parcels post convention between the United States and British Guiana.

### PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Brazilian Minister of War has resigned.

WILLIAM D. HOWELLS composes all of his stories on the typewriter.

GENERAL BENJAMIN F. BUTLER'S autobiography has been published.

MRS. HUMPHREY WARD received \$100,000 for "David Greaves," her new novel.

KING MWANGA, of Uganda, Africa, has prohibited slavery in his dominions.

The late Khedive of Egypt was a good talker and spoke English, French and German fluently.

JUDGE ABRAHAM JEFFERSON SEAY, the Governor of Oklahoma, at twenty-one could barely read and write.

FRANCISCO LANIYESTA, the recently elected President of Guatemala has written much excellent poetry.

ANDREW LANG, the English journalist, poet and essayist, is forty-seven years old, and tall, dark and thin. His hair has recently begun to turn gray.

UNITED STATES MINISTER PATRICK EGAN, of Chile, is a low-voiced person, of small stature, past fifty, with plenty of gray hair in his close-trimmed, reddish brown beard and hair, restless blue eyes and small hands and feet.

GENERAL SCHMITZ, Chief of Staff under General Trochu during the siege of Paris, died a few days ago at the age of seventy-two. He was decorated with the Grand Cross of Legion of Honor and had to his credit forty-seven years of service and fourteen campaigns.

MRS. HARRIET L. BRADY, who recently died in New Orleans, La., was the widow of Major Brady, of Nicaragua fame, and was the last woman survivor of General Walker's filibustering movement. She was an eye witness of many of the stirring events of that extraordinary campaign, and acquainted with many of its leaders.

By the death of Sir Oscar Clayton, the eminent surgeon, the Prince of Wales lost one of his oldest friends. Clayton was one of the first summoned when the Prince was taken ill in 1871 to diagnose the typhoid fever, and he always has had the credit of saving the Prince's life. Sir Oscar was a physician and Black Hawk warrior. He recalls the fact that slavery existed in the Davies County (in which Galena is situated) as late as 1840.

### SPURGEON DEAD.

#### England's Eminent Divine Passes Away Peacefully.

The celebrated English preacher, Charles Hadden Spurgeon, died at Mentone, France, a few days ago in the presence of Mrs. Spurgeon, his private secretary and two or three friends. He was quite unconscious when death occurred and had not spoken for some hours.

Mr. Spurgeon, who occupied a somewhat similar position in England to that of Henry Ward Beecher in America, was born at Kevelton, Essex, England, June 19, 1834, and educated at Chelsea, Maidstone and the Metropolitan Tabernacle, which was erected for him, was opened. The last act of the reverend gentleman's life was his withdrawal from the Baptist Union, caused by his independence of character and outspoken, broad-minded doctrine.

In 1855 was celebrated the delivery of his 2000th sermon. His sermons have been printed weekly for years, and sixteen volumes have been published, a collection, besides a volume entitled "Sermons: Critical Passages from the Discourses of C. H. Spurgeon."

Mr. Spurgeon never laid claim to the distinction of being an orator. He always talked in a slow, deliberate manner, his enunciation being clear and his pronunciation perfect. His language—hypocritical people might not call choice, being directly to the point, and, like the man himself, simple and strong. In his discourses the fact was noticeable that he never sought for fine phrases. His voice was not musical or pleasing at first to a stranger's ear, yet it possessed those qualities most demanded in a public speaker.

### YELLOW JACK ON BOARD.

#### Seven of the Buffon's Crew Succumb to the Fatal Fever.

Seven deaths from yellow fever occurred on the Buffon, an English tramp steamship owned in Liverpool, which arrived in New York Harbor a few mornings ago from Santos and other Brazilian ports. Captain Glaspole, her commander, died before his ship left Santos and the command devolved upon the first officer.

At Santos five of the crew were placed in the hospital suffering from the disease in its worst form. Two of the men, Austin Hubbard, the second steward, and John Brennan, both Englishmen, soon died. James Leasby, a fireman, died a few days later, and was followed by James Hennessy, a fireman, and by William Baker, the fourth officer.

As the Buffon was about to sail, John Roberts, a fireman; Stephen O'Brien, a seaman; Ernest Whitely, the mess room steward, and Albert Hobbs were stricken with the fever and removed to a hospital. Their condition was desperate when the ship sailed. On the voyage from Santos to Bahia, Franz Bauman, a seaman, died of the fever and was buried at sea. The Buffon was detained at Quarantine and thoroughly fumigated.

### SINGULAR EXPLOSION.

#### Two Men Digging a Cistern Meet With a Horrible Death.

Seth Williams and Moses McClelland met death in a mysterious explosion at Cave City, Ky. They were digging a cistern and had reached a flat rock eight feet below. Williams struck the rock with a sledge hammer, causing a terrible explosion, which buried McClelland beneath living bowlders and killed him and threw Williams into a tree fifty yards away. McClelland lived just long enough to tell what had happened. A bluish vapor with a sulphurous smell issues from between two large rocks.

### ON A BURNED BRIDGE.

#### A Train Destroyed and the Two Engineers Killed.

The eastbound passenger train on the Texas and Pacific Railway was totally wrecked two miles west of Ropelle, La. It ran upon a burned bridge, and all the cars—some baggage, postal and express, two day-passengers and one Pullman—were completely burned.

### GRATEFUL TO EGAN.

#### Balmacedist Refugees Testify Their Thankfulness to Him.



PATRICK EGAN.

United States Minister Egan has been presented by the refugees who have been living in asylum at the American Legation in Santiago, Chile, for four months past with a handsome gold card bearing this inscription:

To Mr. Patrick Egan, Minister of the United States in Chile, in testimony of eternal gratitude for the generous asylum given under the protection of the flag of the great Republic, which symbolizes the most noble sentiments of humanity and civilization.

On one side of the inscription is an embossed engraving of the Goddess of Liberty throwing the "Stars and Stripes" over a wounded Chilean soldier. In one corner of the card is a diamond and there are also crossed flags of the United States and Chile and the coats-of-arms of the two countries engraved upon it.

On the reverse side of the card appear the names of the twelve refugees who present the gift.

### THE LABOR WORLD.

CHINESE gold miners in Nevada get \$6 a day.

GREAT BRITAIN has 217,695 union mine workers.

AMERICAN looms are on the increase in England.

TENNESSEE will have a State Federation of Labor.

BALTIMORE (M. D.) bricklayers work eight hours.

NEW YORK Hebrews will parade on May 1 for eight hours.

ABRAHAM OGDEN, England, there are 101 cotton spinning mills.

SEVERAL thousand glassworkers are on strike in Pittsburgh, Penn.

NEW YORK granite cutters will have a \$5000 monument at the World's Fair, Chicago.

Two labor candidates have been elected recently to the School Board at Derby, England.

In Boston, Mass., bricklayers' apprentices are not full journeymen until they become of legal age.

JAMES LOWRIE, who recently died, wore the first American Brussels. He gave it no distinctive name.

THE Laundry Girls' Union, of Louisville, Ky., has established a co-operative laundry with a capital of \$3000.

In 1855 only eight trades had the eight-hour day in Melbourne, Australia; to-day over sixty trades are working only eight hours.

THE average annual wages of farm hands in England is about seventy dollars. In this country the average is about two hundred dollars.

A CO-OPERATIVE cabinet-makers society has been formed in London, England. The first to take shares to the amount of \$250 was a trainway conductor.

THE Spanish Prime Minister is endeavoring to secure Sunday rest for the workmen and to prohibit the employment of children under ten years of age in factories or mines.

An English syndicate is alleged to have purchased over thirty glass factories in Germany on about the same line and terms of offer some years ago to American firm glass manufacturers.

TWO THOUSAND railway employes, representing different organizations, met in the Academy of Music, New York City, and discussed matters of interest to them, particularly the proposition of practical amalgamation, which was generally favored.

THE Empress of China is establishing a large silk weaving factory in the park of the Imperial gardens of Peking. This is done in order to encourage the native silk industry, and also to provide employment for a number of women and children out of work.

### OUR MILITARY RESOURCES.

#### The Total Number of Men Available for War Duty.