

**RUSSIA'S FAMINE.**

**Fourteen Millions of People Absolutely Destitute of Food.**

**Pestilence Adds Its Horrors to Hunger and Cold.**

United States Minister Smith has reported to the State Department at Washington these facts concerning the Russian famine, obtained from eye-witnesses and most trustworthy sources:

The famine is general in thirteen provinces of European Russia, viz.: Kazan, Nijni-Novgorod, Orenburg, Oufa, Pensa, Riazan, Samara, Saratov, Simbirsk, Tambov, Viatka, Toula and Norensk; partial in the five provinces of Kursk, Olonetz, Orsk, Perm and Kourid; and one or two others, like Kharkov, have suffered to some extent, but are not included in official reports.

The first thirteen provinces equal in area the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky, and have a population of about twenty-seven million. The five provinces in which the famine is partial equal in area the States of Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and half of Ohio, and have a population nearly double that of the eleven States. This vast section is agricultural and ordinarily the most fruitful soil of Russia.

It is officially estimated that 14,000,000 persons in these provinces are without food or means of support, and this estimate is probably below the true number.

For three years the crops have fallen short of the average, and the deficiency of the past season left the storehouses well-nigh empty. With the increased failure of this year it is positive, Minister Smith says, that unless adequate relief can be supplied the great present destitution and suffering will grow worse as the season continues. The peasants make no savings generally, but live wholly dependent upon yearly crops, hence long continued and widespread drought leaves them subject to outside relief.

The severity of the privation is not the only misery of this people. When crops fail the Government loses revenue and the peasants, while taxes and rental continue, lack all the necessities of life: clothing, firewood, farming implements, the subsistence of horses and cattle, depend upon this one resource—the crops.

It is as difficult to get fuel as food in some sections, and cold as well as hunger causes terrible suffering. In some neighborhoods large numbers of persons huddle together in some houses, most conducive to warmth. Barns have been torn down and the boards used for firewood. Even thatched roofs are torn off and the straw burned for fuel. Clothing is given away for bread; horses and cattle are sacrificed and their hides used for fodder; as scarce as human food, and in some cases horseflesh has been sacrificed for sustenance. During the winter there is no work, and frequently fathers have left their wives and children to fight the battle of want alone, because they could do nothing and their absence would leave fewer mouths to feed at home.

The bread which many are eating is composed of wild arcock, potatoes, chaff and leaves, and these terrible conditions inevitably produce disease. Within the radius of one mile there are 120 cases of typhus fever; pestilence and hunger are daily gaining ground, and pestilence is decimating the people.

In January, February and March the roads are good, and arrangements should be directed to pouring provisions into the suffering provinces at once. The rivers are frozen. Two or three railroads run into the famine-stricken region, but there are no branches of these railroads, and all provisions must be carried for long distances on sleds. In the middle of March, or first of April, the winter will break up, the roads will become heavy, and the horses now available for transportation will be needed for spring farming. Time, do nothing, is the most important factor in the work of relief. Every week is vital.

One hundred and eighty million pounds of food are necessary. Fifty carloads should arrive every day in these stricken provinces, but only eleven carloads per day were received Christmas week. The Imperial Government so far has appropriated \$42,500,000 from the public treasury for the work of relief. But the work must still go on.

The Russian Emperor has personally given enormous sums of money, and is giving according to their means. The loss to the Government revenue will be \$102,000,000 or more, while a conservative estimate of the loss to Russia in view of all consequences is placed at not less than \$200,000,000. Up to the present there have been few contributions from abroad, but the Government and the people of Russia are deeply sensible of the spontaneous offers that have been made in various parts of the United States and the Emperor's Ministers, as well as others, have manifested such to Minister Smith in their expressions of approbation.

**THE PATENT OFFICE.**

**The Commissioner's Report of Business During the Year.**

Commissioner Simonds, of the United States Patent Office, at Washington, has submitted his annual report to Congress. The report recommends amendments to the Patent and Trade Mark laws.

The following is a summary of the business of the office during the last calendar year: Total number of applications received, excluding applications for the registration of trade marks and labels, 49,532; total number of patents granted, 23,254; total number of registrations, 1869; total receipts, \$1,271,283; total expenditures, \$1,129,713; leaving a surplus of \$141,572; making a total balance in the treasury to the credit of the patent fund of \$4,094,317.

Patents were issued to the residents of the several States and Territories as follows: Alabama, 82; Arizona Territory, 9; Arkansas, 103; California, 622; Colorado, 199; Connecticut, 732; Delaware, 34; District of Columbia, 210; Florida, 23; Georgia, 134; Idaho, 14; Illinois, 1268; Indiana Territory, 6; Indiana, 570; Iowa, 427; Kansas, 293; Kentucky, 196; Louisiana, 123; Maine, 142; Maryland, 294; Massachusetts, 2122; Michigan, 792; Minnesota, 352; Mississippi, 67; Missouri, 787; Montana, 42; Nebraska, 194; Nevada, 10; New Hampshire, 144; New Jersey, 960; New Mexico, 14; New York, 3907; North Carolina, 76; North Dakota, 29; Ohio, 1513; Oklahoma, 6; Oregon, 71; Pennsylvania, 3197; Rhode Island, 260; South Carolina, 49; South Dakota, 33; Tennessee, 161; Texas, 390; Utah, 23; Vermont, 56; Virginia, 1655; Washington, 24; West Virginia, 74; Wisconsin, 526; Wyoming, 3 United States Army; United States Navy, 8. Total, 21,252. The total number issued to foreigners was 1293.

**KILLING CHINESE REBELS.**

**The Troops Carrying Out the Orders for Total Extermination.**

The latest details of the suppression of the Chinese rebellion on the border of Manchuria show that the Imperial troops are carrying out their orders to exterminate the rebels. Several thousand insurgents were killed on the 10th. The rebels in the intrenchments close by were surrounded and slaughtered to a man. At Saini Shap Katsa, where the rebels made their last stand, the Commander-in-Chief of the bandits was captured with 300 followers.

**FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.**

**In the Senate.**

25TH DAY.—The Mexican Claims bill was passed.—Among the bills introduced and referred were the following: To develop and facilitate the interests of commerce of the whole country, and more especially of the twenty-two States and two Territories that are in whole or in part drained by the Mississippi River and its tributaries. To return to the Republic of Mexico certain battleships captured in the War of 1847.—Mr. Faulkner offered a resolution, which was agreed to calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a statement as to the moneys received by the United States Patent Office from inventors from the establishment of the Patent Office to the present time.

26TH DAY.—The Printing bill was taken up, the Pure Food bill being postponed.—Mr. Mitchell made a report in the case of the Claggett-Dubois contest for a seat in the Senate from the State of Idaho. The resolutions declare Mr. Dubois entitled to retain his seat. Mr. Vance gave notice of a minority report.

27TH DAY.—The Public Printing bill was discussed.—Mr. Kyle spoke on the divorce laws.—Mr. Dolph reported adversely a number of new Chinese immigration restrictions and prohibitory bills.

28TH DAY.—The chair was occupied by Mr. Manderson, President pro tempore. Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar were the following: To constitute Newark, N. J., a port of immediate transportation; allowing thirty days' leave of absence annually to the employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.—The New York Bridge bills were unfavorably reported by the committee.

**In the House.**

24TH DAY.—Mr. Oates offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate the charges preferred against the Hon. Alexander Hornum, Judge of the District Court for the Western district of Louisiana, who was charged with high crimes and misdemeanors.—Mr. Reed asked that unanimous consent be given for the introduction of bills and resolutions by sending them to the speaker for reference. The motion to lay on the table was adopted by a vote of 181 to twenty-nine.—Public business was then suspended and tributes of respect were paid to the memory of the Hon. L. C. Hoak, of Tennessee.

25TH DAY.—Some further debate was had on the proposed rules.—The State was called for the introduction of bills and resolutions for reference. The following were referred: To reduce taxation and increase the volume of currency. To permit State taxation of National bank notes and United States notes. To promote and encourage agriculture. For a constitutional amendment prohibiting papers in the United States.

To restrict the rights of aliens to our land in the United States. For the appointment of a commission to represent the United States at the Columbian Historical Exposition, to be held in Madrid in 1894. To create an executive department of mines and mining.—Mr. Arnold introduced a resolution demanding the recall of Minister Egan from Santiago so that cordial relations between this country and Chile could be re-established.

26TH DAY.—Mr. Grady introduced a bill to reduce the President's salary from \$50,000 to \$25,000 a year.—The discussion of the rules was continued.

27TH DAY.—The consideration of the report of the Committee on Rules was continued.—The "Holman Rule," in regard to riders, was adopted.

28TH DAY.—The House adopted the rules with a few unimportant amendments, as reported by the Committee on Rules.—Mr. Sawyer reported a bill carrying an appropriation of \$300,000 for continuing the work of the Eleventh Census.

29TH DAY.—Speaker Crisp being sick Mr. McMillin took the chair.—The Census Deficiency bill was passed.—The Pennsylvania bill was passed.—The bill for the appropriation of \$3,447,945.—Mr. Bunting introduced two tariff bills. One placed a duty of one cent a pound on tin-plate or tinned tin, and 1-10 cents a pound on tinned tin with a drawback less five per cent of the duty paid.—Mr. Outwater reported a bill to establish lineal promotion throughout the artillery, cavalry and infantry.

**THE APOLOGY ACCEPTED.**

**Secretary Blaine Replies to Chile's Note of Regret.**

The following is the reply sent by Secretary Blaine to the Chilean note of apology: "DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, January 30.

"Egan, Minister, Santiago: 'I am directed by the President to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst., in which you have communicated to Congress, and has given great pleasure to the people of the United States and to the Executive Department, as it restores the correspondence between the two Republics to a basis of cordiality and amity. It is to be believed, a fair and honorable adjustment of all unsettled matters easily attainable.

"The President notes with gratification the expression of regret for and condemnation of the assault upon the sailors of the Baltimore offered by Mr. Pereira, and congratulates the Chilean Government upon the frank and ample withdrawal of the Matra circular, and upon the spirit of justice displayed toward Minister Egan. You will assure the Chilean Government that the President will be glad to meet in the most friendly spirit those friendly overtures.

"Believing that the subject of reparation for the assault upon the seaman of the Baltimore is now capable of adjustment by the usual diplomatic methods, the President postpones for the present any discussion of the suggestions made by Senor Pereira, as to the use of other methods, not doubting that the sense of justice of Chile will honorably make a full end of the whole matter.

"Yours very truly,  
SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

**SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.**

**Emperor Frederick's Physician Dies Suddenly in London.**

Sir Morell Mackenzie, the distinguished physician, died with bronchitis a few days ago in London, England. Sir Morell's attack of bronchitis followed an attack of influenza. He was attended by his brother. His death was quite sudden. Only his wife was present when it occurred.

Sir Morell Mackenzie was born in Leytonstone, Essex, England, in 1837, and was educated at the London Hospital Medical College and in Paris and Vienna. He founded the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, in Golden Square, London, in 1863. In the same year he obtained the Jacksonian Prize from the Royal College of Surgeons for his essay on diseases of the larynx. He was soon afterward elected assistant physician to the London Hospital, becoming in due course full physician, and was appointed lecturer on diseases of the throat, an appointment which he held to the time of his death. Dr. Mackenzie was the author of numerous publications on laryngological subjects.

He was in attendance on Frederick III, the German Emperor, during the latter's last illness. He was knighted in 1887. He published in 1888 "The Fatal Illness of Frederick the Noble." At the close of that year he resigned his connection with the College of Physicians.

MONTANA and WYOMING horse raisers have organized to punish horse-thieves operating in the Yellowstone country. Every German province will be represented.

**MADAME CARNOT.**

**The Generous and Popular Wife of the President of France.**



MADAME CARNOT.

Mme. Carnot, wife of the President of the French Republic, is known to her friends as a woman of tact and ability. Socially, too, reports the Chicago Post, she is brilliant, gracious and charming. Her career as "Madame la Presidente" has been a social triumph. She is popular with the French people, whose esteem she has won by her womanly ways and her active interest in matters that concern their welfare. Childless at Christmastide, this sum is divided into two parts, one-half is the gift of M. Carnot, and the Mayors have the bestowal of it, the number of women to be relieved in each arrondissement varying according to the amount of poor it contains. Madame Carnot's offerings consist of bundles of clothes, carefully suited to the requirements of the poor families for which they are intended, and to save any loss of time and also to avoid exciting the curiosity of neighbors, the bundles are distributed by parcels post.

**NEWSY GLEANINGS.**

JAPAN operates its railroads.

INDIAN soldiers are a success.

JAPAN uses American made street cars.

DANGER of civil war in Samoa has passed.

THERE is no money in the Argentine treasury.

ENGLAND has a claim of \$50,000,000 against Chile.

The United States have 1797 distinct railroads.

A LARGE increase of area in flax is reported.

PARIS, France, has eighty-seven daily papers.

LAST year's tomato peck was the largest on record.

NO SHIRT is the new chief of the Oregon Umatillas.

COLD weather and the influenza are killing off the Indians.

THE revolt in North China has been virtually suppressed.

THERE are 466 saw-mills running in the State of Washington.

MAILS may be shipped by electricity from Brooklyn to New York.

CHILE's site on the World's Fair Grounds will be seventy-five feet square.

RAIN fell heavily in Arizona the other day, the first since February 15, 1891.

The rates for cable dispatches to Santiago, Chile, are estimated at \$3 a word.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a special prayer against influenza.

NEW YORK papers may hereafter publish full reports on electrical executions.

NEW YORK capitalists have bought \$3,000,000 worth of World's Fair bonds.

The London newspapers give a tongue-lashing to the United States over the Chilean affair.

THERE are 1,187,854 Lutherans in this country, an increase during the past year of 34,642.

INDIANA has barred out a score or more insurance companies from doing business in that State.

CHILE will build a railroad between Iquique and Valparaiso, a distance of one thousand miles.

ENGLISH has been recognized as the official language of the Imperial University of Tokio, Japan.

The grand total of charitable bequests in England last year, excluding Baron Hirsch's was \$15,000,000.

A LATE return gives the enrolled strength of the Salvation Army in all countries at over 500,000 soldiers.

THE wool product of 1891 shows a large weight of fleece than usual. The estimated product is 283,000,000 pounds.

ACCORDING to one estimate there were 300,000,000 feet of lumber cut in the Adirondack (N. Y.) forests during 1891.

LAKE ERIE froze from the American to the Canadian shore for the first time in six years. Lake St. Clair also froze solid from shore to shore, and the ice was so thick that race courses were laid out upon it, and races held daily.

RABBITS are being shipped to market in carload lots from Arkansas, Missouri and Tennessee. Over one hundred thousand rabbits were sold in Memphis, Tenn., in one week, and they sold as low as three cents apiece.

THE Peary Relief Expedition will probably cost \$10,000 and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia solicits outside aid from those interested in the fate of Lieutenant Peary and party now in the Arctic regions.

THE coyotes have become so annoying near Wheatland, Cal., that the sheepmen and others offer a bounty of \$10 for each coyote scalp in addition to that paid by the State. This makes a reward of \$15 for each of the animals killed.

**A FARMER'S LUCK.**

**He Inherits \$5,000,000 From an English Estate.**

A dispatch from English, Ind., says: Thomas Melrose, a poor farmer, near Grantburg, has received letters of credit from the Bank of England, calling for any sum less than \$5,000,000, accompanied by an urgent call from London solicitors that he report in London at once and claim a large estate in Northern England.

GERMAN village life will be shown at the Columbian Exposition by a comprehensive exhibit that will cost about half a million dollars. All the crack military bands of the German Army will be in attendance. Every German province will be represented.

**THREE DROWNED.**

**A Schooner Sunk by the Savannah Near Cross Rip Light.**

The steamer City of Savannah, Captain Lewis, from Boston for Savannah, with merchandise and passengers, and the schooner Lucy Jones, Captain Gross, from New York for Bucks, Md., collided near Cross Rip Lightship, at midnight. The Lucy Jones sank almost immediately. At the time of the collision one man was asleep in the fore-cabin. The remainder of the crew were on deck.

The man in the fore-cabin rushed on deck, succeeded in climbing into the rigging and caught the captain just as the vessel sank, thereby saving his life. The other men, consisting of the mate and two seamen, were washed overboard and drowned.

TOWARD MURPHY, a Missouri Pacific engineer, running between Kansas City, Mo., and St. Louis, has invented a coat of mail for use by express messengers when attacked by train robbers. The coat of mail is made of perforated iron, and has a contrivance by which the wearer can discharge a gun at the robbers while his hands are held up.

**THE MARKETS.**

**Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.**

BEANS AND PEAS.	
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice	\$ 2.15
Medium, 1891, choice	1.80
Peas 1891, choice	1.90
White kidney, 1891, choice	2.50
Red kidney, 1891, choice	2.05
Black turtle soup, 1891	3.00
Yellow eye, 1891, choice	1.85
Lima, Cal., per bush	1.85
Foreign, medium, 1891	1.90
Green peas, 1891, per bush	1.30
1891, bags	1.25
1891, Scotch	1.20
BUTTER.	
Creamery—State, full, tubs	20 @ 27
Penn. extras	32 @ 33
Elgin, extras	32 @ 33
Other West, extras	31 1/2 @ 32
State dairy—half firkin tubs	25 @ 26
Full ends, extras	25 @ 26
H. F. tubs and pails, 21s.	22 @ 24
H. F. tubs and pails, 21s.	22 @ 24
Welsh tubs, extras	26 @ 27
Welsh tubs, 1sts.	23 @ 24
Fish, 3ds., 1891	21 @ 22
Tubs, thirds	18 @ 19
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts.	24 @ 26
Im. creamery, 2ds.	20 @ 22
Im. creamery, 3ds.	18 @ 19
Factory—Fresh, extras	23 @ 24
Fresh, 1sts.	21 @ 22
Fresh, 2ds.	18 @ 20
Fourth to 3ds., per lb.	16 @ 17
Rolls—Fresh, extras	21 @ 22
Fresh, 2ds to 1sts.	16 @ 20
CHEESE.	
State factory—Full cream, fall, fancy	11 1/2 @ 12
Full cream, fall, fine	11 1/4 @ 11 1/2
Full cr. good to prime	10 1/2 @ 11 1/4
Common to fair	9 1/2 @ 10 1/4
Part skims, choice	10 @ 10 1/2
Part skims, good to prime	8 1/2 @ 9 1/4
Part skims, com. to fair	6 @ 8
Full skims	3 @ 5
Pennsylvania—Skims	2 1/2 @ 3
EGGS.	
State and Penn.—Fresh	26 @ 26 1/2
Western—Fresh, fancy	26 @ 26
Fresh, fair to good	25 @ 25
Southern—Fresh, fancy	25 @ 25
Western—Ice house	15 @ 20
Lined, per doz.	16 1/2 @ 18
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.	
Apples—King, per bbl.	2 50 @ 3 75
Spitzberg, per bbl.	3 50 @ 3 00
Baldwin, per d. h. bbl.	1 50 @ 2 12
Greenings, per d. h. bbl.	1 50 @ 2 00
Grapes—Western N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb. box	6 @ 12
Western N. Y., Concord	10 @ 12
HOPS.	
State—1891, choice, per lb.	25 @ 26
1891, prime	24 @ 25
1891, common to good	20 @ 23
1891, choice, per lb.	19 @ 20
1891, common to prime	13 @ 18
Old olds	7 @ 9
LIVE POULTRY.	
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	11 1/2 @ 12
Western, per lb.	11 1/2 @ 12
Chickens, Western	10 1/2 @ 11
Roosters, old, per lb.	9 @ 10
Turkey, per lb.	9 @ 10
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	75 @ 1 00
Western, per pair	70 @ 90
Geese, Western, per pair	1 25 @ 1 62
Pigeons, per pair	35 @ 40
DRESSED POULTRY—DRY PACKED.	
Turkeys—Jersey and Md., lb	12 @ 15
State and Penn., per lb.	12 @ 14
Chickens—Phila., per lb.	12 @ 14
Jersey, per lb.	12 @ 14
State and Penn., per lb.	10 @ 12
Fowls—State and Penn., lb.	10 @ 11
Western, per lb.	9 @ 10
Ducks—Jersey, per lb.	16 @ 18
State and Penn., per lb.	15 @ 17
Geese—Jersey and Md., fancy 11	12 @ 14
Squabs—White, per doz.	3 75 @ 4 00
Dark, per doz.	2 50 @ 2 75
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes—Jersey, bulk, bbls.	75 @ 1 25
State Rose and Hebron,	
per 150 lb.	1 25 @ 1 37
State, other kinds, 180 lb.	1 @ 1 25
L. I., in bulk, per bbl.	4 @ 1 50
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bbl.	1 50 @ 2 00
Onions—Connecticut, red, bbl	2 25 @ 2 50
Orange County, red, bbl.	2 00 @ 2 25
Orange County, yellow, 1 50	2 @ 2 25
Eastern, yellow, per bbl.	2 25 @ 2 50
Eastern, white, per bbl.	5 00 @ 7 00
Squash—L. I., marrow, bbl.	60 @ 75
L. I., Hubbard, per bbl.	75 @ 1 00
Turnips, Canada, per bbl.	60 @ 75
Celery—Mich., per doz. roots.	15 @ 30
Long Island and Jersey,	
per bunch	75 @ 1 00
String beans, Fla., per crate.	1 50 @ 3 00
Lettuce, Southern, per bbl.	1 50 @ 3 50
Tomatoes, Fla., per bush crate.	1 00 @ 1 50
LIVE STOCK.	
Beaves	3 00 @ 5 50
Milk Cows, com. to good	20 00 @ 45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 80 @ 9 25
Sheep	4 50 @ 5 00
Lams	6 45 @ 7 00
Hogs—Lard	4 00 @ 4 90
Dressed	5 @ 7 1/2
GRAIN, ETC.	
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 00 @ 5 10
Patent	3 25 @ 5 30
Wheat—No. 1	1 01 1/2 @ 1 02 1/2
Rye—State	90 @ 98
Barley—Two-rowed State	63 @ 65
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	44 @ 51
Oats—No. 1 White	— @ 39 1/2
Mixed Western	4