

Chile is woman's Utopia. There she can vote on all questions.

The California Fruit-Grower says there is no doubt as to the soil and climate of California being admirably adapted to the successful cultivation of ramie.

With some six thousand homicides in the United States last year there were but 123 legal executions. Judge Lynch, though, contrived to attend 195 more.

The success of the French postal savings banks, which were established ten years ago, is shown by the report for 1890. At the close of that year the total deposits were over \$20,000,000, the number of depositors numbering over 2,000,000.

Not content with planning an underground railway, one of Berlin's civil engineers plans underground streets. They are to be covered with a close grating of steel, well supported, which admits air, light and rain, and over which the usual street traffic is carried on.

A company, backed by Eastern capitalists, has been incorporated in Chicago, Ill., for the manufacture of American flax. The capital stock is \$2,000,000. Speaking for the new company its attorney said: "At present nearly all the flax used in this country is imported. This company has experimented to its own satisfaction that it can manufacture the American article much cheaper than it can be imported, and, at the same time, furnish as good an article as that made in foreign countries."

The gross receipts of the Philadelphia and Reading system will hereafter be \$80,000,000 annually, and the number of its employes will approximate 100,000, being more than are employed by any single corporation on this planet. The acquisition of the Poughkeepsie Bridge and the lines tributary thereto throws the Reading and its entire augmented system into the very heart of New England, giving it the only all-rail route from the Middle and Southern States to the East, with connections with all important New England roads, and enabling it to virtually control the coal traffic of that entire region.

The Boston Transcript says: The decision of the Supreme Court that the "habitual criminal" act is constitutional is a gratifying one. The act provides that on conviction of a third felony a person may be sentenced to the State Prison for twenty-five years. The principal which underlies this legislation is a sound one. The man who proposes to live by preying upon the community has no right to live in the community. This is one of the propositions which prison reformers long ago laid down, and in securing the passage of the law, which the court now sustains, they have done the community a great service.

Asafetida as a cure for "grrip" has been ridiculed by a great many physicians, but most of them admit, adds the New York Post, that they have never prescribed it. In the West asafetida in pills of four grains has been tried with gratifying results. Quick recoveries are reported in nearly every instance, without the usual sequel of debility. In Louisville alone 20,000 of the pills were sold in one day recently. No bad effects can follow the use of asafetida, for of all things it is a sedative. In Asiatic countries it is employed as a condiment, but this is a use to which few persons will care to put it. Many old people in the West who were far gone with the disease have, it is asserted, been cured by the asafetida pills. They should be taken, according to their admirers, three times a day with a glass of water, and taken in this way are warranted not to taint the breath.

Occasionally, something turns up to prove, remarks the Boston Transcript, that some of our homelier methods in therapeutics, "old women's remedies," as the doctor's sneeringly call them, are found to be reasonably scientific after all. Lately, for instance, an expert, who has been experimenting in M. Pasteur's laboratory, has discovered that no living disease germ can resist for more than a few hours the antiseptic power of essence of cinnamon, which seems to be no less effective in destroying microbes than is corrosive sublimate. Its scent will kill them. A decoction of cinnamon is recommended for influenza cases, typhoid fever and cholera. Perhaps some of us can remember when elderly ladies used to carry in their wonderful pockets, the capacity of which was enormous, bits of cinnamon or other pungent and fragrant spice, the odor of which would betray their coming many feet away. Whether it was carried as a preventive or merely for the satisfaction of having something to nibble was not revealed to us youngsters of those days. Peppermint candy was always a recognized stimulant against attacks of somnolence at sermon time at church.

The average duration of human life is said to be increasing at the rate of ten years each century.

It is said that the sale of the average novel does not exceed 1000 copies, and that publishers regard themselves as unusually fortunate when called on for a second edition.

The Chicago Times notes that rural delivery of the mails is being generally supported by the different farmers' organizations. The Grange has taken special interest in it, and following the action of the National Grange the various State Granges have endorsed the measure.

While the prevailing epidemic goes very generally in this country by the French name "la grippe," the French stick to the old fashioned Italian name "influenza." The latter word means simply influenza, explains the Boston Transcript, and was applied when the doctors as well as the common people referred to diseases which they could not account for to the influence of evil spirits.

Governor Knapp, of Alaska, calls attention in his annual report to the slowly developing cod fisheries that promise to become an important industry. Two San Francisco firms have gone into the business extensively, and their catch is valued at more than \$500,000 annually. There are immense banks of the Aleutian Isles where the fish abound, and the fishing grounds have never been half explored. "It is not improbable," predicts the St. Louis Republic, "that Alaska will soon furnish all the codfish this country will be able to consume."

There are great evidences of progress in the make-up of dairy schools at the present time, the American Dairyman is gratified to note. Minnesota is coming forward with a beauty, while many other States can boast of excellent work done in this line. This branch of the dairy, the school, we consider the most promising of any. If the young people can be made to take a live interest in these schools, there is no telling how high they will push the science in the future. The children of to-day are the men of to-morrow, and if we can put the knowledge we now possess in the heads of our children, then their children will be prepared to carry forward the science to its utmost limit.

A philanthropic French gentleman has bought in the neighborhood of Paris a large piece of ground, on which he intends to build a new sort of charitable institution, which will go by the name the Hospitality of Work. There genuine workmen who are in distress because they are out of employment will be given work to do, and be paid daily for it, food being also provided for them at very reasonable rate. The founder used to waste a good deal of his money in amateur charity, but he was cured by an experience. He found a wretched woman shivering beneath a few filthy rags in a box in a garret, and opened his heart and purse to her until he discovered, to his infinite wrath and disgust, that the garret was a theatrical property, so to speak, for wringing the hearts of the benevolent, and that the shivering outcast actually lived in great comfort with her husband in a snugly furnished room on the first floor. This object lesson opened his eyes effectually, and hereafter he will help only those who help themselves.

The Great Western Railway Company, of England, figures in another curious suit. All trains on that road are bound by a castiron contract to remain for ten minutes at Swindon, in the interests chiefly of a refreshment bar. The other day, however, a train only waited seven minutes, and in consequence a Mr. Lowenfeld was left behind. Thereupon Mr. Lowenfeld ordered a special train to his destination, and gave in payment therefore a check for \$160, which he stopped at the bank. As a matter of course the company sued for the money, and Mr. Lowenfeld in his defense argued that they had committed a breach of contract in leaving him behind, and that they ought to be held responsible for the expense which he had incurred through their negligence. Mr. Justice Mellish, however, held that it was "unreasonable to allow a passenger to put the company to an expense to put the company to an expense to putting himself if he had no company to look to." Would Mr. Lowenfeld, he asked, have ordered a special train if he had the least idea of paying for it himself? He thought not, and ordered the defendant to pay the \$160. At the same time it was clear, he said, that the company was responsible for the cost of the journey of Mr. Lowenfeld from Swindon to his destination, for and for minor incidental expenses, for dispatches, etc. He thought \$15 would about meet the requirements of the occasion. An easy calculation will show that Mr. Lowenfeld lost his train, his time, his temper, and \$145.

## RIOT IN BERLIN.

### Thousands of Workmen March to the Emperor's Castle.

#### Police Scatter the Mob After Wounding Many People.

Unemployed workmen, aided by Socialists, assembled in thousands in Berlin, Germany, and rioting and bloodshed ensued, bakers' shops being looted at night. It was a quick answer to Emperor William's speech at the Brandenburg banquet the night before, when he said:

"The people need not care for party squabbling and chattering; I go my way, and that is the right way. What is in a state of transition and destined for great things, I'll conduct you into splendid times, and those who will not help me may as well shake German dust off their feet. I ask you to confide in me and go with me. The first uprising took place at 1 o'clock. At that hour a body of 3000 or 4000 unemployed men, by preconcerted arrangement, in a public square and passed a series of inflammatory resolutions denouncing their employers and the system of Government which enabled the latter to "crush the workman beneath the iron heel of capital," and calling upon the Government to take steps to protect the interests of the working classes. The news of this bold gathering would probably result in bloodshed, but led by the Socialist agitators, the workmen formed in columns and marched from the square mentioned in the direction of Unter den Linden, the most celebrated avenue in Berlin.

The onward sweep of the workmen was, at first, irresistible. The police were utterly unable to cope with that roaring, swelling, enthusiastic crowd, encouraged by thousands of other persons who watched their progress through the streets. "It is a revolution!" was the cry. "It is a revolution!" was the cry. "It is a revolution!" was the cry. On marched the cheering workmen, crying: "To the castle."

On arriving beneath the status of Frederick the Great, a man made a passionate address to the throng, urging them to carry their demonstration up to the gates of the castle. Loud cheers greeted the suggestion, and then at a signal from a prominent Socialist, who dressed by the side of the Emperor, the workmen began singing the "Marseillaise" and marched, cheered by thousands who had gathered on the broad avenue to witness the demonstration toward the castle.

When the cry, "To the castle," was raised, the next moment began to move into Unter den Linden. The Emperor was derided and insulted on all sides, his defiant address to the Brandenburgers exciting bitter threats of vengeance.

It is now estimated that fully six thousand persons marched through the Unter den Linden and almost to the castle gates. "Marseillaise" roared its echoes into the apartments of the Emperor.

The officers in command of the different corps of the garrison were communicated with by mounted orderlies and by wire. From every available quarter detachments of police were hurriedly sent for, arriving at the palace on the spot and completely surrounded. They were surrounded by the rioters with their rifles and shotguns, and in some cases the rioters tore their comrades away in triumph.

Ten thousand persons took part in the rioting. Women, and even children, took part in the fray with as much desperation as the men. As a result, a number of women were locked up in the same depots as the male rioters.

About one hundred prisoners were captured and quite one hundred people were severely injured. In addition, some two or three hundred other persons must have received injuries.

After the repulse from before the castle, thousands of the unemployed gathered in the streets, especially of the eastern quarter. The rioters held virtually possession of the eastern quarter of Berlin, and especially of Frankfurter, Koepnick, and Weissenburger streets. The whole police force was called out, under orders to go to any part of the city where the riot broke out.

Gruesome scenes were witnessed in the beerhouses and shops, demanding bread and beer. They pillaged the bakeries and divided the bread among all who wanted it. The half famished people seized and devoured the food with a voracity which was eloquent of their misery and hunger. Some men left the mob and hurried home, with loaves under their arms, to their starving families. Others sat weeping on the streets and lamented on the spoils.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

**Eastern and Middle States.**  
The ship Indiana left Philadelphia, Penn., a few days ago, bearing 3000 tons of provisions for famine sufferers in Russia.

The west-bound St. Louis express on the Pennsylvania road ran down a pleasure party at Hawkins Station, Penn., killing two persons and fatally injuring another.

Governor Abbott, of New Jersey, made a large number of appointments, including those of Henry C. Kelsey for a fifth term as Secretary of State, and John P. Stork as Attorney-General.

GEORGE D. KELLY, partner in some of the largest ironworks in the Shenango Valley, shot himself at Sharon, Penn., death resulting instantly. Kelly was wealthy, and leaves a large family. The cause of the deed is a mystery.

GOVERNOR TUTTLE issued a proclamation setting forth the duty of the people of New Hampshire to take up the cause of Russian charity, and to contribute liberally to the relief of the famine-stricken.

The New Market Savings Bank, of New Market, N. H., has suspended. The cause was unfortunate investments in real estate and on personal security.

**South and West.**  
The Garza forces in Texas have been utterly dispersed, thanks to the efficient pursuit by United States troops.

The National Farmers' Alliance men in convention in St. Louis, Mo., determined upon running a Presidential ticket.

The most severe, powerful and long-continued earthquake shock ever felt in Southern California occurred at San Diego, a few nights ago, followed by several others of lesser violence early next morning. The first shock lasted for about twenty seconds.

The Industrial Conference at St. Louis, Mo., adjourned after adoption of a platform favoring national and social reform, Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs and free silver.

FIRE at San Antonio, Texas, caused a loss estimated at \$250,000. Two acres were burned over.

The jury at San Francisco, Cal., in the case of Actor M. B. Curtis, on trial for the alleged murder of Policeman Grant, has disagreed, and there will be a new trial. It stood ten for conviction, two for acquittal.

A CONVENTION of the People's party to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President has been called to meet in Omaha, Neb., July 4th next.

**Washington.**  
The President and Mrs. Harrison gave a reception at the White House to the public.

The President made the following nominations: W. R. Gilbert, of Oregon, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Judicial Circuit; H. H. Smith, of Michigan, to be Assistant Register of the Treasury; Louis W. Reid, resigned, C. F. Roberts, of California, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Humboldt, Cal.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: Rowland E. Mahony, of New York, Minister to Ecuador; Charles W. Erdman, of Kentucky, Consul at Bremen; James Leitch, of Louisiana, Consul at Belize; Edward C. O'Brien, of New York, Commissioner of Navigation.

SINSENATA JONES, the colored prima donna, sang in the White House before the President and Mrs. Harrison.

The special Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the management of the Pension Office under Commissioner Baum has begun its task. It was decided to hold sessions on Monday and Thursday of each week.

The Democratic caucus of Senators and Representatives called to consider the advisability of free-coinage legislation, met in the hall of the House, and after a two hours' debate adjourned without action, by a vote of eighty to fifty-five.

The President left Washington in a special car for Virginia Beach, Va., where he expected to enjoy a week's vacation. He was accompanied by Mrs. Harrison, his two granddaughters, Mrs. Dimmock, his private secretary, Mr. Halford, and two servants.

SECRETARY NOBLE was the first witness examined by the special House Committee appointed to investigate the management of the Pension Office.

The President has nominated Homer C. Powers, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Louisiana.

**Foreign.**  
GENERAL ENRIQUE and several companions were killed from ambush by a body of Guatemalan soldiers near the city of Zacapec, Guatemala, close to the Guatemalan coast. He was head of a party in Guatemala.

GREAT damage has been done in Spain by floods.

PRESIDENT CARNOT entrusted to M. Rouvier the task of forming a new French Cabinet.

The Seventh Parliament of the Dominion of Canada was formally opened at Ottawa by Governor-General Stanley with the usual ceremonies.

PRESIDENT BARILLAS has become Dictator of Guatemala, he refuses to make way for the lawfully elected President.

CHILE has refused to take part in the World's Fair at Chicago, on the plea that she cannot afford to do so.

PRESIDENT CARNOT commissioned M. Loubet to form a Cabinet, M. Bourgeois having fallen.

## HELD UP THE FAST MAIL.

### A Train Robber's Extraordinary Flight and Capture.

#### The Dashing Chase He Led on a Captured Locomotive.

A daring and unsuccessful attempt at the robbery of an express car was made on the main train on the Central-Hudson system, known as the American Express Company's special, and which runs every day in the year between New York and Buffalo. It carries only goods shipped by the express company.

A man who boarded the train at Syracuse, N. Y., ascended to the roof of the express car while the train was running between Fort Byron and Lyons, and fired five shots at the express messenger. The car was in charge of Daniel T. McInerney, of Rochester. The robber secreted himself on top of the car at Syracuse, and suddenly appeared to Messenger McInerney when the train was near Weedsport.

He had a rope with a hook in the end of it, and by this means let himself down from the top of the car. Then resting on his toes on the ledge that runs around the car, he smashed the glass of the side door, with his revolver, covered the messenger, and shouted to him to hold up his hands.

Instead of doing this McInerney reached for the signal cord with one hand and for his revolver with the other. A bullet struck the hand on the cord, but before it had given a slight signal.

Then McInerney fired at the robber and put a bullet through his coat. Then the robber shot the messenger twice, once in the right leg and the other time grazing the left temple.

He climbed into the car and a desperate struggle took place, which did not end until the train was stopped for the first time near Weedsport.

It is thought that the robber climbed out on top of the cars and remained there through the stop at Fort Byron and until the train reached Lyons, as nothing could be seen of him at the former station, where the cause of that slight air-brake signal having been investigated, McInerney had been found wounded and alone in his car.

By the time the train reached Lyons the news of the robbery was generally known along the road, an alarm having been sent out from Fort Byron. A crowd had collected, and in it the conductor recognized a young man, whom he had seen hanging about the train at Syracuse.

A trainman also recognized the man, and the two advanced on him. Then ensued a most exciting chase. The fellow drew a brace revolver, kept the crowd at bay, ran across to the express locomotive and tried to uncouple it from the train. Failing, he ran to a freight engine, uncoupled it, covered the engineer and fireman with his pistol, and in a moment was gliding rapidly westward.

He was pursued with the express locomotive on a parallel track, and as the latter gained on him he reversed and flew down the track, firing into the cab of the express locomotive as he did so.

One of the pursuing party returned the fire with a shotgun, but no shots took effect. Twice the chase, the reversal and the vain shooting took place. Then the robber was left to run away with his engine and other engines were adopted to finally catch him.

The fellow ran his machine two miles beyond Newark, where he abandoned the engine and forced a switchman to take it back to Lyons.

Striking across country, then the robber surprised a farmer into giving him a horse, which he drove until it was tired out.

Then he repeated his building on another farmer, emphasizing his demand with two revolver shots.

But the roads were poor and scarcely five miles south of Newark he became aware that a sheriff's posse and a band of aroused and armed farmers were close at his heels.

He deserted his rig and took to Benton's Swamp, where he was soon surrounded.

But the game was up and though heavily armed, surrendered without resisting.

He is a man of about twenty-five years, five feet and a half in height and weighing perhaps 120 pounds.

About his person and in a satchel which he left on the engine he had a complete outfit for all the purposes of the robbery he attempted. He got nothing from the car.

McInerney was taken to his home in Rochester for treatment. The robber says he had no intention of killing him.

McInerney attempted to rob the express car has been identified as Oliver C. Perry, who was also connected with the train robbery near Utica last fall.

## WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

MICHIGAN will expend \$12,000 to \$15,000 on its forestry exhibit, and \$40,000 to \$50,000 on its display of fruits.

The Board of Trade of Columbia, S. C., has undertaken to see that an exhibit worthy of that State is made at the Exposition.

The total amount paid out up to February 1, by Treasurer Seiberger, for construction and other expenses of the Exposition was \$3,572,561.

The women of Denver are engaged in raising \$10,000 with which to contribute something notable to the Colorado exhibit at the Exposition.

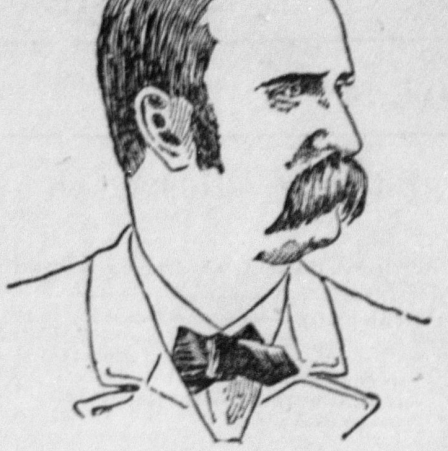
The preparation of the educational exhibits from South Dakota and New Mexico has been entrusted to the women members of the respective State Boards.

The main World's Fair buildings, exclusive of what will be necessary for their roofs and for their interior finishing, require 250,000 panes of glass and about 320 tons of paint. An expenditure of almost \$500,000 is necessary for these items.

CHIEF SAMUELS, of the Horticultural Department, has returned from a trip to Florida and Cuba, where he stimulated interest in the Exposition and secured the promise of many fine palms and other tropical plants, to be exhibited in his Department.

## INSTRUCTED FOR HILL.

### Proceedings of the New York Democratic State Convention.



The New York Democratic State Convention was called to order in Hermann's Bleecker Hall, Albany, by Chairman Edward Murphy, Jr., of the State Committee, at 12:22 P. M.

Red, white and blue bunting formed the only decorations of the hall, incidentally added to by the bright colored attire of a throng of ladies in the boxes. A portrait of Washington hung from the proscenium arch in honor of the anniversary of his birth.

Chairman Murphy named the temporary organization decided on by the State Committee at its morning's meeting.

Mayor J. W. Hinkley escorted Judge Beebe, of the Court of Claims, to the chair. His speech was warmly received throughout.

Secretary De Frest called the roll of the Convention, and as the names of prominent Democrats were read they were greeted with wild applause by the partisans and admirers of the men named.

The reading of the roll revealed the presence of three contesting delegations, one from the Fourth Albany District, the second from the Second District of Chautauque, and the third from the First District of Oswego.

On motion of Assemblyman Gould, of Lewis, the rules of the Assembly were adopted.

Resolutions were adopted making provision for the appointment of Committees on Credentials, Nominations, Organization, Platform, Delegates and Electors. That providing for the Platform Committee provided for reference of all resolutions, petitions and protests without debate. This insured that no open protest would be made on the floor of the Convention.

On motion of Frank Hayden, of Rensselaer, the present State Committee was continued in existence until next year.

The committees having been announced, at 2:50 o'clock the convention took a recess until 9:30 o'clock.

During the recess the Committee on Credentials decided in favor of seating the Albany (Hill) delegates in the contests in Albany, Chautauque and Oswego, as determined by the State Committee.

The Convention reassembled just before 4 o'clock. General Daniel E. Sikes, of New York, was chosen permanent Chairman, and amid great applause he laid out his crutches on the table and made his speech.

James W. Kilgore, of Kings County, presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions: "For coinage of a silver dollar intrinsically worth one dollar," platforms of 1874 and 1891, eulogizing the records of Governor Hill and Governor Flower. The delegates selected to present to the National Democratic Convention the name of David B. Hill as their candidate for President and to vote as a unit for his nomination. The platform was unanimously adopted.

A committee was selected to bring Mr. Hill before the Convention. His appearance was greeted with much applause. His speech closed the convention.

**Protesting Democrats.**  
It was 10 o'clock in the morning of Convention Day when ex-Mayor William R. Grace, E. Ellery Anderson, Colonel Robert Grieg Monroe and James Byrne, the committee representing the Union Hall protesters, demanded admission to the meeting of the State Committee. They were courteously received, but their protests against the early convention were in vain. When the discomfited members of the committee emerged from the room they announced to the waiting reporters that they would have a meeting at Union Hall.

The Cleveland Provisional Democracy, as it is called, met in Union Hall. Franklin D. Locke, of Buffalo, was Chairman. A call was issued for a convention on May 31 in Syracuse, to nominate a set of delegates to the Chicago Convention.

The declaration of the Convention was for tariff reform and honest money. A committee of fifteen, including the Chairman, was appointed, and empowered to add to its number one from each vacant Congressional district. It is to be known as the Provisional Committee; hence the name of the new party.

The Provisional Committee has as members Charles E. Fairchild, E. Ellery Anderson, William E. Curtis, Edward B. Whittemore, New York; Edward M. Shepard, George Foster Peabody, Kings County; M. N. Kane, Orange; Charles Roe, Monroe; Fletcher Peck Livingston; O. W. Cutler, Niagara; Hudson Ainslie, Cattaraugus; Franklin D. Locke, Erie.

There were thirty-eight counties represented in the conference. Charles S. Fairchild made a speech when he opened the meeting. Chairman Locke, E. Ellery Anderson, F. M. Thorne, of Buffalo; William A. Foucher, of Oswego; William H. Beach, of Syracuse, and G. Hyde Clark, of Cooperstown, made speeches. Clark wanted the party to come out boldly for Cleveland.

## FOSTER GOES ABROAD.

The Secretary of the United States Treasury Sails for Europe.

Secretary of the Treasury Foster sailed from New York sailed for Europe on the Spree, accompanied by Dr. J. B. Hamilton, ex-Surgeon General of the Army, and W. F. Holliston, Chief of the Warrent Division of the Treasury Department.

He was to go from New York to Bremen, and to visit London for a couple of days and catch the return steamer at Southampton.

The Secretary was accompanied from Washington by W. F. McLenahan, Dr. J. B. Hamilton, E. O. Leach, C. M. Hendler and R. J. Wynne, his private secretary. It is said that Secretary Foster is going abroad for his health.

Secretary of War Elihu, ex-Governor McCormick, of Arizona, and many other friends called at the Fifth Avenue Hotel during the morning to express the hope that his health would be benefited by the voyage, and as the Spree steamed down the harbor she was escorted by the revenue cutter Chesapeake, on board of which were many of the Secretary's friends.

By order of the Secretary of War the Spree was saluted with seventeen guns from Governor's Island and also by the guns at Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton. Seven teen guns is the regulation salute for a Cabinet officer.

Two blooded Clydesdale stallions in the stable of William Fricke, of Crawfordville, Ind., escaped from their stalls and began fighting. One of them kicked and bit his opponent to death, and was himself badly injured. The dead animal was valued at \$1500.