

Many Georgia farmers are dropping the culture of cotton for that of tobacco.

It is generally believed that the Russian Government maintains spies all over the world who keep it posted about the operations of the Nihilists.

In most of the countries of Europe the manufacture of salt and tobacco is controlled by the Government. The Swiss Government now proposes to buy up all the match works of Switzerland and make their manufacture a Government monopoly.

Genoa is preparing to celebrate the fourth centenary of the discovery of America, by an Italian-American Exposition, the aim being to strengthen the friendship and increase the business relations between the native land of Columbus and that discovered by him.

Now that they are beginning to realize the effect of outside competition in England it is amazing, declares the American Dairyman, the number of dairy schools that are springing up in all directions, and most, if not all of them, itinerant at least for a part of the year.

During the English Protectorate over Egypt irrigation has been extended in almost every direction, thus increasing the agricultural productions to a wonderful extent. Last year Egypt raised 400,000,000 pounds of cotton, or nearly one-fourth of the entire quantity consumed in Great Britain.

It is stated that Japan rice is now shipped from Japan via the Canadian Pacific Railroad to Chicago, a distance of 7000 miles, at a total cost of eighty cents per hundred pounds, while it would cost, if shipped via San Francisco, thence by rail, \$1.31; the cost from Japan to Chicago via the Canadian route being less than from San Francisco by rail to Chicago.

The Chicago Post exclaims: "As the world moves, and as surely as the sailing vessel replaced the galley, as the swift locomotive took the place of the post horse and stage coach, as the trained lightning displaced the courier, so will coal, cumbrous, costly and grimy, give place to some more perfect, more ethereal essence, evolved from itself, distilled from its liquid essence, or it may be to that kindred invisible agent that springs forth spontaneous and perfect at the touch of the drill."

Pasteur, the French scientist, has an eye of wonderful power. A visitor to his "menagerie," in Paris, where he has gathered various kinds of animals for experimental use, saw the chemist quell with a glance a fierce Spanish mastiff which for his ferocity had been muzzled and chained. Pasteur had the brute brought before him, and looking the animal straight in the eye fearlessly took off his muzzle and removed his chain. The dog cowered at the glance, then fawned upon Pasteur, licked his hand and finally lay submissively before him.

Among the numerous petty principalities of Germany is the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The whole population is less than 200,000, and its very existence would be scarcely known, but for the eccentricities of the Grand Duke who takes pains to let his hostility to the reigning house of Germany be known on all occasions. He, however, has no children, and his heir apparent is the Duke of Edinburgh, whose wife is the sister of the Czar of Russia, and at heart an intense Russian, especially in her dislike of everything German. The possible complications are interesting as illustrating the influence of personal prejudices in the politics of Europe.

M. M. Cowley, a pioneer in the Northwest, who for many years dealt in furs with the Calispel, Spokane, Coeur d'Alene, and Columbia River Indians, and is one of the best informed men on all matters pertaining to the tribes in the Northwest, says that the Indians are dying off rapidly. "Take the Coeur d'Alenes, for instance," he says, "I was among them for a long time. They have a magnificent reservation and fine farms and good houses, but the houses are killing them. They can't stand roofs. When I was located on the Spokane River, there were immense bands of the Coeur d'Alene, Calispel, Spokane, and Columbia River Indians about there. They were engaged steadily in hunting and trapping all kinds of wild animals. I bought black and silver gray fox skins of them at \$1.50 and \$2 apiece, 500 martens a year at \$10 each, fisher, grizzly, black bear, and other kinds of skins without number. Then the whites had not encroached on them, and they were robust and healthy. It is a mistake to try and civilize them. They must be wild or they are nothing. If we keep on civilizing them, we shall have no Indians. Apparently this is something the Government will not understand."

Africa has an estimated population of 163,000,000 people, or 42,000,000 more than inhabit the three Americas.

The proposition is made that ten cents' worth of postage stamps should be taken as the equivalent of a special delivery stamp if the words "special delivery" are written under them.

A company has been formed in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, with a capital of \$5,000,000, to explore and develop the natural resources of the Amazon. Colonies are to be established and means provided for reaching a market for a region heretofore practically unexplored.

Hidden away in Galesburg, Ill., lives Mrs. Julia A. Carney, who, according to a writer in the Epoch, is the author of a little jingle perhaps as famous as any ever written. It is the one beginning "Little drops of water, little grains of sand," etc. She wrote the lines some fifty years ago, when she was Miss Julia A. Fletcher, of Boston. They at once became world-quoted and familiar, and Mrs. Carney's identity as their author has almost been completely lost.

The fear arising from the rapid growth of our population, that we should soon be obliged to import wheat for home use, seems to the Boston Cultivator an unnecessary scare. Our wheat product per acre is ridiculously small. For the ten years ending with 1890 it averaged only twelve bushels per acre. This year it is fifteen, hence the large surplus. But fifteen bushels per acre is little more than half the yield British farmers average. What must be done is to improve farming as fast as population increases. This can be done, and millions of new acres brought into culture of wheat.

The relative decline of New York City as a port of entry, observes the Courier-Journal, worthy of mention. In 1890 the Port of New York received sixty-five per cent. of the country's imports; in 1891 it had only about sixty-two and a half per cent. This was not because there was any decrease in the business of New York, but solely owing to the increase of business at other ports. Boston is the second city in the matter of imports, Philadelphia is a good third and San Francisco fourth. New Orleans, though its imports are less than one-third those of Boston, is the second city of the country as to exports, and the exports of Baltimore are but little less than those of Boston.

Those who recall the terrible details of the Ashtabula disaster, caused by the falling of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway bridge at Ashtabula, Ohio, December 29, 1876, will no doubt be interested, observes the New York Mail and Express, in the movement inaugurated by the Ashtabula Knights of Pythias to erect a suitable monument on the lot where the victims of that horrible accident now silently sleep. Many of the victims were so burned and charred as to be beyond recognition, and the little that remained of their shattered and disfigured bodies were buried in the beautiful Chestnut Grove Cemetery of Ashtabula. There is nothing to mark their silent resting place, or to tell to the world the tragedy of their death. It is, therefore, the purpose of those who have this movement in hand to erect a monument to the memory of the unknown and unrecognized dead.

Chicago is not to have a monopoly of the celebration of Columbus's great discovery, announces the New York Ledger. Every city in the Union will do something to signalize the quattrocentenary of this memorable event. New York City has hit upon a unique way of celebrating it. A great food exhibition is to be held at the Madison Square Garden in October. The object of the exhibition is to improve the quality and to elevate and maintain a high standard of purity and wholesomeness of our food supply. All the States and Territories of the Union will be invited to participate, and it is proposed to show the progress made in feeding the world in the past four hundred years. This is the first exhibition of the kind which has ever been held. Not even England, the birthplace and home of exhibitions of all kinds, has ever hit upon one of this description. Probably the reason is that England is a manufacturing country, and not, like the United States, a great food-producing country. This country is, in fact, the granary of the world, and affords material for one of the most interesting exhibitions of modern times. Only food products will be allowed on exhibition, and producers and manufacturers only being allowed to exhibit. The exclusion of middlemen, it is thought, will furnish a guaranty of the bona fide character of every article, and that it is the same as is offered to the public. Every article exhibited must bear the name and address of producer or manufacturer, under whose exclusive direction the exhibition will be held.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Verdicts Handed Down in a Number of Important Cases.

The McKinley Tariff Bill Declared Constitutional.

The United States Supreme Court rendered decisions in Washington affirming the constitutionality of the McKinley Tariff and Dingley Worsteds bills, and, incidentally, of Speaker Reed's method of counting a quorum; it also denied the application for a writ of prohibition in the Sayward case, the United States Supreme Court affirmed the right of Holy Trinity Church, of New York City, to import a rector was sustained.

The three cases in which importers sought to test the constitutionality of the McKinley Tariff act have been decided by the United States Supreme Court.

The title of these three cases are: *Boyd, Sutton & Co. and Herman Sternbach & Co., et al., vs. United States*; *Boyd, Sutton & Co. vs. United States*; and *Clark, Collector of the Port of Chicago, vs. Clark, Collector of the Port of Chicago*.

The grounds on which it was maintained that the tariff was unconstitutional were that the tobacco relate section of the bill had been omitted in its enrollment, after passage by Congress, and therefore that the bill signed by the President was not the bill passed by the legislative department of the Government, that the reciprocity feature was a transgression to the executive of the law-making power and therefore void, vitiating the whole act, and lastly that the act was void because of the sugar bounty provision.

The Court affirmed the judgments of the New York and Illinois Circuit courts of the United States in favor of the constitutionality of the act. Justice Harlan read the opinion of the Court. He said that the Court had given most careful and deliberate attention to the question, now raised for the first time, as to the Court's determining whether an act signed by the President was actually the law passed by Congress.

The object of the journal required to be filed by Congress, was not that it might be consulted to determine the authenticity of an act of Congress, but that there might be publicity of proceedings. The signatures of the two presiding officers and of the President was complete authentication of that bill, providing the forms required had been complied with.

The suggestion that there was a deliberate conspiracy between presiding officers and President, to make a law not passed by Congress, the Court said, could not hold. The act, as passed, was the law, and was conclusive.

As to reciprocity, the Court says, various decisions of the Court and the practice of years establish the right of Congress to give the President power to propose treaties, and a future day, to revoke or modify certain clauses of the act.

Against Great Britain.

The Sayward case, involving the jurisdiction of the United States over Bering Sea, was decided by the United States Supreme Court against the British Government. Justice Field was the only member of the Court dissenting.

The main point in issue in the case was whether Bering Sea was an open or closed body of water. The schooner Sayward was seized fifty miles from land.

By this suit, brought in the name of Cooper by the Government of which he was a subject, a writ of prohibition was sought to restrain the United States District Court for Alaska from proceeding to carry out a decree of forfeiture rendered by the Alaska Court. The Court decided in favor of the United States and denied the petition for a writ of prohibition.

Joseph H. Choate, of New York City, and Charles F. Smith, of Washington City, in behalf of the Government of Great Britain, opposed the argument of Attorney-General Miller and Solicitor-General Taft, who represented the United States.

The "No Quorum" Case.

The "no quorum" case, in which the legality of the Dingley Worsteds act was attacked by Ballin, Joseph & Co., importers, was also decided by the United States Supreme Court.

The Dingley act was passed by the last Congress through the action of Speaker Reed in counting a quorum when there was a quorum of members present but not voting. The importers maintained that Speaker Reed's action was in violation of the Constitution, and that the act passed in this manner was void.

The United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York decided against the United States and in favor of the importers on this ground, so that the case came before the United States Supreme Court.

This Court, in an opinion by Justice Brewer, holds that the "no quorum" rule was valid, and that the House of Representatives had a right to make such a rule.

May Import a Pastor.

In the suit brought by the Church of the Holy Trinity, of New York City, to test the question as to whether or not it was a violation of the Contract Labor law for the Church to import its rector, the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, under a contract agreement with the Bishop of the United States decided in favor of the church.

Last Hope of the Anarchists Gone.

The Supreme Court extinguished the last hope of the two imprisoned Anarchists by affirming the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the cases of Samuel Fielder and Michael Schwab against the Warden of Joliet (Ill.) Penitentiary.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A Reduction in the Aggregate for February of \$2,497,149.

The monthly public debt statement just issued from the United States Treasury Department at Washington shows a reduction in the aggregate of the debt during the last month amounting to \$2,497,149. There was an increase of \$400 in the interest-bearing debt; a decrease of \$1,703,803 in the non-interest-bearing debt; and an increase of \$793,745 in the surplus cash in the Treasury. The total debt, less \$25,162,984 net cash in the Treasury, and the \$100,000,000 gold reserve greenback redemption fund, is \$840,120,685. Of the surplus in the Treasury, national bank deposits hold \$18,984,906; a decrease of about three-quarters of a million since February 1. The Treasury gold coin and bullion assets aggregate \$283,128,302 or \$603,471 less than a month ago. Silver assets aggregate \$479,169,510, an increase during the month of \$4,029,913.

Government receipts during the last month aggregated \$30,755,905 against \$29,611,815 in February, 1891. Customs receipts during February were \$16,782,430, or about two millions and a quarter less than February a year ago; and internal revenue receipts were \$12,158,287, an increase of \$1,699,737 over February, 1891. Expenditures during the last month were \$27,489,059.

The British Cremation Society, which has just issued its annual report, announces that the number of cremations at Woking last year was ninety-nine, as against fifty-four in the previous year. At present Woking is the only place in England that has a crematorium, but another is being erected at Manchester, and Liverpool will have one soon.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

A STORM caused extensive damage to the New Jersey coast. High winds, rain and snow delayed shipping, caused broken bones and played havoc generally.

The Rev. Dr. William J. Tucker, of Andover Theological Seminary, was elected President of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

The Rhode Island Democrats met in State Convention at Providence, and nominated a ticket headed by W. C. T. Wardwell, of Bristol, for Governor. The delegates to the National Convention were instructed to vote for Cleveland for the Presidential nomination.

A STORM raged along the New England coast with great severity.

EDWARD FOSTERILL, flagman on a pushing engine at Pittsburg, Penn., shot and killed Michael Niland, fireman on the same locomotive. They quarreled while clearing the tracks of snow.

EX-CONGRESSMAN STEPHEN T. HOPKINS, of New York, was found dead on the meadow near Pleasantville, N. J. The body was lying in the tide water. How Hopkins came to his death was unknown.

THE hearing by Attorney-General Hensel of Pennsylvania on the Reading deal was begun at Harrisburg.

THE fight between E. F. Searles and Timothy Hopkins over Mrs. Hopkins-Searles' millions has at last been settled at Salem, Mass., by the payment of \$3,000,000 to the adopted son.

THEODORE JONES, sixteen years old, committed suicide by hanging himself near Mount Holly, N. J. Jones had run away from home in Trenton, where his parents live. The only cause assigned for the suicide is that young Jones had become despondent.

EX-PRESIDENT NOAH PORTER, of Yale University, died at his home in New Haven, Conn., at the age of eighty-one years.

O. E. E. TYLER, Tax Collector of Hubbardstown, Mass., is missing; shortage, \$500.

South and West.

EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM WORTH HOLMES, of North Carolina, died at Raleigh at the age of seventy-four years. His health had long been failing.

The Mardi Gras carnival in New Orleans, La., was more brilliantly celebrated and drew a larger attendance than at any time since 1884. "Symbolism of Colors" was the subject of the magnificent train of tableaux. Rex was impersonated this year by Robert S. Houston, a prominent young lawyer, of handsome face and physique.

The President on the third day of his outing returned to the Princess Ann Hotel, Norfolk, Va., from the Ragged Island Ducking Club in fine form and with a lot of game. He proved his qualities as a good sportsman by bringing down a number of cartrucks.

MAYOR WASHINGTON, of Chicago, Ill., instructed the Commissioner of Public Works to notify the Economic Gas Company that, acting under the orders of the City Council in forfeiting its franchise, the city has taken possession of the thirty or forty miles of gas mains of the company now laid in the streets.

DR. HENRY M. SCUDDER, a prominent physician, of Chicago, Ill., son of Rev. Dr. Martin Henry Scudder, a former pastor of Plymouth Church, is under arrest, charged with murdering his mother-in-law, Mrs. F. H. Dunton, and getting possession of an estate of the value of \$100,000.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS for the election of delegates to the National Convention were held in every Congressional district in Indiana. In every district the delegates were instructed for Harrison.

G. HARRISON SMITH, a young lawyer, died suddenly at Kansas City, Mo., on the eve of his marriage to Miss Janie Harwood. The girl fell in a faint at the side of the coffin in the church and died next day.

J. W. COLLINS, the President of the defunct California National Bank, committed suicide at San Diego, Cal.

THE H. C. Farrell mill, fifteen miles southwest of Longview, Texas, was blown to atoms. Three men, who leave families were killed and their bodies were badly mangled.

GEORGE ADAMS, who beat two women near Riverton, Ala., because they refused to give him money, has been lynched.

A PASSENGER train was wrecked by a huge boulder on the track, twelve miles west of Lynchburg, Va. The engineer, F. H. Flapp, and the fireman, W. C. Mosely, were killed and their bodies were badly mangled.

MRS. ADDIE BEACHAM, of Columbia, S. C., left her seven-month-old baby sleeping in the house and stepped out. After she had gone Bud Harris, a little five-year-old colored boy slipped in, carrying a bent and heavy piece of iron, with sharpened point. He stooped up to the cradle and repeatedly brought the fearful weapon down upon the sleeping infant, perforating its skull as if with an awl. The boy murderer frankly confessed the deed.

Washington.

SECRETARY TRACY has written a long letter to Senator Hale, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Naval Affairs, which has the Revenue Marine Transfer bill under consideration, in which he heartily indorses the measure and urges prompt consideration by Congress.

THE District of Columbia Appropriation bill was reported to the House. The aggregate amount, exclusive of the Water Department, is \$4,735,529, which is \$567,000 less than the bill for the current year, \$5,302,529, less than the estimates of the District Commissioners, and \$572,600 less than the amount recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury. The appropriation for the Water Department is \$361,028.

THE United States Treasury Department's monthly statement of changes in the circulation during February shows a net increase during the month of \$5,703,764.

THE friends of Riggin and Turnbull, who were killed at Valparaiso, Chile, are arranging to bring their bodies home, and Secretary Blaine has directed Minister Egan to aid them.

THE Controller of the Currency has called for a report of the condition of the National Bank of the close of business March 1.

A STATEMENT prepared by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in regard to sugar bounty shows that 5335 claims for bounty, amounting to \$6,914,654, have been received, and that 925 claims, amounting to \$2,902,000, have been paid.

THE conference at Washington of experts on the Bering Sea seal question resulted in a disagreement.

SEÑOR MONTE, the Chilean Minister to the United States informed the Secretary of State that in consequence of his election as a Deputy for Petros, in the Province of Aconcagua, he will soon relinquish his present diplomatic place, but that as will probably remain in Washington until his successor shall have been appointed.

HOUSE COMMITTEE sees pension appropriations for 1891 at \$134,803,000. The estimate was \$147,004,553. Figures for current year were \$135,214,735.

Foreign.

THE Greek Cabinet, of which M. Delianis was the Prime Minister, was dismissed by the King on the 24th inst. M. Tricoupi and afterward M. Constantopulo to form a Cabinet.

CHANCELLOR VON CAPRIVI, of Germany, was defeated in the Reichstag, in Berlin, on naval estimates.

THERE was a serious collision of trains on a railroad near Cuyabaca station in Brazil, more than fifty persons being killed and a large number wounded.

THE Frankfurter (Germany) Zeitung has been confiscated for its criticisms of Emperor William's Brandenburg speech.

DURING the late storms off the coast of Portugal eighty-three married sailors and about fifty unmarried men following the same vocation lost their lives. About 250 children are thus left fatherless, and the bodies of a number of aged people were drowned.

THREE men were detected entering the landlord's room in a wine shop in Paris, France. Two of them succeeded in making their escape. The third man was chased along the street. The burglar shot and killed three men who joined in the pursuit, and then was captured.

THERE was much rioting among starving poor in Vienna, Austria, at a distribution of bread.

THERE have been many crimes in Vienna, Austria, attributed to the starving poor.

THE Hon. Charles Foster, Secretary of the United States Treasury, arrived in Southampton, England, much improved in health. He went to Paris, France, immediately.

SECRETARY FOSTER, of the United States Treasury, visited the British House of Commons in London.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

DENMARK will spend about \$5500 in showing, as a leading feature of its World's Fair exhibit, a Danish dairy, complete and in operation.

AN Ohio World's Fair commissioner has estimated that the exhibitors from his State will spend upward of \$5,000,000 in the preparation of exhibits for the Exposition.

REMYETI, the well-known violin virtuoso, has made application for a space of not less than 400 square feet in which to exhibit his great collection of rare African ethnological specimens.

THE California building at the Fair will be an imposing structure of the "old mission" type, 110 by 500 feet, with a dome, and costing about \$75,000. It will be surrounded by a hedge of Monterey cypress.

VERMONT will have a building at the Exposition without drawing on the State appropriation for the cost of its erection. One hundred substantial citizens have guaranteed \$100,000 for that purpose, each one pledging himself to pay \$100.

MICHIGAN'S building will measure 100x140 feet and be three stories high. It will be constructed of Michigan material, which with the furnishings will be donated. Though but \$30,000 of the appropriation will be devoted to its erection, it will in reality be \$50,000 building.

ITALY will make no Governmental display at the Exposition. The king, however, has recognized the Fair, by appointing a commissioner and Minister of State Rudini has informed Vice-President Bran and Director Higginbotham, that the Government will encourage individual exhibitors in every way possible.

THE Governments of Norway and Sweden have, respectively, asked for World's Fair appropriations of \$61,288 and \$53,600. In Norway a number of private citizens are raising a fund of \$10,723 with which to build and send to Chicago a counterpart of the Viking ship which was exhibited near Sandefjord a few years ago.

CONNECTICUT held an enthusiastic World's Fair meeting at Hartford on Washington's Birthday, ex-Governor Waller presiding. A committee of sixteen, two from each county, were appointed to look after the State's representation at the Exposition. Sixteen lady managers were also chosen. Subscriptions being called for, \$50,000 was pledged on the spot. It is expected that the Legislature, when its deadlock is broken, will reimburse the subscribers.

SPECIAL WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONER ALEXANDER CAMPBELL has returned from Australasia and reports that great enthusiasm over the Exposition is felt in that part of the world. New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania, are all making energetic preparations for their representation, and splendid exhibits are reported sure to be sent. Three new steamers between Sydney and San Francisco are about to be put on.

THROUGH misinformation a "World's Fair Note" recently stated that the Rhode Island building would combine the architectural features of the present capitol building and of the one formerly used in Newport. Such is not the case. The structure will combine the features of the "old stone mill" at Newport, which is of unknown origin and which was destroyed in a Longfellow's "Shelton in Armor," and those of the "Arcaic," a business building in Providence erected about sixty-five years ago.

ONE of the remarkable features of the Exposition will be a series of religious congresses from August 25 through the month of September, 1893. The Chairman of the General Committee, Rev. John Henry Barrows, of Chicago, has associated with him members of sixteen different religious organizations. They have invited the representatives of all the great historic religions to confer together and to show what light religion has thrown on the great problems of the age. Their plan has met the approval of Mr. Gladstone, Cardinal Gibbons, the poets Holmes and Whittier, Archbishops Ireland and Ryan, Professor Drummond, Professor G. of Switzerland, Rabbi Marxbaum, of Berlin; Justice Anner All, of Calcutta; President Washburn, of Robert College, Constantinople; Bunyin Nanjio, a learned Buddhist, of Japan, and scores of the leading scholars of America and Great Britain.

SEVEN MECHANICS KILLED.

A Misplaced Switch Caused a Disaster at West Milwaukee, Wis.

The Watertown "local" train ran into and demolished the rear end of a train loaded with employes of the West Milwaukee (Wis.) shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, killing seven men and injuring several others. The trains were moving in the same direction, the workmen's train having just left the main track on a short switch and strung itself out on a track parallel with the main line. The switchman, Emil Bartel, failed to turn the switch after the workmen's train, and the local, a moment later, passed on to the side track and telescoped the rear car.

The seven men killed were terribly mangled. The engineer of the local, who was on the machine, but not soon enough to avert the disaster. The work of recovering the bodies was begun at once. Patrol wagons and ambulances were soon at hand, and in half an hour all had been removed to the morgue. The engine and baggage car of the local and four cars of the workmen's train were thrown from the track, but none of the local's passengers were hurt. Bartel disappeared, but was arrested at 8 o'clock that evening.

SLAIN IN ONE SPOT.

An Appalling List of Murders at Cumberland, Md.

Thomas Higgins, a Baltimore and Ohio engineer, was found dead on the Baltimore and Ohio tracks on the outskirts of Cumberland, Md., the other night, and the coroner's jury has declared that he was murdered. At the spot where Higgins' body was found there have been found in ten years the bodies of nineteen men, more or less mutilated. Wounds on Higgins' head were made with a coupling-pin, and those who had mutilated bodies of the other men found where Higgins lay, remember that their wounds were similar.

It is believed that Higgins' body was placed on the track to make it appear that he was killed by a train.

CANADIAN Patrons of Industry are forming a stock company to furnish salt to members at low rates.

IN RIOTERS' HANDS.

Mobs and Violence in the Streets of Indianapolis.

Strikers Block the Streets, and Stop Car Traffic.

A dispatch from Indianapolis, Ind., says: Several times in the past twenty-four hours mobs have had possession of the streets of this city. Men and women have encouraged scenes and acts of violence, and one woman displayed in a crowd a black and red flag, flaunting it about her head and in a heavy coat, concealing it in her dress. It was the outcome to the street-car strike which began recently because of the refusal by the President of the company to advance the wages of employes. Several attempts were made to stop the cars, but the strikers interfered and the cars were pushed back into the barns. The Mayor took the view that he would not afford police protection until he was assured that the company had not men enough to properly man and run the cars. It received such assurance, and the police appeared to aid the company.

No attempt was made to run the electric cars. All efforts were concentrated on the horse cars. One hundred strikers met one car at the Grand Opera House. Here a desperate encounter occurred with the police, and when the car reached Washington street, the main thoroughfare of the city, the mob had swelled to one thousand. Slowly the car made its way a few squares further, where at least six thousand people had gathered.

Prominent among its members was a burly colored man who was foremost in trying to stop the car. The officers laid hold of him to place him under arrest. With a maddening yell the crowd sprang upon the officers and the colored man was wrenched from their grasp. Police Superintendent Colbert headed a detail for his rescue. They were into the crowd, and right and left with their clubs. A heavy board, wielded by one of the crowd, descended upon the Superintendent's head, and he fell. Another crash came, and Captain Dawson was nearly hurled to the ground by the force of him, which struck him on the head, being thrown from a window. Such actions as these precluded all possibility of further leniency.

Superintendent Colbert arose, pulled a revolver from each pocket, and pointed them into the faces of the surging mass of people. Slowly the crowd parted and the colored man was recaptured.

That was no sooner accomplished than the crowd made a rush for the man who was attempting to drive the electric car, and similar expressions filled the air. The driver's name was Madison, and in an instant he was pulled over the dashboard, and several men belabored him over the head. The police charged, and again the rocks began to fly. One huge brick struck Captain Dawson in the middle of the back, doubling him up with pain. A striker's fist landed at the same time on his nose. Another missile struck Patrolman Smith on the head, cutting his helmet clear through.

Patrolman Smith fared worst of all. A big stone struck him beneath his helmet on the back of the head, tearing open scalp and hair, and laying bare the bone. After severe fighting the crowd was dispersed, and Smith was carried away in an ambulance.

Not more than five minutes afterward some one yelled: "There goes one on Meridian street!" and away went the crowd. There were many who were not a part of a handful of police. The crowd swooped down upon them like birds of prey. The officers clubbed and pounded in vain. The men's heads seemed made of iron. In their mad haste they mistook the police for the mob, and with their fists they pushed the cars into the gutter. A large crowd of men and boys were in the gutter standing on an improvised scaffolding of boards. Into this the car was pushed, and the structure came down with a crash. The air filled with cries of fear. Luckily no one was hurt seriously. The other car was backed west on Maryland street until it sank deep in the mud, and there it stood. Both had their windows smashed, and many people, one striker and policeman will wear knots on their head for the next few days.

John McHugh was the driver of another dumped car. He is a poor man and needed work. His plucky wife was on the car with him to lend him encouragement by her presence. When the car went back a gang boarded it and gave McHugh a beating, a negro striking him with a stone. Constable Sotter ran to his rescue. There were no Brotherhood men in the crowd who knew, to release the man, and Sotter agreed to take him home. To this the crowd consented, and McHugh and his wife were escorted home under Sotter's protection.

In another part of the city two women jumped aboard a car, rushed to the driver, threw their arms around him, and then gave him a terrible beating. A policeman rescued him, but the women got away. In other parts of the city the mobs were unheeded from cars and were stamped, and the cars were derailed. Many arrests were made, but all was furnished in every case.

Finally all attempts to run the cars were abandoned. The Mayor stands firm by his decision, and will again afford all the protection to the company within his power.

BIG CLAIMS ON CHILE.

The Crew of the Baltimore Want \$2,065,000.

Papers have just been filed in the State Department by the crew of the Baltimore, asking for damages from Chile to the amount of \$2,065,000. The claims are for the injuries received and the false imprisonment undergone at the time of the riots in Valparaiso in 1891. The damages claimed aggregate \$2,065,000, as follows: False Imprisonment and Assault—John McAdams, \$50,000; John Downey, \$30,000; Andy Boyie, \$30,000; O. Wellan, \$30,000; Very Grave Injuries—Jeremiah Anderson, \$150,000; John Hamilton, \$150,000; George Panter, \$150,000; Seriously Injured—Joseph Gullig, \$100,000; John McBride, \$