There are now 3715 places in th United States which bave a population of more than 1000.

The attendance of women at the Boston University, amounting as it does to 300, illustrates how the cause of woman is progressing nowadays with a rapidity that surpasses even that of geometrical progression.

New Mexico has a very wide range of climate. The temperatures registered in the Territory during January varied considerably over 100 degrees. The hottest place during the month was La Luz, Dona Ana County, where the ther-« mometer registered seventy-six degrees one day, and the mean temperature for the month was 60.7 degrees. At Dulce, Rio Arriba County, the mercury on one chilly January day crawled down to thirty-two degrees below zero, and its record for the month in that bracing spot was 1.6 degrees below zero.

Few people perhaps are aware of the fact, believes the Boston Transcript, that there was once a Postmistress-General. She did not serve in this country or in the present century, but the fact that a woman ever served in that capacity is indeed remarkable. Denmark was the home of this remarkable woman, whose name was Countess Gyldenlore, or Dorothea Krag, as she was called during her term of office, which extended from the year 1703 to 1711. The present postal system in that country, which is considered one of the best in the world, was inaugurated by her.

Professor Jameson, of Brown University, is lecturing on the historic coupial mansions on the James River in Virginia, especially those at Shirley, Westover and Upper and Lower Brandon. This region and the country about Williamsburg, which the professor designates as "the quaintest place in the English portion of America," was once a virgin field of discovery for the seeker after old colonial furniture. Many a rare find of ancient mahogany tables and sideboards has been made thereabouts, and quaint Chippendale chairs used to be found there in numbers-interesting objects of treasures-trove that could be secured for the proverbial song. But time has changed all that, and such articles when discovered there now are held at fair price. It is said that much of this sort of colonial furniture may be obtained nowadays in parts of Kentucky, rafe pieces having been inherited by the present generation of Kentuckians from their Virginia ancestors.

-----People who think that the free-pass

It is computed by well informed persons that Maine has wood enough to make 28,000,000 tons of pulp, or sixty years' supply for all the pulp mills now running in the country.

Tolstoi, the Russian philosopher, says that the least complicated and shortest rule of morals that he knows is to get others to work for you as little as possible and work yourself as much as possible for them; make the fewest call upon the services of your neighbors, and render them the maximum number of services yourself.

The record of ship building in New England for 1891 showed that the sailing ship is by no means a thing of the past, even in this country, remarks the New York Tribune. In England the returns for the same year are even more suggestive, the tonnage increase of eight per cent. being all in sailing vessels. Sailing vessels, moreover, constituted twenty-five per cent. of the total construction of 1891, against nine per cent. in 1887. The obvious lesson is that a profitable field still exists for sailing ships, and that under certain conditions they are expected to compete successfully with steamers.

A few nights ago a man standing in one of the streets in Brooklyn, N. Y., suddenly threw up his hands and fell to the pavement, apparently lifeless. A large crowd immediately gathered, and two ambulances speedily came in response to police calls. Several surgeons made a careful examination, and one of them so roughly that the supposed dead man sprang up, and roared with pain. Then it was discovered that the man had been shamming, and that he had done it on a wager that he could draw a crowd of \$00 people in less than ten minutes. He won the wager, but it has cost him six months in jail.

A citizen of Southwestern Arkansas writes thus of a remarkable discovery to Governor Eagle, of that State: "I wish to inform you in regard to a skeleton found near Saratoga. It is supposed to be some kind of a serpent's bones. Some of the joints weigh nine and ten pounds each. I have thirty-nine of these joints and a number of pieces of ribs, but no whole ones. From the best we could tell the ribs would have measured four feet in length. I have been informed that you are gathering the curiosities of our State for the museum, and every one that has seen the bones says that they are one of the greatest curiosities ever seen in this part of our State. The thirty-nine joints weigh 350 pounds. Please give me the necessary information in regard to getting the bones to the museum."

NATIONAL CAPITAL. THE

News About the Lawmakers and Departments at Washington.

Debate on the Bland Bill Opened in the House.

The beginning of the tussel over the Bland Free Silver Coinage bill in the House of Representatives at Washington drew the biggest crowd of spectators that has been seen at the Capitol since Judge Crisp was installed as Speaker. An hour before the House was called to order, the galleries were packed to the doors; standing room was at a premium, and hun-dreds of disappointed visitors roamed through the corridors to gain admittance. The attendance of members was larger than it had been at any time since the day when the s pecial order was made for the consideration of the Blant bill. The scene consideration of the blant off, The scene offered a striking contrast to that which was presented on the day of the beginning of the tariff debate. Even the President's and diplomatic gal-leries were occupied. Mrs. McKee was present with a party of friends. The crush about the galleries reminded one of the closing days of Congress. A large pro-portion of the crowd were ladies. Many of them were young ladies of great beauty. The brilliant costumes of the ladies made the picture of the House most inspiring, and, no doubt, had a good effect upon the speakers.

speakers. The Silver bill having been read in full, Mr. Bland took the floor, but was imme-diately taken therefrom by Mr. Tracey, of New York, with a point of order that the bill must receive its first consideration in Committee of the Whole, as it involved a charge upon the Treasury. It was over-ruled by the Chair. On motion of Mr. Biand a resolution was adopted providing for eve-

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, then opened the debate in favor of the measure. He was fol-lowed by Mr. Williams (Mass.), Democrat, who represented the anti-silver element of who represented the anti-silver element of the Democratic party. Both speeches were loudly applauded. Among the other speakers were Harter (Ohio), Rayner (Md.), Taylor (Ill.), Hopkins (Ill.), all anti-silver; Epes (Va.), Crawford (N. C.), for the bill, and De Forest (Conn.) against it. At 5:3) the House took a recess until 7:3) that night. At the evening session Mesars, Weadock, of Michigan, Bowers, of California, Winn,

of Georgia, and Lewis, of Mississippi, spoke in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Covert, of New York, and Post, of Illinois, against it. During the debate Mr. Harter, of Ohio,

caught Mr. McKarg, of Maryland, by the throat and shook him violently. Mr. Harter was excited and not conscious of the assault until it was all over A huge petition in regard to the silver

question was presented to Speaker Crisp. It is addressed to the Democrats of the House of Representatives, and asks them to postpone the consideration of any silver bill until the next session of Congress.

the petition is signed by over 6000 Demo-crate, including prominent officials high in the party, Presidents of colleges, business men and others.

Space at the Patent Office.

The recent announcement of the Commissioner of Patents that copies of current patents can no longer be furnished until Congress provides a place for the storage of the same has stirred the world of patented industries mightily. It is the old story of the slowness of Congress to provide needed accommodations for the only self-supporting Bureau of the Government. ent Office pays its expenses and puts by about \$200,000 every year. Its savings have accumulated in the Treasury to the amount of \$4,000,000. Still Congress has failed from year to year to provide for this rapidly wing, money earning institution, examiners and clerks are packed growing. into rooms so so CBR breathe, hardly hardly breathe, and its immense mass of valuable records are stacked up on triple rows of pine shelves in the cor-ridors, where moth and dust may easily corrupt, and where a fire may break out if thieves do not break in. Now even this space is exhausted, and copies of patents now be-ing issued cannot be stored, so that no copies can be obtained. The numerous firms attorneys and the great manufacturing interests all over the country that want cop ies of every patent issued affecting their spe cial business, are now unable to get the and they are pouring in their complaints upon the House thicker than leaves on Vallambrosa. Unless some provision is made before long for the storing of these copies, the patented industries of the country, and even the courts handling patent causes, may get badly tangled up.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Board of Pardons, at Harrisburg, Penn., recommended a pardon in the cases of John A. Mellon and William H. Porter, publishers of the Beaver Star, who were convicted of libeling Senator Quay

THE committee appointed by the Bar As-sociation, of New York City, to investigate Judge Maynard's connection with the Dutchess County election case, reported in favor of his removal from the Court of Appeals bench by the Legislature.

DR. D. HAYES AGNEW, Emeritus Professor of Surgery at the University of Penn-sylvania and one of the most eminent surgeons in this country, died a few days ago in Philadelphia. Dr. Agnew was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1818.

R. H. GILLIFORD, Chairman of the Allegheny (Penn.) Council Auditing Committee, reported the result of the investigation into the accounts of the city officials. In the accounts of the Mayor's office, Market Clerk, Superintendent of Waterworks and Health Office a deficiency of \$850, 197.20 was discovered.

For more than five hours a thick fog cov ered the waters of New York Harbor. New York City, Brooklyn and Jersey City were completely enveloped in the mist, which hid the rivers and bay, extending through the arrows and some distance During the heavy fog several collisions oc curred. The ferryboats Princeton and Sus quehanna came together in the North River JOSIAH RIGBY, aged sixty, died at Mansfield, Penn., after having lived for eighteen years with a broken back.

THE Massachusetts Legislature has fixed the Governor's salary at \$8000.

A BIG mass-meeting of all classes of citizens at Cooper Union, New York City, denounced the Central Park Speedway Act, and demanded its repeal

AN Erie train passing through Great Bend, N. Y., near the outskirts of the town struck two women, Mrs. Decker and Mrs. Quick Both were instantly killed.

Guick Both were instantly killed. THE joint debate between the representa-tives of the Yale and Harvard College took place at the Hyperion Theater, New Haven, Conn. Chauncey M. Depew presided. The question debated was: "Resolved, That im-migration to the United States should be unrestricted." The speakers in be unrestricted." The speakers in the order of their appearance were as follows: E. H. Haven, of Harvard, affirmative; J. I. Chamberlain, of Yale, neg-ative; F. W. Dillinger, of Harvard, affirma-tive; Thornwell Mullaiv, of Yale, negative; J. Stacy Brown, of Harvard, affirmative, and William A. McQuade, of Yale, negative. Each socks fiftness minutes. Each spoke fifteen minutes

MRS. MARY LARSEN, aged eighty years, who lives in Brooklyn, N. Y., in an old frame house, was bound, gagged and robbed of \$6000 by two young men.

South and West.

THE Suprame Court of Wisconsin declares the Assembly, Senatorial and Congressional apportionment made by the last Legislature to be unconstitutional. The decision of the Court was unanimous. It held that the constitution ordains that Assembly districts shall be "bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines.

THREE colored children locked in by their other, near Arcadia, La., were burned with the house.

MR. AND MRS. NELSON STEWART, of Mil-lersburg, Ohio, stopped at the Buchtel Hotel, Lima, on their bridal tour. They blew the gas out. About midnight the door to their coom was forced open and they were found asphyriated.

boy were found in the Bernard River, near the Texas coast, who were, believel to have belonged to a party traveling over and and to have been murdered by their Mexican guide and a partner. The wagon in which they had traveled was found near by, par-tially burned. A letter was found on one of the bodies addressed to S. C. Gray

THE American National Bank of Birmingham, Ala., has gone into liquidation.

the United States was submitted at the meeting of the Frence Cabinet in Paris.

A SERIOUS conflict occurred at Paris. Panama, between civilians and a military company that was returning from Cocuy. Five persons were killed and fourteen wounded. Oddly enough the disturbance had nothing to do with politice.

A TRAIN was derailed at Sonsonate, fifty miles southwest of San Salvador. Thir-teen persons were killed and thirty-one wounded. It is the most terrible railroad disaster that has ever happened in Central America

The great strike on the Canadian Pacific Railway is endel. All the men were re-instated at once, and the wages in dispute are to be referred to a committee from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who will decide what the men should be paid. The men consider this a victory.

The Count of Eulenberg, Grand Marshal of the Imperial Court, has been selected for the Presidency of the Prussian Ministerial Council, and he has accepted the position. It was reported in Parliamentary circles in Berlin that General von Caprivi visited Emperor William in order to recommend Count Eulenberg for the Chancellorship as well as the Prussian Premiership.

THE banquet tendered by American resi-dents to Minister Whitelaw Reid took place at the Hotel Continental in Paris, France. nearly 200 being present.

DR. VON BOSSE succeeds Count von Zedlitz in the Prussian Cabinet.

KING SACKITY, of Croboc, West Africa, an important ally of the British, is dead. SIX persons, while returning home in Indian file through the Arconi gorge in Valle del Blois, in Venetia, Italy, were killed by being caught in an avalanche.

THE Japanese elections were attended with frightful disorder in Plandok, and many persons were killed. Count Ito, Pres-ident of the Privy Council, has resigned.

THE new extradition treaty between France and the United States has been signed by M. Ribot, the Foreign Minister, and Whitelaw Reid, the American Minister

THE passage of Russian Hebrews through Germany has been prohibited.

SIX men, who were recently caught pull-ng spikes from the track of the Mexican central Railway, were summarily shot by soldiers of the Rural Guard. The poorer class of Mexicans have been in the habit of stealing these spikes and selling them for four cents apiece.

THE coal strike in England has termin-

THERE are 20,000 waiters in New York City.

THE mining interests show a heavier pro duction. Surp buildings, both on coast and lake, are

thriving.

THE British House of Commons rejected the Miners' Eight Hours bill. THE outlook for laborers in the iron manu-

facturing business is gloomy.

THE theatres in London, England, regu-larly employ over 12,000 people.

A BOSTON (Mass.) dry goods house has a regular physician for its employes. RUSSIA is employing 150,000 Poles in Poland in building new roads and fortifica-

tions. EIGHTEEN THOUSAND men are needed at since to man the vessels of the United States

Ax alien labor bill is being urged in the Canadian Parliament in retaliation on the

The reduction in the wages of puddlers from \$4 to \$3.50 a ton went into effect a few days ago at Lebanon, Penn.

THE Pharmaceutical Union is about to

of labor for druggists' clerks,

THE average annual wages of British working-people are about \$260 a year for every man, woman and child. THE Furriers' Union has adopted a union

label, a copy of which has been sent to Washington to be duly registered.

DEATH WAS TERRIBLE.

Farm Hill (Penn.) Coal Mine.

Pitiful Fate of the Thirty-one Entombed Miners.

A dispatch from Dunbar, Penn., says: The dead have been wrested from their untimely tomb, and all that remains now is to apcord a burial to the miners who met their fate in the Hill Farm mine at Dunbar, June 16, 1890. At first the bodies of twenty-three of the miners were found, and next day they were brought to the surface for burial. The bodies found were those of John Mitchell, Daniel Smith, John McCleery, Jim Mitchell, Daniel Smith, John McCleery, Jim McCleery, Peter Devlin, John Cope, Andrew Cope, James Shearin, Elmer Devoy, John Devanny, Richard Bigley, Daniel McCas-tinon, John Kiernan, Martin Kavanagh, Patrick Cahili, John Courtney, Patrice Courtney, John Devanny, Jr. James X Courtney, John Devanny, Jr., James X. Ivy, Thomas Davis, Daniel Davis, James McCune and William Cahill. The bodies of William Hay, Peter Eagen,

Joseph Bigley, Milton Turner and Barney Naust are still in the mine. These latter unfortunates were in the dip at the time of the explosion, and their bodies will not be recovered until all the water is pumped out. The struggle for life of the entomed miners was asterrible as it was brief. They were suffocated — not burned or starved, and it was improbable that they lived ionger than half an hour. There is an unwritten law of protection among miners, by which they rush together at the sound of an explosion impelled by a common instinct of self-preservaon, for together they stand a better chance

of fighting for freedom. So it was with the Hill Farm victims. When found they were huddled in flat No. 1, showing that they rushed deeper into the mine, and that a moment later a scorching breath of death filled the the flat, choking their lungs, bursting their veins and striking them to the earth to linger in horrible torture a few moments and then to die. Six of the miners took refuge in one little room. When found they were piled on top of one another, contorted in ghastly shapes-heads thrown back, mouths where the lips had fallen away, open, fleshless hands, clenched, and nails scarring the bones of paims-all sickening evidence of a death which was

preceded by torture unimaginable. A short distance away were three miners, two of whom, the brothers McCourtney, were clasped in each other's arms. Their faces were composed. The third man, David. Davis—it is supposed this is the man--sat beside them, his head between his knees. He had evidently kept his mouth close to the ground until the last vital breath of air had been exhausted.

been exhausted. The fourteen other miners were entangled in a space twelve feet square. One had an open knife in his hand as though he in-tended to kill himself, but was stricken by a more sudden death of suffocation.

Two of the widows of these mea have mar ried again and a few others have moved away from the place in which they had felt the great blow that the mine horror brought

The search for the bodies has been carried. on unremittingly by the owners of the Hill Farm since the awful disaster twenty months ago at a cost of over \$100,000. The mine was sealed up and flooded to subdue the which followed the explosion, after which months were required to clear the mine of water and the tons of collected debris pro-duced by the fire.

EATEN BY ANTS.

The Horse Thieves Thought Shooting Too Good for Their Prisoner.

The Indians have always been known for their inhuman ways of toriure, but it has remained for a band of Mexican bandits to-

Navy.

THE mutilated bolies of two men and a

THE body of Mather B. Dawson, after

United States.

ake a demand for a reduction of the hours

beat them.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Revelations of the Reopened

business is carried to extremes in the United States should note how they do it in Russia. The Railroad Gazette says that the Russian railroads have been accustomed to give free passes not only to their employes, but to relative of their employes, a practice which may have been heard on this side of the Atlantic. The term "relatives," however, has been found to be extremely elastic, and recently the Great Russian Company put its foot down and issued positive orders that hereafter passes will be granted to no other relatives of employes than their wives, though a trifling reduction of seventy per cent. on the prices of tickets will be made to parents, brothers and sisters of employes and of their wives, but all aunts, cousins and stepmothers must pay full fares. If your brother receives a salary of as much as \$750 from the company, you can get your disccunt only on first-class tickets; if he has from \$150 to \$750, you have second-class tickets; if less than \$150, third-class tickets.

The idea of the bicycle railroad finds favor at Seattle. A line is soon to be constructed between that city and Tacoma. The contract calls for its completion within a year. The following description is given of the road : "There will be two tracks, each of a single line of steel rails. A timber will be laid on the ground across the width of both tracks at intervals of twenty feet, and across these, lengthwise of the track. 10x12-inch stringers will be laid, to which the rails will be spiked. To each end of the sills will be bolted upright timbers 2x18 inches and eighteen feet high, with 4x6-inch braces. These uprights will be connected overhead by a cap, which will support a 4x6-mch wooden guide-rail, directly above each line of rails. The cars will run on wheels under their centre on the single line of rails, and, when running on a straight track, will be held upright by their own impetus. When rounding curves, however, the cars will be held upright by two rubber wheels affixed to their roofs and running one on each side of the guide-rail, while a third rubber wheel will revolve against the under side of this rail, pressing against it and keeping it in position. It is intended in the course of a few years to replace the tirabers with steel superstructure. Steam power will be used, but ultimately electricity will be the motive power."

James B. Allen, whom citizens of Chicago, Ill., recognized in 1889 as the oldest settler by presenting him with a medal suitably inscribed, indulges in some interesting reminiscences. He was brought to the log settlement in 1833. being then two years old, by his father. The family came from Ogdensburg, N. Y. They took up their residence in a little house immediately south of the picket fence surrounding the fort. It was the only house left by the Indians after the massacre of 1812, and General Winfield Scott had once occupied it. The General presented to the elder Allen three old capnon, which were afterwards thrust muzzle down into the ground and used as hitching posts. Later they were cast into a bell for the court house. Old Allen built Chicago's first dock, on River street. "The first water works Chicago had," says his son, "were operated by Nic Reiss, who peddled water to the settlers at the price of twenty-five cents a hogshead. The water works consisted of a two-wheel cart on which was placed a sort of tank, and the whole arrangement was drawn by a horse which old Nick Reiss used to drive. A good many years after that my father and Virgil C. Walter, under the firm name of Allen & Walter, operated the old hydraulic water works at the foot of Lake street. The water was conducted to the city in wooden pipes." He continues: "I remember the old ferry across the river where the Rush Street Bridge is now; it was pulled by a rope attached to a windlass on each bank of the river. There also used to be a ferry where the Lake Street Bridge now swings. The stage coaches for the West, which used to make Galena their objective point, used to be ferried across there." Mr. Allen remembers the first vessel launched in Chicaco, the Marguerite Alien. It was originally (by courtesy) a gunboat, and formed one of the fleet that took part in Perry's victory on Lake Eric. It was lengthened and rebuilt as a schooner, and in this form began its trading career. The first hotei was known as the Green Tree House, and was built by John Gray. The first steamboat to ply on the lake was the James Allen, named after the elder Allen. Mr. James B. Allen is a veteran of the war. He claims to be a great-

sephew of Ethan Allen.

A Fire in the House Folding Room.

A fire occurred in the folding room of the House of Representatives about 7 o'clock in the evening and destroyed a large number of public documents, mostly agricultural reports and memorial addresses, which had been prepared for mailing. The Fire De-partment was promptly on hand and soon had the fire under complete con-In accomplishing this, the office trol. and corridors, which were closely packed with documents, were flooded to with documents, were flooded to the depth of several inches, and the dense 243 smoke caused thereby permeated the entire building, including the House of Repr It took some time to clear the hall tatives. of smoke so as not to interrupt the proces ings of the evening session of the House. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is estimated at \$15,000, confined almost exclusively to public documents. The folding room is in the east sub-basement of the House wing of the Capitol

Denmark to Assist Peary's Rescuers. News was received at the National Academy of Natural Sciences that a letter had arrived at Washington addressed to Secretary Blaine from the United States Ministe at Denmark, announcing that the Danish Government has issued instructions to its officials in Greenland "to extend all possible upport" to the expedition for the relief of

A MADMAN'S FREAK.

He Takes Possession of the Mississippi State House,

Lieutenant Peary.

When the Mississippi Legislature was assembling the other day at Jackson, a crazy man named Bryant took possession of the State House for an hour and ran things to suit himself. Several officers came to arrest him, but with a big knife in each hand he defied them and furiously cursed the Legislature.

He dually ran down the steps and into the street, hundreds of people, including Legis-lators and state officials, fleeing before hun. After getting out of the crowd three policemen knocked him down and landed him in jail. He was recently discharged from the He was recently discharge I from the asyam as burel, but will be returned.

THE property known as "Hamilton Grange" in New York City, which was Grange" in New York City, which was once occupied by Alexander Hamilton, has been sold at auction. The purchaser was Orlando B. Potter, and the price paid \$14),-500. It is said that Mr. Potter intends to preserve the portion of the ground upon which stand the thirteen gum trees sup-posed to have been plants by Hamilton and transfer it to the New York Historical Scolets. Society.

THE United States Legation and Consulate in London, England, are overrun with im-pecunious American cattlemen and tramps.

\$15,000 had been expended in a fro search, has been discovered in Hutton Lake near Laramie, Wyoming. His life was insured for \$127,000.

GENENRAL STANLEY, of the United States Army, says there will be no further trouble with Garza, in Texas, as the rebel's followers are scattered.

THE North Dakota Democratic State Con vention, in session at Grand Forks, sends a Cleveland delegation to the National Con-vention headed by W. N. Roach, of Grand Forks, twice the Gubernatorial candidate of the party. Every delegate is a Cleveland man.

THE boiler in a saw mill at Fidelity, Miami County, Ohio, exploded when five men were in the mill. Four of them were killed outright, and the fifth, Samuel Davis, was fatally injured.

HENRY SMITH, colored, has been hanged at Louisville, Ky., for the unprovoked mur-der of Saloon-keeper Louis Specht, by whom he was employed.

THE Missouri Legislature adjourned sine die. Just before dispersing the House passed a resolution indorsing Grover Cleve-land for the Democratic Presidential nomi nation

PATRICK DOYLE, a desperado who has killed seven men in ten years, was shot and killed seven men in ten years, was shot and killed by his nine-year-old son at his ranch near Big Muddy, Montana. The father was chooping wood when the boy came out of the house with a rifle, and, taking de-liberate aim, fired the fatai shot.

Washington.

AT the investigation in Washington by the Joint Committee on Immigration int the management of the Ellis Island (N. Y. landing station it was shown that buildings ere to have cost \$250,000 have inthat v volved an expenditure of \$612,000.

THE Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, as completed by the House Committee, appropriated about \$25,000,000, or \$13,000,000 lesthan last year. THE President transmitted to the United

States Senate Lord Salisbury's note of Sunday, relating to the Bering Sea contro-versy, together with the rejoinder of this Government, and these were read in secret ssion and referred.

THE general order issued by the War Department granting furloughs to soldiers who re-anlist, has been revoke i.

THE Senate passed a bill to increase the pension of George R. Allen, of St. Liwrence County, N. Y., from \$8 to \$25 per month. Mr. Allen served in the war of 1812 and is ninety-two years old.

THE President made the following nomi-nations: Stanton J. Peele, of Indiana, Judge of the Court of Claims, vice Glenni W. Sco-neld, retired. United States District Judges William K. Townsend, for District of diages: William K. Townsend, for District of Con-necticut; John B. Rector, Northern District of Texas; John H. Baker, District of Indiana, Ellery P. Ingham, United States Attorney, and Alexander P. Colesberry, Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

REAR-ADMIRAL L. A. KIMBERLY has been detached from duty as President of the Board of Inspection and Survey, and trans-ferred to the retirel list of officers of the

A MESSAGE from the President in regard to the G. A. R. Encampment, to be held next Neptember in Washington, was laid before the Senate. An appeal is made for \$100,000, one-half to be paid by the District, for tae expenses of the encampment.

LORD BRASSEY reached Washington in his famous yacht Sunbeam, in which he has circumnavigated the globe. He went to Washington to meet Lady Brassey, who had been in the city for several days.

Foreign. THE text of an extraor linary treaty with

THE unemploye! of Germany are still making matters interesting for the Government by threatening disturbances,

BUILDING material men are all crowding ork at present, and architests speak confidently of booming demands ahead

THE proprietors of two Boston (Mass.) ho-tels have issued orders that none in their employ shall hereafter wear either mustache or beard.

THE puddiers in the iron works of Menden and Schwerte, in Westphalia, are now provided with furnace shields to protect tham from the intense hert.

THE hotel an I restaurant waiters of Brookyn and New York City have asked all mempers of organized labor not to patronize rea taurants that employ female waiters.

The recently organizad Faderation of Metal Workers is composed of the Interna-tional Association of Machinists, with 22,-600 members; Iron Moulders' Union, 33,00.); Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, 4030; Brotherhood of Brass Workers, 3333, and Pattera-Makers'National Union, 2000 members.

EMPLOYES of the Grand Trunk Railroad have been ordered not to smoke while on duty or when in uniform. They must re-move their hats while passing through a dining car or any car in which an official o the road may be seated. They will not be allowed to use a seat, part of which is all ready occupied by a passenger.

A LYNCHER CONVICTED.

Whereupon One of the Witnesses Against Him is Shot to Death.

For the first time in the history of Georgia a lyncher has been convicted for the crime of murder, and will suffer the death penalty. His name is Barney White. He was engaged in the lynching of Larkin Nix last fall. Nix had a wife and daughter. The mother induced the daughter to adopt a fast life. One of her companions was a man named Mize. The father ordered Mize to keep away The answer was a deliance, and Nix shot Mize dead in the yard. Nix was arrested, but a mob of Mize's friends took him out an i shot him to death

Barney White and six others were ar A severance was asked, and the first to be tried was White, who has been convicted. One of the leading witnesses for the State, William Davis, was shot to death by a mob of Mize's friends that night.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics Trade Bulletin.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the two, eight and tweive months ended February, 1892, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year, were as follo ~5;

Two montas ended with Feornary, 189.; 186,776,433; 1891, \$157,506,308. Eight montas endel with Feornary, 1892, \$747,-901,628; 1891, \$622,692,957. Twelve montas ended with Feornary, 1892, \$590,776,771; 1891, \$860,319,882. The wines of the impacts were as follows:

The values of the imports were as follows: Two months ended with February, 1894, Fi28, 101, 533; 1897, \$123, 28, 232, Euger months ended with February, 1892, \$32, 776, 444; 1891, \$540, 550, 436, Taelve months ended with February, 1892, \$823, 142, 234; 1891, \$825, 191,035.

A LIFE-SIZE oil portrait of "Dolly" Madison, wife of President Malison, by Andrews, has been hung in the green parlor of the Executive Mansion at Washington.

Henry's band of horse thieves raided Henry Withers's ranch on the Garrita River, in Arizona, recently, driving away all his stock. Withers started after the single handed and succeeded in shooting down three of them from ambush before they discovered that only one man was pursuing them. They succeeded in capturing him as he was trying to get away

Death was his sentence, but shooting was too easy a death. Withers was taken out on the hot sand beds and left to lie nake's for six hours, fully exposed to the sun's rays. This was not enough, and he was then car-ried, still nude, to a bed of cactus bushes where he was laid on the sharp points.

He was bound tightly to a stake, and then a large ant hill which was near was torn open with sticks and he was left to his fate. The insects swarmed out and over Withers's body, and within two hours he was dead from their bites. The ants did not leave alone, however, until every particle of ficsia was caten from his bones

A prisoner of the band was taken where be could witness the whole affair and was afterward turned loose and told to tell the people that that would be the future punishof all who tried to kill a member of the band.

THE ELEVENTH CENSUS.

An Additional Two Million Dollars. Required to Complete It.

Messrs. Tonner and Evans, the committee recently appointed by Secretary Noble to make an investigation of the Census Bureau, have completed their report. The committee find that it will require \$2,000,-000 to complete the work of the eleventa census, including the \$250,000 lately appropriated by Congress. They recommend that the finance and appointment divisions by discontinued, and that the work be trans-ferred to the Interior Department proper; also that a large part of the census working force be concentrated upon the manufac tures division, which the lieves is the most important branch of the nsus uncompleted. Secretary Noble sent the report to Super-

intendent Porter, with a request that he express his views upon the recommendations of the committee. He also directed the Superintendent's attention to his (Porter's) last annual report in which he said that in his opinion \$1,000,000 would be sufficient to complete the entire work. Superintendent Porter, in reply, commeuded the report and expressed his approval of the recommen tion that the two divisions be abolished. He said that the data now in hand would prove of great service to him in the future management of his work.

MINISTER REID DINED.

Among the Guests Were All the Do scendants of Lafayette in Paris.

Whitelaw Reid, the American Minister to France, and Mrs. Reid dine 1 in Paris, on the eve of their departure for the United States, with Couns Dassailly, great grandson of the Marquis de Lafayette. The guests included all the descendants of Lafayette now in

Subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Reid attended a fareweil reception given in their honor by Baron de Mohrenbein, the Russian Em-basador to Frate. That night they at-tendel a banquet givea by the American Artists' Association. M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and

his colleagues in the Ministry, expedited the business of the Government with the Amer-ican Le, ation, so as to enable Mr. Reid to sail for the United States.