A Belgian paper is publishing articles on the decay of the English Navy.

The German Reichstag has decreed that telegrams are inviolable secrets, except in criminal cases.

There has seldom been a time in the history of American enterprise, asserts Public Opinion, when eapital was more reluctant to invest its idle money than it is at present.

Carlisle, Penn., the oldest of Indian training schools, was opened in 1879 and has graduated only three small classes. None of them, admits the New York Independent, have had time to show what they can do.

Judging from the number of charters taken out in the different States for the construction of railroads, it is estimated that upward of 7500 miles of new track will be added to the total mileage of the country this year.

The Journal of the College of Science. published at Tokio, contains articles on paleontology, seismography and natural physics, which would seem to indicate that, in the course of time, Japan will have its distinguished savants and scientific investigators.

Some of the wisest scholars delight in the collection of pamphlets, learns the Chicago Herald, Indeed, there are pamphlets which attracted little notice at the time of their publication a century ago that are now worth a hundred times the price then asked for them. Dr. Edward Everett Hale is one of these pamphlet collectors. He keeps his in a series of baskets suspended by rope and pulley from the beams in the ceiling of his study.

A hundred thousand children of Denmark, with penny contributions, procured a crown of gold, to be presented to the King and Queen on their golden wedding day. The gift is wrought to represent corn ears and clover leaves, and interlaced with a ribbon bearing the inscription: "The children of Denmark have woven this crown for the occasion of the golden wedding of King Christian IX. and Queen Louise on May 22, 1892."

One new creature in the next European war will be the Bosna-Herzegovinian troops, who are now exciting the admiration of Vienna by their superior physique, martial bearing, firm, elastic step and steadiness, as well as by their practical dress and equipment. Following the British example with native Indian troops, the Austrian Government decided to mingle indiscriminately in these new levies Christians and Mahometans, Greeks and Roman Catholics, instead of keeping the sectaries apart. The plan is said to work admirably.

According to the New York Truth, the outcome of the experiment now being tried by M. Gilbert Tompkins at his Southern farm, near San Leandro, Cal., will, in all probability, be a complete revolution in the accepted method of training horses for speed. The systemthe idea is not absolutely new, but has never before been applied on a large scale-consists in training horses in the water, making them swim in tanks of tepid salt water instead of the constant track work that has lamed so many promising animals. The swimming reduces flesh rapidly and strengthens the muscles and improves the wind as much as ten times the same time spent on the track, and a very little supplementary track work puts the horse in condition to make a record. Should this system prove all that it now seems to be, Mr. Tompkins will have done much to further the improvement of horse flesh.

The New York Sun says: Some of the members of the Foreign Legations at Washington who are well known in the New York clubs are sufferers by the unfortunate names which they have inherited. Mr. Grip, the Swedish Minister. for example, has had to listen to so much play upon his name since his namesake became a fashionable malady, that it is a wonder he survives it. Mr. Ho, of the Chinese Legation, furnishes much mild amusement in social circles because it can be said with safety that he is not a rake -a comment which the Celestial mind absorbs blandly and blinkingly without comprehending fully its meaning. The late Persian Minister, Hadji Hassein Ghouli Khan (I am not quite sure of the spelling of all of it myself), found his name so twisted in the mouths of menials as well as of the people he met socially that he probably looks upon Americans to this day as very ignorant people. There is an Italian in Washington who is not at all of the Legation set, who has gained some local prominence as Secretary of the Italian Society, whose unfortunate name is Iannarone-a name which the vulgar have corrupted into Annie Rooney, to the Italian gentlemen's great

A culprit in Tiffin, Ohio, has been sentenced by telephone. A new field opens for the telephone.

The output of British coal mines is in the neighborhood of 180,000,000 tons yearly-in 1890, 176,916,724.

The telephone is making the ladies of Honolulu stouter. They used to do their own shopping, marketing, etc. Now they send their orders by telephone, and the lack of exercise has caused an accumulation of flesh.

The cost of producing honey was discussed at the late Colorado State Convention. One member said four cents per pound, but others said eight cents, and yet another member put the cost at 101 cents per pound. .

The coldest region in the United States lies along the northern border of Minnesota, between the southern point of the Lake of the Woods and the North Dakota border. The temperature along that line often falls as low as fifty degrees below zero. In 1873 the instruments at Pembina registered from fiftysix to sixty degrees below.

Says the San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle: "With a system of assisted emigration the population of New South Wales has increased from 742,000 in 1880 to 1,132,235 in 1891. The population of this State during the decade from 1880 to 1890 increased from 865,-000 to 1.204,000. It is a noticeable fact that the tendency to gather in cities is as pronounced under the Southern Cross as in Europe or the United States, New South Wales having a city, Sydney, with 383,386 inhabitants."

With the growing popularity of terra cotta as a building material, there has been a constant increase, notes the New York Sun, in the degree of artistic skill demanded in terra cotta designers. A Bostonian of marked ability has recently come to New York at a high salary to devote himself to this work, and some of his designs are to appear in an important public building soon to be completed. In this as in stone carving the artist artisans of the United States promise to eclipse the world.

It is reported that the United States War Department has in contemplation extensive changes in the stations to which the troops are assigned during the coming summer. Many of the smaller posts are to be abandoned altogether and perhaps others established. Among them, probably, one at Helena, Montana, for the establishment of which a bill appropriating \$300,000 has already been introduced into Congress. It is said that in making the transfers of troops the soldiers will be required to march to their new stations, instead of being transported by rail as hitherto, the object being to give them some actual experience of what they may expect in time of war.

A lawyer, in the Washington Post, says that the law of primogeniture is still in force in the District of Columbia. The law of the District is the old English law, with the various enactments of the commission which formerly governed the District and of Congress superadded. Says he. "The whole is an uncodified, conglomerated mass of legislation, most confusing to the courts and counselors who attempt to administer it. Only the other day I had occasion to look up the law of inheritance, and I find that the old statute of James I., providing that the eldest son shall inherit, to the exclusion of other children, is still in force. I may be wrong, but I failed utterly to find any repealing statute, in which case primogeniture is still the law of the Dis-

The French town of St. Etienne has been in a condition of great excitement over the discovery of an apparent conspiracy to betray the secrets of the ribbon trade to foreign firms. The first clew was a letter received by a large ribbon manufacturer from an English merchant at Coventry, informing him of certain proposals received from an inhabitant of St. Etienne. This person, who described himself as being well acquainted with everything connected with the silk ribbon trade, offered to sell new patterns and novelties now on the looms or to be produced by the manufacturers for the coming season. He further promised to go wherever he might be required to set up special looms and to manufacture any of the novelties which might be selected. The letter was signed with initials only, but the writter proved to be a very clumsy rascal and walked straight into the trap which was set for him and baited with a registered letter. He turned out to be a well-known commission agent, and a search at his house brought to light a mass of correspondence from merchants in England and Germany. Just how far his negotiations had proceeded is not yet known.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE New York State Legislature held services at Albany in memory of General Sherman; General Slocum presided, and Chauncey M. Depew delivered the oration. BOTH branches of the Rhode Island Legislature have passed the bill providing for biennial elections of State officers.

MARSHALL G. KINNEY, a member of the Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legisla-ture, died at Harrisburg, aged thirty-nine

CLARK'S HOTEL in Boston, Mass., was burned; several persons were injured and burned; many parrow escapes. E. W. there were many narrow escapes. E. W. Perry, of Leominster, Mass., died shortly after being taken to a hospital. T. W. Southbridge, of Cambridge, was fatally

POET WALT WHITMAN was buried at Camden, N. J., with just such services as he had wished. There was no religious ceremony, but instead his close friends conducted unique exercises at the tomb, which he had designed, in Harleigh Commetery. Thousands attended the ceremonies in the

The crew of a train coming down the steep grade on the Frackville (Penn.) branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad lost control of it and the engine and cars shot down the decline at a fearful speed. Brakeman Josiah Troy and John Bauer were crushed to death.

SECRETARY FOSTER has awarded a life saving medal to Joseph Fernald, of Portsnouth, N. H., for saving the lives of four

persons last July. A THOUSAND pounds of dynamite at Fernle, Penn., exploded. John Long was

The horses in training, the property of the late D. D. Withers, the "Sage of Brook-dale," were sold at auction in New York City. Twenty-four horses sold for \$86,700, an average of \$3612.50. Experiment, at \$11,100, brought the highest price.

THE Connecticut Supreme Court decided that the claim of Austin Brainard, Executive Secretary of the Governor, against Controller Staub for salary must be allowed.

South and West.

ABRAHAM COOLER, a farmer living near Detroit, Micb., killed his wife and then himself. He was insane.

A SALE under the Vagrant act took place in Fayette, Mo., when three colored tramps were sold on the block to the highest bid de One brought \$25, another \$5 and the third

A nor of two and a girl of four, children of a man named Swering, living in Brown County, Ind., were burned to death while locked up alone in the house. GOVERNOR MCKINLEY, of Ohio, has ap

pointed Hon. C. L. Poorman Secretary of State, vice D. J. Ryan, resigned. Ir rained heavily in North Dakota and Northern Minnesota and great damage was

done to wheat. Joseph Leighter, an ex-soldier and ex-convict, went from the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, to his home at Findlay, Ohio, and killed his wife

at Findlay, and daughter with a hatchet. THE Kentucky State Convention to choose delegates-at-large to the Republican Convention at Minneapolis met at Louisville. The Convention adopted resolutions indorsing the McKinley bill and Harrison's administration, protesting against the free coinage of silver and recommending that the dele-gates to Minneapolis vote for Harrison's re-

GREAT damage has been done by extensive prairie fires in Nebraska

THE winter pork packing in the West to March 1 is reported at 7.761,000 hogs, a decrease of 412,000 compared with last year.

PETER MARTIN, one of the murderers of Thomas A. Édwards, near Huntsville, Ala., has been wounded by officers and captured, and John Mullins, another of the accused, has been lynched.

A DESTRUCTIVE prairie fire swept over Noble and Highland townships, of Norton County, Kansas, destroying an immense amount of property. Hundreds of families lost their all. William Dunn, in an attempt to save his property, lost his life.

THE Minnesota Democratic State Convention was held in St. Paul. Resolutions - ere adopted instructing the delegates to the Na-tional Convention to vote for Grover Cleveland from first to last.

An explosion occurred at the Sterling Dynamite Works, at Bessemer, Ala., killing six men. The explosion was in the gas reservoir and its force was tremendous, nearly every glass in the town of 5000 inhabitants

In Moorehouse Parish, La., James Baker and E. P. Norsworthy quarreled over some stolen geese. They fought and both men were killed.

Washington.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NETTLETON Wrote a letter to Secretary Foster charging Mr. Owen, Superintendent of Immigration, with

THE Speaker laid before the House a communication from Roger Q. Mills, stating that he had sent to the Governor of Texas his resignation as Representative from the Ninth District of Texas, to take effect im-

THE nomination of John H. Baker, of In-The nomination of John H. Baker, of Indiana, to be United States District Judge for Indiana in place of Judge Woods, against whose confirmation such a fight was made, has been confirmed by the Senate. STATISTICIAN DODGE, of the Agricultural

Department, has been removed. THE President appointed Frank L. Coombs, of California, Minister to Japan.

SECRETARY FOSTER transmitted to the House a letter from the Secretary of War, asking for an additional appropriation of \$108,430 for the armament of fortifications and \$155,000 for the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. He also sent a letter to the House asking an immediate appropriation of continue the recoinage of subsidiary silver coin.

SECRETARY BLAINE has resumed the discharge of his official duties, and will co charge of his official duties, and will con-duct all further negotiations on behalf of this Government in the Bering Sea matter. General J. W. Foster will continue, how-ever, to assist in the conduct of these nego-

SENATOR CULLOM, of Illinois, has written from Washington a letter to ex-Mayor Roche, of Chicago, declining to allow his name to be brought before the Minneapolis Convention as a candidate for the Relican Presidential nomination. clares in favor of Harrison,

SENATORS PROCTOR AND WRITE were appointed by the Vice-President members of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy

at Annapolis, Md. MRS. LEILA MORSE RUMMELL, daughter of Professor S. F. B. Morse, has writen a letter protesting against a resolution in the United States Senate which speaks of Alfred Vail as the inventer of the telegraph re-

PRYSIDENT AND MRS. HARRISON gave a reception at the White House in honor of James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, whom they have known from boyhood.

CHALES DANIEL DRAKE, late Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims, was found dead in his bed at Washington, Judge Drake was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on April

SPEAKER CRISP has made the following appointments: Visitors to the Military Academy—Messrs. Outhwaite, of Ohio; Geissenhainer, of New Jersey, and Hull, of Iows. Visitors to Naval Academy—Messrs Herbert, of Alabama; Compton, of Mary land, and Wadsworth, of New York.

Foreign. PRINCE DE CHIMAY, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, is dead.

A SEVERE earthquake occurred at Arica, Chile, and caused great alarm among its inhabitants. It was accompanied by a heavy tidal wave. The shock was felt at both Valparaiso and Santiago.

THE Czechs of Prague c"deavored to cele brate Comenius's birthday, despite the Government's prohibition; the police dispersed

the crowd, many rioters being injured. There was a dynamite explosion in the building of the Credit Lyonaise, one of the largest banking institutions of Paris. The French Cabinet discussed the recent Anarchist explosions, and decided to take measures

to prevent their recurrence. THE German Government was defeated in the Reichstag on a vote for a new corvette. THE North German Lloyd steamer Eider was hauled off Atherfield Ledge, and was towed to Southampton, England. She will

be refitted for transatlantic traffic. FORTY of the leading Anarchists of Paris, France, have been ordered to leave the country, and they will be conducted to the

Ax entire family of eight were burned to death owing to the explosion of a petrolsun lamp in Freiburg, Baden, Germany.

THE German Reichstag has been pro-rogued, Dr. Von Boettich: making the PRINCE BISMARCK'S birthday was cele brated throughout Germany; he is seventy seven years old.

THE LABOR WORLD.

WAGES average \$6 for Chicago waiters at THERE are 5000 unemployed waiters in

Chicago, III. SCHOOL teachers in England's country districts get \$1.25 a week. ENGLISH children only work in the fac

tories twenty eight hours per week. Onto is considering a law making it criminal to discharge employes for unic In Kent, England, 30,000 people are en-

gaged in hop picking during the season. WHITE workmen in New South Wales protest against the introduction of colored

Night and day gangs are working on the Chicago.

THE minimum age of employment on the continent is generally twelve or from twelve to fourteen.

KATE FIELD insists that the twenty thou-sand waiters in New York City are in a condition of slavery.

CANADA threatens us with a contract labor law to keep American workmen out of her labor market. In Mauritius there are over 250,000 East

Indians, most of whom are coolies working on the sugar estatess. EMPEROR WILLIAM has given \$10,000 from

his private purse for the relief of the unemployed in Hanover and Silesia THE Boston (Mass.) blacksmiths have formed a union, and will affiliate with the

American Federation of Labor. THERE were about 2000 men employed at the Paris Exposition. In Chicago there will be fully 8000 men employed.

THE puddlers of the Brooke Iron Company, of Birdsboro, Penn., have agreed to a reduction of their pay from \$3.25 to \$3 per

THE laborers of Argentine make \$60 a day by shooting the "rivasols," a bird whose feathers are much prized this season by the fashionable world

THE receipts for the past year of the international Association of Bricklayers amounted to \$115,641, and the expenses to \$58,014. The membership was 42,268. There was \$59,211.83 in the general Treasury. THERE are in the District of Columbia

2300 manufacturing establishmenta, with 128,876,258 of capital which employed 23,477 hands, paid \$14,638,790 in wages, used \$17,-187,752 worth of material, and turned out goods valued at \$39,295,259. ANDREW CARNEGIE announced his inten-

tion to build and present to his employes a library, public hall and gymnasium at Homestead, Penn., after the style of the building presented to his Braddock work-men. The building will cost \$100,000. THE low price of soft steel has had the

effect of displacing the dearer puddled iron. Great gangs of puddles and workmen asso-siated with them have been discharged without any hope of ever again obtain out any hope of ever again obtaining em-ployment in the business to which they have been trained. In Paris, France, male domestic servants

are encouraged to marry, as they are ob-served to be more settled and attentive to their duty than when bachelors. In London, England, such marriages are dis-couraged, as rendering servants more attentive to their own families than to those of their masters.

THE average British laborer receives \$35 a month in wages. But the Russian laborer hardly rises above nineteen in his income, or about \$12 a month, or forty cents a day, if no fines are inflicted or deductions made. Besides, wages need not be paid weekly. The law requires only that payment of wages shall not be made at longer than monthly intervals,

THE RALEIGH LAUNCHED. Another American Cruiser Takes the Water at Nortolk, Va.

The United States cruiser Raleigh has been successfully launched at the Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard. Fully 40,000 people witnessed the interesting event. At twenty-four minutes before twelve o'clock the signal was given, and Mrs. Alfred W Hayward, of Raleigh, N. C., daughter of Governor Holt, of that State, standing between Secretary of the Navy Tracy and Ensign Hilby P. Jones, broke the bottle on the bow of the cruiser and she began to move off as easily as if under her own peller. It was just three-quarters of a min-ute from the time the bottle was broken that the Raleigh was stopped by her anchors

The Raleigh, which has been officially known as cruiser No. 8, is of 3188 tons dis placement, is to have twin screws an 1 heavy rotective decks. Between her poop forecastle decks is an open gun deck. Her length in load line is 300 feet, ex treme breadth forty-two feet and mean draught eighteen feet. Her indicated horse power is 10,000, and the contract calls for a peed of nineteen knots. The engines wil be triple expansion, vertical inverted and direct acting, the common stroke being thirty-five inches. The bunking capacity for the coal supply is 556 tons. She will be heavily armed, her main bat-

She will be heavily armed, her main battery consisting of one six-inch and ten four inch rapid fire breech loading rifles on center pivot mounts, protected by thick stee shields, to be worked as part of the hull of made fast to the carriage. The secondary battery will consist of two six-pounders, two three-pounders, one one-pounder and two thirty-seven-millimeter revolving cannon. There will be six torpedo tubes with openings about four feet above the water, worked from the berth deck, fixed fore and aft, four of which will be training tubes and will be

of which will be training tubes and aft, four placed at the sides of the forward and after berth decks.

The Raleigh is the first vessel of the new navy which has been launched from a Gov-ernment yard to be put in commission, as she will be ready for service inside of a

Moses Tucker, a young colored artist of Indianapolis, Ind., has a mania that the gongs on the electric cars are sounded only to torment him. He was unable to get work and starved until his mind was a wrank

THE TREATY RATIFIED.

The Senate Assents to the Bering Sea Arbitration.

Method by Which the Difficulty is to be Settled.

The treaty or convention providing for arbitration in the settlement of the differences between Great Britain and the United States over the jurisdiction of the Bering Sea has been ratified by the Senata at Washington, by a unanimous vote.

The secret session which resulted in the ratification lasted two hours-from two to four o'clock-and was of the quiet, conserv-

ative character.

Its detail is of little interest, in view of the ratification. Shortly after the doors were closed a call of the Senate was ordered, and an unusually large number of Senators answered to their names, the number being increased to seventy-two when the vote on

the treaty was taken. There was some general discussion con-cerning the perfection of the treaty, and Mr. Sherman announced that the propositions made by some Senators at previous sessions that the arbitration procedings should be conducted in English had met with a favor-

able response from Lord Salisbury.

The treaty does not stipulate the language in which the proceedings shall be conducted. Mr. Sherman said that the suggestion that they be conducted in English had been com-municated to Sir Julian Paunceforte, the British Minister, who replied that he had no objection, but preferred to communicate with his own Government before agreeing

This he did and Lord Salisbury approved. After Mr. Sherman made this statement the treaty was amended so that English should be the language used in the conduct of the

proceedings. There was some discussion over article XI of the treaty, which provides that "the de-cision of the tribunal shall, if possible, be made within three months from the close of the argument on both sides

Several Senators thought the time allowed for decision should be longer, and as there was no objection to this the time wes extended to four months.

After a discussion over these points and some others of minor importance, the treaty was ratified (without further change and without the passage of any resolution) by an ave and pay vote, and resolutions informing the President of its ratification and removing the injunction of secrecy from the vote,

A well-informed Washington correspondent writes; The unconditional ratification of the treaty leaves President Harrison free now to complete arrangements with Lord Salisbury for a new modus vivendi on terms which will doubtless be satisfactory to both Governments. It is the President's intention to accept substantially the first proposi-tion of Lord Salisbury's note of March 26th, stated as follows:

We are, however, willing, when the treaty has been ratified, to agree to an arrangemen similar to that of last year, if the United States will consent that the arbitrators should, in the event of a decision adverse to the United States, assess the damages which the prohibition of sealing shall have inflicted on British sealers during the pendency of the arbitration, and, in the event of a decision adverse to Great Britain, should assess the damages which the limitation of slaughter shall, during the pendency of arbitration, have inflicted on the United States or its

The arbitration of damages provided for here covers, will be noticed, only the period from the ratification of the treaty to the time a final decision is announced by the Board of Arbitrators. It contains no re-striction of liability such as Lord Salisbury maintains as to damage done the United States since 1855, and can be accepted without a renewal of the discussion which threw the original article as to the general arbitration of damages out of the treaty just rati-

treaty. The Cabinet practically agreed to accept Lord Salisbury's proposition for a renewal of last year's modus vivendi, with damages to be left to the determination of

The treaty provides that the whole question shall be submitted to arbitrators to appointed by France, Italy and Sweden, the main question involved being whether seals are to be considered as ferme naturae or whether the peculiar circumstances attending seal life in Bering Sea will permit of a pplication in the case. The special application different points, viz., the question of what exclusive jurisdiction Russia exercised prior exclusive jurisdiction Russia exercised prior to the cession of Alaska; how far such rights were recognized by Great Britain; what rights, if any, Russia claimed in the Bering Sea after the treaty of 1825 between that country and Great Britain; whether all the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction and as to the seal fisheries in Bering Sea east of the water boundary did not pass unimpaired to the United States under the treaty of 1867; and, lastly, has the United States any right, and, if so, what right of protection over the fur seals when found in Bering Sea outside the ordinary three mile limit.

HELPED HIS LYNCHERS.

A Mob Breaks Into Jail and Hangs a Man to a Telegraph Pole.

Joseph Lytie, the man who hacked his wife and two daughters in a horrible manner, was taken from the County Jail at Findlay, Ohio, by a mob of nearly 1000 determined men and hanged.

As the mob entered the jail Lytle called their attention to the cell he was occupying as the one they were looking for. It took thirty minutes to batter down the cell door, when the doomed man was dragged out and thence to the Main Street Bridge, two

squares away.

Here Lytle was strung up to an iron cross piece of the bridge. Just as he was being pulled up a shot from a revolver rang out on the night air and the rope was shot in two, dropping the victim to the ground. He was then hurriedly taken to the nearest tel-egraph pole, where the lynching was com-

pleted. Twenty shots were fired into the body. Lytle died without a struggle.

Lytle left a note asking that his body should be turned over to his brother with the request that he be buried beside his

FOURTEEN SAILORS DROWN

A Fatal Collision Between Two British Vessels Off the Isle of Wight.

A collision, resulting in the loss of fourteen lives, occurred off the Isle of Wight. The British bark Falls of Garry, from San Francisco for Havre, via Queenstown, came into collizion with the British steamer The-tis. The Falls of Garry was cut nearly in

two and sank almost immediately.

The crew of the Thetis hastened to assist the wrecked seamen who were struggling in the water and succeeded in saving sixteen of them. Fourteen were drowned. The Thetis them. Fourteen were drowned. The Thetis was considerably damaged and made signals for assistance. The tugboat Belos went to the assistance of the Thetis and towed that vessel into the Solent,

THE total population of the Australian colonies at the end of last year was estimated at 3,932,000 souls by T. A. Coghlan, the Government Statistician.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

DENMARK has made a World's Fair appropriation of \$67,000.

MORE than 180 exhibitors are chronicled from Philadelphia alone, A \$6000 monument of Barre granite will be one of the exhibits from Vermont.

A continuous clam bake will be one of the attractions which epicurean visitors will find at the Exposition. SAGINAW, Mich., noted as a salt produc-

ing city, is constructing in miniature a com-plete sait plant for exhibition at the World's Fair. THE Board of Lady Managers is making arrangements for an extensive exhibit showing woman's share in the illustration of books, in engraving and other forms of

picture production. Pope Leo XIII has written a letter strongly commending the Exposition, which it is believed will have a most favorable effect in stimulating interest in the Fair on the part of all Catholic countries and com-

A VERY complete, and doubtless an eve opening diamond exhibit, will be made by Cape Colony, South Africa. The exhibit will include 10,000 carats of uncut stones, a large quantity of very fine cut and polished ones, together with all that is necessary to show the process of mining and washing.

A CALIFORNIA "big tree" has been seected in Tulare County, to be shown at the Exposition. A committee of the Board of Trade, after an extended tour of inspection, picked out a tree measuring 87 feet 9 inches in circumference at the base, 85 feet five feet high above the ground, and 65 feet at a height of sixteen feet.

THE "wooded island" in the Exposition grounds is beginning to assume the character which in great part it will have during the Fair—that of a gigantic flower garden. Already the Floricultural Department has received 27,000 rose bushes and other plants, thousand of which came from abroad. These are being transplanted on

HARPER BROS., Scribner & Sons and the Century Company have agreed to exhibit at the Fair illustrations showing the history of transportation in all countries. Chief Smith expects to secure similar exhibits from foreign countries and from other publishers in this country. The exhibit will include re-productions of lithographs, original drawngs and photographs.

A FEATURE of Idaho's Exhibit at the Fair will be a practical illustration of the system and benefits of irrigation. A large section of sage brush soil will be transported to Through this ditches will be run, and trees, fruits and flowers will be grown in the soil by the irrigation system. Prospective Idaho settlers are expected to be especially attracted by this exhibit.

THE World's Fair Committee of the North American Turner Bund has made a personal application to Director-General Davis for a space for a display of gymnastic apparatus, literature on the subject of physical exercise and development, and representations of gymnastic organizations, as well as for outdoor gymnastic exhibitions, which the turners desire to give eight days in each month during the Exposition

SMOKELESS POWDER TESTS.

Successful Trials With Four and Eight-Inch Gans.

Some very gratifying results have been obtained with a hand-made sample of smokeless powder at the naval ordnance proving ground at Indian Head, near Washington. The tests with the powler made by the Ordnance Bureau's chemist at Newport, R. I., have hitherto been confined to small arms, have nither to been conduct to small arms, including the one, three, and six pound guns and the four-inch rapid-fire gun, promising results having been obtained in all cases. With charges about one-half those used with ordinary powders the velocities were increased from 150 to 200 foot seconds, with no increase of chamber pressure. The Naval Chief of Ordnance at the time expressed the hope that smokeless powder might come into exclusive use in all s of six-inch calibre and below it.

The test which has just taken place was with a four-inch gun and with an eight-inch gun. In the former weapon a thirty-three pound projectile was used, with a powder charge of five and a half pounds. The velocity obtained was 2160 foot seconds, at a pressure of 14.6 tons. In the case of the eight-inch gun an eighty-pound projectile was used, as is done in the foreign services. The powder charge was sixteen pounds, and there was developed a velocity of 2415 foot seconds and a pressure of 13.6 tons. These results compare favorably with those obtained abroad under much

better conditions. This seems to settle the question, if any ever existed, of the merit of the naval smokeless powder.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Both Receipts and Expenditures Reduced During the Past Month.

The monthly public debt statement just issued from the Treasury Department at Washington shows a reduction in the aggregate of debt last month amounting to \$1,-993,041. There was an increase of \$550 n interest bearing debt, a decrease of \$1,256,912 in non-interest-bearing debt and an increase of \$736,679 in the surplus cash an increase of \$750,078 in the surplus case in the Treasury. The total debt, less \$32, 898,884 net cash in the Treasury, and the \$100,000,000 gold, greenback-redemption fund, is \$838,127,644. National depositary banks hold \$18,786,732 of the Treasury surplus, a decrease of about one-quarter of a million since March 1. Treasury gold coin and bullion assets aggregate \$280, 144,269, or \$2,000,000 less than a month ago. Silver assets aggregate \$434,530,999, an increase of nearly \$5,500,000

Government receipts from all sources in March aggregated \$30,048,806, against \$29, 418,330 in March, 1891. Custom receipts last month were \$16,415,312, or fully \$1,000,000 more than in March a year ago; and internal revenue receipts were \$12,133,601, an increase of about \$1,000,000 over March, 1891. Expenditures in the last nine months of the current fiscal year were \$268,119,243,or \$30,000 less than for the three-quarters of the preceding fiscal year.

BURNED WITH HER CHILD.

Went Into the House to Rescue It and Was Buried by Debris,

Fire at Wilkesbarre, Penn., destroyed the millinery store of Kate McCarty, in South Main street, and the adjoining sporting goods store of E. J. Kipple.

Mayor Sutton, who was one of the first-Mayor Sutton, who was one of the first on the scene, broke into the latter store and roused the family who occupied the upper floor. He carried out Willie Easby and led Mrs. Easby by the arm. Ou reaching the street Mrs. Easby excitedly exclaimed: "My child! Where is my child?" She rushed into the flames and smoke and was just coming with her child wrapped in a blanket when an explosion occurred bringing down the roof and side walls and crushing the woman and the child in the debris. A determined effort was made by the firemen to rescue them, but the whole place was in flames and it was impossible to enter.

firemen to rescue them, but the whole place was in flames and it was impossible to enter. The fire syread and four other buildings were gutted before it was extinguished. The explosion was caused by the fire reaching a number of kegs of powder.

The bodies of Mrs. Easby and her child were found that afternoon burned to a cinder, and the child's head blown from its body. The loss was \$70,000.