

London has more than doubled its population in the past half century.

Collectors of autographs remark that, while the typewriter never will supplant holograph letters altogether, it will make them scarcer and more valuable.

The Boston Globe figures it out that \$1,000 out of our population of 65,000,000 own \$36,250,000,000 of our Nation's total wealth of \$62,610,000,000, otherwise one man out of every 2000 owns more than all the rest of the 2000.

The announcement that California would shortly become the seat of an extensive perfumery industry is now reported to be without adequate foundation, as the flowers are said to lack the strength of odor required to make the manufacture of extracts profitable.

Determined not to lose its reputation as the great obituary paper of the country, the Philadelphia Ledger, with what the New York Advertiser esteems commendable alacrity, has secured autograph obituaries of all the members of the Peary relief expedition. It could not have been a very cheerful occupation for the writers.

A woman of inventive mind, discovered by the New York Sun, is experimenting on a rubber coating for iron stone china used in restaurants and domestic porcelains. She thinks these should be as feasible as the noiseless tire and the mounting of chair legs in libraries and reading rooms. Incidentally she expects to find in her invention a large fortune, but her aim is distinctly philanthropic.

The New York Independent believes that the cultivation of athletics at girls' schools and colleges is likely to receive some stimulus from an award made by the United States Treasury Department to Miss Bertie Burr, of Nebraska, for rescuing two young women from drowning. Miss Burr, who learned how to swim at Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass., will receive, not the silver medal awarded for heroism, but the gold medal only granted for cases of extraordinary daring and endurance.

A novelty in business enterprise is soon to be introduced in New York City, according to the News. It may be tersely described as a benevolent pawnshop. The mere suggestion of a pawnshop with an aspiration higher than three per cent. a month makes this subject highly interesting. It is said that certain wealthy persons, connected with the Charity Organization Society, have determined to establish pawnshops throughout the city, to be operated at cost. Benevolence and philanthropy usually fail in the conduct of business enterprises, however, and the project of a cut-rate pawnshop may disappoint its well-meaning projectors.

Flying machines for use in war have engaged no little attention of late on the part of inventors. Maxim, the designer of the famous gun, claims to have produced one which can be controlled. He declares that he can fill his aerial car with explosives and hover in it over the city of London, holding that great metropolis at ransom to the extent of as many millions of pounds as he chooses to mention. Thus situated he can announce his terms by dropping a small package containing a statement of them and his ultimatum of "Cash or Crash!" His contrivance is a cylinder of aluminum containing a three-fourths vacuum, its collapse being prevented by strong ribs inside. It is propelled and steered by electric gear, and is further sustained and balanced by the wings of a great aeroplane, with an automatic arrangement of a compensatory nature that brings the machine immediately back to the horizontal when it tends to vary therefrom.

When Bernard Schmitz, having been in this country twenty-six years, went back to Germany on a visit two years ago, he was seized and put into the German army to serve his term as a German citizen. Vainly his Kansas neighbors sent petitions for his release, as nobody paid any attention to them. Finally his little eleven year old girl, Maggie Schmitz, wrote a letter to the Empress of Germany, telling her in artless child fashion how her mother and the children all missed their father, and begging that he might be sent back to them. The letter was neither properly addressed nor stamped, but each official into whose hands it fell sent it on, and at last it reached the Empress. The little girl's plea touched her motherly heart, and through her intercession, as stated by the Berlin papers, Schmitz was released and given free passage back to his home. The neighbors have been celebrating his return, and in a triumphal procession little Maggie led the first place. Thus writes F. W. Howe, the author of "The Story of a Country Town," in which (Atchison) this incident has just occurred.

CONDITION OF THE STRIKE.

Late Dispatches Regarding the Situation at Homestead.

The Pennsylvania Militia Still Remain on Guard.

Late dispatches from Homestead, Penn., gave the following particulars concerning the state of the labor war between the Carnegie mill owners and their locked out employes: Hugh O'Donnell and Hugh Ross, against whom warrants had been issued, went to Pittsburgh and held a consultation with their attorney, W. G. Brennan. At the close of their talk with Mr. Brennan, the two workmen proceeded to Alderman McMaster's office and gave themselves up and were by him remanded to jail. Mr. Brennan at once entered application for the release of Messrs. Ross and O'Donnell on bail. Mr. O'Donnell in an interview expressed his confidence in his being released on bail and his ability to ultimately prove his innocence of any crime.

A secret conference, over an hour in length, was held between the Governor of Pennsylvania, the President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of America, and the chief legal adviser of the 3000 striking employes of the Carnegie mills. From almost every aspect the meeting of the trio was a remarkable one. The place of the meeting was directly under the battery of Gatling guns on Shanty Hill, and immediately in front of the main gateway through the high board fence and barb wire barrier enclosing the marvelous array of furnaces, rolls, and spoolstacks known as the Homestead works. Through the slats of the gate could be plainly seen the spot where the workmen and Pinkertons slaughtered each other. The meeting was in one of the houses usually occupied by the official representatives of the Carnegie company in Homestead, but temporarily utilized as a residence for Governor Pattison.

Neither Governor Pattison, Mr. Wehe nor Mr. Brennan would consent to be quoted on any syllable as to the nature of the discussion. It is said, however, that the removal of the troops from Homestead, and the bearings of that matter from each possible standpoint were gone into.

The last day of grace allowed by the Carnegie management for the striking steel-makers and other employes of the steel mills to apply for reinstatement has passed. Of the 8900 out one man left the ranks. He is John Miller, a heater.

Not only did the men refuse to enter the fold to which they were invited, but they actually attended a picnic at Big Spring Grove, held on the last day of grace for the benefit of the relief fund.

The return of O'Donnell and his hopeful words had much to do with this exhibition of the perfect organization they are. They were not only invited, and when he stated with positiveness in the early hours of the morning that the strike was bound to be settled satisfactorily to the men, they needed nothing more to confirm them in their determination to hold out.

The colored school in Brick Head village, Pa., was struck by lightning. The school was filled with pupils, fifty in number, and two teachers. One of the teachers, Miss Butler, and two pupils were fatally injured. Sydney Stanfield and George Turner were killed outright.

The Michigan Republican Convention at Saginaw placed a state ticket on the field headed by John T. Rich for Governor.

The business portion of Rio Vista, Cal., has been destroyed by fire.

The stalling Palo Alto, who held the station territory record, died a few days since at Senator Stanford's farm, near Redwood, Cal., from pneumonia. Palo Alto made the mile stallion record at Stockton, Cal., on November 17, 1891. Time, 2:28 3/4.

The Republican State Convention at Madison nominated C. E. Sheldon for Governor.

The People's Party of Florida held their State Convention at Jacksonville. A State ticket was nominated, headed by A. P. Baskin for Governor.

The school enumeration just finished gives Chicago a population of 1,133,318.

A discrepancy of \$34,000 has been found in the accounts of the Milwaukee (Wis.) Water Department.

Two timber men named Wilcox and Ace were shot and killed by J. J. Bowles at Arkansas City, Ark., during a quarrel about a business transaction.

The Waters-Pierce Oil Company's warehouse, in St. Louis, Mo., was destroyed by fire, on November 17, 1891. Time, 2:28 3/4.

The remains of J. S. Bredlove and the Pennsylvania capitalist, have been found in a canyon of the Coconino Mountains, near San Diego, Cal. No trace could be found of Bredlove's son, who started out with the party. These gentlemen left Campo Rico, in search of a gold mine on the desert.

The President has signed the Naval Appropriation bill.

Colonel E. A. Carr, Sixth Cavalry, has been appointed a Brigadier-General of the Army, vice General Stanley, retired.

Louis E. McComas, of Maryland, has been appointed by Chairman Carter Secretary of the National Republican Committee. Mr. McComas accepted the position and will begin the discharge of its duties in New York City forthwith.

The President has nominated the following to be Consul of the United States: John A. Barnes, of Illinois, at Chemnitz; Darley R. Bruk, of South Dakota, at Messina; Cyrus W. Field, of New York, at Brunswick; Carl Bailey Hart, of the District of Columbia, at Catania; Charles August Vortz, of Ohio, at Horgen; Aulick Palmer, District of Columbia, to be Consul-General at Dresden, Germany.

The President made the following nominations: Charles F. Markell, of Maryland, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Catania; Charles August Vortz, of Ohio, to be Consul of the United States at Birmingham.

Robert and William Finkerton, the proprietors of what they style "a general detective and watchman business," were put upon the stand by the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the Homestead strike, and were questioned as to the methods pursued in the organization of such bands as that which invaded the little Pennsylvania town on July 6.

The President granted pardon in the case of William M. Cooper, convicted in New York of passing counterfeit silver dollars, and sentenced in March to two years' imprisonment.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations: Everson Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Andrew D. White, of New York, to Russia; A. Loudon Snowden, of Pennsylvania, to Spain, and Truxton Beale, of California, to Greece; Roumania and Serbia, Cyrus W. Field, of New York, was also confirmed as Consul to Brunswick, Germany.

Foreign.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

The Atlantic Hotel at Long Branch, N.J., was burned; the guests had jewelry and clothing worth \$30,000 stolen from them.

Lawrence and George McDermott, twelve and fourteen years old respectively, were drowned while bathing in Mill River, New York, on November 17.

Dr. Charles D. Scudder, a son-in-law of ex-Senator Evans, committed suicide at Northport, Long Island, N. Y. He stabbed himself to the heart.

James Burns and two boys, aged seven and eight, were killed by a train at the Fifth Street Pennsylvania Railroad crossing, Newark, N. J.

Michael Varley and his crippled nine-year-old daughter Annie were found in a bathroom in New York City, both dead from suffocation by gas.

Burgess McLuckie, of Homestead, Penn., charged with murder in connection with a recent labor riot, was released on \$10,000 bail.

Lieutenant Sidney H. May, of the United States Navy, a member of the United States Naval Board, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head in his room in the United Service Club, New York City, on November 17.

The great part of the business section of the village of Mocsop, Conn., has been burned. The burned portion includes a New York and New England Railroad passenger station, two new dwelling houses, the main market, the old Masonic Hall and two other business blocks.

A meeting in New York City William F. Harrity was chosen Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, S. P. Sheerin, Secretary, and R. B. Roosevelt, Treasurer.

The Sagamore Club, of Harlem, New York City, entertained Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson at a reception.

Governor Flower, of New York, reviewed the Naval Militia and the National Guard at the Peekskill State Camp.

All the skilled workmen in Carnegie's steel mills at Duquesne, Pittsburgh, Penn., numbering about 700, went out on strike in sympathy with the Homestead men. Governor Pattison left Homestead for Harrisburg.

South and West.

Mrs. Emma Phipps, aged thirty-five years; Miss Blanche Phipps, aged twenty-six years, and Frank McCamp, aged thirteen years, were killed at a railway crossing near New Albany, Ind., a train striking their carriage.

At Frankfurt, Ky., Ben Calmer, a young man, killed his brother, Samuel Calmer, a bachelor aged fifty years. A dispute arose between the brothers and Ben seized a chair, striking his brother, killing him instantly.

W. J. Stone, of Nevada, Yernon County, was nominated for Governor by the Missouri Democratic State Convention at Jefferson City on the nineteenth ballot.

The People's Party of Georgia met at Atlanta and nominated William L. Peck for Governor, and selected an Electoral ticket pledged to vote for Weaver and Field.

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Foreign.

The Province of Ravenna, in Northern Italy, was swept by a cyclone, with great loss of life and property.

STRICT MEASURES TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF CHOLERA WERE TAKEN BY RUSSIA, AUSTRIA, SPAIN AND BRAZIL.

TELEGRAPHIC reports from all parts of Manitoba, Canada, state that the crops are in magnificent condition, not a single drawback being reported.

The Hazaras, who are fighting for their independence against the Ameer of Afghanistan, have ambushed his troops and killed many hundreds of them.

SEVERE storms were experienced throughout Great Britain; the ship Maxwell was wrecked off the mouth of the Mersey. Three Gloucester fishermen were drowned.

CHILE'S influenza epidemic has grown to such proportions that Congress has adjourned.

HENRY B. RYDER, the United States Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark, has been arrested, charged with fraud in connection with the liquidation of a testamentary estate.

THREE persons were killed and a number injured in a railroad collision at Tamworth, Canada.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the City of Chicago has ended. The report of the Board is that the disaster was due to careless navigation. The captain's certificate is suspended for nine months.

ORDERS were issued by the Italian Government for the cruiser Giovanni Bauson to take part in New York's Columbus celebration October 12.

CANDLACE PEREZ, the famous Mexican bandit, has been executed at Lacataca, Mexico.

The Government of Honduras closed its coast to foreign commerce.

A HEAVY thunderstorm, followed by a terrible hailstorm, passed over Marmora, Brazil, and great damage was completely destroyed. Hundreds of windows were broken and other damage was done. Some of the hailstones picked up measured six inches in circumference.

The Arios singers of New York City were received at Munich, Bavaria, by the United States Consulate, and a magnificent ball with illumination and fireworks was given in their honor.

THE recent account of volcanic eruptions on Great Sanguir Island were confirmed by official dispatches, which said that 2900 persons had been killed.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

157th DAY.—The General Deficiency Bill was discussed.—A resolution was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Commerce, Expenses to inquire into the working of the immigration laws.

158th DAY.—The Anti-Option Bill was made the unfinished business.—The General Deficiency Bill was passed.—Mr. Morgan introduced the bill introduced in the House some time since granting to C. C. Moreno and his associates the right to lay telegraph cables in the Pacific Ocean between the American and Asiatic coasts.

159th DAY.—The nomination of George Shiras, of Pennsylvania, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court was received.—A partial report of the Finance Committee on the effect of the tariff on process was made.

158th DAY.—Mr. Vest spoke in opposition to the Anti-Option Bill.—Mr. Padlock reported a bill to provide for the establishment and administration of public forest reservations and for other purposes.

159th DAY.—The Anti-Option Bill was opposed by Messrs. Daniel and White.—The bill to accept a bequest made by General George W. Cullum for the erection of a memorial hall at West Point was passed.—Mr. Warren addressed the Senate in favor of the bill introduced by him for the irrigation and reclamation of arid lands. It was referred to the Committee on Irrigation.

158th DAY.—The House joint resolutions as to sending to the Patent Office to the World's Columbian Exposition models and drawings of inventions by women, and as to requesting from the Queen Regent of Spain, the municipal government of Genoa and the loan of relics of Columbus were passed.

160th DAY.—The House bill providing for retaliation against Canada in the matter of the Welland Canal was unanimously passed.—After some desultory talk on the Homestead matter the Senate continued the debate on the Anti-Option bill. Mr. White, of Louisiana, concluded his speech against the measure.

In the House.

158th DAY.—Discussion of the appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the World's Fair at Chicago was continued.

159th DAY.—Mr. Frederick introduced a bill forbidding the interstate transportation of armed forces. The measure is aimed at the Pinkertons.—The House adopted the Senate joint resolution authorizing the Committee on Labor to make also investigation of the slums of cities.—Mr. Lind, of Minnesota, on behalf of the minority of the committee appointed to investigate the administration of the Pension Office, submitted the views of the minority.—An evening session was held for three hours, during which the World's Fair appropriation was debated.

160th DAY.—The Senate amendment to Sundry Civil bill, appropriating \$5,000,000 for the World's Fair, was non-concurred in. The Sunday closing proviso was concurred in. The Sundry Civil bill was then passed as amended, and the Speaker appointed Representatives Holman, Sayers and Lusk to the conference.—A resolution was passed for the appointment of a special committee of five members to investigate the election laws and methods in the city and county of New York.—The conference report on the Fortification bill was agreed to.

161st DAY.—The bill to raise life-savers pay was passed; that to give American registry to the Chinese was defeated.—The report of the Yellowstone Park Investigating Committee on the alleged execution of Russell Harrison of influence with the Government in favor of a corporation, was agreed to.

162nd DAY.—The bill for retaliation against Canada in canal tolls was passed.—Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the calling of an international arbitration congress.—The Senate bill was passed for the examination and promotion of enlisted men of the army to the grade of Second Lieutenant. Also Senate bill for the collection, custody and arrangement of military records of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

163rd DAY.—The discussion of the Senate amendments to the General Deficiency bill occupied the entire session and none of them was agreed to.

A PITCHED BATTLE.

Attempts to Attach a Circus Result in a Free-for-All Riot.

There was a serious riot in the village of Phoenix, N. Y., a few nights ago, in which two persons were fatally hurt. It grew out of an attempt on the part of Deputy Sheriff Vickery and two officers to attach the property of Downie & Callagher, circus owners.

The combination travels by canal, and while on the way to Phoenix from Oswego the circus was run into and damaged a canal boat. The managers refused to settle, and attachment papers were taken out. When the officers went to serve them the circus men resisted and began shooting. The villagers were attracted to the scene, and a general riot resulted, during which one of the circus hands and one of the officers were fatally hurt.

A large crowd assembled, and threats of lynching the circus men in a body were made. The circus was finally appeased when twelve of the circus hands were literally dragged to jail. The villagers guarded the jail all night to prevent tussle from escaping.

THE ELECTIONS OF 1892.

Offices to be Filled and the Dates at Which They Will be Held.

The elections of 1892 include those in all the States for 44 Presidential Electors, which will be held on Tuesday, November 8. All will be chosen by the several States at large, except in Michigan, where two will be chosen by the State at large and ten by Congressional districts. There are also to be elected the National House of Representatives, whose term has already been chosen in Oregon and State Legislatures, which will choose twenty-six United States Senators (one Senator having already been elected in Rhode Island by the Legislature chosen this year). The other Legislatures of the year are thus grouped by the Albany Argus:

Alabama will elect Governor and State officers August 1 and nine Representatives in Congress November 8.

Arizona will elect Governor and State officers September 5 and six Representatives in Congress November 8.

California will elect seven Representatives in Congress and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Felton (Rep.), November 8.

Colorado will elect Governor, State officers and two Representatives in Congress November 8.

Connecticut will elect Governor, State officers, four Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Hawley (Rep.), November 8.

Delaware will elect a Representative in Congress and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Gray (Dem.), November 8.

Florida will elect Governor, State officers, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Pasco (Dem.), October 4, and two Representatives in Congress November 8.

Georgia will elect Governor and State officers October 5 and eleven Representatives in Congress November 8.

Idaho will elect Governor and State officers, a Representative in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Shoop (Rep.), November 8.

Illinois will elect Governor and State officers, and twenty-two Representatives in Congress November 8.

Indiana will elect Governor and State officers, twelve Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Turpie (Dem.), November 8.

Iowa will elect Secretary of State and eleven Representatives in Congress November 8.

Kansas will elect Governor, State officers, and eight Representatives in Congress November 8.

Kentucky will elect eleven Representatives in Congress November 8.

Maine will elect Governor, four Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Hallock (Rep.), September 12.

Maryland will elect six Representatives in Congress and a Legislature November 8.

Massachusetts will elect Governor, State officers, thirteen Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Dawes (Rep.), November 8.

Michigan will elect Governor and State officers, twelve Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Cockrell (Dem.), November 8.

Minnesota will elect Governor and State officers, seven Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Davis (Rep.), November 8.

Mississippi will elect seven Representatives in Congress November 8.

Missouri will elect Governor and State officers, fifteen Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Cockrell (Dem.), November 8.

Montana will elect Governor and State officers, a Representative in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Sanders (Rep.), November 8.

Nebraska will elect Governor, State officers, six Representatives in Congress and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Padlock (Rep.), November 8.

Nevada will elect Supreme Court Judge, a Representative in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Stewart (Rep.), November 8.

New Hampshire will elect Governor and two Representatives in Congress November 8.

New Jersey will elect Governor and State officers, eight Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Budget (Dem.), November 8.

New York will elect Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, thirty-four Representatives in Congress, and the Assembly of 125 members to take part in the election of a United States Senator, vice Hiseock (Rep.), November 8.

North Carolina will elect Governor and State officers and nine Representatives in Congress November 8.

North Dakota will elect Governor and State officers, a Representative in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Casey (Rep.), November 8.

Ohio will elect Secretary of State and twenty-two Representatives in Congress November 8.

Oregon elected Supreme Court Judge and two Republican Representatives in Congress June 6.

Pennsylvania will elect thirty Representatives in Congress and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Quay (Rep.), November 8.

Rhode Island elected Republican Governor and a Republican Legislature, which has elected Aldrich (Rep.) to the United States Senate April 6, and will elect two Representatives in Congress November 8.

South Carolina will elect Governor and State officers and seven Representatives in Congress November 8.

South Dakota will elect Governor and State officers and two Representatives in Congress November 8.

Tennessee will elect Governor and State officers, ten Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Hale (Dem.), November 8.

Texas will elect Governor and State officers and thirteen Representatives in Congress, November 8.

Vermont will elect Governor and State officers, two Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Proctor (Rep.), September 6.

Virginia will elect ten Representatives in Congress November 8th. The Legislature will elect United States Senator, vice Hunt, appointed pro tem.

Washington will elect Governor and State officers, two Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Allen (Rep.), November 8.

West Virginia will elect Governor and State officers, four Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Fauquier (Dem.), November 8.

Wisconsin will elect Governor and State officers, ten Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Sawyer (Rep.), November 8.

Wyoming will elect Governor and State officers, a Representative in Congress, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator, vice Warren (Rep.), November 8.

SUPREME COURT VACANCY.

George Shiras, of Pennsylvania, is Justice Bradley's Successor.

President Harrison has nominated George Shiras, of Pennsylvania, as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, thus filling the vacancy which has existed in the Third Judicial Circuit since the death of Associate Justice Bradley.

George Shiras, Jr., was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1832, where his father also was born and still lives at eighty-eight years of age. One of his sons is a United States District Judge of eight Western States.

The nominee for new judicial honors is a cousin of ex-Secretary Blaine, with whom he is on intimate terms. He entered the Ohio University in 1851, and entered Yale Law School in 1853.

He also studied law in Pittsburgh, where he was admitted to the bar, where almost continuously since he has led the uneventful life of a hard worker whose time and thought have been occupied with his profession.

He is one of the very few men upon whom Yale College has conferred the degree of LL.D. In 1881, when the great fight against bossism was made in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and when ex-Governor Blackick exercised on the selection of a United States Senator, Mr. Shiras, in a secret caucus, was chosen by a majority of two votes as a compromise for the place.

The next morning, however, another caucus was ordered by the political leaders, and John J. Mitchell was nominated and elected, serving until 1887.

Mr. Shiras has never been an active partisan. His income from his legal practice is said to be second to no lawyer in the State. As a lawyer he stands very high. His family consists of his wife and two sons.

The Pittsburgh Bar Association