

A MURDEROUS ANARCHIST.

He Shoots Chairman Frick of the Carnegie Mills.

An Attempt of the Man to Commit Suicide Frustrated.

An attempt was made in Pittsburgh, Penn., a few afternoons ago, by an anarchist from New York, to murder Henry C. Frick, Chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and the sole manager of the great Carnegie steel mill in Homestead and elsewhere. He was shot twice in the neck. The murderer's hand was knocked aside at the third shot, and the bullet embedded itself in the wall over Mr. Frick's head. The would-be assassin then attacked him with a knife and a stick when he was lying on the floor. He was overpowered. He was just on the point of being shot down for his deed when Mr. Frick, who retained consciousness, interceded for him and saved his life.

Later the man tried to destroy himself by chewing a fulminate of mercury cap, such as Anarchist Ling used to kill himself in the prison in Chicago while he was awaiting the execution of the death sentence. He was seized before he had succeeded in biting into the cap, and his plan of suicide was frustrated.

The would-be assassin called indifferently "the Anarchist," Alexander Berkman and Simon Roschman for some time remained uncommunicative. No one even of the shrewd detectives or the crowd of newspaper men who had been at work on him ever since his desperate attempt at assassination got anything but contradictory or trivial information from him. He stated that he was ready to write a written statement for the press, and until then he would decline to answer any questions. He is a printer and cigarmaker by trade and lived in Forty-second street, New York.

He speaks plain English, has twenty-four years old, weighs 120 pounds and is five feet four inches in height. His face is clean shaven, from his sharp, protruding chin to its narrow, retreating forehead. He had under his tongue when arrested one fulminate cartridge similar to the one which Ling, the Chicago anarchist and suicide, and another in his pocket.

For nearly a week he had been calling at the Carnegie office on a mysterious errand, but disappeared each time before word was sent to him to come in.

The entrance to Mr. Frick's office is by a swinging door. Mr. Frick's desk is a long, flat, oak affair, and is directly in the center of his room. Back of it against the wall is a leather-covered sofa. There are two or three chairs between the desk and the window, but the space between the desk and the door is unoccupied.

When Berkman called the last time Mr. Frick was sitting in front of the desk and sideways to the door. On the opposite side of the table Vice President Leishman sat. The latter was looking out of the window and was talking. Mr. Frick's left elbow rested on the desk, one leg was thrown over the arm of his chair, and his face was partly turned away from the door.

When the office boy took the visitor's card he started at once for the private office. He had just placed his hand on the swinging door and was pushing it open when the assassin pushed open the swinging gate and stepped inside the rail. One of the clerks said sharply, "What's that?"

The man paid no attention. In two strides he reached the door to the private office and caught it just as it swung back after the boy passed inside. He pushed it in. The boy was just coming out to tell him to wait till the Chairman was disengaged. He brushed the boy aside. He took a step toward the desk and drew a revolver from his coat. At the moment that he did so Mr. Frick looked around. Instantly the man pulled the trigger.

There was a sharp report. Mr. Frick started back, and a stream of blood gushed from his neck. The man took a step nearer and fired again. Again Mr. Frick started back, and for a minute he appeared about to swoon. At the first shot Mr. Leishman had leaped to his feet. He was bewildered. His eyes bulged out. At the second shot he recovered himself. He bounded around the desk; the man was in the act of pulling the trigger the third time, when the Vice Chairman came within reaching distance. He threw his arm and caught the man's wrist and swung the latter's arm up and back. The bullet crashed into the wall.

Mr. Leishman held the arm with the pistol with one hand, while he seized the man by the throat with the other. Then they struggled. At the second shot blood had spurted from the other side of Mr. Frick's neck, and it was running down over his clothing.

He recovered from the shock of his two wounds at the third shot, and on his feet and threw himself on the struggling man. Round and round the trio wrestled, getting nearer to the front windows all the time. Though slight in figure the assailant seemed possessed of herculean strength.

Twice he nearly wrenched himself loose. He was trying hard to free the hand in which he held the pistol. Once he succeeded and pulled the trigger. The pistol missed fire. Leishman seized the hand again and held it. Mr. Frick had grasped the man about the waist, planning to wait till the three appeared about to fall. They swayed back and forth. Not a word was uttered. Mr. Frick was becoming weak. His blood was staining his assailant's clothing. Finally the man wrenched himself loose. His hand was free, and he pinged it into his back pocket.

At just that instant Leishman, by a mighty effort, wrenched further back the hand holding the pistol, and gaining a purchase, succeeded in tripping the man out. Down on the floor he went in a heap. All this had taken place in less than two minutes.

Then the clerks outside recovered from the shock of the three pistol shots and rushed pell-mell to the door and in time to see the fall. There stood the man. As the stranger felt he succeeded in drawing a stiletto-like knife from his pocket with his free left hand.

Mr. Frick and Mr. Leishman were on their feet bending over him. The knife flashed through the air and was driven with force into the back of Mr. Frick. With hardly an instant's pause it was withdrawn and again driven forward into Mr. Frick's back.

Mr. Frick succeeded in grasping the hand that held the knife, and throwing his whole weight on it pinioned his arm to the floor. Leishman held the other hand.

The man was helpless. Then it was that the clerks recovered their possession and ran to the aid of their employers. Deputy Sheriff May was at their head.

He got to the door of the private office just in time to see the stabbing. He drew his revolver as he ran forward, and was about to shoot. "Don't shoot. Don't kill him," pleaded Mr. Frick. "Don't shoot. The law will punish him."

One of the clerks seized the deputy sheriff's revolver and held it. Two others got the stranger's pistol and the stiletto.

KILLED WIFE AND DAUGHTER

A Tennessee Farmer Lynched for His Cruel Double Murder.

The Couple Quarreled Over Their Little Farm.

John H. Wynne, a prosperous farmer, was lynched at Brown's, in Dickson County, Tenn., a few days since, for the murder of his wife and his fifteen-year-old stepdaughter. The crime was one of the most shocking ever committed in that State.

The double murder by Wynne was committed the night before. The weapon used was an axe, and the tragedy was believed to have been caused by a dispute between man and wife over the management of their farm.

Wynne had been married twice. He wedded for the second time about three years ago the widow of John Anderson, who left a nice farm and considerable other property. It is stated that Mrs. Wynne inherited a large fortune in France, and declined to turn it over to Wynne.

As there was no one present at the time of the murder except Wynne and his little boy, who was in the next room, the true story of the murder will never be known. It is thought, however, that Mr. and Mrs. Wynne quarreled over the farm. At the time of the murder Mrs. Wynne and her daughter were in bed.

Wynne first assaulted his wife with the axe, striking her on the left shoulder. The first blow cut through her jawbone to the neck.

As the startled woman rose in bed the murderer raised the axe and drove the sharp blade into her head. It sank to the collarbone, bisecting one ear and literally spitting her head wide open.

Wynne then turned upon his stepdaughter with the same deadly weapon, and it is thought that she threw her hand to her head for protection, as three of her fingers were severed. She died literally spitting her head wide open.

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They found the victims as Wynne had stated in great pools of blood. The walls of the room were stained with blood. Wynne was guarded until morning, when he was arrested by officers from Dickson and started to jail. They were intercepted by a mob and Wynne was hanged to a tree on the roadside about noon. He made no statement.

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WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

THE Wisconsin World's Fair building will have a 4500 grand staircase.

BUTTERFLIES to the number of 150,000 will be shown in the Pennsylvania exhibit at the World's Fair.

It is estimated that the thirty-five railroads which enter Chicago will expend \$110,000,000 in increasing and improving their equipment and facilities for transporting World's Fair visitors and freight.

COSTA RICA's pavilion at the World's Fair will be surrounded by gardens ornamented by a profusion of tropical plants, and in the galleries of the pavilion will be placed more than 3000 beautiful birds, many of which have very gorgeous plumage.

Mrs. PAUL and Mrs. Wm. Lady Managers for Virginia, together with their auxiliary board, have undertaken to raise \$16,000 for the Virginia building at the World's Fair, which is to be a full-sized reproduction of Washington's home at Mt. Vernon.

For the Washington State building at the World's Fair, the lumbermen of the State have already donated 120,000 feet of lumber and 174 huge logs, measuring from twenty-four to 121 feet long and from twenty-one to forty-four inches in diameter at the small end. The logs alone are valued at \$10,000.

CONSPICUOUS in the shoe and leather exhibit at the World's Fair will be the display made by Lynn, Mass. Lynn is the largest shoe producing center in the United States, and fully seventy-five and perhaps one hundred of the shoe manufacturers of that city will turn up there. They are acting in harmony in the matter.

DAUD SIRICO, a wealthy merchant of Algiers, on a recent visit to Chicago, obtained from the World's Fair authorities a concession to establish an Algerian village and attractions on Midway Plaisance. According to his agreement the village will be marvelous in its way of Oriental construction and highly interesting exhibits.

THE Duke of Edinburgh has announced his intention of sending for exhibition at the World's Fair some of the most invaluable collections of ancient musical instruments which he possesses. A part of the collection is now on exhibition at the International Music and Art Exhibition at Vienna, where it attracts much attention.

A SIoux squaw living near San Diego, California, will exhibit in the Woman's building at the World's Fair a dress of oak skin richly embroidered with sixteen pounds of beads. She worked for two years in making the garment. From the San Diego Mission will be exhibited a valuable collection of fine needle work by Indian girls.

FRENCH breeders have become so much interested in making an exhibit of their horses at the World's Fair that they have sought to stimulate competition, and thus secure the best results, by offering as a prize a handsome bronze statue of a typical French trotter. This statue is to be modeled from life by M. Isidore Bonheur, and awarded to the best collection of trotters exhibited at the Exposition.

FRANCE intends to show its skill in landscape gardening at the World's Fair. A cablegram has been received from the French consular agent that it is allowed to exhibit, and bear the expense of, the "whole decoration of the spaces surrounding the Horticultural and the Woman's buildings. This generous offer, doubtless, will be accepted if it does not interfere with plans too far advanced to be changed.

THE LABOR WORLD.
FROG iron has declined in price.
TRADE is dull among machinists.
The labor cost in a ton of wire-rod is \$11.45.
ARMOUR, the Chicago packer, employs 7000 people.
WAGES have declined in 229 towns in Germany, out of 906.

THE strike of the section men on the Wataash Railway is ended.
The Knights of Labor have at present about 9000 members in West Virginia.
WAGES are being reduced in Massachusetts on account of the new fifty-eight hour law.
The boot and shoe manufacturers of New England are hurrying work as fast as possible.

A COTTON mill crisis is imminent in England, owing to a proposed reduction in wages.
CONVERTER MEN in the iron and steel mills of Pennsylvania are paid \$4.50 to \$5.50 per day.
NINE THOUSAND children in New York City make envelopes at 3 1/2 cents per thousand.

The lowest priced laborers employed in mills under the Amalgamated scale receive \$1.50 a day.
The National Union for the Development of Co-operative Industry has branches in the different States.
SERVANT girls are organizing in Chicago and intend to strike for more wages during the World's Fair.

WORKMEN are not allowed to work on the streets in New Bedford, Mass., unless they have been naturalized.
The telegraph operators on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad secured an advance of five dollars per month.
The Boiler-makers and Iron Ship Builders' National Union of Great Britain has \$2,826,393 in its treasury.

ON Irish railways women are much employed as booking-clerks, and in Dublin tickets are given almost entirely by women.
LABOR organizations all over the country passed resolutions protesting against Sunday closing of the approaching World's Fair in Chicago.
The capitalistic combine recently formed in San Francisco to break up the labor organizations of the Pacific Coast is said to represent at least \$200,000,000.

GIRLS are employed in Pittsburgh bolt factories, as also are children from six to eight years of age. The older girls, doing men's work, receive from fifty cents to \$1 a day.
FIFTY Japanese laborers were forced to leave Mountain Home, the county seat of Elmore, Idaho, recently. The white superintendent on the railroad gave the Japanese the feeling against the newcomers is very strong.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.
Club, W. Lost, Per. Club, W. Lost, Per.
Cincinnati, 4, 6, 69 Cincinnati, 4, 6, 69
Philadelphia, 9, 4, 69 Philadelphia, 9, 4, 69
New York, 7, 5, 58 Washington, 6, 7, 46
Cleveland, 7, 5, 58 Pittsburgh, 4, 8, 34
Boston, 7, 6, 53 St. Louis, 3, 9, 25
Baltimore, 7, 6, 53 Louisville, 2, 10, 31

A BANK ROBBED.
Mrs. Sawyer, the Cashier, Faints When a Pistol is Pointed at Her.
Two of the Dalton band of highwaymen and train robbers entered the bank of Elmore, Oklahoma, and robbed it of about \$10,500. Less than \$100 of the whole amount was in silver.

At 10 o'clock A. M., a stranger entered the bank at the front door, and stepping up to the cashier, Mrs. S. W. Sawyer, engaged her in conversation about some real estate in the city. Another man stole slyly into the room, entered the director's apartment, stopping to a wicket door he pushed the spring latch back, and rushing up to Mrs. Sawyer, put a big gun in her face and told her he would blow her brains out if she uttered a word of alarm.

When Mrs. Sawyer realized her position she swooned and fell over on the floor. This was a stroke of good fortune during the robbery had not calculated upon. They hastily entered the vault, and gathering up the two packages of bills that contained \$850 each and loose bills and silver and a small sack of gold, the whole aggregating \$10,500, packed them in a pair of saddle-bags and rushing out the front door mounted horses that were standing close to the pavement unheeded. They were away before Mrs. Sawyer recovered consciousness and gave the alarm.

A FAMILY DROWNED.

Fatal Work of a Cloudburst in West Virginia.

A severe storm which passed over Wheeling, W. Va., was disastrous in its results.

There was also considerable loss of life, besides some destruction of property by lightning on Long Run, in Marshall County, a few miles south of Wheeling. An entire family of nine persons was swept from the face of the earth by a sudden flood following a cloudburst. The family consisted of William Doty and wife, their three children, Doty's father and mother, Mrs. Doty's mother and a servant girl. The house was situated in a ravine and was swept away by the torrent, not one of the sleeping occupants being left to tell the tale.

Another house was swept away by the same torrent, but all the occupants escaped. At Proctor, on the Ohio Railroad, a long trestle was washed out and a freight train, was wrecked. Twenty-eight cars were piled up, and the engineer, Will Beasley, of Parkersburg, was injured so that his leg had to be amputated.

At Parkersburg, the State militia was in annual encampment, and a second storm wrecked the camp. Women who were visiting the camp narrowly escaped serious injury. Near the encampment, the stable of C. H. Shattuck's stock farm was struck by lightning, and several blooded horses were killed.

THE City of New Orleans has at last paid up in full its indebtedness in the celebrated Myra Clark Gaines will case. The total sum paid was \$23,785, which goes to a score or more of claimants, some of whose accounts have yet to be audited. Thus ends, so far as the city is concerned as a party, the most famous litigation of the century.

VAST zinc discoveries have been made on the Ouachita River, near the oil wells, not far from Denison, Texas.

THE MARKETS.
Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BEANS AND PEAS.
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice, \$ 22 @ 23
Medium, 1891, choice, 1 85 @ 1 90
Peas, 1891, choice, 1 85 @ 1 90
White kidney, 1891, choice, 2 51 @ 2 55
Red kidney, 1891, choice, 2 35 @ 2 45
Yellow eye, 1891, choice, — @ —
Lima, Cal., per bush, 1 90 @ 2 00
Green peas, 1891, per bush, 1 70 @ —
1891, per bush, 1 60 @ —
1891, Scotch, 1 75 @ 1 80

BUTTER.
Creamery—St. & Penn., extras, 23 @ 21
St. & Penn., firsts, 20 @ 21
Western, firsts, 18 @ 19
Western, thirds, — @ 17
State dairy—half tubs, and
pails, extras, — @ 21
Half tubs and pails, 19 @ 20
Half tubs and pails, 2ls, 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Welsh tubs, extras, 2 0 @ —
Welsh tubs, 1sts, 1 8 @ 1 9
Welsh tubs, 2ds, 1 7 @ 1 7 1/2
Western—Im. creamery, 1st, 17 @ 1 7 1/2
W. Im. creamery, 2ds, 15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
W. Im. creamery, 3ds, — @ —
Western Factory, firsts, 15 1/2 @ 16
W. Factory, seconds, 14 1/2 @ 15
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds 13 @ 14

CHEESE.
State factory—Full cream, large size white, fancy, 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Full cream, colored, fancy, 9 @ 9 1/2
Full cream good to prime 8 @ 8 1/2
Part skims, choice, 4 1/2 @ 5
Part skims, good to prime 4 @ 4 1/2
Part skims, common, 3 1/2 @ 4
Full skims, 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2

EGGS.
State and Penn.—Fres., 17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Western, fresh, fancy, 16 @ 16 1/2
Fresh, fair to prime, 16 @ 16 1/2

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.
Apples—Southern, red, crate 75 @ 1 25
Jersey, per bbl., 1 00 @ 3 00
Up River, per bbl., 1 00 @ 2 25
Pears, Sugar Top, per bbl., 2 00 @ 2 25
Catherine, near by, bbl., 3 50 @ 4 00
Bell, per bbl., 2 50 @ 3 00
Grapes—Western N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb. basket, — @ —
Western N. Y., Concord, — @ —
Peaches, Md. & Del., crate, 1 00 @ 1 75
Huckleberries, N. J., per box 5 @ 8
Raspberries, per quart, 5 @ 9
M. & Del., per quart, 5 @ 7
Blackberries, Md., per quart, 7 @ 10
Jersey, per quart, 8 @ 12
Gooseberries, prime green, qt. 6 @ 8
Raspberries, red, Jersey, pint, 4 @ 6
Currants, large, lb., 5 @ 7
Small, per lb., 5 @ 6
Watermelons, Ga., per 100, 8 00 @ 22 00
Muskmelons, per bbl., 50 @ 3 50

ROPS.
State—1891, choice, per lb., 25 @ 25 1/2
1891, prime, 24 @ 24 1/2
1891, common to good, 19 @ 23
1890, common to choice, 14 @ 18
Old odds, 7 @ 10

LIVE POULTRY.
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn., 14 @ 14 1/2
Western, per lb., 14 @ 14 1/2
Spring Chickens, large, lb., 17 @ 18
Small, per lb., 16 @ 16
Roosters, old, per lb., — @ 8 1/2
Turkeys, per lb., 9 @ 10
Ducks—N. J. N. Y., Penn., per pair, — @ 1 00
Southern, per pair, 1 25 @ 1 50
Geese, Western, per pair, — @ 1 25
Pigeons, per pair, 30 @ 40

DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.
Turkeys—Selected, heavy, lb. 15 @ —
Mixed weights, 14 @ —
Toms, fat to prime, 13 @ 14
Chickens—Phila., trotters, 19 @ 23
L. I. broilers, — @ 13 1/2
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb. 18 @ 18 1/2
Long Island, per lb., 18 @ 18 1/2
Ducks—Western, per lb., 7 @ 13
Eastern, per lb., 19 @ 20
Spring, L. I. per lb., 18 @ 19
Geese—Spring Eastern, per lb. 18 @ 19
Squabs—Dun, per doz., 3 @ 2 00
Light, per doz., 2 75 @ 3 00

VEGETABLES.
Potatoes—Southern, seconds 50 @ 1 00
Norfolk, bbl., 1 37 @ 1 75
Eastern, shors, per bbl., 1 37 @ 1 62
L. I., in bulk, per bbl., 1 62 @ 1 75
Cabbage, L. I., per 100, 2 00 @ 4 00
Norfolk, per barrel, 2 25 @ 2 50
Onions—Eastern shore, bbl., 3 25 @ 3 50
Eastern shore, basket, 1 12 @ 1 35
Squash—marrow, per barrel, 75 @ 1 00
L. I., yellow, barrel, 75 @ 1 00
L. I., white, barrel, 75 @ 1 00
Peas, St. Jersey, 4 lb. basket, — @ 50
Long Island, per bag, — @ 50
Cucumbers, Norfolk, crate, — @ 50
Jersey, per box, 72 @ —
String beans, L. I., bag, — @ 50
Tomatoes, So. Jersey, crate, 40 @ 60
Maryland, per bu. crate, 50 @ 75

GRAIN, ETC.
Flour—City Mill Extra, 4 30 @ 4 45
Patent, 4 45 @ 4 75
Wheat—No. 2, Hard, 88 @ 85 1/2
Rye—State, 70 @ 75
Corn—Two-rowed State, — @ —
Barley—Ungraded Mixed, 45 @ 58
Oats—No. 2 White, — @ 37 1/2
Mixed Western, — @ 37
Hay—Good to Choice, — @ 37
Straw—Long Rye, — @ 35
Lard—City Steam, — @ 6 75

LIVE STOCK.
Beesves, City dressed, 4 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Milch Cows, com. to good, 20 00 @ 40 00
Calves, City dressed, 7 1/2 @ 10
Hogs, per 100 lbs., 4 00 @ 5 00
Lamb, per lb., 5 1/2 @ 7
Sheep—Live, per 100 lbs., — @ 6 30
Dressed, 8 @ 9

INTERNAL REVENUE.
Collections for the Year. \$158,857,543—Sugar Bounty, \$7,342,077.
John W. Mason, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury a preliminary report as to the operations of his bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892. The report says: The total collections from all sources of internal revenue for the fiscal year just ended were \$158,857,543.43, an increase of \$7,922,127.48 over the previous fiscal year. The cost of collection for the fiscal year just ended will aggregate about \$14,284,000, an increase of about \$78,300. The percentage of the cost of collection for the fiscal year over the cost of the previous year is about 2.78. During the year bounty was paid on sugar to the amount of \$7,342,077. The expenses of collection was \$14,284,000.

A large number of tin mine sugar producers who were licensed made no claim for bounty on the tin mine sugar which have been presented were not filed in time for payment prior to July 1.

The total quantity of maple sugar produced in the past season upon which bounty will be claimed is about 3,629,000 pounds, and the total amount of bounty to be paid thereon will be about \$64,000, as estimated.

THE CANARY-BIRD TRADE.

A HOUSE INDUSTRY OF NEEDY GERMAN PEASANTS.

Poor Families Raise the Feathered Singers in Their Homes—This Country Buys the Most Canaries.

FOR more than a century the business of raising canaries has rendered bare existence a possibility to many poor people in Germany. Fifty years ago it had already grown to such dimensions that it became necessary to seek a foreign outlet for the trade. About 1850 the German dealers began making shipments to New York, and finally they turned their attention chiefly to the United States, the demand from this side of the water having become very great. During the last year canary birds were third in money value among the articles exported to the United States from Hanover.

The breeding of canary birds in Germany is mainly a house industry of poor and needy people. Their profit is, of course, small; but to the poor, who can hardly earn daily bread, their bird cages are like little savings banks, from which they can draw at regular intervals a trifle that, added to their other earnings, enables them to make ends meet. The canary bird industry, without making any serious claim upon the peasant's time or care, cheers his home and brings him a modest profit. Having in the summer raised a brood of young birds, he awaits with anxiety the visit of the dealer in the autumn, which will place in his hands money to help him through the winter.

The principal seat of the industry was formerly the Hartz Mountains, where the poor mountaineers, engaged chiefly in mining and lumbering, were in great need. Almost every family had in the sitting-room, in the bed-room, or in garret a breeding place for birds. In the summer the food necessary for the birds was easily obtainable, and before the winter came the dealer had purchased them. After the Hartz Mountains became more frequented by visitors desirous of improving their health in the pure air, the poverty of the mountaineers was diminished, and the canary bird industry fell off more and more. At present only fine singers are bred in the Hartz, and for these the dealer must pay a high price. The industry was then transferred to Elchsfelde, in the province of Hanover, where there are many poor weavers. Nearly all of these are now engaged in the breeding of the cheaper varieties of canary birds. The industry exists also in the poorer districts of Hesse, in the great Lunenburg Moor, in parts of Westphalia, and among the Sudetic Mountains in Saxony. About 250,000 canary birds are raised every year in Germany.

First in importance is the market of the United States, which takes in next numbers 100,000 birds per annum. Next is the English market, which takes about 50,000 per annum. Then come Brazil, Chile, the Argentine Republic and Australia. To these countries salesmen are sent with canary birds every year. The rest, especially the finer Hartz birds, are sold in Germany, where more weight is given to fineness of song and where higher prices can be obtained than anywhere else. The average price for ordinary canary birds is from sixty to eighty cents for males. Hence the canary bird industry adds about 1,000,000 marks per year to Germany's National wealth, and this amount goes chiefly into the hands of the poorest class.

The growth of this industry is due to two causes: The German bird dealers have always been very enterprising, and the canary birds raised in Germany are said to sing better than any others. While very beautiful birds are raised in England, in song they are surpassed by the German canaries. German dealers claim that canary birds bred from imported parents in the United States are poor singers, owing to the warmth of our climate.

About two-thirds of the 100,000 canary birds exported annually from Germany to the United States are imported by a German resident of New York. At Braunlage, in the Hartz, this man has a factory which is capable of turning out every day the material for one thousand bird cages. The material is given out to the peasants, who make the cages at home. The birds are shipped to New York, via Bremen, accompanied by attendants. Each attendant has under his care about 1000 birds, each in its wooden cage. As each bird must be fed and cared for regularly, the attendants are kept busily employed. One of these attendants has already crossed the ocean more than a hundred times in charge of birds. There are thirty such employes. The New York house disposes of these birds—the finest among them being the Andreasberger Hartz canaries—in New Orleans, Charleston, San Francisco, and other American cities, as well as in Canada. Moreover, buyers are sent throughout the United States to obtain American birds and animals, and also to Mexico and Cuba for parrots. These are brought to Germany by the canary attendants upon their return. In this manner this same person annually imports into Germany from the United States about 5000 Virginia cardinal birds, 3000 nonparrots, 2000 indigo birds, and 500 mocking birds.—Boston Transcript.

How to Store Table Silver.
Silversmiths now counsel their patrons to keep fine table silver in Canton flannel rather than in wool. The explanation is that the woolen flannels hitherto commonly employed for this purpose are treated, in the course of their production, with sulphur, and enough of the latter clings to the flannel to tarnish the metal which it is kept in flannel boxes.—Boston Transcript.

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