

The seal catch has been so small this season that the sealers have lost money.

It hardly seems possible, yet figures are said to prove that the world's entire population could find standing room on a field ten miles square.

Gladstone makes the calculation that if the ratio of increase of population continues for a century the same as in the last decade, our population in one hundred years will amount to 600,000,000.

We learn now that the famous jubilee shot fired from a twenty-two ton gun in Queen Victoria's jubilee year, to ascertain how far a shot could be carried, remained in the air sixty-nine and one-half seconds, and the highest point reached in its flight of twelve miles was 17,000 feet.

The establishment of railway hospitals and ambulance cars, to be stationed at round-houses ready for emergencies, is, in the opinion of the New York World, a good idea in some ways, but it is not very reassuring to the nervous passenger to have the thought constantly with him that the services of surgeons may be needed at any minute.

According to the Irish Times the future of the cow looks dark. It is now proposed—patent applied for—to milk her by means of "two pairs of elastic and feather roller segments, having rocking, approaching and receding movement." The description of the machine adds that "it rests in a self-adjusting frame suspended on the cow."

The Sailors' and Firemen's Union of England has issued a manifesto warning the public to avoid steamers that are manned by Lascars or East Indians. The manifesto says that recent disasters, notably the wrecks of the Peninsula and Oriental steamer Bokhara, in the Straits of Formosa, and the Anchor line steamer Roumania on the coast of Portugal, have shown that Lascars are unable to stand rough weather. If British seamen had been employed on these vessels, the loss of life would have been less.

The Emperor of Japan, according to foreign papers, will visit Europe in 1893, and may be induced to extend his journey to the United States. The Emperor is an extremely intelligent and enlightened monarch, and the possibility of his visit does not alarm European courts as much as favors on the part of the Oriental rulers usually do. A nephew of the Emperor is serving as a Lieutenant in the German Navy at present, and several other members of his family have studied in Europe. His Majesty has never visited the countries of the Occident.

Among the questions with which Mr. Gladstone's government has to deal, says Frank Leslie's Weekly, is that of the evicted tenants in Ireland. The demands of the Irish people as to this question have recently been formulated by John Dillon, who insists that all tenants "who can show to the new commission that they have been unjustly evicted during the past thirteen years must be reinstated in their holdings." He expects furthermore "that these tenants will be reinstated on terms that will enable them to live and thrive in their homes."

In a recent report the Minister of Public Instruction of Chile says that there were 1174 public schools open to scholars in that republic last year. At present there are in all 1192 schools open. The total number of scholars enrolled last year was 95,456. The number of teachers was 1911 last year, while to-day it is 2043. The number of private schools in 1891 was 413. Of these 164 were for boys, 108 for girls and 146 mixed. The number of scholars enrolled was 24,344. Of these 13,366 were boys and 10,978 were girls. The total number of scholars in public and private schools was 119,800.

The adoption by California of an amendment to the State Constitution providing a way for the ascertainment of the popular choice for United States Senator is, thinks the Washington Star, a significant step in the direction of the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people, which would only be possible through an amendment of the Federal Constitution. There is so little known in the East as yet of the machinery of the new fundamental law that nothing can be predicated upon the popular action in California further than the obvious assumption that the amendment merely provides a manner of submitting to the Legislature the choice of the people, ascertained probably through the usual party channels. "The action of Illinois in Senator Palmer's case, seconded by California in the recent election, is," concludes the Star, "a straw pointing to the ultimate change of mode of senatorial elections."

It is estimated that of the four million inhabitants of London, a million and a half were born in the country.

France has requested French railway and steamship companies to establish a system of differential freight rates in favor of French merchandise.

There is one form of inheritance that few people enjoy, and that is the fruits of one's father's books. One lucky man is Dumas, who gets about \$10,000 a year from his great father's novels.

It is likely that Tampico, Mexico, will become one of the deep water ports of the world. The soundings now measure more than twenty feet over the bar the greatest depth ever attained. The bar is wearing away.

The St. Louis Star-Sayings states that Bishop Walden, in addressing the candidates for the ministry at a recent conference, warned the young men to exercise a careful judgment in the selection of their wives, as the Bishops had to take them into account in making appointments.

Japan has now a school system somewhat similar to our own. Controlled by local authorities are more than 28,000 schools, of which 26,000 are elementary. The teachers number nearly 72,000, and the scholars 3,410,000, or nearly half the total population of school age. The total annual expense of the system is about \$7,000,000.

The King of Siam is about to undertake the financial experiment of issuing paper money. He will begin in a modest way on April 1, 1893, with an issue of \$7,500,000, for which he has already had the notes printed, the value being inscribed thereon in Siamese, English, Chinese, Malay, Laotian and Cambodian characters. There is an oriental prejudice in favor of gold and silver money that will be hard to overcome.

Only in Germany, Austria, Hungary and Turkey are the women now excluded from university study, avers the Brooklyn Citizen. All the universities of Australia are coeducational, and reports from Bombay, India and Japan show that a desire for higher education is constantly evidenced by the number of women attending college. The Royal University of Ireland grants medical degrees to women, while Dublin University has lately bestowed the degree of Doctor of Laws upon a girl.

The population of the Indian Empire has risen within the memory of the present generation from 220,000,000 to 289,000,000; it has been increasing at the rate of 2,500,000 annually, and is now rising at the rate of 3,000,000. If no large famines occur it will considerably exceed 300,000,000 at the end of the century now drawing to a close. Even in the event of decimation from these causes there will be an excess over the 300,000,000. This augmentation is co-incident with a growth in means and resources of livelihood and in material prosperity of all kinds. The exportation of all food grains in vast quantities continues.

The complaint is made that many Indian children for whom schools are provided fail to take advantage of the opportunities which they afford. It is said that of nineteen hundred children of school age among two branches of the Apaches and Pueblos, less than eleven hundred ever appear in school, and these very irregularly. It would seem that if it is worth while to provide these schools, attendance upon them should be compulsory, as is suggested by the Indian Commissioner. While considerable progress has been made in the work of Indian education, the policy of the Government in this direction can never, in the opinion of Frank Leslie's Weekly, achieve its largest and best results until some law of this kind is placed upon the statute-books.

The decline of British agriculture has led the landlords to turn their lands largely to other uses than the growing of corn. For some years past land has been more and more devoted to pasturage. More recently it is being put to another use. A recent return shows that suitable land is now being constantly planted, and that the acreage under woodland, which is diminishing in most civilized countries, is steadily increasing in England. According to the London Spectator the woodland surface of Great Britain ten years ago was computed at 2,458,000 acres. Four years ago the acreage thus occupied had increased to 2,661,000 acres, while the measurements taken in 1891 show a further advance to 2,695,000 acres. None of this increase is in Ireland, where it would be supposed that some attention would be given to this method of utilizing lands which prove unprofitable for grazing and corn-growing purposes.

JAY GOULD DEAD.

He Succumbs Suddenly to Consumption in New York City.

His Marvelous Rise From Poverty to Great Wealth.



JAY GOULD.

Jay Gould, the great figure in the history of Wall street, died the other morning at his home in New York City.

The cause of death was pulmonary consumption. All night long the members of Mr. Gould's family were at his bedside. Early on the previous evening it became known that his death was only a matter of hours. He had never rallied after he had a hemorrhage of the lungs on the day before Thanksgiving. He had another hemorrhage two days later, and still another on the previous Wednesday. This announcement was a surprise to all but the most intimate acquaintances of Mr. Gould. It had all along been supposed that he was suffering from nervous dyspepsia.

From an early hour in the night before his death Mr. Gould began sinking rapidly. Dr. Munn, his physician, had Dr. Janeway in consultation, but they said that nothing could be done but make Mr. Gould's last hours as comfortable as possible. The pastor of Mr. Gould's church, at the house in the night before his death. When the end came the members of the family who were in the house were Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Miss Helen Gould, Mr. Howard Gould, Mr. Harold Gould and Miss Annie Gould.

Sketch of His Career.

Although the foremost financier of the century and a man whose powerful influence was perhaps more widespread than that wielded by any other man at the present day, comparatively little is known of the early history and domestic career of Jay Gould.

Jay Gould was born at Stratton Falls, Delaware County, N. Y., May 27, 1807. His father, John B. Gould, was a farmer and also kept a general store at that place. When sixteen years old young Gould was employed as a clerk in the variety store of Squire Barnham, and devoted his leisure time to the study of bookkeeping and geometry, becoming expert in civil engineering also, having a great natural aptitude for figures.

He adopted surveying as a business, making many maps of Rensselaer and Albany Counties, afterward writing a history of the former county and peddling it together with his maps among the residents. With the profits from these sales and the invention of a mousetrap during idle moments while a clerk he was enabled to buy out the surveying firm by which he was employed. He subsequently became interested in a tannery at Goshen, Penn., with Zedoc Pratt for a partner. Mr. Pratt sold his share to Charles M. Leupp, who died, and the concern was sold to H. D. Snyder.

About this time Jay Gould came to New York to reside and sell it with the intention of a grocery store at whose house he boarded, and as his affections were reciprocated a speedy marriage followed. His first stock transaction was made about this time. His father-in-law held shares in the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, which was in financial straits, and the young Benedict was asked to negotiate a sale on the best terms possible. Instead of placing the stock on the market, young Gould examined the road and saw possibilities of a future for it. His father-in-law, purchased the stock at a low price, purchased more, obtained control of the entire property and sold it to a rival company at a large profit.

Jay Gould first entered Wall street as a partner in the firm of Smith, Gould & Co., a little later he became connected with the Erie Railroad, first as Director, then Treasurer and afterward President. It was as managing power of the Erie that Mr. Gould laid the foundation of his fortune, and his shrewd and influence applied with his shrewd, unerring business instinct, enabled him to extend his acquisition of railroad property to the control of the Union Pacific and its various connections, giving him an immense control of transcontinental railroad affairs.

His force and determination with which he carried out the boldest plans amazed even the heaviest operators in railroad matters, yet his connection with a "dead" was rarely suspected until the transactions were usually made through others. But one case of defeat in a project is on record against him, namely, the attempt of the Erie to absorb the Albany and Saratoga. After a long legal fight the road was leased to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, but the battle was not relinquished until victory was beyond hope.

The pet hobby of Mr. Gould was undoubtedly the Western Union Telegraph Company, and to secure his control he voted the best energies of his life, soon placing himself in a position to dictate terms to the gigantic corporation. His control of the elevated railroads was acquired as easily and as simply as his telegraph transaction. With his immense wealth and a thorough knowledge of how effective a weapon it could be to have his desire granted.

His unyielding firmness was never more strikingly illustrated than in the strike of telegraphers against the Western Union. The company lost over half a million dollars, and the stockholders became much alarmed and urged yielding, but Gould held out until the strikers were compelled to give in.

When the Missouri Pacific was sought by Mr. Gould he made an offer of \$1,500,000 for the controlling interest, then owned by Commodore Garrison, and was met with an offer to sell at \$3,500,000. Mr. Gould retorted that he could have had the property for \$2,000,000 on the day previous, and retired. The next day he returned to accept the terms, but was told that the price was then \$5,800,000. Mr. Gould remarked simply, "I'll take it," and he did.

It was his habit to travel frequently over every mile of his railroads and learn for himself by a tour of inspection exactly what state his properties of his life, soon placing his private car "Conroy" was used for such trips, and the owner has often spent two or three weeks in the car, dining and sleeping aboard. His inspections were all minute to the smallest detail, and questions were asked directly of employes as to their duties and the progress of the work performed by them.

Personally Jay Gould was a man of very unimpressive appearance, and gave no evi-

dence outwardly of his wealth. His manner was quick and nervous, and even when arrested in the Western Building he would dart from his cab door to the elevator with surprising swiftness. He was small in stature, slightly built, and weighed about 110 pounds. One of the most complimentary things ever said of him was: "He could jump three feet high, but then two feet of it is lead."

In the matter of dress Mr. Gould was, as in all his habits, very precise, yet never showy. His habits were domestic in the extreme and he was devotedly attached to his family, being as considerate as kindly a father and husband as could be imagined. The family mode of living was always simple and unostentatious, the winter residence being a Pitts and Forty-seventh street. His personal habits were abstemious, and he neither drank nor used tobacco. He retired early and rose generally at six.

The country house of the Goulds at Irvington was always the favorite home of the financier, and it is perhaps the finest in his vicinity. The conservatories are particularly fine and represent an outlay of vast sums of money. Mr. Gould was passionately fond of flowers and delighted to stroll through his immense hothouses. The library at Irvington had also many attractions for him and many hours were spent among its shelves of books by their owner, who retained his early aptitude for study throughout his entire life.

In speech he was epigrammatic and laconic, and fully realized the value of silence. He always shrank from publicity, and was modest and retiring to a great degree. It is said that his charities were larger than was generally believed, but that they were distributed with his characteristic desire to avoid publicity, and then directly to those in actual want. His liberality was particularly public was his telegram to the authorities at Memphis during the yellow fever epidemic to "draw on me for all the money you want."

His unflinching coolness under all circumstances, keen personal prompt decision and action, as well as remarkable memory, were the strong natural factors that made his career successful. He had a quiet love of fun, and fully appreciated the humor of a practical joke, even if he were the butt of it, and he was never known to turn the point against the joker with ready wit.

Yachting was the principal form in which his inherent love for outdoor recreation found expression, and as in all things, his steam yacht Atlanta was built with reference to the highest development of speed and style, and was contained in a vessel that would offer suitable accommodation for her owner and his guests. The yacht was used very little for cruising, but was one of the first of the fleet that forms a procession on the Hudson every day in summer, carrying her cargo and from their country seats on the river.

The family of Jay Gould consists of six children, four boys and two girls. George J. Gould, the eldest, is now about twenty-five years of age, and inherits many of the traits of his father, who he probably succeeded in the management of the vast fortune, the care of which demands an enormous amount of tact, energy and natural shrewdness. The other sons are Edwin, who recently married a daughter of the late John D. Rockefeller, and Harold. The daughters are Miss Helen and Miss Annie.

The wife of Jay Gould died two years ago. Mrs. Gould was a Miss Miller, whose father was a successful grocer of New York.

THE TREASURY'S CASH.

A Net Balance of \$30,328,918, a Decrease of \$632,482.

There was a net increase of \$358,962 in the public debt during the month of November, as shown by the statement just issued by the Treasury Department. There was an increase of \$79 in the interest-bearing debt, a decrease of \$185,539 in the non-interest-bearing debt, and a decrease of \$632,482 in the net cash balance in the Treasury.

The several items that go to make up the aggregate of the debt are as follows: Interest-bearing debt, \$55,022,989; debt on which interest has ceased, \$2,422,025; debt on which interest has ceased, \$2,422,025; bank paid fund certificate, and Treasury notes outstanding, offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury, \$59,369,656.

The net cash balance in the Treasury was \$30,328,918, in addition to the \$100,000,000 gold reserve fund. Of this amount \$13,369,680 was on deposit in National bank depositories, a decrease of \$22,725 since Oct. 31. Of the cash in the Treasury \$27,609,465 was gold coin and bars, an increase of about \$5,000,000 since the beginning of the month; \$3,719,096,15; Indian, \$759,822,47; pension, \$421,371,872; National bank fund (redemption act), \$1,108,104,51; interest, \$361,098,98; Total, \$30,748,822,78.

In November, 1891, the receipts were \$26,917,161.72 and the disbursements \$27,911,002.30.

PORTER'S REPORT.

He Wants the Census Bureau Made Permanent.

Superintendent Porter, of the Census, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, strongly urges that the Census Office be made a permanent bureau of the Interior Department. He says he has consulted statisticians, experts and others interested in the improvement of census statistics, who favor the proposition. Mr. Porter refers to the complaints that have been made against the accuracy of the Eleventh Census by the authorities of the enumerated cities, and says that the work of the enumerators has been vindicated by time.

The total disbursements up to June 30 amounted to \$5,304,638. Of this amount \$2,448,433 was paid to our members. The population and social statistics cost \$1,367,665; the statistics of farms, houses and mortgages, \$1,005,771; printing and stationery, \$621,686. It is further stated that in July, 1891, there were 2530 clerks on the pay-roll, and in June, 1892, the number had been reduced to 1214. The Superintendent is of the opinion that after making due allowance for the increase of population, manufactures, agriculture, mining and the extension of railroads, the cost of the investigation of individual indebtedness, the per capita cost of the Eleventh Census, when finished, will not greatly exceed the per capita cost of the Tenth Census. There is money available to defray the necessary expenses of the office up to March 1, 1893. From that time until the close of the fiscal year, Mr. Porter estimates that the sum of \$240,000 will be required to continue the office. Of the thirteen millions in the national debt, the Eleventh Census will be embodied, there are now in the hands of the printers eight quarto volumes. It is impossible to say when the work will be finished.

FLOODED WITH OIL.

A Phenomenal Oil Well in Ohio Drowns the Country.

One of the most phenomenal oil gushers ever struck in Ohio has been completed on the Hollister farm, in Portage Township, Hancock County. The flow of oil became so strong as to hurl the heavy drilling tools from the hole. The first hour the well flowed about two thousand barrels, or at the rate of 48,000 barrels per day. The entire surrounding country is being flooded with oil owing to the company's inability to construct sufficient tanks.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

A NORTHEAST STORM wrought great damage to the beach at Long Branch, N. J., and the ocean dry-dock has been washed away for about a quarter of a mile.

The official figures of the vote cast in New Jersey at the recent election follow: Democratic electors, 171,042; Republican, 159,068; Prohibition, 8121; Socialist-Labor, 1337; People's, 469; Democratic plurality, 14,974. The vote for Governor was: Werts (Dem.), 167,237; Keen (Rep.), 159,633; Kenedy (Pro.), 7750; Keim (Soe-Labor), 1338; Birds (People's), 894. Democratic plurality, 7625.

J. ROSS FAULKNER, a young student in the University Medical College, committed suicide by swallowing poison in Bellevue Hospital, New York City. He was the son of General Lester B. Faulkner, wrecker of the Danville (N. Y.) Bank.

LIZZIE BORDEN was indicted in Taunton, Mass., for killing her father and stepmother with a hatchet, and a third indictment was returned for a mysterious person.

JOSEPH KANE was sent to prison some time for the protection of his wife and children, and when released, finding his wife at the house of a neighbor he shot her through both cheeks. Mrs. Kane seized the weapon and pleaded for her life, but Kane fired the remaining five shots into her head and body. He then killed himself.

The Allentown (N. J.) Bank robbers were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment each.

South and West.

NEAR Enterprise, Ky., Carl Burnham killed his wife by cutting her throat with a razor, and then committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

WILLIAM DALTON, a brother of the notorious bandits, shot and killed Deputy Marshal Chapman in a quarrel at Muskogee, Indian Territory. The trouble grew out of a dispute over a horse named Dalton had bought from Chapman before the Coffeyville raid.

COMODORE E. TRUE, colored, who killed Walter Williams, another colored man, at Hiawatha, Kan., was taken from the jail to a tree twelve feet away. As soon as he had been raised from the ground twenty shots were fired into True's body.

The plurality of Harrison over Cleveland in Ohio as officially announced is 8,348. Taylor's plurality for Secretary of State is 15,252. The vote of the Presidential candidate is as follows: Harrison, 405,187; Cleveland, 404,115; Bidwell, 26,012; Weaver, 14,882.

The Nicaragua Canal Convention opened its sessions in New Orleans, La., with delegates present from every State and Territory.

The Stone Bank of Joliet, Ill., suspended, with liabilities of \$500,000.

Governor B. R. TILMAN and Lieutenant-Governor Eugene B. Gary were inaugurated in the hall of the House of Representatives at Columbia, S. C.

GEORGE I. MORSE, of Minneapolis, Minn., a real estate dealer and loan agent for Eastern capitalists, has confessed that he has forged his father's signature to paper amounting to \$125,000, all of which has been negotiated with local banks and money lenders.

The business portion of Gowin, Iowa, was burned. Loss, \$50,000.

The Kansas count shows the election of nine Weaver electors by majorities averaging 487, and one Harrison elector 907. Cobwell, the defeated elector, was beaten on account of a typographical error in the certificates. The entire People's Party State ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 350 to 860. On Congressman five Populists are elected by majorities ranging from 1500 to 6000. Jerry Simpson's majority is 1700.

The Nicaragua Canal Convention, at New Orleans, La., adjourned sine die after passing resolutions calling on the Government to aid the enterprise.

Two men, Magee and Carmichael, were hanged to a telegraph pole near Boston, La. They had murdered the mother-in-law of Magee.

The inauguration of Thomas G. Jones on his second term as Governor of Alabama took place at Montgomery. The inaugural address was devoted to financial questions, and strongly recommended an increase of taxation. Neither Kibler nor any of his supporters attempted in any way to disturb the proceedings.

The official returns of the vote in Colorado for Presidential electors show that the total vote was 93,774, of which the Populist-Democrats received 52,922; Republicans, 38,614; Prohibitionists, 1677.

The California Supreme Court affirmed the lower court's decision giving the whole of the Blythe estate, valued at \$4,000,000, to Florence Blythe, the illegitimate daughter of the oil millionaire.

In Moore County, North Carolina, an unknown colored man went to the house of an aged white man, named McDonald, and demanded money. McDonald's two grandsons lived with him. They screamed, and the robber shot one dead and mortally wounded the other. He then forced McDonald to surrender his money.

CHICAGO (Ill.) burglars opened and rifled seven safes in the same building in one night. One hundred extra men have been added to the police force. There is a panic on account of the continued deprivations of the highwaymen, burglars and sandbaggers.

JOHN E. OSBORN, Democrat, has inaugurated himself as Governor of Wyoming in Cheyenne. He found he had a majority of 1700, so he took a car to a notary, and signed, broke in, took the oath and issued a proclamation.

The official count of the vote in Oklahoma was completed by the secretary, and it shows the Legislature to be a tie politically.

Washington.

In his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, Chief Naval Constructor Wilson shows that five old wooden vessels were stricken from the naval list, which number was smaller than the number of new vessels commissioned.

The President has appointed John P. Birch, of Ohio, United States Consul at Antigua, West Indies. This place has been vacant for some time, and the salary is \$1500 a year.

FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL BATHURST reports that the number of new postoffices established during the past fiscal year was 403 greater than any previous year, except 1891. Over one-fourth of these new offices went to Arizona, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina.

The Department of State has received news from Spain that the Spanish Government will appropriate \$20,000 for the erection of a building for their World's Fair exhibit, instead of \$15,000 as heretofore stated.

The funeral services over the Rev. Dr. John W. Scott was held in the East Room of the White House just five weeks from the day when the services over his daughter, the wife of President Harrison, was held in the same place. The remains were taken to Washington, Penn., for interment.

REuben-General WYMAN, in his annual report will favor the suspension of immigration during 1893 year as a means for preventing the introduction of cholera into this country.

Foreign.

Two sons of John Donaherty, a hotel keeper of Westwood, Canada, were slain and one was mangled while cutting ice through the ice on a mill pond and were drowned.

PRESIDENT CANNON asked M. Brisson to form a new Franco-American League.

The German Minister of Commerce gave a dinner to Minister Paepels in Berlin.

The unseating of Nathaniel George Clayton (Conservative), who was elected to represent the Hexham Division of Northumberland in the House of Commons, increases Mr. Gladstone's majority to forty.

THE wreck is announced, in the Sea of Japan, of the Japanese steel dispatch boat Chikusen-Kan, from France for Japan. One hundred and fifty men were lost.

"BUCK" OLSEN has been executed at Dorchester, New Brunswick. His last words were "Let her go, I'm not a roue man. Steadman at a house in Dorchester."

THE London owners of the steamer Grey-stoke received notice that the vessel had been wrecked at the mouth of the Elbe, and that the crew of twenty-three persons had been drowned.

TWENTY children ventured on the ice at the Biederitz Pond at Sagan, Germany. The ice gave way and eight of them were drowned.

M. BRISSON abandoned the effort to form a new Franco-American League, and President Carnot charged M. Parisot with the task.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GLADSTONE starts on an average \$18,000 a year by his pen alone.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES suffers somewhat from asthma.

POPE LEO still writes Latin poetry, though eighty-two years old.

BISMARCK admits that he deliberately precipitated the war with France.

GENERAL ROBERTS, Commander-in-Chief of the Anglo-Indian army, has been superseded.

MRS. CHARLES S. FARNELL has filed a petition as a bankrupt in the English courts.

THE Prince of Wales is quite a virtuoso on the harjo; the Princess is a distinguished pianist.

JUSTICE FIELD has been a member of the United States Supreme Court for almost thirty years.

Young "Jim" Garfield is said, now that he has grown a beard, to be the perfect image of his father.

CHAIRMAN CARTER, of the Republican National Committee, has resumed the practice of law in Helena, Montana.

EMANUEL CUSTER, father of the late General George Custer, died a few days ago at Parsonville, Mich., aged eighty-five years.

BISHOP FOSTER, of the Methodist Church, says he is one of only eleven in all the world who have preached the Gospel for fifty-two years consecutively and without rest.

REPRESENTATIVE McKEIGHAN, of Nebraska, the only Populist outside of Kansas elected to Congress, is distinguished as the homeliest man in the Fifty-second Congress.

GENERAL CASSIUS M. CLAY, now eighty years old, and one of the last survivors of the diplomats of his day, has presented his library, statutory and paintings to the county in which he lives in Kentucky as the nucleus of a public library.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, of Indianapolis, candidate for Vice-President on the Hancock ticket in 1880, is still described as a business man in his prime, with "iron gray" hair and "flashing eyes," and is said to have sold to the accumulation of wealth, although already the possessor of many millions.

"JOE" JEFFERSON's farm in Louisiana, to which President-elect Mr. Cleveland is expected to go for a few days' hunting this winter, is described as a beautiful place. Immense vales, which never lower than verdure, may be found there. The forests are full of game; the waters are covered with wild duck, and there are lakes abounding in huge trout. Mr. Jefferson's house is twenty miles from a railway.

HENRY S. IVEY, "the young Napoleon of finance," who began business with nothing in 1880 and failed in 1887, but who is now the time-worn "abilities of \$23,000,000, assets \$21,000,000," was married in Lockport, N. Y., recently to Miss Helen Gertrude Sears, of that place. She is the daughter of Roland Sears. It is said she was engaged to be married to the young man before he made the grand smash in 1887.

PRESIDENT-ELECT CLEVELAND had a brother, who many years ago lived at New Albany, Ind. He was a house and sign painter. He enlisted in the war and came out with the rank of Lieutenant. In 1864 he took passage on the steamer at New Orleans for New York. The vessel reached port in safety, but if Lieutenant Cleveland was among the passengers that landed it was never known to his friends. It is believed that he was lost overboard.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Estimates for Next Year \$165,000,000—Production of Oleomargarine.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Mason, in his annual report, estimates that the collections of internal revenue next year will aggregate \$165,000,000. Last year he estimated them at \$150,000,000, and they yielded \$132,800,000. The cost of collection last year was 2.83 per cent.

After two years' experience with the \$10-a-pound tax on smoking opium manufactured in the United States, the Commissioner concludes that it is impracticable. Banks have been issued in California an amount of \$100,000,000, but no revenue has been collected.

There has been an increase in the number of distilleries operated, principally small distilleries, and the relaxation of the law with regard to these has given much trouble and facilitated frauds. The adoption by Congress of his recommendation to dispense with the regrading of spirits after rectification has effected a saving of \$100,000 per annum.

The production of oleomargarine has increased from 2,700,000 pounds a month to over 4,000,000. The chief oleomargarine producing States are Illinois, which last year paid tax on this product at the rate of two cents per pound to the amount of \$93,000; Kansas, \$143,000; Connecticut, \$106,000; Ohio, \$78,000; Nebraska, \$45,000; and Pennsylvania, \$40,000.

The number of licensed sugar growers under the bounty law last year was 4281, of whom 747 made sugar from cane, 400 from maple trees, and thirteen from beets and sorghum. The licenses issued for maple sugar making next year have increased to 6100. He estimates the amount of bounty that will have to be paid out next year for sugar of all kinds at \$6,493,000.

MAIL TRANSPORTATION.

Figures From the Annual Report of the Second Assistant.

The annual report of J. Lowell Ball, the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, shows that the expenditure for mail transportation for the year ending June 30, 1892, was as follows: inland mail service, \$41,353,572; foreign mail service, \$806,145; total, \$42,159,717.

There were 6417 railway postoffice clerks, 1122 mail messenger routes and 2549 special office routes.

The amount estimated as necessary for the mail messenger service during the year beginning July 1, 1893, is \$1,274,930, which is 6.25 per cent. more than the present appropriation for that service. The rate of cost per mile traveled in the railroad service last year was 10.09 cents.

The United States War Department is negotiating with the Armstrong Company, England, for the acquisition of the designs for a new rapid fire gun, which is said to be twenty per cent. more rapid in action than any other gun. It is also in contemplation to secure the right to manufacture the gun in the United States.