

Sir George Trevelyan, Prime Minister Gladstone's Secretary for Scotland, says we may read books, but we must read newspapers.

There is said to be a distressing amount of lunacy in Ireland, the number of cases per 100,000 of population having increased from 249 in 1880 to 355 in 1891.

The demand for Percheron horses for export is so great that the purity of the breed is threatened, and a stud-book has been started in France by which the pedigree may be preserved and the race kept up to the standard.

About the last logging that will be done in Michigan, Wisconsin and other lumbering States, according to the Woodworker, will be that of reclaiming the millions of feet of sunken logs which now lie in the streams of those States.

There are fourteen colored female teachers in the public school service of New York City. Two private kindergartens and several day and evening schools are also supported by colored women. These are all taught by colored teachers. The colored women in the public school service of Brooklyn approximate twenty. In the other cities there are very few colored women teachers.

It may be of interest to the supporters of the early closing movement to know that, according to a little pamphlet issued for the guidance of commercial travelers, 632 towns in the United Kingdom recognize the early closing movement in some form or another. There is no early closing day in Liverpool. In Manchester they close on Wednesday at two. Glasgow is marked as a town where they close daily at 8.

General William L. Cabell, of Dallas, Texas, sends to the Baltimore Sun a roster of the surviving Generals of the Confederate Army, compiled from the most reliable data to be had to October 1, 1892. The number of general officers of all grades appointed and commissioned was 498. One hundred and two rose to the rank of Major-General and twenty-one rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General. General Joseph E. Johnston, six Major-Generals, and twenty-two Brigadier-Generals are reported dead since January 1, 1891. One hundred and sixty-six Generals survive.

The Hartford (Conn.) Medical Association has adopted a resolution depreciating the so-called medical contract system. The growth of this system, notes the New York Tribune, has been great during the last few years. In Hartford alone there are twenty societies which provide their members with medical attendance for a small annual fee, ranging from fifty cents to \$3. One society got the doctors to bidding against each other, and finally secured the services of a doctor in good standing for 37 cents per capita. The physicians who go into this sort of thing claim that it is remunerative and that their connection with a society brings them outside practice.

The superstition about the number thirteen being unlucky is put to multiplied test in the new twenty-five-cent pieces, notes the New York Sun. On one side of the coin there are no less than ten repetitions of the number thirteen. There are thirteen stars, thirteen parallel lines in the shield, thirteen horizontal bars, thirteen arrow heads in one claw, thirteen leaves on the branch in the other claw, and thirteen letters in the words "quarter dollar." There hasn't seemed to be anything unlucky in the thirteen original States nor in the thirteen stripes on the flag, and now it remains to be seen if the man who gets his pockets full of these new quarter dollars will be unlucky.

The President has received a letter from William Hosta Ballou, of New York, urging him to ask authority of Congress for the issuance of invitations to the various maritime Nations to join with the United States in appointing delegates to an international conference for the amelioration of the condition of animal in shipment and quarantine; to formulate and recommend international laws for the punishment of steamship officers for cruelty to animals at sea, and to make steamship companies liable to damage to shippers for wanton destruction and injury to animals in transit; to recommend new quarantine regulations to replace those which at present require the cruel slaughter of cattle in quarantine before they have recuperated from long voyages and while still suffering from seasickness; and to suggest ways, means and regulations by which the lives of more than ten million dollars' worth of animals now annually destroyed at sea may be saved.

It is said that Massachusetts is the only State in the Union which provides, by act of Legislature, that banks may pay checks for a certain time after the death of a drawer.

The New York Tribune is convinced that "it is only rich, happy, healthy and youthful Americans who become pessimists. All others are filled with the hope of a good time coming."

The estimated wealth of the United States—that is, the value of all lands, buildings, railways, etc.—is put at \$64,000,000,000. The amount of money of all kinds is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury to be \$2,108,130,092.

According to an official report of Captain von Francois, the dromedaries which have been introduced into the German territories in southwest Africa in connection with the parcel-post service have more than fulfilled the expectations that had been formed about them.

The Iron Industry Gazette complains that inventors are not, in these days, doing much that is important in the line of ironworking machines. Do they, asks the editor, consider these machines too nearly perfect to offer a profitable margin for work? Any practical ironworker can give the inventor an idea of improvements that are possible. The inventors ought not to turn from so important a field as this. It is not yet closed by any means.

There is fear in England, learns the Boston Transcript, that some of the native birds—an observer says thirty-two varieties of them—are in a fair, or rather a foul, way towards extinction. Some of the indigenous plants of the British Isles are also disappearing. A country vicar recommends, as a means to save the birds and plants from destruction, that the love of nature be awakened among the children in the schools. He suggests that a system of prizes for essays on birds and plants would be useful, and expresses a hope for a revival of the May festivals, with the proclamation of an edict by the May Queen against cruelty to animals.

Southern influence is strongly enlisted in behalf of the Nicaragua Canal, states the Boston Cultivator. It will make a short cut for Southern cotton growers to market their product in China and Japan, in both of which countries the industry of cotton spinning has become very active. The long voyage around Cape Horn hurts our market for cotton in the far East, and it may be all that prevents Chinese and Japanese cheap cotton goods from swamping American markets, despite high duties. It is indeed a hard thing to escape competition with men who are willing to work for a few cents per day, and ingenious as Japanese and Chinese usually are. It is likely when they can get our raw cotton more cheaply that both the Chinese and Japanese markets will be wholly supplied with the home products.

The Detroit Free Press admits that arrests for offenses and vices are undoubtedly increasing, but maintains that in proportion to our population crimes and offenses are decreasing. Thousands of arrests for breach of the peace take place in our cities where the same offense would hardly be noticed in the country. Thus, in Massachusetts, in 1850, 3000 persons were arrested for drunkenness, and in 1885 18,000 were arrested for the same offense. But in the twenty-five years between 1860 and 1885 the crimes against persons and property decreased forty-four per cent. though the commitments for vice had greatly increased. Police strictness has increased, but crime has steadily decreased. There were not six times as many drunken people in 1885 as in 1850, but it was six times as dangerous to the drunken man to be seen in the streets of our cities.

The most difficult problem of astronomy becomes simplicity itself when compared with the extraordinarily complex agents that are in operation even in the simplest meteorological phenomenon. We can tell you precisely where the moon will be at noon next Christmas day, or for that matter, where the moon will be at noon on Christmas Day in the year 1894. But who can tell what the temperature will be at noon next Christmas Day on London bridge? No scientific man could venture on such a prophecy. He knows that he has no data to go by. The number of causes which are in operation is so great that the problem becomes of a highly complex nature. There is, however, a certain mathematical principle which applies in this case. It does not, indeed, enable us to predict the actual amount of any meteorological element, but it appears to demonstrate with all desirable fullness that there must be definite laws governing the changes of the different meteorological elements if only we were able to discover them.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Latest Intelligencies by Telegraph and Cable.

Desperate Attempt of Masked Men to Rob a Train.

A desperate attempt at train robbery was made a few nights ago, just as the Chesapeake and Ohio vestibule train, No. 4, was pulling out of Huntington, W. Va. It was about 11 o'clock and the train was just getting well under way, when the doors of the day cars were thrust open and three masked men armed with pistols entered and called upon the passengers to throw up their hands. Two of the passengers seized one of the robbers, throwing him down and attempting to disarm him. In the scuffle, one of the passengers, a German, from Cincinnati, who with his wife was on his bridal trip to Europe, was mortally wounded, the ball entering his abdomen. Another passenger, Peter Drake, of Cincinnati, was twice wounded, one ball entering his leg and another his arm.

Meanwhile Ticket Collector Zingley was trying to secure a pistol, which he finally succeeded in getting in the baggage car, and returning opened fire on the robbers, emptying all of the barrels of the pistol. He again returned to the baggage car, secured another pistol, and began firing. In the mean time the robbers had torn off their masks, and the whole train was in intense excitement, women fainting, children screaming and everybody who could seeking shelter under the seats.

The robbers, seeing that their game was up, pulled the bell cord, stopped the train and jumped off in the darkness. It was thought that one or two of them were wounded, but this is not certainly known. These men acted like novices in the business.

Highwaymen Plunder a Town.

Twilight was just gathering when a couple of heavily-armed men, dressed like cowboys and wearing masks made from bits of canvas, rode into the town of Gillette, Wyoming. They forced their ponies into Tony Christensen's saloon and dance hall and made the proprietor surrender his keys. He handed the robbers \$350 and four pistols. Five other men and a couple of women in the place were also robbed. After taking a drink and treating everybody, the visitors rode to the street. One of them proposed to rob the proprietor, but he hid behind the window told them there was no money on hand, and they went off.

The pair robbed another saloon and grocery store much as they had done Christensen's. Eight or ten citizens who came out to see what was going on were held up on the streets. By the time the robbers were ready to leave, there was a small posse organized. The highwaymen did not care for a fight, and rode off in a hurry, going south with bullets flying after them.

A Tornado's Work.

A dispatch from Summit, Miss., says that a tornado passed two miles above that town at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. The house of the Rev. S. R. Young, a Baptist minister, was demolished, and the occupants were buried in the ruins. Relief parties were organized at once and a search was made for the victims, who, when extricated, were all found to be badly injured. The following is a list of the victims: Killed—A six-year-old daughter of William Freeman, colored; a colored woman, name unknown, and a colored boy, not identified. Ten persons were injured.

The path of the tornado was 300 yards wide. Large pine trees were uprooted. The house of S. A. Lower was completely destroyed, and his household effects were scattered for miles.

Rouvier Resigns.

In consequence of M. Clemenceau's letter published in the Figaro connecting M. Rouvier, the French Finance Minister, with the Panama scandal, the latter called upon President Carnot at the Palace of the Elysee and handed in his resignation of the Finance portfolio.

Shortly after M. Rouvier's visit to President Carnot it was officially announced that the Finance Minister's resignation had been accepted and that M. Tirard, ex-Minister of Finance and at present representing France at the Brussels Monetary Conference, had been appointed to succeed him.

Workmen Near Starvation.

A mass-meeting of unemployed workmen has been called to meet at Champlain Market, Toronto, Canada. About 40,000 men are without employment and on the verge of starvation. Resolutions will be passed at the meeting asking the local government to begin the proposed public works.

Drowned While Skating.

Harvard A. Corley, aged twenty-four, and Eliza Vandenberg, aged twenty-two, were drowned while skating at Lenox, Mass. Corley was clerk for a local druggist and was studying medicine. Miss Vandenberg was a teacher in the Lenox Grammar School.

PRICES ON THE FARM.

What Producers Get for Corn, Wheat and Other Products.

The December statistical returns to the Department of Agriculture relate to farm prices. The average value of corn is 29.8 cents per bushel, depressed by the surplus of the previous crop and early distribution. It is 60 to 70 cents in the Eastern States, 55 to 65 in the Middle States, ranging from 40 to 55 in the cotton States; 43 in Ohio, 40 in Indiana, 37 in Illinois, 31 in Missouri, 32 in Iowa, 31 in Kansas, and 23 in Nebraska. This is lighter in Nebraska than for any year since 1883, except 1887 and 1890, and in Iowa in the same time the present average value has been exceeded only in the two years named.

The average price of wheat is 63.2 cents. The next lowest price was 64.5 cents in 1884. In 1885, 1887 and 1890 the average was a cent or two below 70. Last year it was \$3.9. The principal State prices are: New York, 51; Pennsylvania, 51; Virginia, 70; Georgia, 90; Texas, 75; Kentucky, 67; Ohio, 69; Michigan, 69; Indiana, 64; Illinois, 64; Minnesota, 61; Iowa, 60; Missouri, 58; Kansas, 52; Nebraska, 50; North Dakota, 51; California, 70.

The average value of oats is 31.6 cents, nearly the same as last year; rye, 51.8 cents; barley, 47.2 cents; buckwheat, 53.4 cents; potatoes, 67.5 cents per bushel against 81.1 cents last year; hay, \$5.49 per ton, nearly the same as in 1891.

The condition of winter wheat on December 1 averaged 87.4 against 85.3 last year. In the Ohio Valley the range is from 79 to 87, and low also in Kansas and Pennsylvania. It is high in New York, in the South and on the Pacific coast. In the Southern States on the Atlantic coast germination was delayed by drought, and the same cause delayed both planting and growth in the Ohio Valley and materially reduced the condition of the crop.

The condition of winter rye is but little better, averaging 80.4.

MARIE SWEET, aged twelve years, daughter of the dead water at the Wyoming house at Scranton, Penn., leaped from a seventh-story window at her home to escape punishment for having wrongly delivered a package for her mother. She fell 125 feet and suffered no injury other than a dislocated shoulder and a severe cut on one

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

The New York Yacht Club decided to accept Lord Dunsraven's challenge for a race for the America's Cup.

WILLIAM HOWELL, aged eight years, died of hydrophobia at his mother's home in Trenton, N. J. About nine weeks before the boy was bitten by a stray cur.

At the request of Adjutant-General Porter, of New York, the United States Government has turned over to the First Naval Station New Hampshire, which will be used by the battalion as an armory.

The biggest load of steerage passengers that ever came into any port in this country arrived at New York a few days ago on the North German Lloyd steamer Stuttgart from Bremen. She carried 2363. The largest previous number on one ship was 2394.

The first 63,000 of the new Columbian souvenir half dollars were shipped a few days ago from the United States Mint in Philadelphia. The first delivery of 10,000 pieces was on the 25th of September for New York City, the remaining 53,000, including the \$10,000 very first impression, were consigned to the Sub-Treasury at Chicago.

An American syndicate, with headquarters in New York City, has purchased the right to collect the customs revenues of the republic of San Domingo.

South and West.

The Cincinnati Presbytery, by a vote of thirty-one to twenty-seven, decided to suspend Professor H. P. Smith, convicted of heresy, from the ministry.

ARTHUR W. WULLMEAT canceled his fasting engagement in Cleveland, Ohio, because little interest was shown in him.

MORE than three hundred places of business were closed in Omaha, Neb., to give employees an opportunity to attend B. Fay Muller's revival exercises. Thousands have professed conversion.

A BOILER exploded in Swift's rolling mills, near Newport, Ky., killing two men and mortally wounding two workmen, Herman Weising and George Road. Loss \$13,000.

PETER VINIT, an American sailor, without winter clothing, walked 250 miles in Alaska in thirty-five days this winter to secure help for two fellow sailors whose ship was wrecked at Fox Cape. Vinit would have been frozen but for two Eskimo dogs that kept him warm at night.

WILLIAM BECKHAM, a farmer, was shot dead near Meriden, Miss., while seated at his fireside holding his baby on his knee. Beckham was accused of having revealed the hiding place of Outlaw Tolbert.

Mrs. JOHN EADENS and her son and daughter, aged seven and five years, were burned to death in their boarding-house at Union Park, Minn., a few nights ago.

The Kansas Board of Canvassers issued a certificate of election to Campbell, the Populist elector, whose election was contested on the ground of a clerical error. They make all the Kansas electors Populists.

Washington.

THE Senate confirmed the following nominations: P. B. Casney, of New Hampshire, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Switzerland; G. M. Lamberton, of Nebraska, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; M. R. Rose, of Ohio, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

AN investigation of the condition of the United States Treasury has been ordered by the House, and the Committee of Ways and Means has begun the work.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER MORGAN has accepted the nomination of Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Board of Home Missions, and he expects to assume his new duties on March 3.

SECRETARY CHARLES FOSTER sent to the House lists of claims allowed during the fiscal year 1892, and paid from the indefinite appropriations as follows: Pay of two and three-year volunteers, \$775,841; bounty to volunteers, their widows, and legal heirs, \$30,243; bounty under the act of July 25, 1860, \$30,736; commutation of rations to prisoners of war in Southern States and to soldiers on foreign, \$26,153.

THE Senate confirmed the nomination of James W. McMill, of Iowa, to be Inter-State Commerce Commissioner.

EX-GOVERNOR CHENEY, of New Hampshire, called on the President and formally accepted the office of Minister to Switzerland. He was commissioned, and took the oath of office.

THE military post authorized by act of Congress approved May 12, 1892, to be established at or near the city of Helena, Montana, will be known and designated as Fort Harrison, in compliment to the President of the United States.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FOSTER has sent to the House an estimate of deficiency appropriations on aggregation \$807,970 on account of the post office service.

By a unanimous vote of all the members present the House Committee on Elections decided to report in favor of Edward Scull, the Republican sitting member from the twentieth Pennsylvania District, in the contest brought for his seat by Thomas Greevy, the Democratic contestant.

Foreign.

SIX proprietors of British weekly papers were arraigned at Bow Street Police Court in London charged with violating the lottery law by the "missing word" competition, by which people were led to participate in gambling by sending in answers. The defendants were fined.

JUSTICE STROUD has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada.

ANOTHER mill has been started in Hamburg, Germany, for the purpose of grinding Indian corn into meal. This is the third mill now running there which grinds nothing but Indian corn from America.

MANY COLLIERIES KILLED.

A Disastrous Explosion in an English Coal Mine.

Horrible Scenes Witnessed by the First Rescue Parties.

A fearful explosion occurred a few days ago, at the Bamfurlong Colliery, Wigan, England, and not less than fifty lives were thought on the morning after to have been lost. The men went to their work as usual that morning, and after the colliery had been inspected in the usual way.

They had not been at work long when an explosion shook the earth for a great distance, and a cloud of smoke shot up through the shaft into the air. A multitude rushed toward the mine, and the greatest excitement prevailed.

The flames spread to the engine house at the head of the air tunnel. This stopped the pumping of air into the mine, and added greatly to the peril of those who were in the pit. The fire was not subdued until 5 o'clock that afternoon. Some little time after the bodies of twenty of the miners who had been suffocated by the noxious gases generated in the mine were brought to the surface by the rescuing parties. Though the work was extremely dangerous, the exploration of the workings was continued in the hope that some of the miners in the pit at the time of the explosion might have reached places of safety, where they would be awaiting the approach of the rescuers.

The rescue parties took horrible scenes in the mine. In the main road the bodies lie in the hundreds, as the men fell, faces downward and heads toward the entrance of the shaft. Large sections of roof and galleries have collapsed. Among the ruins were found mangled bodies and half-burned limbs. The mine was blocked many parts of the mine, and therefore the men searching for bodies were unable to give any definite idea of the number lost.

Several miners who were just alive when found died on their way to the surface, or shortly after being taken from the mine. The rescue party reached the surface half suffocated by the heat and smoke caused by fresh outbreaks of the fire.

The rescuers believe that the explosion was caused by sparks from the engine house, which is said to have caught fire a few minutes before the explosion. Men were sent through the mine warning the laborers, and many of those nearest the shaft escaped. The miners who worked further from the shaft tried to push through fire and smoke and were suffocated in the effort.

THE LABOR WORLD.

IN Berlin alone there are 30,000 unemployed.

THE iron trade is improving in several localities.

HOMESTEAD, Penn., calls on the country to help its starving.

IN the manufacturing world there is wonderful activity in all directions.

SINCE July the International Typographical Union has gained 300 new members.

The Baldwin Works at Philadelphia are turning out seventeen locomotives per week.

TELEPHONE girls, typewriters and stenographers in Chicago talk about organizing unions.

FRENCH unionists designate men who take the places of strikers as "stragglers" (stragglers).

The Eight Hour law has cost the Government an increase of from ten to twenty-five per cent.

SOUP kitchens have been established for the starving cotton operatives of Lancashire, England.

THERE are seven concerns in the country making plate glass, and the annual capacity is 22,000,000 feet.

ASTROLOGICAL effort is being made to organize all the members of the building trades in the larger cities under the Knights of Labor.

The exceeding severity of the present winter throughout the German Empire has caused untold misery among the working classes.

The electric motor of Louisville, Ky., are compelled to collect fares and make change in addition to attending to the running of their cars.

AT Chaumont, France, the workmen went on strike to compel the dismissal of one of their comrades who had been elected to the Municipal Council but refused to vote for labor interests.

FROM a recent report of the Factory Inspector of Pennsylvania it appears that in the larger cities under the Knights of Labor, 71,983 women, and 20,638 children between twelve and sixteen years employed.

THOMAS RIDLEY, the veteran in service on the railroads of Pennsylvania, will shortly celebrate his fiftieth year in railroad service. He began his railroad career on what is now a part of the Philadelphia and Reading.

THE Australian labor unions are agitating for a law prohibiting the importation of contract labor, more particularly that of Polynesians, Asiatics, Russians, Poles and Hebrews. West Australia is now more Asiatic than Caucasian.

CALENDAR FOR 1893.

1892		1893	
Month	Day	Month	Day
Jan.	1	Jan.	1
Feb.	1	Feb.	1
Mar.	1	Mar.	1
Apr.	1	Apr.	1
May.	1	May.	1
June.	1	June.	1
July.	1	July.	1
Aug.	1	Aug.	1
Sept.	1	Sept.	1
Oct.	1	Oct.	1
Nov.	1	Nov.	1
Dec.	1	Dec.	1

ECLIPSES FOR 1893.

In the year 1893 there will be two Eclipses—both of the Sun.

1. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, April 16th, 9:32 o'clock in the forenoon, invisible in North America, visible in South America, Atlantic Ocean, Africa, and parts of Europe and Asia.
2. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, October 9, at 3:17 o'clock in the afternoon, invisible here, visible in Western North America, Pacific Ocean and South America.

THE FOUR SEASONS.

Winter begins 1892, Dec. 21, and lasts 89.645
Spring " " 1893, Mar. 20, " " 92.194
Summer " " June 21, " " 93.143
Autumn " " Sept. 22, " " 89.176
Winter " " Dec. 23, trop. yr, 825.5 99

MORNING STARS.

Venus, until May 2.
Mars, after September 3.
Jupiter, after April 27 until November 18.
Saturn, until March 29 after October 8.
Mercury, until February 16, after March 31, until June 4, after August 5, until September 20, after November 26.

EVENING STARS.

Venus, after May 2.
Mars, until September 3.
Jupiter, after April 27 after November 18.
Saturn, after March 29 until October 8.
Mercury, after February 16 until March 31, after June 4 until August 5, after September 20 until November 26.

PLANETS BRIGHTEST.

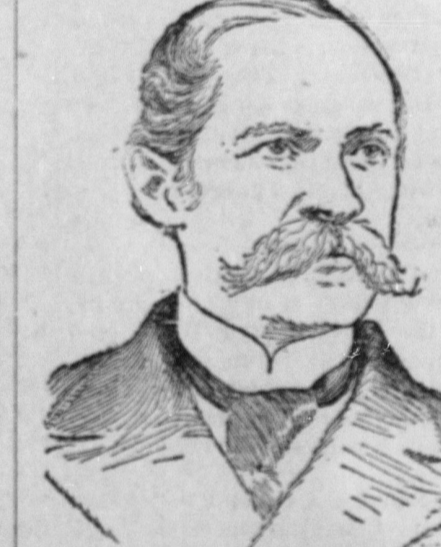
Mercury, March 10th, July 15th, November 1st, setting then just after the Sun; also May 21, August 25th, December 18th, rising then just before the Sun. Saturn, March 29th. Mars, May 21st. Jupiter, November 15th. Venus, December 6th.

CHURCH DAYS AND CYCLES OF TIME.

Septuagesima Sunday.....January 29
Sexagesima Sunday.....February 5
Quinquagesima Sunday.....February 12
Ash Wednesday.....February 15
Quadragesima Sunday.....February 19
Mid-lent Sunday.....March 12
Palm Sunday.....March 26
Good Friday.....March 31
Easter Sunday.....April 2
Low Sunday.....April 9
Rogation Sunday.....May 7
Ascension Day.....May 11
Whit Sunday.....May 21
Trinity Sunday.....May 28
Corpus Christi.....June 1
First Sunday in Advent.....December 3
Christmas falls on Monday.
Decoracion Day falls on Tuesday.

SENATOR GIBSON DEAD.

He Expires After a Long Illness at Hot Springs, Ark.



SENATOR RANDALL L. GIBSON.

Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, died a few afternoons ago at Hot Springs, Ark. At the time of his death Mr. Gibson was surrounded by the members of his family. He passed away as though he had merely gone to sleep. He had been confined to his bed since November 22, since which time his death had been expected daily. In accordance with his wishes it was decided to take his remains for burial to Lexington, Ky., by the side of his wife, who died several years ago. The funeral train bearing his remains left for Lexington next day.

Randall Lee Gibson was born at Spring Hill, Ky., on September 10, 1832, received his education in Lexington, Ky., in Terre Bonne Parish, Louisiana, at Yale, and in the Law Department of the Tulane University of Louisiana. In 1853 he refused the Secretaryship of Legation to Spain. He acted as aide to the Governor of Louisiana at the commencement of the Civil War, and took a prominent part in the Confederate army. He was selected to the Forty-third Congress from the Second Congress District, but was not admitted. He was, however, a Representative in the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses, and was elected to the United States Senate without opposition as a Democrat, taking his seat March 4, 1885. In 1888 he was re-elected, his term of office running until March 3, 1893.

A NEW SWISS PRESIDENT.

Dr. Charles Schenk Elected—Sketch of His Career.

Dr. Charles Schenk has been elected President of the Swiss Confederation, and A. Frey, Vice-President.

Dr. Charles Emmanuel Schenk was born at Berne in 1823, and was educated for the ministry. In 1843 he was appointed suffragan Protestant pastor at Schupfhan. In 1847 he was called to Laupen, and returned three years later to his former charge, as full pastor. He became popular politically, and was elected presiding officer of the Federal Assembly. From 1857 to 1863 he represented the Canton of Berne in the Federal Council, of which he was Vice-President in 1862. He was elected five times, from 1863 to 1880. President of the Swiss Confederation. He was Minister of the Interior in 1891, and Vice-President during 1892.

On account of the low price of wheat, Washington farmers have decided to sow much of their land in flax next season.