

More than 700 lives of Columbus have been written in various languages.

A daily paper can be sent from any part of the United States to Stanley Falls, in Africa, 1000 miles beyond Stanley Pool, for four cents.

The report by cable that defects in the new Russian made rifles will defer for three years the rearming of the infantry, seems, to the New York Sun, if true, to be out of sight the most significant item of news received from Europe in many months.

Within six years Idaho has come to be a great fruit raising country, and is competing sharply with California in the Eastern markets. Last year the Oregon Short Line handled carload lots of apples, peaches, pears, prunes and grapes for Denver and Omaha.

The American Farmer states that the American wool grower has a home market for every pound of wool he produces. About sixty-nine per cent. of the wool manufactured in the United States is home grown, and the remaining forty-one per cent. is foreign wool.

In some parts of the West Democrats who become Populists are called "Demopops" and "Popocrats," while Republicans who desert to the Populists go by the name of "Poplicas." When they want a new word in the West, observes the Chicago Herald, they don't hesitate at anything.

After an existence of twenty-four years "Lorna Doone" has been republished in London in the original three-volume form. This event is said to be entirely unprecedented in the history of novels in England, and illustrates the great popularity of the book, the success of which, to quote Mr. Blackmore's own words, "is a paradox."

New York is the only State that allows an uncle to marry his niece, declares the Chicago Herald. In Florida and Georgia marriage is prohibited within the "Levitical degree," these are set forth in Leviticus xviii., and forbid marriages of nephews and aunts, but seemingly not of uncles and nieces. No European country considers such a marriage lawful.

The Canadian Architect sensibly suggests that in building brick houses in positions where they are not protected by surrounding property, not to forget that hollow walls will add greatly to the convenience of the occupants. They will render the house cooler in summer and warmer in the winter, and will assist in materially keeping the house dry. The cost of hollow walls is only very little higher than that of walls built solid.

The Eastern Shore of Maryland has been besought to give India the sweet potato for a food for the often famine-stricken millions of many East India Provinces. E. B. Francis, Director of Lands in the Punjab, has written to a Mr. Bennett, of Accomac County, asking for "roots well packed," as it is desired to introduce that vegetable into India, in the hope that soil and climate there will be found peculiarly favorable to it.

W. R. Burt, of Saginaw, Mich., has suddenly become wealthy on an unearned increment. Some years ago he bought a tract of timber land in St. Louis County, Minnesota, and recently discovered that forty acres of the tract is covered with an immense and very rich deposit of iron ore. There are said to be 10,000,000 tons in sight, and it is so accessible that it can be taken out with a steam shovel. He has leased the mining rights at rates that will fetch him \$300,000 year.

The Chicago Tribune says that there were recorded in this country in 1892 no less than 3800 suicides in the United States as compared with 3331 in 1891, 2649 in 1890 and 2224 in 1889. "To suggest haphazard a reason for so serious an increase would be folly," comments the New York Observer. "The figures are alarming and call for an investigation. A fifty per cent. increase in the number of suicides within three years seems incredible. If the figures are supported by facts, we cannot too soon seek for the cause.

Science is pressing relentlessly on the heels of the microbe, notes the Chicago News Record. "The latest method of coping with this minute but potent source of disease is to literally cast it out of the abiding place in which it has installed itself. Micro-organisms contain substances for the most part heavier than water, and this fact has led to the introduction of a method of separating them from water, milk and other liquids by centrifugal force. A speed of about 4000 revolutions a minute serves to clear a large number of microbes from the liquid and render it limpid."

It is said that the people of New Orleans, La., maintain the most independent attitude toward the dictates of fashion of any city in the land.

In 1880 the average cost of teaching per annum for each pupil in the public schools of Chicago was \$3.49. In 1892 the average cost of teaching was \$16.20.

The prices of valuable Russian furs have been almost quadrupled in Germany in recent years. Not all of them are genuine, as may be inferred from the fact that dead cats, which were worth two cents apiece a few years ago, now cost twenty-five to thirty cents each.

Labouchere, of London Truth, acidly observes that "the British House of Lords, it must be remembered, has only survived thus far because the majority of its members have sufficient sense never to show their faces, much less to let their voices be heard, at Westminster."

Another bridge to connect New York and Brooklyn has been begun. The structure will be on the cantilever system and its spans will be 150 feet high. Its cost will be over \$10,000,000. The two great cities will soon be linked so firmly together that, in the opinion of the San Francisco Chronicle, a common municipal government will be absolutely necessary.

Since the great caves of this country were turned into show places a close watch has been kept on visitors to prevent their annexation of stalactites, "cave acorns," gypsum crystals, and other curious and beautiful formations. Not even the broken stalactites lying about the floor can be appropriated, for these are gathered and sold by the owners or lessees of these holes in the ground.

The backward condition of public instruction in provincial Russia may be gathered from a brief and well-authenticated statement in a prominent newspaper, from which it appears that in the Government of Pskoff, adjoining that of St. Petersburg, there is to be found only one elementary school in the whole area of 500 square versts, and among more than 200 villages, many of which contain several thousands of inhabitants.

The winter and wet weather of the East this year proved a great bonanza to the rubber shoe manufacturers and dealers, who have sold out nearly all their stock. So great has been the consumption it is estimated that the output of 1893 will have to be increased by nearly 20,000,000 pairs. This, calculates the Chicago Herald, will tax the capacity of the mills to the utmost and insure to the operatives abundant work at good wages during the year.

Another steamship line is arranging to put two 10,000-ton steamers under the American flag. The vessels will be built at Newport News, Va., and will ply between Liverpool and New Orleans. The new liners, it is expected, will be the nucleus of a full fleet of American steamers rivaling in speed and beauty the fastest afloat. "Evidently the prospects of the American flag reappearing on the ocean are brightening," exclaims the San Francisco Chronicle.

The other day two Chinese jacks invaded the San Francisco Chronicle building. They rode up and down the elevator, visiting the different floors, opening the doors of several offices, apparently for no other purpose than to see what was inside, meanwhile all the time jabbering and laughing as if they were very much amused. When asked who they were looking for one of them answered: "We no look for anybody—we all the same slumming."

Says the Detroit Free Press: "Silver may be cheap—say eighty-three cents an ounce—but its production is much cheaper. In the three most prominent mines at Creede, Col., silver has been produced at twenty-five cents an ounce, and the profits from these three mines last year were \$1,000,000 on a \$200,000 investment. Two Creede mines can produce 8,000,000 ounces per annum. A mine at Aspen has been turning out 2,500,000 ounces per annum, at a cost, it is said, of less than fourteen cents per ounce."

The stories of the misused oyster dredgers of the Chesapeake have excited wide sympathy, and a number of influential societies in Baltimore have in mind a headquarters where complaints can be lodged by the unfortunate and investigation made and prosecution conducted by this headquarters against the wretches who deceive and abuse the men they ship. In most cases, declares the Chicago Herald, the victims of these outrages are too poor to prosecute the offenders, but the proposed plan will obviate this difficulty and insure a deserved punishment.

BAYARD FOR ENGLAND.

President Cleveland Sends in a Number of Nominations.

Short Biographies of the More Important Appointees.

President Cleveland sent the following nominations to the United States Senate: Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain; to be Envoy Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States: James D. Porter, of Tennessee, to Chile; Lewis A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, to Peru; James Baker, of Minnesota, to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador; Pierce H. Young, of his own State, to Honduras; Edwin Dun, of Ohio, now Secretary of Legation at Japan, to Japan. To be Consul of the United States: L. M. Shaffer, of West Virginia, to Stratford, Ontario; Harrison R. Williams, of Ohio, to Vera Cruz; M. P. Penleton, of Maine, to Pitou; Theodore M. Stephan, of Illinois, to Annaberg; William T. Townes, of Virginia, to Rio de Janeiro; Claude Meeker, of Ohio, to Bradford; Newton B. Eastis, of Louisiana, to be Second Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Paris; John M. Reynolds, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior, vice Cyrus Bussey, resigned; Henry J. Hathaway, of Maine, Collector of Customs for the district of Aroostook, Maine; Walter Goddard, of Connecticut, Collector of Customs for the district of Fairfield, Conn.; Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., of Ohio, to be Solicitor General, vice Charles D. Bayard, resigned; John L. Hall of Georgia, to be Assistant Attorney General, vice George H. Shields, resigned.

Ex-Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard, nominated as the first American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, was born at Wilmington, Del., sixty-three years ago. He was trained for a commercial life, but after a short experience in business in New York he returned to his birthplace and studied law with his father, James A. Bayard, also a United States Senator. Mr. Bayard was admitted to the bar in 1851, and two years later became United States District Attorney for Delaware. He has served three terms in the United States Senate, his father being re-elected a Senator at the time of his first election. His grandfather, James Ashton Bayard, was also a Senator from Delaware. In 1853 he resigned his seat in the Senate to become Secretary of State in President Cleveland's Cabinet. Since his retirement from the Cabinet Mr. Bayard has engaged in the practice of law at Wilmington.

Ex-Governor James D. Porter, Minister to Chile, to succeed Patrick Egan, is a resident of Paris, Tenn., where he is engaged in the practice of law. He has served with distinction in the United States Army, and is the son of one of the ablest lawyers in his State. He was born in 1825. Mr. Porter was Assistant Secretary of State under Mr. Bayard.

James A. McKenzie, who goes as Minister to Peru, was a representative from Kentucky in the Forty-seventh Congress. He is fifty-three years of age, and, while he was educated as a lawyer, has followed the occupation of a farmer. He was a delegate to the last National Democratic Convention. He is an ex-Congressman, one of the National World's Fair Commissioners and has a high reputation as an orator. At home he is familiarly known as "Quinine Jim," because he put through Congress a law to place quinine in the free trade.

Lewis A. McKenzie, who goes as Minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador, is proprietor of the St. Paul (Minn.) Globe. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, November 7, 1832. He was a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1856. Under Mr. Cleveland's former administration he was Consul-General at St. Petersburg.

Edwin Dun, nominated to be Minister to Japan, is a citizen of London, Ohio. His nomination is in the nature of a promotion, for he is a holder for the previous Democratic administration. Mr. Cleveland when President before made Mr. Dun Secretary of the Legation at Japan, and on account of his services and ability he was retained by Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Newton B. Eastis, of Louisiana, to be Second Secretary of Legation at Paris, is the son of Minister Eastis.

John M. Reynolds, of Pennsylvania, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, is a lawyer of excellent reputation, and lives in Bradford.

Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., who is appointed to the Solicitor-Generalship, is a native of Cincinnati, and a graduate of the University of Michigan, and has been a Judge of the Commercial Court in Cincinnati. He is a lawyer of repute, and has been for some years a leader in musical affairs in Cincinnati.

John L. Hall, nominated to be Assistant Attorney-General, is a member of the law firm of Hall & Hammond, with offices in Baltimore and Annapolis, Md., the latter place being his home.

The Senate immediately confirmed the nomination of Mr. Bayard.

QUEEN OF THE SEA.

Cruiser New York Proves Herself the Fastest Warship Afloat.

The United States cruiser New York returned to Cramp's shipyard at Philadelphia, Penn., after a private trial trip for the sole observation of her contractors, which indicates that she will not only be the required speed of twenty knots for a continuous run of four hours, but will be the fastest armored cruiser afloat. On a ten-mile course in Delaware Bay she developed 19.95 knots, going each way over the course, so that the tide might enter into the calculations. At this speed, where there is no "drag," she developed an estimated speed of 23.35 knots per hour, and at one time reached the figure 30.57.

This is more than a knot higher than the Blake, the crack English cruiser, soon to participate in the naval races, but the forced draught speed, which had to be abandoned on account of leaking boilers, of the Blenheim, the sister of the Blake. The Blenheim, under natural draught, made 23.4 knots, which is a greater record than that shown by the New York on this trip. The Blake and Blenheim, however, are set down by the English Admiralty as unarmored cruisers. The New York is an armored cruiser of nearly 1300 tons less weight than the two English vessels.

The Government of Spain, through the State Department, has officially tendered to the United States a gift of the reproduced flag ship of Columbus the Santa Maria, now somewhere in the Gulf of Mexico, en route to this country to participate in the naval review and for a part of the Spanish exhibit at Chicago.

Official figures show that there were 214 railroad accidents in the United States in February. Of this number eighty-four were collisions, 117 derailments and thirteen other accidents, in which fifty-nine persons were killed and 953 injured.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

ALBERT G. REED, a faithful old messenger in the employ of the Pacific Bank, New York City, blew out his brains in the bank because he felt, apparently, that his days of usefulness were over. He was getting too weak to work. Reed was sixty-eight years of age.

PERCY GRANE and Lewis Dowell, aged seven and nine years, of Corning, N. Y., wandered into the country and were found dead. It is supposed from eating poisonous berries.

JOSEPH BAGO and wife, of Mechanicstown, Pa., while driving across the railroad at Seipies Station, Penn., were struck by an engine and fatally injured.

COX'S iron breaker at Onedia, Penn., the only one of its kind in the country, has been bought by the State of New York for \$235,000.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS DALY, of New York City, is busy with the Croton watershed under the works in being burned a dwelling house and barn and condemning many nuisances.

The Clothing Manufacturers' Association obtained from Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, New York City, a temporary injunction that practically restrained the United Garment Workers from continuing their boycott.

FOUR of Uncle Sam's crack cruisers, the Philadelphia, the Yorktown, the Baltimore, the Vesuvius, and the torpedo boat Cushing, sailed from the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Navy Yard for the naval rendezvous at Hampton Roads.

THROUGH carelessness and ignorance, while discharging a blast in the same quarry at Etna, Penn., Frederick Houseman was instantly killed and Matthew Ryan fatally injured.

A GOVERNMENT BOARD at Springfield, Mass., began a test of rifles for the Army.

SOUTH AND WEST.

GENERAL E. KIRBY SMITH died at his home at Swanton, Tenn., a few nights ago. He was the late of the full Confederate general. He was one of the most prominent figures of the war on the Confederate side, occupying as he did the position of Provisional Secretary of War while stationed in charge of the entire Trans-Mississippi department. He was born in St. Augustine, Fla., on May 16, 1824.

V. H. FRENCH, the proprietor of the Vanderbilt Hotel in New Orleans, La., has suddenly disappeared, leaving \$45,000 debts.

The Legislature of Nebraska unanimously voted to begin impeachment proceedings against the State Board of Public Works for dishonesty in connection with the handling of State funds.

A big illicit distillery, valued at \$75,000, was seized by Government officers in Baltimore, Md.

HAROLD M. FEWELL and W. S. Bowen sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Hawaii, he was rumored, to assist Commissioner Blount.

A. B. SUTTON and his bookkeeper, William Beecher, were arrested at Louisville, Ky., for Whisky Trust certificate forgeries amounting to \$200,000.

In the presence of a polygot gathering numbering about two hundred the Hon. J. J. Van Hook, of the Japanese at Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill., was dedicated.

LOUIS LEWIS, colored, was hanged at Meigs, Ga., for the murder of his wife.

FIRE destroyed one-third of the town of Galena, Md. Twenty-five stores and dwellings were consumed. There was no fire department there.

A TRAIL loaded with Japanese exhibits for the World's Fair, including five carloads of natives and a big orang outang, collided at Moines, Iowa. The natives were more frightened than injured.

WASHINGTON.

THE President made the following nominations: George G. Dillard, of Mississippi, to be Consul-General of the United States at Guayaquil; Ezra W. Miller, of South Dakota, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of South Dakota; Secretary Carlisle appointed Doctor Joseph A. Sennar Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York, vice Weber resigned. He is a native of Moravia, Austria. He came to this country in 1887.

SENATOR VANCE, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in a half of the minority of the committee, submitted to the Senate a report upon the case of Hon. Lee Mantle, finding that he is not entitled to take his seat as a Senator from Missouri. A signed by Senators Vance, Gray, Palmer, and Mitchell.

SECRETARY OF STATE GREENHAFF entertained the President and Cabinet at a reception and banquet, the first since his installation.

OWING to insufficient appropriations for the special service of the General Land Office, the services of the twenty-four special agents in the West, have been suspended.

THE President has made the following nominations: Heran Stump, of Maryland, to be Superintendent of Immigration; William F. Thompson, of Maine, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Belfast, Me.

THE case and counter case of the United States and Great Britain, under the treaty to arbitrate the Berlin Sea, difficulties between the two countries, were simultaneously sent to the United States Senate and also made public by transmission to the Houses of Parliament in London. They comprise altogether fourteen volumes of printed matter.

HUNGARY to report on the progress of the cholera, says that the epidemic is spreading rapidly in that region.

A REBELLION in Costa Rica was suppressed by the prompt action of the Government.

MAJOR THOMAS M. NEWSON, United States Consul at Malaga, died a few days since at the Consulate. The cause of death was malignant smallpox.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES.

Good Showing for the First Quarter of the Present Year.

The quarterly statement of Southern industries prepared by the Tradesman of Chattanooga, Tenn., shows that for the first quarter of 1893 the new industries established exceed those of the first quarter of 1892 by 193. While for the first quarter of this year only 8 development companies have been incorporated, during the same period of last year 37 were formed. The quarter just ended also shows 76 cotton and woolen mills established, 59 flour and grist mills, 23 canning factories, 40 oil mills, and the building of 32 waterworks plants.

That the extensive timber interests of the South are not only attracting attention but capital is shown by the fact that 193 new wood-working plants have been established during the past quarter, as against 122 in 1892 and 141 in the first quarter of 1891. Tennessee leads the list with 33 new industries in this line to her credit; Georgia and North Carolina are close rivals, with 24 and 23 respectively. All of the Southern States, however, are well represented in this development, Mississippi, with 7, being the smallest number.

Seventy-six textile industries were established in the quarter, as against 28 in the first quarter of 1892, and 45 in the same period of 1891. Alabama leads the list with 22, North Carolina 16, Georgia 13, South Carolina 8, Virginia 6, Mississippi 4, Tennessee and Texas 3 each, and Florida and Louisiana 1 each.

This quarter shows 58 flour and grist mills established, as against 29 for the same quarter of 1892. The increasing demand for cottonseed oil and its products, together with the advance in price which has recently taken place, accounts for the large number of new oil mills during the quarter; a total of 40 is shown, as against 10 in 1892 and 8 in the same quarter of 1891. Over half of the total number being located in Texas and the remainder scattered throughout the other cotton-growing States.

Twelve brick and tile plants are reported, 23 cotton compresses, 21 electric light plants, 22 foundries and machine shops, 7 ice factories, 32 water works plants, with 93 other miscellaneous industries.

HORRORS OF SIBERIA.

Brutal Scenes Witnessed by Captured Sailors.

LOUIS A. PARADYCE, a sailor, who arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from China on the Gaelic, tells a story of horrible treatment in Siberian prisons. He was on the sailing schooner Mary H. Thomas, and with another sailor named Wilson went ashore on the coast of Kamtschatka to fill water casks. A hurricane drove the schooner off, and they were left ashore. They had no provisions and traveled inland to a camp of Russian soldiers, where they were seized and accused of being spies, and sent to Carazak, a convict station. Although Wilson and himself were roughly treated, they were not flogged as other prisoners were.

There were about 6000 convicts at the station, and every Wednesday those who had disobeyed rules during the week were given fifty lashes with the knout. A woman was knouted, and three hours later gave birth to a dead child of 6000 convicts in Camp 1800 wore a ball and chain. Many men were too feeble to walk, and were dragged along by their companions, while soldiers would prod them with bayonets to make them move more quickly. The convicts were fed with black bread and raw meat.

Finally Paradyce and Wilson were taken to Vladivostok, and from there were sent to the Kara gold fields, a fifteen days' journey. They suffered frightfully from hunger and fatigue. Wilson gave out and had to be carried in a wagon. The United States ship Mission arrived at Vladivostok and the officers were informed by a merchant named Smith of Paradyce and Wilson's fate. The commanding officer of the Mission demanded that the prisoners be taken up, and after considerable delay this was done. They were taken to Shanghai on the Marion and placed in a hospital. As soon as Paradyce was able to travel he was sent to Hong Kong on the Gaelic and thence came here.

IN A FLOATING BARN.

Remarkable Escape of Farmer Price's Pigs and Chickens.

DURING the recent big freshet in the Susquehanna River the barn of William Price, who lives near Wilkesbarre, Penn., was carried away when the ice gorge broke. In the barn were ten pigs and seven chickens. Price gave up all hope of ever seeing his stock again, expecting that the barn would break up and the pigs and chickens drown, but the animals and birds were born under a lucky star.

The barn held together and floated down upon the big cakes of ice until the ice subsided and left it stranded on a small island near Selins Grove, Pa., eighty-five miles down the river.

There was a barrel of corn in the barn, and this had been used by the pigs and chickens good living during their trip. The animals and chickens were found by a party of men and were in good condition. They had found something in the barn with Price's name on it, and wrote to him. Price went to Selins Grove, and shipped his live stock home.

AGRICULTURAL INQUIRY.

Sub-Committees of the Senate Appointed to Make Investigation.

In April last the United States Senate passed a resolution directing the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to investigate the condition of the agricultural interests of the United States, and if found depressed or ascertain the cause, and inquire into the proper remedy. Sub-committees made a partial investigation in regard to the cotton industry. The continuance of the investigation was authorized. The committee has appointed a sub-committee consisting of the Chairman, Mr. George, and Senators Bate and Proctor, to inquire into the matter so far as cotton is concerned, and Senators Feffer, Roach and Washburn, to investigate the cultivation of wheat, oats, etc. It is understood that each sub-committee will go to work at an early day, and make the investigation as thorough as practicable.

LONG-LIVED TRIPLETS.

Three Brothers Celebrate Their Fifth Birthday in Kentucky.

The Boregirth brothers, triplets, John, James and Jacob, a few days ago celebrated their fifth birthday at the home of James, across the Ohio River from Ripley, Ohio, in Kentucky. John is a business man of Detroit, Mich., while James and Jacob live on an adjoining farm in Kentucky. All are large physically, and in robust health. Each is the father of a large family.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Important Happenings as Told by Telegraph and Cable.

A Singular Double Tragedy in a New York Gun Shop.

One of the saddest tragedies in the police annals of New York City occurred at 5:25 o'clock, a few afternoons ago, in the big gun store of Hartley & Graham, 313 and 315 Broadway. William W. Reynolds, who for thirty years past had been at the head of the export department of the firm, shot and killed Miles V. Kelly, head bookkeeper of the house, and then turned the pistol against himself, inflicting a fatal wound.

Absolutely no motive can be assigned for the action, and all the persons acquainted with the principals agree that Mr. Reynolds was crazy.

The men had been friends for nearly a quarter of a century. Mr. Kelly having served in Hartley & Graham's establishment for twenty years, and during all that time they never once had a quarrel as far as any one knows.

Not a word preceded the shooting, and that Mr. Kelly was selected as the victim was probably due simply to the fact that he had the misfortune to be the person nearest at hand when the insane impulse to kill seized Mr. Reynolds. For a month or so the latter's friends have noticed certain peculiarities in his actions. He would frequently make mistakes in his correspondence, something formerly unknown; he was absent-minded and hesitating in his speech, and was seized with periods of the most intense despondency. He was fifty years old and married. He had no children, and lived at 155 Howe street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Reynolds got to New York City about 8 o'clock. She found her sister-in-law at the hospital where her husband had been taken. They remained with Mr. Reynolds until it was a certainty that he could never recover consciousness, and went away at 11:00 o'clock. He died at fifteen minutes of midnight.

No writing was found which could suggest a motive for either murder or suicide, nor is it supposed that the acts were premeditated by Mr. Reynolds. He never carried a pistol, and the revolver which was used was a new one, taken from one of the showcases.

It still had the tag attached on which was marked its catalogue number, its cost, and selling price. It is believed that it was taken from the case after 5 o'clock, when the clerk had left the store. After it was taken cartridges had to be got from another department before it could be loaded.

The Famous Alice Mitchell Case. Judge Dubois has been depose from the bench at Memphis pending the impeachment proceedings in the State Senate of Tennessee, and the members of the bar, as prescribed by law under such conditions, elected Thomas H. Scruggs temporary Judge of the Criminal Court. Judge Scruggs, a trial lawyer, was in reference to Miss Lillie Johnson of the famous Mitchell-Ward case. Lillie Johnson was out driving with Alice Mitchell on February 25, 1892, when Alice killed Freda Ward. Lillie remained in the buggy at the top of the hill, and said she knew nothing of the crime until after its commission. Nevertheless she was arrested as an accessory and confined in jail until her health gave way. Then she was admitted to \$15,000 bail, but Judge Dubois in a brutal manner told her in open court that he believed her guilty.

In August last Alice Mitchell was sent to an insane asylum, where she still is. Although in the Mitchell trial and in the insanity proceedings nothing showed that Lillie Johnson was aware of Alice's intentions, Judge Dubois was so prejudiced that he refused to entertain the motions of Attorney-General Peters to discharge her, and insisted in keeping her under bonds. He said that he intended to try to get an officer if ever Alice Mitchell recovered her sanity.

General Peters moved to acquit, and Judge Scruggs promptly acquiesced. Miss Johnson was not present, but was represented by counsel. She has not recovered her health, but since she took down under the accusations against her.

Stricken While Fighting Fire.

The Misses Swan, three sisters, living at Townsend's Inlet, N. J., were recently made glad by the coming home from Washington, D. C., of their only living brother, Henry Clay Swain, for a short visit.

His sisters had the meadows on their farm burned off next day. The fire was burning when the wind changed and the flames turned towards the homestead. Mr. Swain joined the workmen who were fighting the advancing fire. The violent exertion brought on an attack of heart trouble, and he fell. Before he was found the smoke and flames had passed over him. He was suffocated and his body was burned in many places. The clothing was almost burned off, and he was carried to the mansion and efforts were made to revive him, but he soon died.

Mr. Swain was associated with the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. at the time of their failure. He was well known in Washington society.

Senatorial Confirmations.

The United States Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Max Judd, of Missouri, to be Consul-General at Vienna; William H. Simms, of Columbus, Miss., to be First Assistant Secretary of the Interior; John S. Simms, of Norfolk, Conn., to be Commissioner of Patents; Edward A. Bowers, of Washington, D. C., to be Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office; Henry C. Bell, of Marshall, Ill., to be Second Deputy Commissioner of Pensions; George Pfeiffer, Jr., of New Jersey, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of New Jersey.

Cholera Again Raging.

It is stated in an official report just issued in Russia that an average of 150 new cases of cholera and fifty deaths from it is reported every week in the Government of Podolia.

Cholera has appeared at Zalozes, a market town of Galicia. Every attempt has been made by the authorities to check the disease, but despite all efforts it is spreading. Three deaths from cholera have already occurred, and several new cases were reported.

The Girls Will Attend to the Lamps.

The young women's Christian Temperance Union is doing a very successful piece of work in a town of the village recently voted "No license," and the liquor men have said that without license fees there would be no public lighting of the streets. The young women obtained charge of the street lamps, raised money for oil by subscription, and allotted a lamp to each girl, whose pleasure it will be to keep it trimmed and burning.

Tobacco and Cotton Crops.

The acreage in tobacco will be from eight to twenty per cent. less than it was last year. Prices have not been good and there is an oversupply.

Notwithstanding that the crop of last year's cotton is nearly 3,000,000 bales short, the price has not gone up. Yet the acreage will be increased from ten to twenty per cent.

Perished in Flames.

The mining town of Karente, near Bieleberg, Germany, has been almost destroyed by fire.

When two churches and sixty-five houses had been destroyed this fire was still spreading.

Fifteen persons were known to have perished in the flames, and several others were missing.