

The two-minute bicycle promises to arrive far ahead of the two-minute trotter, observes the New York Recorder.

Some one has figured that there are so many railway lines, steam, elevated, cable and horse cars in New York City that a person may ride for six hours at a total cost of fifty cents.

According to an election return just made to the British Parliament, there are 3,229,120 voters in the United Kingdom. There were 4,592,482 in England, 270,276 in Wales, 747,271 in Ireland and 619,091 in Scotland.

F. P. Loomis, formerly United States Consul at St. Etienne, France, says that from an investigation he made he finds about 95,000 Americans visit Europe every year, and that they spend about \$100,000,000 annually abroad.

Cardinal Gibbons has rechristened Chicago with the classic title of "Thaumtopolis," the wonder city. The appellation is deserved, but the New York World thinks it will hardly displace that of "the windy city" in popular parlance.

The name of Gay Head, applied to a famous promontory of the Massachusetts coast, means exactly what it seems to mean, and is peculiarly appropriate. The headland, as seen from the sea, is gay with many colors running in strata, the result of chemical qualities in the earth of the cliff. A like variety of color is presented by many rocky islets and headlands in the Sound opposite Pelham Bay Park.

The Woman's Library at Chicago contains 7000 volumes in sixteen languages and represents twenty-three countries. It is to be placed in the permanent Woman's Memorial Building, which is to be erected in Chicago, and will form a nucleus for the collection of the literary work of women in the future, as well as, through its catalogue soon to be issued, a complete bibliography of women's writings up to the present time.

There are 22,000,000 soldiers in arms in Europe. If all Long Island were a drill-ground, calculates the New York Recorder, it wouldn't be big enough for their field manoeuvres. If they were to march in a street parade, files of ten abreast, it would take the line of 2000 miles 100 days to pass a given point at fair marching speed. In Indian file they would reach around the world. In a year they would drink the Hudson dry for over a mile of its length.

There has been a remarkable revival of interest in the "abandoned farms" of New England since so many mills closed their doors. A large number of applications have been made to the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture for its descriptive catalogue of the abandoned farms of that State. It is believed that some of the men who are out of work think of taking up farming as a means of livelihood. "But will a mechanic be a successful farmer?" queries the New York Tribune.

Now comes the suggestion that the dog power of the United States shall be utilized for draught purposes, as it is in Belgium. A writer estimates that there are 7,000,000 dogs in this country, and then figures out their aggregate pulling capacity. The idea may be new as to dogs, but the New York News recalls that humorist John Phoenix suggested the utilization of dog power more than forty years ago. His plan was to run sewing machines by cat power. The cat was to be placed in harness connected with motive works. A mouse was to be suspended just beyond the cat's reach. The cat's jumping for the mouse would propel the machine.

Says the Boston Cultivator: There is a deficiency of 34,000,000 bushels in the German rye crop this year, and this comes with a deficiency of 18,000,000 bushels of wheat. Rye bread is the staple food of a large part of the German people. They prefer it to wheat bread when they can get both. Owing to the tariff war with Russia importations of rye from that country are cut off. It is Russian rye that has heretofore supplied the deficiencies of what Germany requires. There is sure to be a large demand for all the rye American farmers can produce during the coming twelve months. It is a crop much less exhaustive than is wheat. It can be sown later in the fall, and if fertilized with mineral manures it responds to liberal treatment quite as freely as does wheat. In many places the demand for rye straw makes the crop worth growing for the straw alone.

Since the beginning of the century France has fallen from the second to the fourth place in point of population among European countries.

Emperor William, of Germany, is keeping his soldiers so hard at work playing war that the New York Telegram suggests they possibly might welcome the reality as a relief.

There is a club in Berlin called "The Giants," every member of which is six feet tall. Vienna has a "Lazy Club," no member of which does anything for a living, and London a "Baldheaded Club," where nothing but polished skulls are seen.

The Medical News voices a very great truth when it says that "it seems strange that people will submit to the indignities of the noise-makers. A thousand are outraged in order that one or a few may possibly be benefited or relieved of a trifling expense."

The New York School Journal publishes a chapter of biographical sketches of the great teachers of the past four centuries. You may or may not be surprised to learn that there is not a woman's name in the list, although there have been women educators quite as distinguished in that particular line as Thomas Jefferson was, to say the least, and he has a prominent place among the number.

There seems to the New York News to be an epidemic of embezzling prevalent in this country at the present time, for it is impossible to pick up a newspaper without finding some case in which trust has been betrayed by the treasurers of either public or private funds. These embezzlements or shortages, as they are sometimes less harshly called, are in the majority of cases the result of reckless expenditure on the part of the persons who default.

The wandering St. Regis Indians, who are found in camps and villages on both sides the St. Lawrence, still retain their own language, though most of them speak English and some of them French. They address one another and their beasts, dogs and horses in the Indian tongue, and, according to their belief, "the robin bird speaks the Indian language." The women are industrious, kindly and shapeless in middle life, while the men are fat and idle, after the manner of savage males brought under civilizing influences.

The California co-operative experiment known as "The Atkinson Colony," in honor of Edward Atkinson, is at last to have a trial. Its location will be near Poso, in Kern County, where a tract of ten square miles under irrigation has been secured. A small sum is to be paid down for the land, the balance to be secured on long-term payments. The prospectus has been carefully guarded, but the San Francisco Examiner professes to have seen it and gives an account of the aims and hopes of the colonists. No recruit is to be barred on the score of religion. Women are to be admitted to membership, and the promise of wages as high as those paid to men is held out to them as an inducement to join the colony. Payments for all services and exchange of commodities will be made by means of a system of credits given at the conclusion of each day's work. A colonist who can show by his book that he has credits will be entitled to merchandise at the colony store. Should he desire any article not in stock it will be the duty of the merchant to order the article and charge a reasonable price for it. The profit will go to the common fund, which the Board of Directors will control. A marked point of difference between this experiment and others is that individual ownership of land will be permitted, the community interest extending only to the products of the soil. The funds from the sale of crops will go into the treasury until the regular dividends shall be declared. The articles of association explain that employment will be furnished to every colonist, and that the members will receive full value for actual labor and no more, so that no one or more men in the community will be enabled to absorb the product of any number of his fellow-colonists. To meet the "unearned increase" problem the colonists propose to "divide the increased value of the lands on which colonists settle among the actual workers every six months." One provision in the articles prohibits sale of liquor within the colony. Schools will not be established, the children availing themselves of the instruction furnished by the State. The colonists are to take possession of their land next spring, and live in tents until they are able to build houses with their own hands.

THE FORESTRY BUILDING. WOODS OF THE WORLD ON EXHIBITION AT THE FAIR.

Immense Blocks of Timber From South America and Asiatic Countries--Native Trees From the Various States--India's Teak Wood--Largest Plank in the World.

As the tree furnished the first shelter for Adam in the garden of Eden and wood was the first material for man's handiwork, so the forest and its leafy inhabitants come in for a share of honor in the Exposition, says the Chicago Record. The Forestry Building on the lake front, in the southern part of the grounds is built of wood and is filled with woods. It is wooden and it is wooded. Wood was the primitive material for building and still possesses qualities which science and invention have not superseded but in some ways have aided. There are blocks of wood immense in size, hewn in primeval forests of South America and even the far-away shores of Burmah and Japan. America has come in for a good part of the forestry exhibit and California with her big trees leads her forty-three sister States. The woody Northwestern States show that their forests have not all been hewn down. Huge blocks, one side beautifully polished, with the other side still in the rude state, with the bark on, cedars, pines, ashes, oaks and their hardy brethren together hold up the roof of the building and serve as columns for the support of the porticoes all about the building.

Each State of the wooded belt has furnished three tall trees of their native kinds which stand together in the rows of columns. West Virginia has given her American linden, arbor vitae and tulip maple; Iowa her

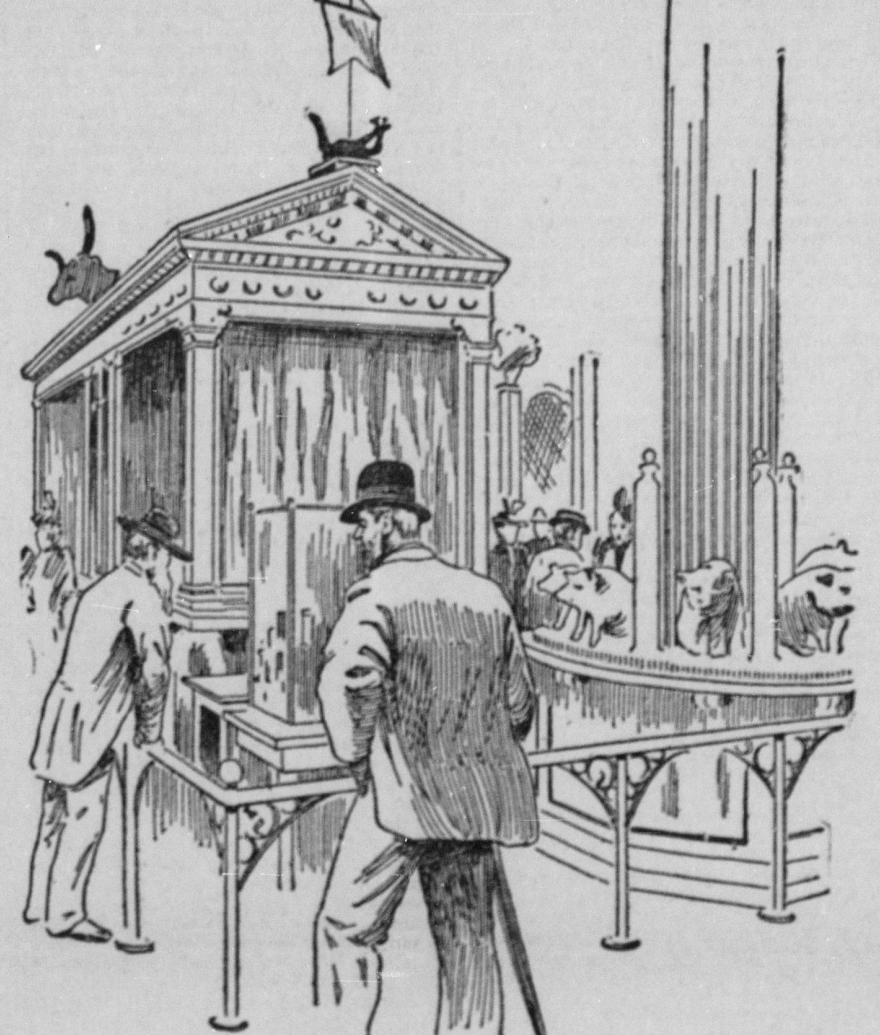
stocks of bamboo shown range in diameter from half-inch to one foot and from five feet in length to over 150 feet. Batsuma, noted for its bamboo, furnishes the largest part of the display. Special varieties are used for special purposes by the Japanese. The yashio-tsutaji is knotty and is used for the ornamental post of the Japanese mansion. The lotus wood, which grows in all parts of Japan, but is found in the greatest quantities in the central part of the main island, is used for the ornamental posts of the toki, or place of honor, in the Japanese parlor.

On the south porch of the Forestry Building is a mahogany log thirty-one feet long and forty-two inches square, the largest slab of mahogany in the world. It was brought from the mahogany forests of Mexico. Oregon's lumber men have built a house in the space allotted to them out of thirty-five varieties of native woods on a block from a tide land spruce tree which stood three feet in diameter at the butt, was 305 feet high and 300 years old. The block on exhibition was cut twenty-five feet from the butt and is nine feet nine inches in diameter. Among the huge logs in the building is a Douglas fir saw log from Washington, which is twenty-four feet long, seven feet in diameter and contains 7400 feet of lumber.

The largest plank in the world was cut from a California redwood tree in Humboldt County, and is sixteen feet, five inches long, twelve feet nine inches wide and five inches thick. It is highly polished. Cuba and Trinidad have large displays of native woods.

COLLECTING SOUVENIRS IN MACHINERY HALL.

One thing in the building (Machinery Hall) which seems to have an abiding interest for the crowds is the pavilion where they make ice cream by machinery. Not that there is anything wonderful in the process. Perhaps it is because so many people are accustomed to the old-fashioned way—that is, stirring the mixture in a crock, putting the ice in a grain and beating it with the flat of an ax, afterward filling it in around the can with handfuls of salt, and finally grinding on a weary handle until some one says it is frozen and ready to be packed



A SCENE IN THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

hackberry, shellbark hickory and slippery elm; Maine from her thick forests has sent the pitch pine, large-toothed aspen and Eastern hemlock; New Mexico from her mountain sides has given the bull pine, white birch and walnut; the white oak, white ash and chestnut trees take up New Jersey's place in the row; Washington, not long ago all a forest, helps to uphold the roof with a western canoe cedar, an alder tree and a Monterey larch; Missouri bears her burden on a short-leaf pine, a mocker hickory and a bald cypress, cut from the forests. Nebraska furnishes a spruce tree and oak; California has a redwood tree, a sugar pine a hemlock to do duty for her. The buckeye tree is Ohio's own. On the homely buckeye is tacked a sign which reads "assaults glare." The loyal Ohioan prefers the common "buckeye."

Rows of polished woods, all labeled, occasionally arranged into some semblance of order and sometimes used as the material for a pavilion, make up the interior of the Forestry building. British India, Japan, Siam, the South and Central American Republics and France and Germany among the European Governments have contributed exhibitions to the display.

In Europe teak is most universally used. In Europe teak is used for the work of iron ships and war vessels, and in India for the construction of houses. The South Arcot and Nellore districts of Burmah furnish the greatest supply of teak. There is a carved doorway in the Forestry Building which is a marvel of the wood carver's art. It was executed by a famous Mandalay carver, Maung Shwe Dain, and required years of labor. The detail work is elaborate. The doorway is about nine feet high. The carving is a triangular space over the door represents the city of Mandalay with the king and his courtiers in the foreground. The lowest tier shows the city walls with one of its seven-roofed gateways, about which stand the guardian "Nats" and other mythological figures. On the tier above are carved the king's ministers, while above all are the king and his queens in the palace.

The carving was done in teak wood and has a strong odor of sandal oil. The buttresses and mantels delicately carved in oriental designs. One mantel in the exhibit is of shishan, redwood, walnut, book wood and teak wood, and was raised from the ruins of Vijayanagar, near Bellary, in Madras. The teak is 600 years old, and the shishan, the dates back before the Christian era. The mantel was designed by three Sikh carpenters, Aarnan, Utam and Gopul, subjects of the Maharajah of Kapurthala. Here also are slabs of ebony from India, forest and dyes and tanning substances used by the Hindus. A doorway of padouk wood forms the entrance to the British India exhibit. The wood in color is between mahogany and cherry, and in the beauty of the grain is more perfect than either.

The woods of Japan differ from those of any other Nation. The grain of the trees exhibited is exceedingly fine. Among some of the most beautiful and valued woods are the Itomasa and sugi-moku. The Itomasa is straight-grained and hard, while the sugi-moku has a beautiful wavy grain and is softer than the Itomasa. The yearly rings of the sugi-moku form in waves, and the wood is largely used in interior decorations. The forests of Ono-Gor and Hiji in the province of Shinano furnish a purplish red wood, called kachi, which takes a beautiful polish and is chosen by the wealthy for the adornment of their houses. The largest part of the Japanese exhibit is given up to bamboo. The

down with a gunny sack over the lid.

In Machinery Hall, making ice cream is just like printing papers or sewing buttonholes. The wheels do the work, and all the man has to do is to stand around in a white suit and occasionally to take a taste, whereupon the crowd watches him with breathless envy. They have tables where the ice cream is served when it comes out of the shining cans.

Down the main aisle are two or three places where special designs are put on articles of glassware. A man picks up a tumbler or a sauce dish, whisks it against the purring emery wheel, and when he takes it off a name, a bird or a flower has been ground in sharp outlines. This man is the friend of the souvenir seeker, for he will etch any name that you desire.

The silk looms were rattling a high speed, laying thread upon thread of the Exposition badges. Each badge had a picture of Christopher Columbus and some fancy lettering in red and blue. And people were buying these badges as they came hot from the looms. About fifty people—women in the majority—stood around a knitting machine to see a blonde girl direct the making of a sock. At this place no souvenirs were

offered, but across the aisle was a chattering machine which lay hold of a piece of straight wire and twisted it into a corkerew, with a ring at the top to hook the finger through. At some of the booths they were giving away picture cards, aluminum medals and Japanese fans. These did not seem as attractive to the average drift of sight-seers as the filmy hand-drawn prints on the first press ever used in New Hampshire. The rickety old veteran squeezes out two hand-bills at each impression and keeps a man busy supplying the demand. This quaint old hand-press, standing near the modern flow press, tells its own story. It was built by Thomas Davenport, of Boston, in 1742 and was purchased by Daniel Fowier in 1756, afterward being owned by John Melcher, the first State printer of New Hampshire.

DISASTER IN A MINE. TWENTY-EIGHT IRON MINERS DROWNED IN MICHIGAN.

A River Burst Through the Roof of Their Tunnel—Forty-Six Men Only Eighteen Escaped the Wild Rush of Water—A Calamity Expected for Years.

With a terrific rush the water of the Michigan River broke through a bed weakened by mining into the Mansfield Mine, six miles from Crystal Falls, Mich., between 9 and 10 o'clock at night, drowning twenty-eight men who were at work directly under the cave-in.

There were forty-six men in the mine when the accident occurred, but eighteen of them, who were working in the lower levels, managed to escape. The names of the drowned are:

Sam Peters, married; James Strongman, married; W. H. Pierce, married; Charles Pohl, married; Ole Carson, married; Joe Ellis, married; Swan Johnson, Mike Harrington, Frank Rocko, At Torressani, Frank Johnson, Samuel Johnson, Shellimo Zedra, Peter Turry, Nioolo Fontani, John Regula, John Holmstrum, Ross Fortinamo, John Kircho, John Warner, John Arangely, August Cologna, Vigilio Zedra, John Bandals, Oscar Landquist, Anto Stefano, O. Constanti, Celesti Negri.

None of the bodies have been recovered, and it is believed it will be necessary to divert the channel of the river before they can be secured.

When the night shift went on duty it was noticed that more water was going into the mine than usual, but no alarm was felt by the men at the pumps, as they managed to keep the "drifts" free. Suddenly, a few minutes after 9, there was a loud report and an overpowering rush of water, and the men felt themselves being overwhelmed by an avalanche of mud, ore and water. So fast came the flood that it is doubtful whether the men on the upper levels had time to drop their tools and run for their lives to the old shaft. Had any of them reached the perpendicular opening, however, it would have availed them nothing, for the shaft known as "Old No. 1" collapsed as soon as the water reached and undermined its base.

This occurred at precisely 9.30, and it was then known to those in charge of the mine that the men in the upper level had been trapped and drowned like rats by an accident which had long been expected. Had there been some means to the lower levels and ground over to No. 2 shaft, but the rushing flood came too fast, and it is thought that most of them met death within five minutes after the break occurred. The men at work in the lower levels were warned in time to escape.

The news of the disaster spread on swift wings throughout the little hamlet and a wild cry of alarm was voiced by the inhabitants as they rushed from their homes, gathering about the shaft just as the last one of the eighteen men was brought to the surface.

When the cause of the accident was explained to the anxious inquirers a cry of horror went up as they realized that the long expected and much dreaded accident had taken place at last and brought with it the results so long feared by the wives and mothers.

There was a call for volunteers, which was promptly answered, to descend the only available shaft and see if possible, any miners who might possibly be found alive. But the courage and good intent of the hardy miners were of no avail, for the waters had already reached the lower level shaft, and the angry roar which greeted the would-be rescuers as they peered over into the dark channel precluded all hope of rescue, and the twenty-eight men were given up.

The Mansfield Mine is situated on the banks of the Michigan River, about six miles east of Crystal Falls, the county seat of Iron County. It has been worked between three thousand and has shipped about 600,000 tons of Bessemer ore.

The first step towards getting into the flooded workings must be to divert temporarily or permanently the course of the Michigan River and then pump out the mine.

The mine was being operated by the receiver of Corrigan, Ives & Co., of Cleveland. The loss will be \$600,000.

UNCLE SAM'S PAY ROLL.

The Total of Salaries in the Executive Departments is \$13,364,196.

Representative Dockery, of the Joint Committee of Congress, appointed at the last session to inquire into the status of the laws organizing the executive departments, has submitted a partial report. A general recapitulation shows that appropriations have been made for specific salaries for the year ending June 30, 1894, in the several departments as follows:

- Executive—1 salary, the President, \$50,000; 1 salary, the Vice-President, \$8000; 21 salaries, Executive Office, \$35,200.
 - Department of State—82 salaries, \$115,620.
 - Department of War—1789 salaries, \$2,926,375.
 - Department of the Treasury—2712 salaries, \$3,363,086.
 - Postoffice Department—655 salaries, \$774,490.
 - Department of Justice—108 salaries, \$167,750.
 - Department of the Navy—219 salaries, \$269,770.
 - Department of the Interior—3337 salaries, \$4,390,454.
 - Department of Agriculture—323 salaries, \$411,380.
 - Department of Labor—75 salaries, \$101,020.
 - Civil Service Commission—22 salaries, \$26,400.
 - Fish Commission—167 salaries, \$172,120.
 - Inter-State Commerce Commission, 6 salaries, \$41,000.
- Under Smithsonian Institution—(The salaries or compensation of all necessary employees on account of the National Museum, Bureau of International Exchange, North American Ethnology, National Zoological Park, and the Astro-Physical Observatory are provided for in general appropriations, without specifying numbers or amounts.)
- Government Printing Office—Seven salaries, \$15,100.
 - Library of Congress—Thirty salaries, \$43,800.
 - District of Columbia—One thousand nine hundred and sixteen salaries, \$1,595,150.
- Grand total, \$13,364,196.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Falling Off in Receipts and an Increase in Expenditures.

The United States Treasury Department has issued a comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the month of September and for the fiscal year to date. It shows that the receipts for September, 1893, are \$6,500,000 less than for September, 1892, and for the first quarter of the present fiscal year they are \$20,000,000 less than for the same quarter of the fiscal year 1892. The expenditures for September, 1893, are \$2,750,000 more than for September, 1892, and for the first quarter of the present fiscal year they are \$3,500,000 more than for the same quarter of the fiscal year 1892.

Mr. Conytre, who lives at New Britain, in the Harnack archipelago, is one of the greatest traders in the South seas. He is half American and half Samoan, her father being a former American Consul and her mother a native woman. He is said to be worth over \$1,000,000.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

At New York City, the jury in the case of Frank Ellison, charged with brutally beating Broker Henriques, brought in a verdict of assault in the second degree and second offense, which carries with it a penalty of at least five years' imprisonment.

There was a labor riot in Auburn, Me., non-union shoemakers being attacked by strikers.

Catherine Fitzgerald, wife of John J. Fitzgerald and sister of Police Inspector McLaughlin, in New York City, shot to death the wife of Policeman James Fennell, whom she charged with having supplanted her in her husband's affections.

The international cricket match at Philadelphia, Penn., was won by the home eleven, who defeated the Australians by sixty-eight runs.

Hartman, Peck & Co., piano manufacturers, and allied firms made an assignment in New York City.

A herd of thirty-five valuable Jersey cows, owned by Philip Bineman, while crossing the railroad tracks at Buttonwood, Penn., were struck by a train and eleven of them were instantly killed. The loss will reach \$1600.

Corny Rudolph Palffy, a cousin of Prince Ferdinand Leopold Palffy of Pressburg, Hungary, killed himself in Mahwah, N. J. About four years ago Corny Rudolph fell in love and married a pretty Swiss girl against his people's wishes. He was disinherited.

Owing to a mistake of the pilot in charge of the new cruiser Monticori, intended for the navy, that vessel was sent ashore off New London, Conn., but was backed off with damages that will postpone her trial trip indefinitely.

A statue of Alexander Hamilton was unveiled in front of the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.

At Trinity Church, Boston, the Rev. William Lawrence was consecrated Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts.

Light winds prevented the conclusion of the first of the America's cup races off New York between the Valkyrie and Vigilant within the necessary six hours. At the time it was declared of the Valkyrie had a long lead, but it was blown away to a fluke. About 35,000 people watched the race from craft of all kinds.

South and West.

George McFadden was hanged by a mob near Moore's Cross Roads, S. C. He was accused of assaulting Sally Dubose, the sixteen-year-old daughter of farmer S. C. Dubose. McFadden was taken before the young woman, who identified him, and he confessed his guilt.

A freight train ran into three loaded flat cars at Edgemont, Ohio. Three tramps were pinned in the wreckage and literally boiled to death by the escaping steam.

A party of seven went out sailing near the entrance to Coon Bay, Oregon, when their boat was capsized by a gust of wind, and four of the party were drowned.

A tornado struck the little town of Hogan, Ga., and knocked it all to pieces, killing a boy and injuring seven others.

Governor Jones, of Alabama, ordered troops to Decatur to quell threatened riots by Louisville & Nashville strikers.

A party carrying non-union workmen on the Big Four Railroad shop at Indianapolis, Ind., was attacked by a mob of sympathizers with the strikers; one man was killed and one injured.

The Democratic State Convention at Lincoln, Neb., declared for prompt and unconditional silver repeal, and denounced the movement for a commercial division of the country.

Washington.

Representative Henderson introduced in the House a resolution providing for a Congressional investigation of the American Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey, with authority for the committee of investigation to report a bill instituting a writ of habeas corpus against the company to annul its existence.

The Superintendent of the Dead Letter Office reports that 7,320,035 pieces of mail matter were handled in his office. Of these 29,917 contained altogether \$42,064 in money, 20,496 contained drafts, etc., representing \$2,228,685 and 3804 contained postal notes for \$5418. There were restored to owners 17,520 letters containing \$29,231 in money, 26,688 containing drafts, etc., representing \$2,156,243 and 3453 containing postal notes for \$4948.

Secretary Smith has sent to the Secretary of the Treasury his estimate of appropriations for the Interior Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1895. The estimate aggregate \$176,775,134, as against \$180,087,652 of the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

The State Department has been informed that Mexico has appointed a commissioner to act with one to be appointed by President Cleveland in settling the recent boundary controversy, which arose out of a change in the channel of the Rio Grande River.

The House passed a resolution thanking foreign Governments which are making exhibits at the World's Fair.

The nominations of J. J. Van Allen to be Ambassador to Italy, and of R. E. Preston to be Director of the Mint, were favorably reported to the Senate in executive session.

The Secretary of State has received a despatch from Mr. Fishback, Secretary of the United States Legation in the Argentine Republic, saying that the revolution has ended and the country is at peace.

Orders have been sent by the Navy Department to Rear Admiral Bellinop at New London, Conn., directing him to send out the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius on the unique and hazardous duty of blowing up fourteen derelict vessels that endanger navigation.

Foreign.

The Golden Dragon, a hotel at Kongsjwiter, a resort of Rhine tourists, collapsed, killing seven persons.

Admiral Mello renewed the bombardment of Rio Janeiro. Twenty persons were killed in the firing on Nietheroy, and there is danger of a general uprising in Brazil, where there is great suffering on account of a scarcity of provisions.

The rebellion in the Argentine Republic is reported to be entirely suppressed.

A prominent merchant of Kazan, Russia, Novoshloff by name, has been found guilty of wholesale murder and sentenced to hard labor for life in Siberia. He killed his parents, three sisters, his wife and his wife's parents in order to secure their property.

There were 400 cases of cholera, with 220 deaths, in Palermo, Italy, during a week; five deaths believed to have been due to the plague occurred at Bradford, England.

A CAPTAIN'S SUICIDE.

Kills Himself When a Court Martial Finds Him Guilty.

Captain Tomaszewicz of the Russian artillery was arraigned before a Court Martial at Warsaw, Poland, to answer charges preferred against him of ill-treating a sentinel and forging certain documents. The evidence adduced was overwhelming against the accused, and the court speedily found him guilty and sentenced him to die in Siberia. As soon as the finding of the court martial was announced, Captain Tomaszewicz drew a revolver and shot himself dead.

Geonists farmers are alarmed at the destruction of their cotton by caterpillars. The worms have made their appearance by millions in some sections.