A mile of hedge and ditch equals an acre of land. The amount of extra land that would be rendered available for crops, were all the hedges in the United Kingdom trimmed properly, would be equivalent to 600,000 acres.

It is apparent to the Toledo (Ohio) Commercial that the law must furnish more severe penalties for the crimes of train wrecking and train robberies. These crimes are becoming so numerous, and it is so seldom that the perpetrators are caught, that the most severe punishment should be dealt out when once the outlaws are brought to

Texas raises 1,200,000 bales of cotton, which yield nearly \$50,000,000. The cotton seed product exceeds 600,-000 tons. The sugar plantations on the Brazos alone produce 12,000,000 pounds of sugar and 1,200,000 gallons of molasses. Texas has 5,000,-000 sheep and clips 25,000,000 pounds of wool. The pecan trees of Texas yield every year 9,000,000 pounds of

There is a cross-country stage line from Abbott Village, Me., on the Piscataquis River, to Bingham, on the Kennebec, the only intervening settlements being Kingsburg and Mayfield, both such small villages that they are scarcely distinguishable from the surrounding country. The length of the route is over twenty-five miles, and it is doubtful, declares the New York Post, if there are many more than fifty occupied dwelling-houses on the main road along the line.

It appears, according to the registration report of Massachusetts, that nearly twice as many women as men in that State live to be over eighty years of age. This is accounted for, explains the Chicago Herald, by the greater exposure of men to accidents, to weather agencies, to the constant strain of business life, to the anxiety of providing for the family, all of which tend to shorten the life of men. The deaths by accident among men are more than three-fold greater than among women and men commit spicide in about a three-fold ratio as compared with women.

"Our neighbor on the south, Mexico. gives us a great deal more trouble," maintains the New York Sun, "than our neighbor on the north, Canada. If gangs of Canadian rebels were in the habit of entering our territory as the Mexican rebels enter it, Canada would be brought to order upon short notice. We put up with a great deal from Mexico. Troops of our army are in service against her rebels half the time. It is absurd in Minister Romero to say that these rebels are Americans. We have arrested lots of them, and all bore Mexican names, spoke Mexican Spanish and boasted they were Mex-

Among the 65,000,000 people in the United States, the Chicago Herald thinks there are probably not 500 outside of the locality who are aware that at the mouth of the Mississippi there is a little village built upon wooden piles standing far out into the water. This village, which is called Balize, is reached from the mainland by canoes or bosts, and its inhabitants have to climb a kind of pole ladder to get to the doorways of their homes. This is probably the only place in the United States in which "pile dwellings"occur, but all along the Venezue-Ian coast and at the mouths of the Orinoco and the Amazon, similar villages are frequently met with, many of them inhabited by the Indian fishing tribes. of the Amazon estuary.

The New York Press has compiled from the census report a table showing the wages paid in 123 cities as reported by the census of 1890. The aggregate in the 123 cities was 2,451,-679 operatives and \$1,318,077,618 wages paid. The number of hands and the wages paid in the cities of the country, where over 25,000 appear in the list of employes, are given in the

table following:		
Fame.	Operatives.	Wages Paid,
Buffalo	49,998	824,617,403
Brooklyn	103,683	61,975,700
Boston	90,178	54,636,695
Baltimore	83,091	35,377,538
Cleveland	48,774	27,596,403
Cincinnati		43,934,884
Chicago		119,146,857
Detroit		19,277,248
Loweil	28,086	10,695,545
Minneapells	32,317	16,322,013
Wilwaukee		19,298,998
Newark		24,568,961
New York City		228,537,295
Pittsburg		33,898,152
Providence		19,069,687
Philadelphia	253,073	132,436,268
Rochester	32,478	16,528,410
ian Francisco		29,860,057
Prov	25,000	9 509 500

A medical journal commends the invention or discovery of a method of treating certain diseases by a doctor in Trinidad, West Indies, but says that "unfortunately" he is debarred from putting it into practice in his country owing to the searcity of these particular diseases there. The people of Trinidad probably will not see where the misforture comes in

In area Australia equals the United States. According to the census of 1891 Australia contains 3,075,238 square miles and a population of 3,-801,050. This population is strongly British. Especially is this true of the religious profession. The sects are all slips from the English plantingthe Church of England, the Poesbyterians, the Methodists, the Baptists, the Congregationalists. The Lutherans are an exception. Of the 2,698,-629 Protestants more than half belong to the Church of England.

Exclaims the London Illustrated News: What an admirable place for chevaliers of industry of all kinds must Tunis be! A lady having had a dream there that whoever drank of the water in her cistern would escape cholera, 20,000 people passed through her premises (at a penny a head) in a couple of days. O. Santa Simplicitas! what a town that must be for the confidence trick and all the other little swindles that have fallen under suspicion elsewhere! What a place, if not to dream of, to dream in!

The Christian at Work avers that in the United States the Methodist Church stands first in point of numbers, having 51,000 organizations and 4,598,000 communicants; the Baptists are second, and have 43,000 organizations and 3,743,000 communicants; the Presbyterians are third, with 13,500 organizations and 1,278,000 communicants: the Roman Catholic organizations number 10,270, with 6,258,000 individuals in them; the Lutherans have 8595 organizations and a communieant membership of 1,231,000.

If any sanguine prophet ten years ago had predicted that early in the last decade of this century the world would see a railroad on the Congo built by the natives of the country, muses the San Francisco Chronicle, he would have been set down as a wilder crank than Wiggins, of Montreal, who figures out when the cyclone will smite the Western prairie. At first the railroad contractors had great difficulty to secure laborers, as the native would have nothing to do with the work. Now, however, they have begun to take an interest in the enterprise and scores every day gather about the newly-graded road-bed and work for nothing at laying rails. Savage Africa will soon disappear from the maps as completely as the great American desert if this work goes on.

The sudden fall of the iron roof of the railroad station at Dover, in England, carries with it a lesson to our iron bridge constructors, and especially to the management of the elevated railroad system of this city, remarks the New York Tribune. The roof in question was old, having been constructed some thirty years ago, and, notwithstanding repeated coverings of paint and of other protective material, it seems that the metal was eaten away to such an extent by rust that it ended by falling of its own accord, and without the slightest warning. It remains to be seen how long the iron girders of our elevated railroad system and the steel cables of the Brooklyn Bridge will be able to withstand the wear and tear and vibration, as well as the atmospheric influences, to which they are subjected.

What is supposed to be the only frostless belt in the United States lies between the city of Los Angeles and the Pacific Ocean. It traverses the foothills of the Cahuenga range and has an elevation of between two and four hundred feet. In breadth it is perhaps three miles. The waters of the Pacific are visible from it, and the proximity of the ocean has, of course, something to do with banishing frosts. During the winter season this tract produces tomatoes, peas, beans, and other tender vegetables, and there the lemon flourishes, a tree that is peculiarly susceptible to cold. Tropical trees may be also cultivated with success, and in connection with this fact it is interesting to know that a part of the favored territory has been acquired by Los Angeles for park purposes, and it is only a question of time when the city will have the unique distinction of possessing the only tropical park in the United States. Strange to say, only the midway region of the Cahuenga range is free from frost, the lower part of the valley being occasionally visited.

HAWAII IS DEFIANT.

PROVISIONAL PARTY WILL RESIST RES TORATION.

Troops Fortifying the Government House at Honolulu and Making Barricades of Sand Bags - Big Mass Meeting Held-Significant Speeches Made by the Leaders.

The Australian steamer Arawa, which orings late Hawaiian news, has arrived at Victoria, British Columbia. Immediately upon entering the straits she was boarded by a reporter, who was informed that Queen Liliuokalani had not been restored and that

there had been no trouble in Honolulu. Since the arrival of the last reports from Honolulu only two things of a significant nature have happened there. The annexa-tionists held a mass, meeting on November 25 and adopted resolutions appealing to Con-gress over President Cleveland, Secretary Gresham and Mr. Blount, and on four days preceding the sailing of the Arawa the troops of the Provisional Government were busy fortifying and barricading Government House, or the Castle, as it was formerly called. The work was being done with sandbags principally. As the Arawa salled from the harbor the troops could be seen from the teck of the stamer busily engaged in heapteck of the steamer busily engaged in heap-

ing up the breastwork.

James Walker Butcher, of the Sydney (New South Wales) Evening News, was a passenger of the Arawa on his way to San



ALBERT S. WILLIS, MINISTER TO NAWAIL.

Francisco. He is of the opinion that the Hawaitan Government is simply lying back, waiting for the United States Government to go on record. Great dependence is placed by the annexationists on the popular feeling in the United States. It seemed, as well, to in the United States. It seemed, as well, to be a clearly defined plan of the Provisional Government to force the United States into committing an act of war in an attempt at restoration. The Castle at Honolulu is barricaded or fortified and sixteen cannons are mounted in front of it.

A correspondent in Honoluiu, writing un-der date of December 4, says: "At the unanimous and urgent demand of the Ameri-can citizens the Provisional Government has can cinzens the Provisional Government has decided to resist to the utmost extremity any attempt to overthrow them by the United States forces without authority from Congress. Leading citizens generally have announced their intention to be foremost in the defence. Twelve hundred volunteer riflemen are ready to call with large Maxim and Gatling batteries. Minister Willis is pledged to the Government to take no action before the return of the Alameda on Deember 21. His instructions are still con-

President Dole stated that the Government has received two bona fide offers of armed assistance from the coast. One was at Honolulu, in defence of the Provisional Government, of one thousand men, and the other for four thousand men. While we do not need this aid," "the fact that it has been tendered

us shows what the feeling is in the United The Honolulu Bulletin says : "We are authorized to contradict statements that the Queen has had any communication with Minister Willis as a private citizen, or that ainister Willis has at any time referred the

Queen to the Provisional Government for protection, or that the Queen has had any communication with the Provisional Governnent on any subject," the mass meeting already mentioned, which on the call was stated to be "for citizens facorable to annexation." The royalists say

the meeting was packed by representatives of the Provisional Government, and that all enthusiasm was of a pre-arranged order.

F. M. Hatch, Vice-President of the Provis ional Government, and President of the An-nexation Club, presided and made the opening speech, He appealed to Congress against the Executive, and held that Secretary Gresham did not know international law. He declared that the Provisional Government had never submitted its right to exist to the had never submitted its right to exist to the United States, and was, therefore, not bound by the policy of President Cleveland W. R. Castle, one of the Annexation Commissioners to Washington, made an argument to prove the authority of mass meetings. He quoted recent American opinion that the Revolution of 1776 was the work of a



Liliuokalani. Kalakaua. Lunalilo HAWAIIAN MONABCHS,

mother country across the water. "Can Secretary Gresham stop the onward progress of Hawaii?" he shouted. Mr. Castle admitted that President Cleveland and Mr. Gresham were trying to execute justice and to do what is right, but he said the enemies of appropriate bed said the and to do what is right, but he said the enemies of annexation had stuffed their ears with lies. The speaker declared that the people of the United States were against the President's Hawaiian policy. He said that the President of the United States is newhere authorized to begin war. Mr. Castle attacks Commissioner Blount, charging him with twice inviting the supporters of the Queen to revolt against the Provisional Government. He asserted that the people of the country had established the Provisional Government. Mr. Castle concluded by moving the following resolutions, which passed without dissent. "Resolved, That we read with surprise and regret the recommendation of the Secretary of State of the United States to the Presi-dent to restore the monarchy lately existing

in Hawaii.

"Besolved. That we condemn the assumption of the Secretary that the right of the Provisional Government to exist was terminated by his refusal to resubmit to the Senate the treaty of the union pending between the two countries, and also his assumption that the Provisional Government at that time submitted the question of its continued existence to the aroundance of the President or of any other power.

tence to the aroarament of the President or of any other power.

"Resolved, That we support to the best of our ability the Provisional Government, to resist any attack upon it which may be made contray to the usage of Nations."

A New York World correspondent at Honoluin called upon Mr. Willis, the American

Minister to Hawaii, at his residence. Mr.

"I cannot disclose the nature of any instructions I may have received from Washington, or I may have brought with me, nor can I say whether I have sent any reports to Washington. Many statements are reported here purporting to come from me, but they are not true. This, however, I did: When I arrived here I found the town in a state of great excitement, many young men, clerks and others not accustomed to it, were standing guard nightly with arms. In order to relieve this tension, I notified all parties that during this period of waiting I would allow no rioting or bloodshed. If any such attempts were made I would land the troops from the United States war vessels and suppress rioting promptly."

press rioting promptly."
"I suppose the British Minister could cooperate with you in such measures?" suggested the correspondent.
"I have had no conference with the British

Minister on this or any other subject."

Mr. Willis denied saying in a speech that
he would like to see Hawali under / merican protection.

The war vessels now in the harbor of Honothe war vesses how in the introor of non-iniu are the Philadelphia and the Adams of the American Navy, and the British ship Champion, Captain Rooke, and the Japanese vessel Naniwa, which arrived December 2. vessel Naniwa, which arrived December 2. The British gunboat Nymph is expected daily from Victoria to relieve the Champion.

Careful discipline is maintained among the regular troops of the Provisional army in Honolulu. The picket detachments are kept at the palace, under Colonel Soper's personal command. Across the street, at the old Government buildings, are sixty-seven more, and the remainder are scattered about the city. At both the old and new Government buildings are perfectly equipped bar-racks for the troops.

The supplies of ammunition and weapons are abundant, and are of the most improved

kind. The uniform worn by the soldiers is similar to that of the United States Army. In fact, the Provisional Government imitates the United States as closely as it can in all

The maintenance of this army is proving a heavy burden upon the Provisional Govern-ment. President Dole told the correspondent that it was their chief expense soldiers receive \$46 a month and their keep. There is some talk at Honolulu to the effect that in case the United States does not put the Queen on the throne and protect her there the members of the Provisional Gov-ernment will be picked off by secret marks-

Paul Neumann, Attorney-General under the Queen, and one of her most faithful ad-herents, says it will be done.

"It is a mistake," said he, "to assume that the Hawaiians will not fight. They sympa-thize very strongly with the Queen, and they will adopt this method of making war upon her enamies. So long as the American marines are in the harbor, ready to interfere, I do not anticipate trouble, but if they are drawn off, I think it will come."

The members of the Provisional Govern-

ment say they do not fear being shot. Certainly their actions do not indicate a fear of bullets. After the mass meeting at the bar-racks Mr. Dole walked quietly home alone and in the dark.

You can engage the Provisional President of Hawaii in conversation almost any day at the corner drug store, or walk down the street with him when he is on his way to the butcher's to buy his steaks and chops.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Iowa miners are organizing. ENGLAND has 1,109,014 union men. WE have 70,000 idle textile workers. SICILY has 200,000 union agriculturists, Paris has sixty-four labor councilmen. AMERICA has 2,000,000 children working.

Boston stair builders will have a trade New England has thirteen co-operative

STDNEY, New South Wales, has a daily la-Bostonians are enjoying a series of wage carners' concerts.

THE Ohio State Labor Bureau has secured places for 80,000 people. GERMANY'S typographical union has spent \$686,000 on strikes in two years.

ONAHA, (Neb.) union men boycott a dancing professor who employs non-union musicians.

Girl employes of a Lawrence (Mass.) fac-tory are discharged if seen on the street after

THE Monongabela Amalgamated Associa tion at Pittsburg is furnishing coal and food to the poor.

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.) city employes will give two per cent. of their salaries to the

Pirrssum reports the organization of a co-operative company that will give work to the unemployed.

BUILDING trades workers, at Cleveland. Ohio, will cut down the length of their day in order to give the idle a show. THE Indianapolis (Ind.) street rallway

company has begun repairs on its line in order to give work to the unemployed. New South Wales courts have decreed that employes must not be worked on Saturday afternoons without compensation.

AMERICANS will establish a clock factory, employing about ten thousand hands, Tokio, Japan, where labor is very cheap. The oldest labor organization in the world is said to be the Fellowship of Free Porters of London. It dates from the thirteenth

ANOTHER cotton mili has just been com-pleted in North Carolina, being the ninth this pear. It is at Long Shoal, and will have 5000 spindles.

To such an extent has machinery super-seded hand work in the grain farms of the Northwest that it is estimated that the labor of one man will raise enough grain to

support 1000 men for a year. In Rhode Island, Olneyville's 6000 textile strikers have returned to work. The re-duction was compromised at fifteen percent., the old scale to be restored in prosperous times. Wage loss, \$200,000 in six weeks.

The promoters of the British National Free Labor Association, encouraged by the success of a conference in London, have undertaken to organize a free labor movement in the leading ports and industrial centres of Great Britain.

DENVER, Col., had to go back to tallow dips, lamps and gas when the electrical workers struck against a cut of from ten to fifteen per cent. They were getting from \$60 to \$100 a month. Not a street lamp in the city was burning the first night of the

A STEAMER from Savannah, Ga., recently arrived at the port of New York, having acpart of her cargo 21,000 boxes of oranges. As a box of oranges averages between 150 and 200 in number, and about eighty pounds in weight, this load weighed about 1,680,000 pounds, and amounted in round numbers to between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 oranges.

A BIG BRIDGE COLLAPSES

A SPAN FALLS WITH FATAL EFFECT AT LOUISVILLE.

The False Work and Iron Superstructure Give Way-Many Workmen Planed to the Bottom of the River by Huge Iron Girders-Hunt for the Dead and Injured.

A dispatch from Louisville, Ky., says: The bridge which is being built across the Ohio River between this city and Jeffersonville has added another long list of victims to the fatalaties which have marked every step of its

Forty-five men were carried down by the giving way of the second channel span at 10.20 o'clock a.m. That night at 8 o'clock another span fell, being blown down by a sharp wind storm. The night watchman and several workmen were on the span.

Of the men on the bridge when it fell seven

bodies have been recovered. Fourteen men were more or less seriously injured, fourteen are almost certainly known to be in the water and ten who are unaccounted for may be dead or may have escaped.

The cause of the disaster cannot be defi-nitely stated, but there seems little doubt that the bridge builders were guilty of tak-ing terrible risk. Workmen say the false work under the span had been settling for three days and that the company was straining every nerve to complete the span before it should fall.

A high wind sprang up and caused the weak structure to give way. The bridge people say the wind alone was to blame, and that the breaking of the span was caused by the toppling over of the great platform, called the "traveler." The traveler is a great mass of framework, seventy feet high

great mass of framework, seventy feet high by twenty wide, and forty long.

It is moved on a track on the bridge, and has no other supports. When the wind sprang up the great timbers began rocking, each vibration weakening the frame false work until it gave way at last.

The first crash, when the centre bent gave way was at 10.25, and then it was that the great number of fatalities occurred. A few minutes later a bent, on which there was but little of the bridge proper, gave way on the Indiana side. In this it is believed that but one man was killed.

He was caught by a rope and dragged be-neath the water. The crash attracted the at-tention of those on the shore, and many turned away their eyes as they saw the men struggling in mid-air in their mad efforts to climb out of danger.

When the huge mass of material struck the water, all was concealed for an instant by the spray that was thrown high into the air. As the water subsided, here and there could be seen men struggling desperately to climb upon the timbers that thrust their ends above

A few succeeded in elinging to places of safety, and were quickly rescued by boats that put out from the shore. Others struggled desperately, and were carried off by the urrent to sink almost as rescue was at hand. wounded were soon removed to places of safety, and as quickly as possible a tug-boat was chartered and put to work removing the debris.

When the end slipped the whole work trembled, and the men, realizing their danger, started for the piers. The central bent was the first to give way, and the men on this bent went down to be covered by the mass of iron and timber of the other bents, which fell almost immediately, carrying with them the other workmen who failed to reach places of safety on the piers. The north bent, or the one attached to the Indiana pier, did not fall for fifteen minutes after the other parts went down. There were forty-eight men on the bridge when the alarm was given by the en-gineer in charge of the work. Of those that went down, some were covered by a mass of timber, from beneath which it will be days before their bodies are recovered.

The bridge was a cantilever of five spans Two shore spans, one on each side, were 200 feet each in length, and are completed. There are three channel spans, two of 550 feet each and one of 553 feet. One of the 550-foot spans has not been begun, and it was one of the 553-foot which fell during the morning. The other fell at night.

The first one which fell would have been completed that day. A great deal has been

said about the false work being poorly con-The false work of the bridge was braced by

the timbers six by ten resting on piling sixty feet long, of which lorty feet was without

The piling has been in the water a long time and was doubtless faulty. Only a few connecting links remained to be fixed to complete the span when the supporting structure gave way.

LATER NEWS.

Ar the Newport (R. I.) Torpedo Station a shell representing a submarine torpedo boat was sunk by the shock of the explosion of gun-cotton 400 feet away.

Navigation was made difficult and dangerous in the New York Harbor by a dense fog; ocean steamers were delayed and a ferryboat ran ashore.

Five alarms were sent in for a fire at Thoesen's furniture store in New York City. Loss, \$500,000. Many adjoining buildings were wrecked by the blaze and falling walls. More than two hundred persons were driven from their homes.

THE grip has stricken the Swayne household in East Marlborough, Penn., with terrible effect. Three sisters, Louise, aged seventy-two years; Elizabeth, seventy-six, and Hannah, seventy-four, who lived together, all died within thirty-six hours.

COMPTROLLER ECKELS reports a cash balance of \$34,707.43 on hand of the Freedman's

DICK ROBINSON was hanged for murder at Sedalfa, Mo. Arthur Courtney and Henry Taylor, the murderers of Captain Cooper, were executed at Princess Anne, Md.

IKE GRONSKIS, sheep boss, Arthur Davis and two of his herders, have been killed on the Pecos River, nearly 200 miles from San Angelo, Texas.

THE Brazilian ports of Rio Jameiro and Santos are said to be completely blockaded by Admiral Mello's warships.

Ta German Reichstag passed the com-

mercial treaties with Spain, Servia and Rumania.

FOURTEEN people were killed and thirty wounded in a railroad collision near Soznoyka, Russia,

WHILE PLAYING FOOTBALL.

The Ice Broke and Two of the Players Lost Their Lives.

While a number of young men were playing football on the ice on the Susquehanna River at Selingsgrove, Penn., the ice broke and one of the party went through into the

Asa Keefe attempted to rescue his com-panion, and both were drowed. Keefe was a well-known football player of the neigh-

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. HENRY S. CCCHRAN, ex-Chief Weigher of the Philadelphia Mint, who was recently

convicted of stealing \$135,000 worth of gold builton from the institution, was sentenced to seven years and six months' imprisonment.

THE New York Court of Appeals has decided that all fishing on Sunday, whether in public or private waters, is prohibited.

The Lehigh strike cost the company about \$1,000,000 and the men about \$90,000 The discharge of Brotherhood men at Wilkesbarre, Penn., led to new strike talk. NATHAN MATTHEWS (Democrat) was re-elected Mayor of Boston, Mass. His plural-ity is about 7000.

James B. Cardenter, of Port Royal, Penn. has been arrested, accused of killing his blind father with an axe.

William Rose and Henry Beasley were killed, with the two horses hitched to their wagon, by going over the edge of a bridge near Haverstraw, N. Y. THE New York State Board of Canvassers

anvassed the vote for State officers ; the Re publicans will have a majority of forty-one in the Constitutional Convention. Twelve persons were injured in a wreck n the Pennsylvania Railroad at Nanticoke

THE Rev. Vernon M. Olyphant, sor of the President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, shot himself dead at his father's house in New York City. JUDGE BARNARD adjudged John Y. Mc-

Rane, Justice Newton and three election in-spectors of Gravesend, N. Y., guilty of con-tempt of court, sentencing them to be im-prisoned for thirty days and to pay a fine of

THE Arcade, an old block in Buffalo, N. Y., burned. The loss is over a million.

South and West. An express train was side-tracked and robbed near Austin, Texas, by seven men anny passengers lost their valuables.

A JUBY to try Prendergast for the murder of Carter H. Harrison was secured in Chi-cago after four days' work.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON delivered an

address at the Augusta (Ga.) Exposition. INCESSANT rains have swollen the rivers and flooded all the valleys of Washington, endangering much live stock and farm property, and creating great apprehension

John Comprake and Abram Williams, murderers, were hanged at Winton, Va., in the presence of 3000 people. Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian Minister, has alled from San Francisco, Cal., for Hono-

INDIANA and Illinois experienced earth-

Washington.

THE President sent to the Senate the nominations of Charles H. Simonton, of South Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Judicial District, to succeed the late Judge Hugh L. Bond, and Charles Pariange, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana to succeed the late Judge

COMMODORE FRANCIS M. SIAMSAY, who has been reappointed Chief of the Navigation Bureau, will only serve until some vacancy in the fleet commands occur, when he will resign and be assigned to sea.

THE President has nominated Charles W. Dabney, Jr., of Tennessee, to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, vice Edwin Willis,

THE contract for furnishing the first smokeless powder to be used by the United States army has been awarded to the Leonard powder Company and the California Fowder Works, each to jurnish 5000 pounds. THE widow of Admiral Porter died in

Ar the annual meeting the Board of Trusees of the American University in Was on a gift of \$100,000 was announced by the silor, Bishop Hurst. This is in addition to the site, now valued at \$300,000, and the pledges of \$300,000 for buildings and

endowments previously secured. THE Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections by a party vote, decided to report the House bill to repeal the Federal election lows. The minorty got a reasonable time within which to submit its views.

SECRETARY CARLISLE called for the resignation of Theodore B. Willis, Naval Officer at

THE Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Charles W. Dabney, Jr., of Tennessee, to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Commodore Francis M. Ramsey, to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department; John R. Proctor, of Kentucky, be Civil Service Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER LYNAN, of the Civil Service Commission, has resigned as President of Commission, and has been succeed in the Presidency by Commissioner Proctor.

Foreign.

CARELESSNESS in handling cartridges reilted in an explosion in the arsenal at Belgrade, Servia, killing eight men.

Foun measures for the repression of Anarchists were introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies; a bill modifying the press laws was passed. ADVICES from Hawaii via Japan say the

Provisional Government declares openly that it will resist any attempt to restore the ADMIRAL MELLO seized the French vessel

Parahyba and Admiral de Gama formerly assumed command of the rebel ships in Rio Harbor, Brazil. A BOAT from the troopship Tamar capsized in Plymouth (England) Harbor. Five of its

occupants were drowned, A THAW has set in at St. Petersburg, Russia, and with it an increase of cholera. On one day there were thirty-eight cases and fifteen deaths,

THE Japanese steamship Matsuvemaree struck on the rocks while bound for Shew-chara, and foundered. Thirty passengers were drowned.

Part of Major Forbe's command was attacked by King Lo Bengula's warriors in Matabeland, Africa, and forced to retreat. M. Frai, formerly Swiss Minister to the United States, has been elected President of the Swiss Federation.

TRIBTEEN men were drowned by the sinking of the coal schooner Parry, which traded between Dublin, Ireland, and Holyhead.

EXECUTION AT RIO. Five of an Insurgent Ship's Company

Killed.

The British steamer Nile, which sailed from Pernambuco, Brazil, on December 5th, has arrrived at Lisbon, Portugal. She was boarded at once by a correspondent, who ob-

boarded at once by a correspondent, who obtained the following news from the officers and from mail advices.

Just before the Nile sailed the Government had the fifteen insurgent officers and the crew of the guardship Parabyba seized in the harbor, carried ashore and stood up to be shot by a party of soldiers. The soldiers fired with great reluctance. With the first volley they killed five. The rest of the prisoners shouted "Long live Melio!" The seldiers refused to fire again, and the rest of the marines are supposed to be still alive.

Admiral da Gama has gained possession of Copas island and Enchadas, at Rio; martial law has been declared in Pernambuco. The custom house and naval arsenal are continually under fire.

NATCHEZ, Miss., is the home of a colored man who claims to be 109 years old, and who is still in the full enjoyment of health. He goes regularly to work every day.