CLEVELAND AS MEDIATOR

READY TO ARBITRATE BE-TWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA.

France Asked the United States to Intervene and It is Said England Would Not Make Objection -China Believed to Be Willing-Japan's Position.

A connected history of the position taken by this Government with reference to the China-Japan war is as follows:

Secretary Gresham, acting under instructions from President Cleveland, telegraphed Minister Denby at Pekin that this country would, if desired, arbitrate the differences between China and Japan. On the same day another dispatch, also inspired by President Cleveland, was sent by Secretary Gresham to Mr. Duu, the United States Minister at Tokio. This dispatch, after announcing the willingness of the United States to mediate between the two countries, proceeded at considerable length to define proceeded at considerable length to define our position. It added that in making this our position. It added that in making this suggestion the United States was influenced only by sentiments of friendship for both the contending parties; that no consideration of territorial aggrandizement entered into the question; that our interests in the East were not materially affected by the war, and that the attitude of this Gov-ernment could not be open to any other construction than that of an earnest friend of the two nations interested.

Since these dispatches were sent the State Department has received assurances that China will accept the proposition. Nothing, meanwhile, has been heard from Tokio, but it is suspected in Administration circles that the Japanese Government will take no action until they have first been apprised of China's intentions. In other words, the Japanese feel that they have all the advantage at present, and will not move in the matter until satisfied that China is willing to make peace on terms that China is willing to make peace of terms are weil understood. They include two conditions—the independence of Korea and a war indemnity sufficient to compensate Japan for the expenses incurred by her since hostilities began. Japan, it is understood, is satisfied that if President Clevehand be chosen as arbitrator he will act fairly with both parties, and that he will fix the indemnity at such a figure as will satisfy

Japan.

Meanwhile Great Britain is making every effort, with the co-operation of France and other continental countries, to bring the war to a close. Thus far she has been unsuccessful, and she has been equally unsuccessful in her desire to severe the co-operation. cessful in her desire to secure the co-operation of the United States in a joint inter-vention. The belief is expressed vention. The belief is expressed in diplomatic circles that if the war be pro-longed much further England may interiere and forcibly prevent any further aggressions on the part of Japan. Such a stop would at once involve the latter country in war with Great Britain and now that the Japanese have their fighting blood up they will not be balked in their purposes of punishing China un-less prevented by a superior outside force. For this reason, therefore, Japan, it is thought, may the more willingly consent to arbitration, although the fact is indisputa-ble that their consent to arbitration cannot be gained until China shall have first shown a disposition to accept the proposition made by the United States.

Victories for Japan.

Advices from the armies commanded by Field Marshal Count Oyama, now operating Field Marshal Count Oyama, now operating on the Leaotong Peninsula, confirm the reports of Japanese victories at Chinchiu (Kinchow) and Talienwan. One brigade of Japanese captured Chinchiu. The next day Talienwan was captured. Pield Marshal Oyama states in his official dispatches that the Chinese forces at Kinchow numbered 1000 infantry and 100 cavalry; at Talienwan 3000 infantry and 180 cavalry. The Chinese made little resistance at either places. They retreated toward Port Arthur. The Japanese lost only ten men in capturing both places. The Chinese losses also were slight.

JUDGE ALLISON KILLED.

Shot by the Clerk of His Court in Nashville.

Chancellor Allison, Judge of the Chancery Court, was shot with a double-barreled shotgun and instantly killed in the Court House at Nashville, Tenn., by George K. Whitworth, the Clerk and Master of the Court.

After killing Judge Allison, Whitworth drew a revolver and shot himself twice, fatally.

Court had just adjourned. Judge Alli-

son was crossing the corridor when from a dark ballway he heard a voice call "Oh, Judge." He turned and saw Whitworth standing ten feet away with the gun leveled, Whitworth fired one barrel and then the other. The charges of buckshot went full

other. The charges of buckshot went full into the Judge's breast.
Whitworth instantly dropped his shotgun, drew his revolver and turned it upon himself. The first bullet passed under his heart and the second pierced his left lung.
Being taken into an office, Whitworth inquired as to the condition of the "other fellow." On being told that Chancellor Allignon was dead he expressed his astisfaction.

son was dead he expressed his satisfaction and then demanded a pistol that he might "A man can't live in the same climate with

me and do me dirt like that," Whitworth said in explanation. "The public knows all

Chancellor Allison had announced that he would appoint his son, Granville Allison, Clerk and Master in place of Whitworth, who had held the office six years under Judge Allison. Whitworth expected to be reappointed because he had spent several thousand dollars in securing the realection. thousand dollars in securing the re-election of Judge Allison. The office Whitworth held paid \$18,000 a year.

Whitworth is a son of Judge James L. Whitworth, a wealthy and prominent elti-zen, and Judge Allison was known throughout the State. Chancellor Allison was about fifty years old, and had just begun his second term of eight years. Whitworth is about forty-two

PORT ARTHUR FALLEN.

China's Great Naval Stronghold Taken by the Japanese.

A despatch from Shanghai, China, says it is reported there that Port Arthur was taken by the Japanese without resistance. The Japanese, after bombarding the place for a short time, made a land assault upon the themy's works, when the Chinese surrendered. The General in command and the other chief of-ficers of the Chinese forces at Port Arthur had abandoned the forts on November 6 and

After fruitless efforts on the part of China After fruitless efforts on the part of China to induce England, France, the United States, Russia and Germany to intervene, Prince Kung, the recently appointed President of the Foreign Office and of the Admiralty, excisitned, "Then China is lost!" Major von Hanneken, who formerly was chief adviser of Li Hung Chang, and who was recently summoned to Pekin, has counselled peace at any price. He has left Pekin. The flight from Pekin is increasing every day. Hundreds of the ladies of the Imperial harem, Ministers of State and wealthy peoharem, Ministers of State and wealthy peo-ple have already left the capital.

250 patroimen of the Chicago police force were selected for dismissal. The object is to

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. THE Pennsylvania Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the lower courts declining to mjoin nuns from teaching in the public schools.

A shocking tragedy occurred at Pittston, Penn., Henry Martin, a seventeen-year-old boy, deliberately shooting his mother, who died soon after.

J. Hood Whight, of Drexel, Morgan & Co., a well-known financier, died suddenly of apoplexy in the Rector street station of the Ninth avenue "L," New York City.

MISS ELLA COONEY, of Cato, N. Y., who disappeared three weeks ago and sent letters to her parents saying she was being held captive by colored men, was found in Syracuse, her hair cut off and her mind a

AWAKENED by a burglar in his room, the Bev. F. C. Seckerson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., sprang out or bed and grappled with the robber, who, in the struggle, stabbed the minister before the latter, using his revolver, wounded the thief twice. The marauder es-

ALBERT F. WRIGHT, aged eighteen years, died at Susquehanna, Penn. His father, Congressman Myron B. Wright, of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania District, died at Trenton, Canada, two nights before.

JOHN WASHBURN exploded a shotgun in John Washidan a store of Captain Abraham Jones, in Sing Sing, N. Y., and in the general explosion that followed he was killed, and many others were injured and the building was demolished.

SEVEN miners, charged with murder and arson, were locked up in the jail in Ridgway, Penn. During the recent strike, it is alleged, they destroyed and burned valuable property, and blew down several houses with dynamite. A boy was killed in one

Seven miners accused of murder and arson in the coal fields, near Ridgeway, Penn., were committed for trial.

ALBERT H. KENT and wife of Hartford, Conn., died within half an hour of each REAR ADMIRAL MEADE made some inter-

esting criticisms of the Navy at a meeting of naval architects in New York City. He said: "Build no more cruisers, but give us battle-ships and torpedo boats."

South and West.

A TRAIN was held up at a small station named Verona, Mo., by two masked men. The affair did not occupy more than twenty minutes. The amount secured by the train robbers was not more than \$400.

THE wife of Tom Hayne, a farmer of Donetti, Ala., was assaulted by a colored em-ploye, Bob Mosely. A posse pursued Mosely, found him in a nearby swamp and shot

GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN SOVEREIGN delivered his annual address at the Knights of Labor convention in New Orleans, La. THE Republican State Central Committee

announced that they would contest the elec-tion of Judge Holcombe to the Governorship of Nebraska.

CORONER EDWARDS, in his verdict on the death of the men killed by militia at Washington Court House, Ohio, says that the firing on the mob was unjustifiable, which is virtually a charge of murder against Sheriff Cook and Colonel Coit.

Washington.

THE Federal Commission appointed to investigate the great railway strike reported to the President, condenning in the main the action of the railways in combining to control wages arbitrarily and recommending the trol wages arbitrarily and recommending the establishment of a permanent "strike com-

The President appointed John Kurel, of filthors, to be Consul General of the United States in St. Petersburg; Charles Jonas, of Wisconsin, to be Consul-General of the United States in Prague, Bohemia.

The report of the commission which investigated the recent railroad strike in Chicago was published.

THE President commuted to life imprison-ment the death sentence of Charles Hopkins, sentenced to be hanged in the District of Columbia for murder.

SECRETARY CARLISLE is officially informed that the Republic of Monduras has adopted the gold dollar of the United States as its

The President appointed Edward K. Low-ry, of Ohio, Second Secretary of the United States Legation at Pekin, Chins. Notices of thirteen contests for seats in

the House have been filed by Southern Republicans with the Republican Congressional

Foreign.

At Bruex, Bohemia, twenty persons were killed in an explosion at a colliery. The body of Alexander III. arrived in St. Petersburg, Bussia, and was taken to the Cathedral of St. Isaac, there to lie in state until the funeral.

THE report saying that 3000 Armenians, including women and children, were massacred in Turkish Armenia during a recent attack by Kurds, is confirmed. A force of Bashibazouks raided a number of villages and killed and wounded 6000 per-

THE brigands who made the raid on Tortoli, Sardinia, wounded thirty of the towns-men who opposed them and secured a large quantity of valuables.

THE British ship Culmore foundered off the British coast in a gale; twenty-two per-

MORAES INAUGURATED.

The First President of Brazil to Be Elected by the People.

Dr. Prudente Jose de Moraes, the first President of Brazil to be elected by the people, has been inaugurated at Rio Janeiro. The bath of office was administered by the

The bath of office was administered by the President of the Chamber of Deputies. Ex-President Floriana Peixoto was not present at the ceremonies, which were largely attended. The city enjoyed its usual quiet, no disturbance of any kind taking place.

In his inaugural address the new President said that he deplored the past troubles of the Republic, and would do all in his power to bring about a united Brazil, and to eradicate the sectional differences which exist. He declared that every law abiding citizen will in the future enjoy the fullest liberty; that he means to make his administration one of economy; that he will reduce the public debt, restore the currency and diminish the standing army and navy.

The members of the Cabinet, with the exception of the Ministers of Finance, Dodriguez Alves, are all ex-members of a former Cabinet of President Peixoto, and they are numbered among his friends.

Cabinet of President Peixoto, and they are numbered among his friends.

The Cabinet as at present constituted is as follows: Minister of Finance. Rodriguez Alves; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Carlos Carvalhos; Minister of Industry and Public Works. Antonio Olyntho; Minister of the Navy, Admiral Elisario Barbosa; Minister of the Interior, Goncalvez Ferreirs, and Minister of War, General Benjamin Vasquez.

Is Polk Township, Indiana, Hiram W. Satterthwaite was nominated by the Republicans for Constable. When the tickets were licans for Constable. When the tickets were printed a mistake was made, and the name of the nominee's father was printed on the ballots. The Republican ticket was elected, but neither father for son will accept the office. The father alleges that he was not the nominee, and the son says he was not the man yoted for.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

HOW THE POLITICAL PARTIES WILL BE REPRESENTED.

So Close in the Senate That the Populists May Hold the Balance of Power-Prominent Democratic Candidates Who Were Defeated For Re-Election.

The balance of power in the Senate of the Fifty-fourth Congress will evidently be held by the five or six Senators who are now miscellaneously classed as Populists, silveradvocates, or Independents, at present. With three vacant seats, the membership of the Senate is divided as follows: Democrats. 44: Republicans. 36; Populists. 5. Mr. Irby, of South Carolina, is classed in this arrangement as a Democrat, and Mr. Stewart and Mr. Jones. Nevada, are counted as Populists. Republicans are certainly sure of election to the three vacant seats sure of election to the three vacant seats from Montana, Washington and Wyoming, while in four other States—Kansas, New Jersey, West Virginia and North Carolina—Republican Senators will probably be chosen to succeed Democratic incumbents. These changes would increase the Republican strength to 43, and reduce the number of Democrats, Mr. Irby included, to 40, leaving Messrs. Stewart, Jones, Kyle, Peffer and Allen to give the deciding votes on all questions of organization and legislation. Messrs. Jones, Stewart and Peffer have heretofore been disposed to side with the Republicans on other than financial questions, while Messrs. Kyle and Allen have affiliated with the Democratic side.

The Next House.

The latest returns from Congress districts, as given by the New York Herald, show that there have been elected to the next House of Representatives 246 Republicans, 100 Democrats and 10 Populists. The Repub-

lican majority over Democrats and Populists combined therefore is 136. The list of Democratic candidates defeated includes nearly every leader of prominence, foremost among them the author of the Wilson bill, and also Bynum, of Indiana; Outhwaite, of Ohio; Springer, of Illinois; Hatch, of Missouri, and Enice, of Tennessee. Bland, of silver-dollar fame, is de-feated, and Holman, of Indiana, is, for the first time in many years, defeated in a dis-trict that has been considered hopelessly

Democratic since the war.

The "Solid South" is broken. West
Virginia elects 4 Republican Congressmen,
Maryland 3, Kentucky 5, Virginia 1, North Carolina 1, Tennessee 4, Missouri 11, Dela-

Carolina I, Tennessee 4, Missouri II, Deia-warel, and Texas I.

States that for a long time were in the habit of electing mixed delegations, this time present a solid Republican front. Among them are Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey and

In other States the changes in the makef the delegations are not less startling. New York sends 29 Republicans and only 5 Democrats; Pennsylvania, 29 Republicans and 2 Democrats; Ohlo, 19 Republicans and 2 Democrats, and Massachusetts 12 Repub-

licans and 1 Democrat.

Somewhat varying claims are made by the Congressional Committees at Washington in their recapitualation of totals. Late returns indicate that the next House will stand about as follows. For the purpose of comparison the memb House is also given: the membership of the present 534 Congress, 54th Congress.

States.	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Dem.	Rep. I	'op.
Alabama	9	-	and the last	8		1
Arkansas				6		
California	. 4	2	•	ī	-	
Colorado		_	2		1	1
Connecticut		1			2	-
Delaware		-			î	50000
Florida.	. 2			2		
Georgia	. 11	-	_	11		
		1	_	11	1	
Idaho			_	1		
Illinois		11	-	(C. 18)	21	- Marine
Indiana		2	-	-	13	-
Iowa		10		-	11	anea.
Kansas		3	5	-	7	1
Kentucky		1	-	6	5	-
Louisiana		men	-	6	-	-
Maine	-	4	-	and the same	4	-
Maryland	6	all the last of	-	3	3	-
Massachusetts.		9		1	12	-
Michigan	. 5	7	-	-	12	-
Minnesota		4	1	-	7	-
Mississippi	. 7		-	7	and the same of	denne
Missouri	. 14	1	-	5	10	
Montana		1	-		1	-
Nebraska	. 1	3	2	-	5	1
Nevada		-	1		1	anna a
New Hampshir	07	2	-		2	-
New Jersey	6	2	-		8	
New York	. 19	15		5	29	-
North Carolina		1	_	3	1	5
North Dakota		i			î	-
Ohio		10		2	19	
Oregon		2			2	
Pennsylvania.		20	_	2	28	-
Rhode Island.		20			2	
South Carolina		1	_	-	*	
South Dakota		2			0	
			-		2	
Tennessee		2	-	6		***
Texas		450000000	-	11	1	1
Vermont		2	-	-	2	-
Virginia	10			9	1	
Washington		2	-	-	2	
West Virginia	. 4	-	-	-	4	-
Wisconsin	. 6	4			10	-
Wyoming	1	-	-	-	1	-
	-	-	-	Minimizera	district the last	-

Totals.... 218 126 12 102 244 10 Changes in State Pluralities.

CHINESE reports declare that the Chinese have retaken Kinchow and Mo-tien-ling, and that the Japanese have been routed and pursued for miles.

The changes in pluralities made in many of the States at the elegion of 1894, as compared with the pluralities at the Presidential election of 1892, are given in the following table

1	ratore:		
9	The second second	Plara	
		1892-	1994
1	Colorado		20,000 Re
	Connecticut		15,605 Re
g	Delaware		1,200 Re
	Idaho	. 1,921 Pop	2,000 Re
	Illinois	20,993 Dem	100,000 Re
	Indiana	6,482 Dem	50,000 Be
	Iowa		70,000 Re
	Kansas	5,870 Pop	30,000 Re
	Maine	14,887 Rep	38,000 B
	Massachusetts	26,001 Rep	64,000 Be
	Michigan	20,412 Rep	90,000 Re
	Missouri		15,000 Re
	Montana		3,000 Re
	Minnesota		50,000 B
	New Hampshire		11,000 Re
	New York		155,792 Re
	New Jersey		50,000 Be
	N. Dakota.		12,000 Re
	9hio		135,000 B
	Oregon		9,664 Be
	Pennsylvania		235,000 R
	Rhode Island		3,860 Re
	Vermont		27,310 R
	Wisconsin		53,000 134
	Wyoming		1,500 R
	West Virginia	. 4,174 Dem	2,000 R
		-	-

Total plurality .. 174,898 Dem 1.240,844 Rep

FATAL EXPERIMENT.

Three Men Tried to Thaw Out Some Dynamite.

An explosion of dynamite occurred at Huntington, Ind., and resulted in the death of three men and the injury of many more. The dead are: John Hartman, Norton

Recter and John Flynn, all married.

The explosion occurred at the Flint Creek sewer, which crosses the entire city from northeast to southwest. Some of the men had built a fire on the bank and were thawling out a fifty-pound box of dynamite. There was a great crash and the entire city was

shaken.
Hartman was literally torn to pieces. His body was lifted in the air 300 feet and fell on Market street sidewalk, a square away. The others were not killed outright, but died

GHERARDI RETIRED.

The Distinguished Admiral Leaves the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

When the last gun of a parting salute of thirteen was fired at 10.30 a. m. from the Cob Dock battery at the Brooklyn (N. Y., Navy Yard, the flag of Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, the "Admiral of the Biue," was slowly hauled down from its staff on board the Vermont and the senior officer of the United States Navy



ADMIRAL GHERARDI.

resigned his command of the yard to Cap-tain Frederick Bodgers, United States Navy, and retired from active service in the navy. It was the Admiral's special order that there should be no other ceremony attend-ing his retirement, and his wishes were

earried out to the letter.

Rear Admiral Bencroft Gherardi was born in Jackson, La., on November 10, 1832. He assumed command of the Navy Yard, relieving Commodore Henry L. Erben, who was sent away as Acting Bear Admiral, in charge of the cruiser Chicago to the Euro-pean station. Out of a total of forty-eight years in the service, twenty-six were spent at sea, fifteen and a half on shore and six years on leave. This is Rear Admiral Gherardi's record, which is one that any officer might be proud of. His war record was a good one, and in time of peace he has proven himself an officer of more than usual executive ability. That is proba-bly the reason why he was selected by the Secretary of the Navyto command by the Secretary of the Navy to command the North Atlantic squadron, to welcome the officers of the foreign men-of-war at Hamp-ton Roads and to arrange the details of the great naval parade that took place in New York Harbor in April, 1893.

M'COOK SUCCEEDS HOWARD.

Colonel James W. Forsyth Named for Brigadier-General.

Brigadier-General Alexander McDowell McCook has been appointed Major-General of the United States Army, vice General Howard, retired, and Colonel James W. Forsyth, of the Seventh Cavalry, has been promoted to be Brigadier-General, to succeed General Mo-

General McCook has been for the past year in command of the new Department of the Colorado, with headquarters in Denver. During the riots in that city last March he had a famous altereation with Governor Waite, in which he demonstrated to that official that the laws of the United States and his own duty as commander of the Federal forces and guardian of Federal property were paramount to any authority that could be claimed by the State's executive. General McCook comes of the "fighting Mc-Cooks," being the oldest of the ten brothers Cooks," being the oldest of the ten brothers in the National army. He was the fourth Brigadier-General in the army, and by the President's selection is promoted over Generals Buger, Merritt and Brooke. However, he retires April 22d, next year, on reaching the age of sixty-four, when the others will have a chance to reach the highest grade now authorized in the service. General McCook graduated from the Military Academy in 1852, and was assigned to the Third Infantry until he left the regular service in 1861 to accept the appointment of Colonel of the First Ohio Volunteers. He commanded his regiment in the first battle of Bull Run, and was brevetted there for gallant service.

Brigadier-General Forsyth was born in Ohio in 1835 and appointed to the Military Academy from that State. He graduated and became a second lieutenant of infantry in 1856. General Forsyth has served in various staff capacities since the war and took part in the Bennock compaten of 1878. took part in the Bannock campaign of 1878. He has published a "Report of an Expedition up the Yellostone River in 1875."

President Cleveland made these assign-

ments of general officers of the army:
Major-General Miles to command the De-Governor's Island, New York City.

Brigadier-General Thomas H. Ruger to the command of the Department of the Mis-

Brigadier-General Wesley Merritt to the command of the Department of California, with beadquarters in the Presideo, Cai. Brigadier-General John R. Brooks to the command of the Department of the Dakota, with headquarters in St. Paul, Minn.

MEMORIAL RITES.

President and Mrs. Cleveland Hold Tapers at the Russian Altar.

Impressive services were held at the Russian Legation, Washington, in memory of Czar Alexander III. An altar was arranged in the parlors, and

mass was celebrated early by Bishop Nicho-las, of the Russian (Greek) Church, assisted by a monk and two attendants in private, only Prince Cantacuzene, the Russian Minister, his daughter and the legation officials

President and Mrs. Cleveland, standing President and Mrs. Cleveland, standing alongside the altar, carried each a candle, as did Secretary Gresham and all others present. Next to the President and his wif stood Prince and Princess Cantacuzene. Then came Secretaries Gresham, Carlisle, Lamont, Herbert, Morton, Smith and Attorney-General Oiney, each bearing a candle.

Back of them stood Ambassador Pateno-tre, of France, in full diplomatic uniform, with crimson sash from shoulder to hip and medals of honor on bis breast. Ambassa-dors Saurma-Jelisch, of Germany, and Fava, of Italy, were also in full uniform, showing medals and decorations. nedals and decorations.

The Chinese Minister and suite were in

their rich, silken robes. Near them stood Minister Kurino, of 'Japan, and suite in the black and gold uniforms of Japan. The Korean officials were their quaint, broad brimmed hats and silk gowns.

As the chanting began the candles were

lighted.

The Bishop was robed in the elaborate vestments of his office, his tiara set with mosaics, rubies and emeralds woven, and his red veivet surplice wound with a white satin stole embroidered with gold and small jewels. The Greek monk was robed in a lengthy flowing black gown, falling from the top of a high headdress, from which appeared the long and shaggy bearded face of a typical Cossack of romance. The service lasted half an hour, the can-

dies being extinguished as the chants clos DIAMONDS valued at \$14,100,000 were taken from the mines at Kimberley, South Africa, during the year ending October 31.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

STRAUSS Writes his best music at night. THE character of the new Czar of Russia

is still a mystery. SURGEON O'BETTLY, of the United States Army, is acting as the President's physician. DR. S. F. SMITH, the author of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," was a college classmate of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

THEODORE R. DAVIS, formerly one of the most prominent sketch artists and magazine writers of this country, is dead.

THE King of Belgium is spending his own fortune and that of his sister largely for the benefit of the Congo Free State in Africa. THE highest price ever paid Oliver Wendell Holmes for a poem was \$600, given by the Boston Globe for his verses eulogizing

A cuajous fact about Adolph Sutro, of Sutro Tunnel fame, who has been elected Mayor of San Francisco, is that he has

FRANK P. BELLEW, the carlcaturist, known as "Chip," died, a few days ago, in New York, of pneumonia, aged thirty-two years. He was the son of Frank Bellew.

PRINCE KRAPOTEINE, the most distinguished living refugee, has resided in England since 1886. His family held high rank in Eussia before the days of the Romanoffs. WILLIAM T. ADAMS (Oliver Optic), one of the most popular story writers of the United

States, is now seventy-three years old. He has written 126 books, besides many short stories. SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, the British Am-

bassador to this country, is sixty-six years old. He is a thorough sportsman, and for six years has "rooted" for the hapless Washington ball team. AMBASSADOR BAYAND, recalling the fact that the English have placed the busts of Lowell and Longfellow in Westminster Ab-

bey, is quite sure they will place that of Homes there also. PRINCE FRANZ LICHTENSTEIN, the new

Austrian Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, Russia, is the youngest person in the world holding that office. He is but forty-two years old. ADMIRAL ITO, the Japanese hero of the day, who is known among his devoted sail-ors as "the Lean Admiral," on account of his extreme thinness, has a daughter who is

one of Japan's very few blonde beauties. SWAMI VIVERANADA, the Brahmin high priest, now visiting in this country, has a lamily record reaching back twenty centuries. He is about five feet, six, wheighs 220 pounds, and is as jolly as an old time

"Cr" Sulloway, whom the Republicans have elected to Congress from the First New Hampshire District, recently married a fair Salvation Army captain. He stands six feet six, is a fluent talker and a good criminal

THE German Empress is thirty-six years old. The first glimpse her future husband had of her she was lying asleep in a hammock at Prinkenau, where William was Lunting. Later, at the castle, he introduced himself and was soon in love.

Ernovaresemblance is at once noted be two L the pictures of the new Czar of Russia and the Duke of York. The family likeness is decided among European sovereigns on the blood of the Guelphs. The German Emperor and the Duke of Connaught are irequently mistaken for each other.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Process demands shorter hours. DETROIT molders will build a hall. Our railroads employ 900,000 men. DETROIT has a Polish labor alliance. THERE are 6000 union longshoremen. Naw York has 1300 union custom tailors. BUFFALO (N. Y.) has an iron trades' coun-

SEATTLE, Wash., is to have a labor tem TARENTUM, Penn., has a co-operative glass

THE use of iron in building is displacing bricklayers. PROVIDENCE (R. I.) hackmen and expressnen have a union

THREE teamsters were candidates for sheriff in San Francisco. The monthly rate of wages of masons in condon is \$41.50; in New York \$72. Worknen in Russia have commenced agitating for a reduction of the hours of labor.

In the country districts of France sixty-seven per cent, of the agricultural laborers

employed, will form a single tax colony near Mobile, Ais. Five HUNDRED families of Pullman, un-It is estimated that the recent coal strike a Scotland cost \$49,000,000, or \$10 per head

of population. CLUBBOOMS for boy and girl street venfors have been opened in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

Twenty years ago Germany adopted a system of compulsory insurance of workingmen against accident. APPLE canning factories are now in full blast in all parts of the country where that industry prevails.

New York has about 33,000 barbers, and is estimated that they shave at least 1,000,-900 men every week. THE surface street railroad organizations in this country have an aggregate member-

ship of about 35,000. THE quarterly report of the Fall Elver Mass.) mills shows a great falling off compared with last year.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY has decided that railway employes have a legal right to balong to brotherhoods. Employes of the Lehigh Valley Railroad have just been notified of a twenty per cent. cut in wages, the third of the year.

BROOKLYN clothing cutters say as much ciothing was made in Sing Sing (N. Prison last year as in all New York City. It has been estimated that there are up-ward of 5000 men employed in New York and Brooklyn as night watchmen. Middle-aged men they are, the most of them.

Ix the Leadville (Col.) rock-drilling con-test the world's record was broken the first night, a Leadville team drilling thirty-two and one-half inches in Gunnison granite.

The daily papers contain accounts of a great revival of many industries, of the employment of thousands of men, and in many cases, the necessity for running factories night and day to keep up with orders.

Tra drinking is rapidly becoming a vice among British workingwomen, and it has recently been shown that the miserable conlition of the workers in the state quarries at Merioneth is very largely due to the inor-dicate consumption of tex by the men, as well as the women, of the district.

DOUBLE LYNCHING.

The Mob Hanged One Man and Shot the Other to Death.

Thomas A. Keys, of the firm of Keys & Pinson, merchants of Lloyd, La., was murdered in his store. He was knocked in the head and his throat was out from ear to ear. head and his throat was cut from ear to ear.

After a thorough investigation, Charles
Williams, a half-breed Mexican and a noted
desperado, who has figured in numerous
robberies and shooting scrapes, was arrested.
A colored man was also arrested, and they
were put in jail.

The colored man confessed that he was
with Williams that night and that Williams
had cut Keys's throat. It is supposed that
the colored man first struck Keys with an
axe and that Williams did the rest. On the
next night a mob went to the jail, hanged
the colored man and shot Williams to death,

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 25.

Lesson Text: Mark III., 22-35-Golden Text: John i., 11-Commentary.

22. "And the scribes which came down from Jerusalem said. He hath Beelzebub and by the prince of devils casteth He out devils." It is probable that the incidents of Luke vit. (the healing of the centurion's servant, the (the healing of the centurion's servant, the raising of the widow's son and the anointing of Jesus' feet) came in between last lesson and this. He is so forgetful of Himself and wholly given to ministering to others that His friends said He washedde Himself (verse 21), and the scribes said He had a devil. See the privilege of being misunderstood and misrepresented.

misrepresented.

23. "And He called them unto Him and said unto them in parables. How can satar cast out satan?" Parables were for those who by their unbelief preferred to remain without, and He taught thus that they might not see nor understand nor be converted (Mark iv., 11, 12). If we willfully shut our eyes to the light, we cannot blame God for our not seeing. If we refuse to give heed to His loving words, we can only thank our selves for the hardening of our hearts. He would have it otherwise.

would have it otherwise.

24. "And if a kingdom be divided against itself that kingdom cannot stand." It would seem almost unnecessary to say this. It is so self-evident, but for them it was neces-sary. They were so desperately blind and foolish through their unbellef and hardness of heart. Not one of them would willingly work against his own interests, yet by their remark they think satan foolish enough to

25. "And if a house be divided against it-self that house cannot stand." There are in the world those who belong to the kingdom and house of God and those who belong to the kingdom and house of satan, but the one is by its nature as opposite to the other as light to darkness, as heaven to hell. That light should contend with light or darkness with darkness is not in the nature of things.
See how simply Jesus spake; how very plain
He made it even as He had long before told
His servants. Moses and Habakkuk, to do
(Deut. xxvii.. 8; Hab. ii., 2).
26. "And if satan rise up against himself
and he divided he cannot stand but bath an

and be divided he cannot stand, but hath an end." This would certainly be a fine thing for the world that satan should have an end. and some day it shall come (Rev. xx., 2, 3, 10), but not by any rebellion in his camp-rather by the mighty power of the light that shall finally prevail over all darkness. The seed of the woman shall bruise the head of the serpent. The God of peace shall bruise satan under our feet shortly (Gen. iii., 15; Rom, xvl., 20). 27. "No man can enter into a strong man's

house and spoil his goods except he will first bind the strong man, and then he will spoil bind the strong man, and then he will spoil his house." All unbelievers are satan's house, whether religious or irreligious unbelievers (John viii., 44), just as all true believers are the house of Christ and of God (Heb, iii., 6; Epb. ii., 19). When Jesus shall have bound satan in the pit and afterward cast him into the lake of fire, then all he has ever had control over, air and earth and people who have not willingly submitted to him, shall be forever delivered from his worse than Egyptian bondage.

28. "Verily I say unto you, All sins shall be forgiven unto the sons of men and blasphemies wherewith scever they shall blaspheme." What a Redeemer and a redemption God has made known to us! What precious blood it is that can cleanse from all sin and blot out so as never to be found.

sin and blot out so as never to be found, even the precious blood of Christ, the Lamb without blemish and without spot (I John 1., 7; Isa, xiiii., 25; I Pet. 1., 19). Then to know that under no circumstance shall any one who comes ever be cast out (John vi., \$7). Halleluiah! What a Saviour! 29. "But he that shall bla

29. "But he that shall blaspheme against the Holy Ghost hath never forgiveness, but is in danger of eternal damnation." It was by the Spirit of God that He cast out demons (Math. xil., 28). It is the work of the Spirit to convince of sin and righteousness and judgment (John xvi., 8). He it was who brooded over the deep in the time of the darkness of Gen. 1, 2, 3. He wrought in and through the prophets. He spake and wrought through Jesus himself. He made known to us the love of God and the redemption that is in Jesus Christ.

20. "Because they said. He hath an un-30. "Because they said, He bath an un-clean spirit." As the Spirit is the one who alone can open our eyes, to go against Him is to cut ourselves off from all hope of for-

giveness. He has well been called the executive of the Godhead, and we can thus see that, while Father and Son have made provision for our salvation, to resist the Spirit is to continue in eternal sin. 31. "Then came His brethren and His mother, and standing without sent unto Him, calling Him." In Mark vi., 3, we have His brothers and His sisters mentioned and

Himself referred to as the carpenter. That

they were His own brothers and sisters,

Mary's children, it seems to me is very clear Mary's children, it seems to me is very clear from Ps. lxix., 8.

32. "And the multitude sat about Him, and they said unto Him, Behold, Thy mother and Thy brethren without seek for Thee." It is just possible that they spoke sneeringly of His. brethren as being from Nazareth, of which Nathanael said. "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" (John 1., 46.) We may be sure that Jesus was not ashamed of His mother or of His brethren any more than Joseph was ashamed of his father and his brethren when he presented them to Pharaoh.

Pharaoh. Pharach.

33. "And He answered them, saying. Who is My mother or My brethren?" That which He said to Mary at Jerusalem at the age of twelve must have been always a reality to Him, "About My Father's business," for He loved to speak of the Father who sent Him and was always with Him. He was also ever thinking of the many children of God who, through Him, would be brought to the king.

thinking of the many children of God who, through Him, would be brought to the kingdom (Heb. ii., 10, 13).

34. "And He looked roundabout on them which sat about Him and said, "Behold My mother and My brethren." Many of His disciples must have been present, once sinners dead in trespasses and in sins, but now through Him children of God and taught to say, "Our Father who art in heaven," re-deemed by His precious blood soon to be shed for them, and therefore as precious as the blood that bought them because of its prec-

35. "For whosoever shall do the will of God the same is My brother, and My sister, and mother." Or, as He said in Luke vill., 21, "My mother and My brethren are these which hear the word of God and do it." All who truly receive Jesus are children of God (John i., 12) and have the forgivenessolsins (I John ii., 12) and may continually sing, "Be my feelings what they will, Jesus is my Saviour still."—Lesson Helper.

Silk Prospects Improving.

After thirty years of decided adversity the British silk industry is said to be on the road to prosperity again. In 1859 when inferior foreign goods, flooded the markets of the kingdom silk went almost entirely out of fashion. Weavers and others engaged in the manufacture of English silks suffered by the change, and the loss to the National revenue was estimated at \$60,000,000. During the last ten years a gradual improvement has taken place. The demand for the native product has increased rapidly, and as the quality has kept pace with the production, silk weaving is again a flourishing industry. Private enterprise has done a great deal in stimulating the trade. Some excellent examples of British silks are now on view at the East India House and manufacturers say that in a very short time the product of their looms will rival, if they do not excel, those of the looms on the continent.

Electricity in the South. The South has invested \$100,000,000 in sectric light plants and in electric railways.