

# BROOKLYN'S BIG TIE-UP.

## GOVERNOR MORTON ORDERED OUT THE MILITIA.

### Continuation of Struggle on the Part of the Trolley Employees for Increased Pay, Shorter Hours and a New Adjustment of the Trip System—Brooklyn a Military Camp.

The first savage encounter in the big Brooklyn trolley tie-up between the soldiers and the mob occurred about 8.30 on the night of the sixth day of the trouble at the stables of the Brooklyn City Railroad and the Brooklyn, Queens and Suburban Railroads in East New York. During the evening small mobs gathered in a dozen places in the neighborhood, and charges were made to be made to scatter them. In the charges numerous persons were hurt, and it was reported that one man had his head fractured and was fatally injured.

The morning of the sixth day found the Second Brigade of the National Guard in the field. The soldiers were detailed to guard the terminals of the various lines under operation and to points where riotous mobs had previously congregated. This left the entire police force of 1250 men to look after the non-union employees of the road and to patrol the streets.

The railroad companies said they would have all their lines running within forty-eight hours after protection was thus given them. They failed to make good their promises, for the railroad companies, with all the protection they asked for afforded them, succeeded in opening only five miles of their forty-one tied-up lines, and these they ran under great difficulties for only a few hours.

Not culminated in bloodshed shortly before 12 o'clock midnight, in East New York, where three companies of the Thirtieth Regiment, under Major Cochran, charged on an angry mob furiously and bayoneted several men.

The known wounded were: James T. Tighe, pedler, twenty-eight years old; bayonet wound in groin. Wilkins Eugene, twenty-eight years old, ex-prize fighter, living in New Lots; bayonet wound in groin; probably mortal.

The mob had been growing in size all the evening and toward midnight developed a threatening attitude. The strikers had been drinking freely. They were strengthened by anarchists and other characters who hunt the neighborhood habitually.

Major Eddy had been on duty at the Brooklyn City Railroad depot there, with two companies of the Forty-seventh Regiment, and was ordered to lead by Major Cochran. As his detachment prepared to leave, the strikers grew suddenly violent and threw stones.

Major Eddy called upon Major Cochran for assistance, and Major Cochran ordered his three companies to arms. At this, the mob charged, and a shower of stones and bricks fell among the soldiers, injuring some severely. The situation was critical, and Major Cochran ordered a charge.

The boys of the Thirtieth, bruised and angered by the assault, lowered their bayonets and made a vigorous charge into the very middle of the mob, who fled and fled. Clubs were brought into play, and, with loud yells, the rioters lunged stones into the faces of the soldiers. Then they closed.

There was no striking on the part of the militia. Facing with yells and curses and bricks, these citizen soldiers gave the mob the cold steel. The soldiers punched their bayonets into the bodies of the rioters without compunction, and after a brief, wild struggle, made noise with yells and curses and shrieks of pain, they drove the mob back.

It was all over in a few moments. The rioters saw that they were dealing with boys, but with determined soldiers of might and courage. They turned and ran in all directions, hurrying a few stones by way of parting. But they did not all go. Four or five men were left struggling and groaning on the ground.

As soon as the crowd was completely driven off and the street cleared, Major Cochran brought his command back and the wounded were cared for. The rioters were sent for, and several were found sufficiently seriously hurt to be taken to St. John's Hospital. One of these men, who had a severe bayonet thrust through the groin, would, it was said at the hospital, probably die.

The losses were not alone with the rioters. Private Malcomb W. Wood, of the Thirtieth Regiment, was picked up from the ground severely wounded in the forehead. He was taken also to the hospital, and it was learned later that his skull was fractured and his condition very critical. He had been struck by a brick.

Nearly every man of the three companies, however, had suffered more or less. Nearly all were struck by rocks and bricks.

To the police was left the duty of protecting the various lines and the city generally. The strikers met this duty by merely transferring hostilities to points a few blocks from the immediate neighborhood of the depot. Many were their assaults upon passing cars and the riots of great and small dimensions in the city engaged the police without interference from the militia. They also developed for the first time a disposition to cut wires, and in this way successfully crippled several lines.

The utter failure of the companies to successfully operate their lines, even with the assistance of all the protection they had demanded and secured, tended to anger Mayor Schieren and the city authorities generally. It was considered not unlikely that the Mayor, in case of continued failure on the part of the companies, would take steps for the annulment of their charters.

The complete failure of the Brooklyn authorities to handle the big trolley strike even with the assistance of the Second Brigade of the State National Guard, culminated on the night following the bayonet charge in a call upon the State for further aid. Mayor Schieren, after consultation with city and military authorities, telegraphed Governor Morton, who promptly ordered out the First Brigade.

As a consequence, all the troops of New York City, consisting of five regular and two battalions of infantry, two batteries of artillery, one cavalry troop and the naval reserve, were ordered under arms by the Mayor, Fitzgerald, commanding the First Brigade, and the companies of them were ordered to duty in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn thus took on the appearance of a military camp. The town bristled with bayonets, armed men went about their streets and from their balconies they waved blood red signals of war. The clank of swords was heard in once peaceful thoroughfares, and the morning hours were broken by the trumpet call and the sound of the shrill and martial life.

The troops of Brooklyn and New York consist of the entire First and Second Brigades of the State. The Second Brigade, already on the scene of the strike, numbered 693 men. The First Brigade numbered 4700 men. Thus 5393 troops were ordered for duty in the peaceful city of Brooklyn.

The Mayor of Brooklyn saw the leaders of the strikers and sent them to a place to arbitrate. Then he sent for the leaders of the trolley corporations, led by Benjamin Norton, President of the Atlantic Avenue Line, and the Mayor's appeal in a conference an hour and a half long. At the end of the conference the Mayor issued an abbreviated riot act, and telegraphed Governor Morton for more troops, as related. At this time it was estimated that the strike had cost the companies \$155,750, strikers \$44,450 and business houses between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000.

### Fired On by Militia and Police.

The eighth day of the Brooklyn trolley strike was worse than any of its predecessors. Brooklyn never experiencing a more disquieting day. It seemed as if the

struck had determined to meet strength with strength. Despite the fact that there were 7000 National Guardsmen protecting the property of the trolley companies, the Presidents of the lines were unable to carry out their promise that they would get their cars in continuous operation.

On their own showing the Brooklyn Heights line had 145, out of 700 active and over 400 reserve cars, running. The Queens County and Suburban had twenty-one out of 200 cars active and forty-seven out of 400. The same companies had respectively five out of thirty, two out of six and four out of eleven lines running.

The police protection of 1200 men and the militia of 6400 more afforded a pro rata guard of thirty-two men to every car in operation. The men, armed with clubs and revolvers or rifles and bayonets to protect the property of the companies, found out numbered the strikers man to man and besides the enormous loss in receipts and wages to the companies and the strikers, the cost of the military alone was some \$16,000 a day, of which Kings County and the State bore nearly equal shares.

The most serious clash of the day between the troops and police on one side and the strikers on the other occurred at Myrtle and Gates avenues at about 6.30 p. m.

At the intersection of the Seventh Regiment, of New York City, under Major Kip, were escorting the first car that left the Ridgewood depot since the strike when they were attacked by a mob. They drew their revolvers and fired into the crowd.

There was a return fire immediately from the mob, who sent a scattering volley. Private Ennis, of Company H, was wounded by a bullet in the head, and Captain Dunn, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was badly battered by the strikers. George Mohrman, patrolman of the Twentieth Precinct, was wounded in the head and sent to the hospital.

Four strikers were wounded and carried away by friends. So far as known, thirteen persons were injured in the battle.

The car which was the cause of all the difficulty had to be defended the way from Gates to Stuyvesant avenue. At almost every corner it was assailed by mobs, and the police fired their pistols, and finally the troops fired their muskets into the air to keep the strikers off.

On the ninth day of the great Brooklyn trolley car strike the railroad companies succeeded in starting a few more cars than on any day since the strike began, although they did not open up full protection from the soldiers and police, and there was more serious rioting than on any day yet.

Colonel Appleton, of the Seventh Regiment, led in person a charge upon a mob of rioters, who were gathered in a large ample time and warning to get out of the way. They preferred cold steel and they got what they bargained for. They gathered again and there was more trouble, resulting in two men being shot by soldiers.

Henry Anna, of 365 East Seventy-third street, New York City, received a bullet in the jaw which, it was thought, would prove mortal. He dropped in his tracks, and was carried up and later removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

Richard Mitchell, car starter at the stable at Halsey street, below Broadway, where the shooting occurred, received the other bullet in the head, and a compound fracture of both bones of the right arm and the other a flesh wound in the left.

The whole situation in Brooklyn was changed by the calling out on a strike of all the trolley line men in the city by Master Workman Connelly. This rendered a situation, already serious enough, very critical. The railroad companies were placed completely at the mercy of the strikers, since the strikers, with no limitations to their terms, would serve to paralyze the entire railroad system of Brooklyn.

In accordance with instructions from Governor Morton, Adjutant General E. A. McArthur visited Brooklyn for a few hours to inform himself as to the exact condition of the strike. He was accompanied by Colonel Marvia, the Governor's military secretary. They returned to Albany on the evening following the Governor about the calling out of more troops.

The tenth day's history of Brooklyn's great trolley strike, like its predecessor, was written with a trail of blood. There were more bullets and bricks, and one man, Thomas Carney, a roofer, of No. 481 Union street, was fatally wounded. The greatest trouble was in Hicks street, near Harrison. Believing that there could be no more, the military authorities sent the entire Thirtieth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Austin and Major Luskomb and Cochran, and numbering over 600 men, as an escort for the first car. The car started on the Battery street carhouses about 8 o'clock in the afternoon, and on its way down it met a bombardment. From windows and housetops were thrown bricks and stones. Quickly the windows were opened to shoot at the windows whenever opened. The rifles of the sharpshooters began crackling angrily. When the troops reached the vicinity of No. 444 Hicks street, Carney, who was a fellow workman, was being on the roof of that number, stepped forward to the edge of the roof.

"Crack!" went a sharpshooter's rifle, and Carney fell backward, fatally wounded. His fall was the signal for a general firing. The strikers met this duty by merely transferring hostilities to points a few blocks from the immediate neighborhood of the depot. Many were their assaults upon passing cars and the riots of great and small dimensions in the city engaged the police without interference from the militia. They also developed for the first time a disposition to cut wires, and in this way successfully crippled several lines.

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## DROWNED HER CHILDREN.

### The Crime of a Drunken Mother Announced by Herself.

Mrs. Margaret McBurnie, of Boston, Mass., went into Station 10 and informed the postoffice that she had drowned her two children. On visiting the house the officers found the children laid out side by side in bed in their night clothes, with their eyes held down by cyanide contents. Both were dead, though the body of the girl Clara, aged two, was still warm. The boy Clifford, five years old, had evidently been killed before the other. It is believed that drunkenness was the cause of the woman's act.

Two children playing east of San Louis Potosi, Mexico, discovered a cavern. Several men explored the cave, revealing an iron chest filled with Spanish gold coin, amounting to between \$250,000 to \$350,000. It is believed that the money was placed in the cave by Franciscan monks.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

### Eastern and Middle States.

The Merchants' Bank and a private bank in Binghamton, N. Y., both controlled by Ernest R. Kinyard, of Frank No. 1, were thrown to the ground. Kinyard was killed and Kinyard mortally injured.

At Putnam, Conn., Zozie Storkiswajlo is in jail on suspicion of having murdered his wife and seven-year-old son.

The Chamber of Commerce of New York City, at one of the largest meetings ever held, recommended that Congress immediately give the Secretary of the Treasury authority to issue bonds, payable only in gold, to maintain the gold reserve and to restore the currency reform to be left to a commission of experts.

### South and West.

A cyclone struck the town of Piggott, Ark. Two persons are reported killed and nine badly injured, some of them fatally. Great damage was done to property.

At Tacoma, Wash., Isaac Henry Branton killed his wife and then put a bullet through his own brain. They had been married but six months. Domestic quarrels led to the killing.

Lucien Baker, State Senator from Leavenworth County, received fifty-four votes in the Kansas Republican caucus for United States Senator at Topeka. This was the number necessary to nominate.

At Henderson, Ky., Edward Rivers, a victim of morphine, killed his son, aged six, and his wife, aged eight, when they were home near Brownsville, and then committed suicide by shooting himself. He imagined that his family would become hopelessly insane.

At Austin the Texas Legislature elected Horace Chilton to succeed Richard Coke as United States Senator.

Francis E. Warren and Clarence D. Clark, Republicans, were the choice of the Wyoming Legislature at Cheyenne for United States Senators. Warren will serve the long term.

A fire in California covered the Southern Pacific cars for a thousand feet with snow from twenty to sixty feet deep.

The city building and half a business block at Bucyrus, Ohio, were destroyed by fire. The flames were discovered by four tramps confined in the prison.

At Sacramento, Cal., the home of Charles Silva, was destroyed by fire, and two children burned to death.

The business part of the old town of Johnstown, Mo., has been burned. The loss will be almost total, as the insurance was light.

Clarence Schraeder and Gus Cash, each aged fourteen, were found strangled to death in Heath's Creek, Marshall, Mo., were drowned.

At Port Clinton, Ohio, George E. St. John, a real estate dealer, charged with frauds in dealing in canceled mortgages, was found guilty. A half hour later he shot himself through the head in his cell, dying instantly.

A band of masked men rode into Sutherland, Texas and robbed the railway and express office of \$1500, severely injuring the agent. A number of citizens arrested four of the band.

Mrs. Mary Hoop, a widow, an Irish three-year-old child was found strangled to death in Warsaw, Ind., by a committee of a charitable society which had gone to them with a quantity of provisions and clothing.

### Washington.

The United States Supreme Court decided that the Sugar Trust does not fall within the National Anti-Trust law. Justice Harlan dissented. Havesymer, Searles, Seymour and Macarty pleaded guilty to the Sugar Trust indictments found at Washington.

The United States Supreme Court ordered that Debs and his associates in jail in Chicago be admitted to bail in the sum of \$2000 each.

Senator Turpie, of Indiana, made an attack upon Senator Morgan, of Alabama, in the Nicaragua Canal debate in the United States Senate.

The United States Treasury gold reserve fell to \$67,750,000.

The President sent the following Consular nominations to the Senate: Henry W. Gilbert, of New York, at Liege, Belgium; Frederick Macomber, of West Virginia, at San Salvador, El Salvador; Robert L. Oliver, of Georgia, at Merida, Mexico; Samuel Ryan of Wisconsin, at St. John's, Newfoundland.

### Foreign.

Dr. Von Szilagy was elected President of the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies.

President Diaz notified the Guatemalan Minister that Guatemala must give in to Mexico's demands or suffer the consequences. There is much warlike enthusiasm in the Mexican capital.

Yanic prevails in Pekin and Tien-tsin in consequence of the Japanese movement against the naval stronghold of Wei-Hai-Wei, and the Chinese envoys have been ordered to expedite the negotiations for peace.

Doctor Saenz Pesa, President of the Argentine Republic, has resigned, and Vice-President Uriburu will fill on the term.

## BANKS CLOSED.

### Two Institutions at Binghamton, N. Y., Fail.

Bank Examiner Prescott has closed the doors of the Chenango Valley Savings Bank in Binghamton, N. Y., pending an investigation. The Treasurer, Tracy R. Morgan, has confessed a defalcation of \$100,000. His action was precipitated by an effort on the part of Morgan and President Brownson to carry away the books of the bank about midnight. In the same building and under the same management is the Broome County National Bank, which was examined last month by Bank Examiner Backus and pronounced all right.

State Bank Examiner Backus has taken charge of the Broome County National Bank, acting under the orders of the Comptroller of the Currency. The bank had an authorized circulation of \$90,000 and was capitalized at \$100,000.

All the securities and cash of the savings bank were placed in the vaults of the Binghamton Savings Bank. Detective Robert Stevenson was sent to watch the building. About 5.30 next morning he saw Brownson and Morgan emerge from the bank, carrying a basket basket between them. It was filled with books and papers, and each man carried a sack over his shoulder. One of the officers stopped the men and insisted that the property be returned to the bank. After some argument Brownson and Morgan carried the books to the bank and took them home. They were immediately called and sent for an attorney, Recorder Roberts. Mr. Morgan was told that he must not take any property away from the bank.

"I found the books of this bank in a horrible condition. It will be a long time before they are straightened out. Shortly after I came here last week I found out that some one had been defaulting. I attempted to do so. Mr. Morgan in a mild way that he was to blame, and he said nothing. Later I took the bill by the horns and directly charged him with it. He admitted it was taken sick at the hotel, and Morgan and Mr. Brownson came to see me. I finally got Morgan to admit that he had taken the books of the bank. I am not at liberty to tell all that he told me. I then escorted both men not to go near the bank and against touching one of the books or papers. Morgan promised to keep away, but subsequent events proved that I was justified in taking the savings bank funds and securities to the Binghamton Savings Bank."

"Morgan and Brownson are liable for burglary in entering the bank and taking out the books. If I had not had the building watched, I should have no books here today to work on. I certainly never found a book in such a condition."

"I can say how heavy the defalcation was. I hope it has not been reported to the public. It became absolutely necessary to close this bank until we could find out how its finances stood."

The last statement of the savings bank showed a heavy run on the other savings banks in the city all day. Mr. Morgan came in on every train, and the New York banks said they would put \$1,000,000 into the city if necessary.

Tracy R. Morgan has been Mayor of Binghamton, and during his thirty years residence, has been looked upon as an upright citizen. He is about seventy-nine years old. The bank examiner had, for several years, employed him as a young girl, who has for several years been Morgan's chief helper.

## A RIVER PACKET SINKS.

### The State of Missouri Strikes a Rock in the Ohio.

A terrible disaster occurred at the mouth of Wolf Creek, twenty-two miles from Stephansport, Ky., by which at least thirty-five lives were thought to have been lost.

The big New Orleans packet, State of Missouri, struck a rock on the Indiana side of the Ohio River near Alton, Ind., and went down in five minutes. She gave a heavy lurch forward and sank rapidly.

Four passengers were plucked up near the Kentucky shore. They swam for life on planks and reached the shore. The rest of the passengers and others remained in a tree many hours until rescued.

Two were W. C. Leathers, from Hopkins County, Kentucky, and a man named Gregory, of Cayin-Rock, Ill. These passengers report that the boat struck a rock near the stern and gave a sudden lurch forward.

A yawl was launched, but so many people crowded into it that it was soon sunk. Leathers was able to keep afloat until he reached the willows. He saw four men drowned near him, but was powerless to act.

One yawl that was upset by the frantic passengers was full of women and children, and all were thought to have been lost.

There were fifteen cabin and thirty deck passengers, and a crew of sixty on board. The surviving passengers thought that at least thirty-five were lost. In less than a minute from the time the boat struck she had gone down.

### Later Reports.

Later and complete reports from Wolf Creek on the Ohio River regarding the loss of life by the sinking of the steamer State of Missouri place the loss of life at eighteen. This includes the cabin crew, the carpenter, from Pittsburg, and one from Barfield. The five yard passengers were saved. Five stab wounds were lost.

## RANDOLPH CHURCHILL DEAD.

### His Long Illness Ends Peacefully at London.

Lord Randolph Churchill died at quarters after six a. m. at London, England. Mrs. Rose, Keith and all the family were present when the end came. He died peacefully.

Lord Randolph Henry Spencer Churchill is the son of George Charles Spencer Churchill, eighth Duke of Marlborough.

Lord Churchill was born in February, 1849, was a member of Parliament, and became Chancellor of the Exchequer. In January, 1895, he was married to Miss Jenny Jerome, daughter of the late Leonard Jerome, of New York.

Lady Jerome and her two sons, Lord Randolph Churchill and John Winston, respectively twenty and eighteen years of age, will survive him.

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## PROMINENT PEOPLE.

### The Queen of England has a royal income of about \$2,000,000 a year.

The Rev. Samuel F. Smith, wrote "My Country 'Tis of Thee" in 1822.

GLADSTONE is soon to resume his seat in the British House of Commons. The amount of the House bill was \$1,579,037, and the amount of the Senate bill as passed is \$1,935,557, against this year's appropriation of \$4,427,004.

DR. ALFRED L. LOOMIS, the famous New York physician, died a few days ago from pneumonia.

The literary earnings of Robert Louis Stevenson in the last eight years were not less than \$20,000.

The Emperor of China has issued a manifesto in which he says he prefers death to the disgrace of defeat.

GOVERNOR URBAN, of Wisconsin, is said to have been robbed of a diamond at his first official reception.

COLONEL SHEPPINGTON, a Scotchman, is now at the head of the Hova army fighting the French in Madagascar.

MISS ELIZABETH BRAY DOWNING, the sweetheart of Post Whitlery, died after a brief illness at West Newbury, Mass.

THE HON. JACOB H. GALLAGHER, of New Hampshire, used to work as a compositor and reporter on a Cincinnati paper.

THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE is an uncle of E. J. Faure, who was at one time editor of the Auguste (Ga.) Evening News.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S eyesight has become much worse, and she will be attended by an oculist from Wiesbaden during her sojourn at Nice.

AN interesting sight to promenaders in the Tiergarten of Berlin one day recently was the spectacle of the Emperor snow-balling with his two eldest sons.

GOVERNOR MORTON, of New York, believes in having some time to attend to his business undisturbed, and has given orders that no one shall be admitted to his office between 10 and 1.

LEE MANTLE, the new Republican Senator from Montana, was born in England forty-one years ago. He was a farm hand and then a telegraph operator in this country before he made money in mining and real estate.

W. A. CLARKE the Montana mine owner, is building a million dollar palace in New York City. He has estimated at \$4,000,000 to \$40,000,000. Thirty years ago Mr. Clarke arrived in Montana with a pick on his shoulder.

DR. TALMAGE was sixty-three years old the other day, and declared that he had never felt better in his life. The secret of his good health, he said, was proper care. Since eighteen he has never missed a cold bath in the morning, a run in the parks and a walk in the sun except when circumstances absolutely prevented.

COLONEL W. SEWARD WEBB's uniform as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Woodbury, of Vermont, has been completed, and was worn by him at the ball of the Old Guard in New York City. It cost \$1500. The last name is carried to the appropriation from Paris. The sword is a Damascus blade, has a diamond in the hilt, and cost the Colonel \$2700.

THE Sultan of Turkey has been the means of establishing 50,000 schools throughout his empire, not only for boys, but for girls also, which is a striking departure from the traditional usage of his race. He rises at 6 o'clock every morning, and devotes his days, in the seclusion of his palace and his gardens, to personal attention to the affairs of state laid before him by his ministers.

## HOPELESS OF HAWAII