

Science has discovered that peanuts are more nutritious than beef.

The Apache chief, "Red Tail," who attempted to hold up a couple of cowboys in New Mexico the other day, now belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men. He is dead.

Persia is about to make the experiment of producing its own sugar. Beet root culture on a small scale has already proved a success, and this year the root is to be cultivated very extensively.

The twelve States or Territories of South Africa have a population of about 6,000,000, of whom 1,400,000 are whites. The principal State is Cape Colony, whose exports last year were \$56,000,000, imports \$55,000,000.

Some time ago California offered a bounty of \$5 each for coyote scalps. It was supposed at the time that there were not more than 2000 coyotes in the State, but the claim for bounties for the last quarter of 1894 already amounts to \$53,090 with seventeen other counties to hear from.

It is probable that Norman A. Mozely, of Missouri, will be the youngest member of the next House of Representatives. He was born on a farm in 1866, and worked as a farm hand until 1887, when he had educated himself sufficiently to teach school and study law. Colonel George B. McClellan, of New York, who is about thirty, will be another of the youthful members of a House that bids fair to be noted for the young men in it.

The total number of Scandinavians in this country is about 1,000,000, but instead of being distributed throughout the various States, they are to be found almost exclusively in the Northwest, observes the Atlanta Constitution. Norwegians are most numerous in Minnesota, where the total Scandinavian body amounts to 250,000, double the number of Germans and eight times more than the Irish. Swedes are most numerous in Illinois, where they number more than 90,000 in a total Scandinavian population of about 125,000. In the city of Chicago there are more than 10,000 Swedish, more than 5000 Norwegian and more than 2500 Danish voters. The Danes, the smallest of the groups of Scandinavian voters in the country, are most numerous in Iowa.

The Rev. Dr. Reuben Thomas, of Brookline, Mass., devoted considerable time last summer to listening to other preachers, and as the result of his experience makes a report strongly in favor of written sermons. He says: "I have tried to recall the sermons which held me at that time and which have stayed by me since. To my great astonishment, not one of them was extemporaneous. With one exception, I did not hear a single extemporaneous sermon that was scholarly, with much of intellectual flavor about it, logically suggestive or strikingly devout. I did not hear one sermon in which the preacher used a manuscript which had not about it a delightful intellectual flavor, with logical continuity of thought, devotional feeling and much of suggestiveness." Dr. Thomas's observations were made among Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Lutherans and Roman Catholics.

The New York Independent says: There must be something highly valuable in the use of the bicycle, which has long passed the stage of "craze," and has become so much the established order of things as to have seriously injured the market for horses. There is every reason to suppose that a moderate and rational use of the bicycle directly contributes to health—of course the mental strain and protracted over-exertion called for in racing are an immense tax on the vital force. It has long been known that the violent muscular effort of the hunted hare, who is coursed to his death by dogs, produces just as unnatural a condition of the blood as does a severe infectious fever; and the occasional cases of persons who have unsound hearts, dying from the extra efforts of the "cycle," should be a warning. Dr. Tessie, of Bordeaux, studied carefully the effect of the efforts of M. Stephane, whose object was to see how many miles he could ride in twenty-four hours. He accomplished 385 miles. He lost in weight fourteen pounds. His food consisted of five pints of milk, one pint of tea, one pint of lemonade, and three ounces each of rum and champagne, and seven ounces of mint; and the secretions so changed as to show that "his body ate itself." This kind of living will do for a "spurt," but would be ruinous in the long run.

It is estimated that the total production of maple sugar in the United States exceeds 10,000,000 pounds annually.

What with its shipments of mutton, beef, pork, rabbits, dairy products, fruits and jams the far off colony of New Zealand is now doing a wonderful business with its mother country.

Can it be possible that some architects labor under the impression that by a fireproof building is meant one that prevents the fire from going out after it has once got in? asks the Buffalo Commercial.

Norfolk, the leading seaport city of Virginia, has one of the largest horse markets in the South. The supply comes mainly from Kentucky and the States in the West and Northwest. Buyers come from the principal Atlantic coast line cities.

The "won't works" is the apt characterization, states the New York Observer, with which Mr. Bramwell Booth designates a class in the community. For the reclamation of these sinners, he proposes that they should be brought before a magistrate, invited to prove some sort of active employment or active efforts to obtain it, and, in default, committed to an agricultural settlement, and made to dig their bread out of the earth. It was an apostle who said if any would not work, neither should he eat, and a little enforcement of apostolic precept with legal sanction, where moral suasion fails, is not only justifiable but desirable.

New York State can boast of a very original idea, remarks the New York Advertiser. The University of the State of New York has instituted a system of traveling libraries by which any existing collection of books or any community desiring it and willing to conform to certain specified and easy conditions may obtain a loan for six months of one hundred selected volumes from the duplicate collection of the university, or from books especially bought or given for the purpose. Up to January 1, 125 of these libraries had been sent out from Albany, aggregating 11,000 volumes, of which 7500 had been returned without loss or injury, 4400 were still out and only a single volume was missing, for which, with exemplary probity, the sum of seventy cents had been recovered into the university treasury. The system is a useful one, providing reading matter for many communities otherwise unable to obtain it, and it seems capable of wide extension. Such circulating collections inspire the foundation of permanent ones, and the traveling library becomes the parent, and remains the aid of the local and abiding one. The Regents of the university have employed the power the law gives them in this direction wisely and to good purpose.

Eastern capitalists are to build at Chicago the largest tow barge in the world, the measurement of which will be: Keel 352 feet and 365 feet over all, beam 44 feet, and depth of hold 26 feet. On the present draft of 14 feet of water in the locks at Sault Ste. Marie the new boat will carry 4500 tons. On the eighteen feet of water, when the twenty-foot channel between the great lakes shall have been completed, it will carry easily 6000 tons. The vessel will have no spars at all for use of canvas, and will be towed exclusively. It will be of the best steel construction throughout. Shipbuilding in all branches promises to have an unprecedented boom at Chicago this spring. Contracts for two steamers, nearly 400 feet in length, and for two steel schooners with keels of more than 300 feet, have recently been made, and the capacity of boats under construction on the Calumet at the present time is about 24,000 tons. "The remarkable increase in the size of lake vessels this winter has been viewed," says a local paper, "with undisguised alarm by the owners of boats which have formerly done the bulk of lake carrying. They have viewed with considerable misgivings the coming of steamers and schooners which could take on board 6000 tons in a single cargo with no corresponding increase in cost of operation. On what the outcome of this struggle between the old and new will be no two marine men can agree. It is evident, however, from the contracts which one shipbuilding company has taken, and the work of the other shipyards around the lakes, that the coming lake carriers will be of the 6000-ton class, and the owners of boats built before the twenty-foot channel became a part of the policy of the General Government must adjust their interests to meet the competition of the new vessels."

The average earnings of labor in 1892 was \$250; in 1894, \$195.

In 1894 there were forty-four per cent. less wages earned than in 1892.

Iron moulders report that their trade is slowly, but surely improving.

The strike of the 10,000 miners in the Pittsburgh coal district was fully inaugurated on the 1st day.

The start of English railroads is mostly made up of men who entered the service as lads and worked their way up.

The Minnesota Legislature passed a bill providing for free labor employment bureaus in the larger cities of that State.

RIOT RAN UNCHECKED.

Many Killed and Wounded by Turbulent Workmen in New Orleans.

BLOOD STAINS THE LEVEE.

The Whites Determined to Prevent All Colored Men From Leaving Vessels, and In Armed Companies Sought and Down the River Front—An Officer of a British Steamship Mortally Wounded.

A serious labor riot, complicated with the race question, occurred on the levee or river front of New Orleans, La., resulting in the killing of five persons, the mortal wounding of two, and the serious wounding of ten or twelve more. The riot was far more serious than the loss of life indicated, for it showed the mob to be in complete control of the levee, and over-riding the police, and placing the commerce of the city completely at its mercy. It marched along the entire city front, some eight or ten miles, in companies, equipped with rifles, shotguns and pistols, completely dispersing all colored people at labor there and shooting all who opposed it without the slightest check or hindrance.

Appeals were made to the police, to the Mayor and to the Governor of the United States, and finally to the British Ambassador at Washington, the British ship agents turning through him to the English Government for protection. A British vessel, the Empress, was at the wharf by the riot, and the purser of the steamer mortally wounded. The Captain barely escaped with his life.

The trouble really started in September, the beginning of the commercial year in New Orleans. It began over labor matters, and in time changed to a bitter race war. The white screwmen who load cotton on vessels constitute one of the strongest labor unions in the country. They prohibited the colored men from loading cotton vessels. The latter replied by reducing the rate of pay, which had been \$5 and \$6 a day for seven or eight hours' work, and were supported by the ships' agents, and the wharves of the West Indian line, the first to use colored labor, were burned by an incendiary fire, the loss being \$250,000. The wharves of the Texas and Pacific, with 25,000 bales of cotton and a loss of \$500,000, followed next.

The bloody work was done by two mobs of river laborers, one operating at the head of Philip street, and one at the Harrison steamship wharf. At 7 o'clock a. m. the colored screwmen began to load the British steamship Empress, lying between St. Ann and Dumaine streets.

Men to the number of 200, armed with pistols, shotguns and rifles, hid in the freight and among the box cars on the levee, closed in around the wharf and opened fire upon the laborers.

James Lane, purser of the British steamship Empress, was walking toward the gangplank of his vessel when the firing began. He received a bullet in the side and fell. The laborers then turned their attention to the Englishman, inflicting a backshot wound in the head and one in the arm.

When the attack was made the colored men on the wharf became panic stricken and rushed for the levee and along the wharves, begging for mercy. But the firing continued. Two unknown colored men were shot, and died instantly. Jules C. Carrahee, a Mexican shoemaker, was shot in the mouth, the bullet striking the base of the brain.

When the rioters had completed their work at the Harrison wharf they marched toward the up-town wharves, with guns on their shoulders, and other weapons in plain view. They fired at the wharves of the Mallard, a colored laborer, employed by one of the public wharves. Some member of the mob called to him to run. He refused. One of the mob took the barrel of his rifle and fired at the man and fired. The ball went through Mallard's brain, emerging over the right eye.

Another mob had already organized at the head of Philip street. About 7 o'clock a crowd of white men moved to the attack of the colored screwmen who were preparing to unload the British steamship Niagara. A large number of shots were fired, but only one man was killed, and one seriously wounded. The man who was shot in the head was attempted to escape. Shots were also fired at the British steamships Niagara and Merimac.

The rioting subsided the colored men deserted the wharves in a mass. Even colored teamsters, declaring their lives unsafe, unhitched their mules from loaded carts and drove away. In consequence not a foreign vessel took on a pound of freight during the entire day.

The wounded numbered twelve or more, and at least two were fatally injured. Of the killed and wounded only two, William Campbell and Henry Brown, were of the mob who was looking for, the others happening to be in the way during the shooting.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, at Washington, received a telegram from the British Consul at New Orleans, informing him of the riot and of the shooting of Purser Bain, of the British steamer Empress.

Governor Foster, of Louisiana, received a telegram from Secretary Gresham. The Governor issued a proclamation calling out the militia to preserve order.

Action by Governor Foster.

Governor Foster, of Louisiana, issued a proclamation against the rioters and rioting, declaring that order would be maintained in New Orleans at any cost. Eight of the rioters were arrested.

ARMOR FOR BATTLESHIPS.

A Remarkable Test at the Indian Head Proving Grounds.

The United States Navy Department accepted 315 tons of Harveyized nickel steel armor, which is nearly half the size armor for the battleship Oregon, made by the Carnegie Company, as the result of a trial of an eighteen-inch plate at Indian Head, near Washington. The plate received two shots from a twelve-inch gun. The first was fired at a velocity of 1425 feet per second and smashed to pieces on the face of the plate, which was sealed a little at the point of impact, but was not cracked. The second shot had a velocity of 1926 feet. This penetrated six inches and then broke up, but it cracked the plate from top to bottom. The plate, however, was pronounced to be of good quality.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Captain Crossman, of the Alliance, sent a detailed sworn statement and a chart of the Cuban incident to the State Department. Instructions were sent to the American Minister to Spain calling for a full apology from Spain for the firing upon the American steamer.

Captain Leonard G. Shepard, Chief of the Revenue Marine Service, died in Washington.

Secretary Carlisle designated the United States revenue cutters, Corwin, Rush, Bear, Grant, Wolcott, and Perry to patrol Bering Sea this season.

In the absence of Secretary Gresham and President Cleveland, Acting Secretary Uhl, of the State Department, took no immediate action as to the firing of a Spanish war vessel on the Alliance.

Joseph H. Choate made the closing argument in the Income Tax case before the Supreme Court, leaving the matter before the Justices for decision.

The wounding of Purser Bain in New Orleans was made the subject of a formal complaint by the British Ambassador at Washington.

Arguments for the Income Tax were made before the Supreme Court by Attorney-General Olney and James C. Carter; Mr. Choate made his argument against it.

The customs receipts show a continued and sustained improvement, being for the fiscal year up to date \$105,877,000, or nearly a million more than for the same time last year. Internal revenue receipts are \$5,000,000 in excess of this time last year.

Ex-Senator George F. Estlin argued against the constitutionality of the Income Tax before the United States Supreme Court.

Payments under the Income Tax law have already been made at Washington.

Secretary Hoke Smith has determined that no more patents for lands granted to subsidized railroads shall be issued until there has been a settlement of their debt to the Government.

Minister Taylor, at Madrid, has informed the Department of State that five of the large number of claims preferred by American merchants for the recovery of duties paid to Cuban officials in excess of the proper charges have been allowed.

Assistant Secretary Curtis, as "Acting Secretary," issued a statement to the effect that the Treasury Department is satisfied with the manner in which the gold-sellers are performing their duty under the contract.

The Ways and Means Committee recommends that England, Russia and Japan be requested to co-operate with the United States in protecting the seals.

President Cleveland decided the boundary dispute between Brazil and Argentina, in favor of Brazil.

Foreign Notes.

King Humbert, of Italy, pardoned many imprisoned Italian rioters in honor of his birthday.

Private cipher telegrams from Cuba, received at Madrid, Spain, say the insurgents are steadily gaining strength.

It was reported that ex-State Treasurer Taylor, of South Dakota, who is a defaulter to the amount of \$365,000, had been arrested at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Queen Victoria, of England, started from London for the journey to Spain, and the Emperor William opened the session of the Prussian Council of State; in his speech he urged the adoption of measures to relieve the agricultural distress.

Great destitution prevails in St. John's, Newfoundland; fifty per cent. of the people are depending in or want of assistance to keep them from starvation.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Panama.

The Raleigh has arrived at Colon, and the United States now has four warships on the coasts of Colombia.

Spain is great excitement in Spain over the Cuban revolt; 12,000 troops are under orders there for the campaign.

The volcano of Orizaba, Mexico, is in violent eruption.

On account of a dispute concerning the use of machinery and other matters, the Shoe Operating Union of England, has called out all the operatives who are not obliged to give a week's notice. Ten thousand operatives quit their work.

The Comptroller of Customs at Ottawa decided that electricity was dutiable if imported into Canada.

Marquis Filippo Berardi, Senator since 1882, and for several years President of the Italian Board of Lunacy Commissioners, was inspecting an insane asylum in the suburbs of Rome when a lunatic attacked and fatally injured him.

Domestic.

At Forsythe, Ga., Amos Gibson, colored, assaulted Mrs. Martha Waller and Miss Hart, white, the latter an invalid. He was hanged by a mob and his body riddled with bullets.

Colored laborers resumed work on the levee at New Orleans, La., under protection of the militia and police.

The annual presentation of Bibles to the graduating class at West Point Military Academy took place.

The Bank of Dubois, Penn., closed on account of shortage of funds.

Mrs. John Zornow, a Hungarian, and her seven-year-old daughter, were murdered in the woods near Mammoth, Penn. The woman, whose husband was recently killed in the mines, had sold her belongings, and taking the proceeds, with about \$400, was returning to her native land.

Winchester, Va., was placed practically under military control to protect from lynching Thornton Parker, colored, arrested for criminal assault on Mrs. Melton, of Middletown. Three companies, seventy-five men, were ordered out.

Two men were killed and several injured by the caving in of an embankment in Brooklyn. The dead are: Ross Etti, a laborer, twenty-eight years old; Patrick Gillean, a laborer, thirty years old.

Fire in New York City destroyed the laboratory of the great electrician, Nikola Tesla, and three hundreds of men out of work.

At San Francisco, Cal., Harry Browne, a notorious character, shot and killed his wife, and then shot and killed himself. Browne was thought to have been crazy. He was possessed of over \$100,000.

Lizzie Martin, a bride of a month, committed suicide at Kendallville, Ind., by taking 200 pills. She was driven out into the cold by her husband's parents.

The tug N. B. Starbuck was sunk in the East River, New York City. The Starbuck's Captain was picked up, injured about the head, and died soon after.

Louis A. Tracy, Secretary of the Security Company, of Hartford, Conn., has been arrested, charged with embezzling \$700 from that bank.

William J. McKelvey was appointed Superintendent of Police in Brooklyn.

The Violet, with President Cleveland and party on board, left Pamlico Sound on the return trip to Washington.

The oyster dredging schooner Ida V. Seward was captured in Broad Creek, Talbot County, Maryland, and the crew, consisting of seven men, were drowned.

The Toledo (Ohio) High School building, a four-story brick structure, was almost destroyed by fire. The fire was caused by an explosion, probably of chemicals in the laboratory. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

Boston's new \$5,000,000 public library building in Copley square was opened for routine business. There was a good-natured rivalry to obtain the first book in each department.

At Minneapolis, Minn., Harry Hayward, convicted of the murder of Miss Ging, was sentenced to be hanged three months from date.

MOB LYNCHES ITALIANS.

They Were Deliberately Shot Down by Avengeing Colorado Miners.

ITALIAN MINISTER PROTESTS.

The Victims Were Charged With a Murder—Four Butchered in a Wagon While Being Taken to Jail—The American Driver Accidentally Killed—The Mob Breaks Into the Jail.

Mob rule reigned for several days among the miners in the coal camps of Huerfano County, Colorado, and seven victims, all but one Italian, were during that time slain by bullets from the mob's Winchester. Four Italians were killed from ambush while being taken prisoners in a wagon to the jail at Walsenburg after a Coroner's commitment for complicity in the murder of Abner J. Hixon, a saloon keeper at Rouse. An American boy who was driving the wagon was killed by the fusillade of bullets.

Before daylight a mob of miners and citizens of Walsenburg gathered outside the jail where two of the Italians were confined, got inside by a pretense, and killed both the prisoners.

It was reported that the same mob, thirsting for more bloodshed, later took out of jail a German charged with outrage and killed him. During the excitement two other prisoners escaped.

The names of the dead so far as known were as follows: Joseph Weisby, boy, driver of prisoners' wagon; Lorenzo Danino, killed in jail; he had Hixon to death; Peter Jacobini, killed in jail.

The names of the four Italians killed on the road were unknown. Five other suspects had been released from custody before the mob rose. All of them lived at Rouse, where the Italians far outnumber the Americans.

The attack upon the jail at Walsenburg was the result of the extreme excitement provoked by the summary vengeance of the mob. The manager of the mine, a German, from ambush was evidently well planned, with the exception of the killing of the driver. Four of those killed had been held for trial by the Coroner's jury. It is asserted that Weisby's death was accidental.

In order to be certain that the fifth Italian held for Hixon's murder should not escape, the mob did not stop to identify the two prisoners found in the jail, but riddled both with rifle balls.

The motive for the murder of Hixon is the subject of much speculation. He was thirty-six years old and a native of Arkansas, and was not of an aggressive or quarrelsome disposition. It is thought he was attacked while on the road from Walsenburg to Rouse, a coal mining camp, six miles distant, and knocked from his horse by a blow on the head. Workmen going to the mine discovered Hixon with a fractured skull. There was absolutely no clue to the perpetrators of the crime, but T. J. Brewer, pit boss at the coal mine, solved this difficulty.

According to his home he secured a trained bloodhound and put him on the scent. The dog struck a trail that led the pursuers to the rear of a saloon a half mile away. The intelligent brute bayed and rushed to an old man standing in the rear room. An examination of the table revealed fresh blood stains.

Lorenzo Danino and Jobatto Antonio, who were found in the room, were immediately arrested. The dog continued to a neighboring cabin, where Peter Possetta and Frank Aurio were found. The quartette of Italians made many damaging admissions of knowledge of the murder, and upon close questioning the names of five others implicated were divulged.

Danino was charged with being the chief conspirator. Horsemen scoured the surrounding country, and by four o'clock in the afternoon all the suspected Italians were under arrest and lodged in jail, where they remained until called to attend the inquest.

At its conclusion the men who had been arrested, all of whom were Italians and eleven in number, were put into a wagon and started for Walsenburg in the keeping of the officers.

The prisoners were in charge of Deputies Ed. Danford and Charles Harriman and Driver Joseph Weisby.

When on a bridge less than a mile from Walsenburg six masked men rode up, ordered the driver to stop, the deputies to hold their hands, and the prisoners to get out.

The horsemen began shooting, frightening the horses, which ran into a wire fence. The driver was killed by an accidental shot, and four of the prisoners fell dead in the road.

Peter Jacobini, badly wounded, was taken to Walsenburg jail. After the attack on the wagon party all was comparatively quiet until soon after midnight. About that time seven or eight men wearing masks knocked down the door of the jail where Lorenzo Danino, who was charged by the other Italians with having struck the blows that killed Hixon, and the Italian wounded in the wagon attack were confined.

In answer to a question the men said O'Malley, the Sheriff, wanted to enter. As soon as the door was opened the guard found guns in their faces. Part of the masked men then went to the cell where the two Italians were confined and fired eight or ten shots. Each prisoner received four or five bullets. One died instantly, but the other lived a short time in great agony.

The Marquis Imperiali, First Secretary of the Italian Embassy, called on Acting Secretary Uhl, of the State Department at Washington, in relation to the killing of Italians at Walsenburg, Col. He did not make formal complaint, but requested Mr. Uhl to see that protection was afforded Italian subjects in the event of further trouble. Mr. Uhl promised to do so, and sent a telegram to the Governor of Colorado asking what measures had been taken to insure compliance with the request of the Italian Government.

Governor McIntyre telegraphed the State Department that he had instructed the Sheriff of Huerfano County to protect the Italian residents from further mob violence, and said in his despatch that from information he believed the Italian miners were American citizens. He further said that the militia nearest the scene could be forwarded at short notice.

Cannel Coal Miners Wanted.

Work in the cannel coal mines is more dangerous than in other kinds of coal mines. Comparatively few persons use it, as it burns too rapidly for steam purposes. It is saturated with oil and burns with a brilliant white flame. It is a favorite in the Northwest, where all the products of the three mines at Ashland, Ky., go, but for some reason the trade completely collapsed, the mines have been idle for months and the miners have drifted away. There is not a bushel of coal on top of the ground at Ashland and fully 1000 more men are wanted.

DEFEATED THE REBELS.

Two Hours' Battle in Cuba in Which Fifty Were Killed and Wounded.

The military commander of the province of Santiago de Cuba reports that Colonel Santocildes while proceeding with a hundred men en route for Bayamo received information that there were 400 armed rebels in the vicinity. Colonel Santocildes overtook and attacked the band of rebels at Guantanamo, with sight of Bayamo.

The firing which ensued lasted two hours, at the end of which time the rebels were dispersed with a loss of fifty killed and wounded. The Government side killed six men.

CHINA GIVES UP.

Will Consent to Indemnity, Cession of Territory and Surrender a Squadron.

It is reported that Li Hung Chang is instructed to consent to an indemnity; also, if necessary, to a cession of territory.

The Japanese will occupy Manchuria, Shanghai promontory and Formosa. The indemnity will be guaranteed by the customs and will be paid quinquennially. China is also ready to surrender her southern squadron, now hiding at Nankin.

The Emperor and Dowager Empress warned Li Hung Chang that he need not return unless successful. They upbraided him for concealing from them the deplorable condition of China, which, they said, might easily have been victorious if properly prepared.

The Central News correspondent in Tokio, Japan, telegraphs:

"Some 1600 Chinese attacked the outposts at Chulie, near the border of Korea, on the morning of the 11th. They were repulsed with heavy losses and were pursued. Another Chinese force, 1000 strong, made attacks on the Japanese rear and left flank, but was repulsed with seventy killed. The Japanese loss was six wounded."

FUJI ISLANDS DEVASTATED.

Several Days of Hurricane Destroy Their Fertile Plantations.

Particulars have arrived of a terrible hurricane which swept over the Fiji Islands a few weeks ago. Several large vessels came to grief, with loss of life, and buildings in Suva, the capital of Fiji, suffered severely. The town was the centre of the hurricane. It was accompanied by a driving rain, penetrating everything. The storm continued from February 7 until 5 o'clock. February 11, and then gradually calmed down. The coconut plantations will take fully five years to recover and banana plantations have been ruined. This is the most serious hurricane the group has had for years. The island of Tavuni, where most of the European planters are settled, has been swept from top to bottom.

The effect of such a storm must be famine, disease and many deaths. The Government of the Fiji Islands has voted money to meet the more immediate necessities, but this will certainly not prove sufficient. By far the largest number of natives belong to the Methodist Church, the colony and missionary societies are taking steps to give relief.

RHODE ISLAND'S APRIL ELECTION.

Gubernatorial Tickets Placed in the Field at Conventions in Providence.

The Rhode Island Republican State Convention at Providence nominated candidates for the April election. Charles Warren Lippitt, of Providence, was named for Governor to succeed D. Russell Brown, who has been elected by the Republicans for three consecutive terms. For the rest of the general offices the present incumbents were nominated for re-election. They are: Lieutenant-Governor, Edwin B. Allen; Secretary of State, Charles P. Bennett; Attorney-General, Edward C. Dubois, and General Treasurer, Samuel Clark.

The Democratic State Convention, also held at Providence, named the following ticket: For Governor, George L. Littlefield, of Pawtucket; for Lieutenant-Governor, Augustus B. Miller, of Providence; for Secretary of State, George W. Greene, of Woonsocket; for Attorney-General, George T. Brown, of Providence; for General Treasurer, John G. Perry, of South Kingstown.

STARTING FOR LIBERIA.

Colored People Leave Memphis for Savannah to Take Ship for Africa.

Three hundred and ten colored persons left Memphis, Tenn., on a special train for Savannah, Ga., there to take a steamer to carry them to Liberia. The emigrants were gathered from Arkansas and Mississippi. The desire to emigrate is spreading in the Southern cotton countries.

They are to be transported by the African Migration Society, each person having paid \$41, which defrays all expenses of the trip. Six thousand colored persons are now paying for fares in advance. The people who left Memphis are mostly farmers, though there are carpenters, blacksmiths and other craftsmen. One-half are women and children. They have agreed to form a colony by themselves.

GUINEA-PIGS IN DEMAND.

A Problem Confronting the Health Department of New York City.

There is a "corner" in the guinea-pig market. The increased use of anti-toxine has caused a greatly increased demand for animals upon which to test the effect of the remedy. The guinea-pig is especially adapted for these purposes, because all guinea-pigs show the same reaction, whereas human beings and other animals show the effect of the serum in different ways.

The former price of guinea-pigs was sixty cents each. On account of the scarcity, the price has advanced to seventy-five and ninety cents, and the Health Department of New York City is having difficulty in securing the 200 pigs that they use every month. There is a probability that the Health Board may start a guinea-pig farm of its own.

SENSITIVE OF HONOR.

A Young Man Kills Himself to Avoid Disgrace of Arrest.

William Hill, aged twenty-two, only son of Lyman E. Hill, a retired gun merchant, committed suicide at Putnam, Conn., under strange circumstances. Hill went on a spree with Louis Geer, aged seventeen. They hired a team to go to a hotel at Buck Hill. According to Geer a wheel broke and they returned to get another wagon, which was refused. The young man made a fuss and was arrested.

As Geer entered the jail door Hill remarked that it would disgrace his father and mother if he were locked up, and drew a revolver. Before the deaf officer who had him in charge could disarm him he had shot himself in the head. He died immediately. Hill had many friends. He was a member of Company G and was an expert rifleman. The man who sold Hill liquor, as the town grants no licenses, is legally responsible and the matter is being looked up by the town fathers.