

The report of the Board of Health for New York City for the past year shows that it was the healthiest since 1877.

A writer in Longman's Magazine fears that "in the great American Democracy great men have ceased to be and can never more arise."

The shako has become a thing of the past in the French army. It has lingered only in the garrison of Paris. The shako was born in Hungary, and debarred the cocked hat. It has assumed many shapes, all of them ugly; but it has been worn in so many famous battles, and depicted in so many military pictures that the flavor of history attaches to it.

"While in Germany the people are just learning how many good things can be made from our cornmeal," states the New York Post, "in England they are discovering how good our cranberry is when properly cooked. Heretofore the English have not taken it kindly, which is not wonderful if it be true that they have always cooked it in tin and poured it into metal dishes. Cooked in porcelain and served in china, the tart sauce has quite a different flavor."

One of the most peculiar cases ever reported in legal annals is that recently decided by Justice Chittly in England. A widow, Mrs. Cullner, whose husband died many years ago, was entitled to certain property while she remained a widow. After her husband's death she began wearing male attire and called herself Henry Neville Smith. After a few months of her widowhood there was a marriage solemnized between herself and another person. She has asserted recently that she was the bridegroom in that marriage, and that a woman acquaintance was the bride. The bride, according to the register, however, bore the name which rightly belonged to the widow, and the bridegroom appeared to be one James Stanley. Mrs. Cullner's story was that the pretended marriage was merely a

consequence of the ending of her widowhood. The strangely mixed story was argued before the judge, who finally concluded that the widow had really married one James Stanley although no such person has been discovered.

Says the New Orleans Picayune: "Now that the record of business failures during 1893 is available, some very remarkable facts are brought to light. In the first place, according to Bradstreet's, the total business failures during the past year amounted to an increase of fifty-one per cent. over the previous year, the largest increase as well as the greatest total for a single year on record. The liabilities were correspondingly large, but, as usual in panic years, the assets bear a larger proportion to the liabilities than is usually the case. The failures are greatest in the central Western States, and were heavy in the Eastern and Middle States, large on the Pacific coast, and comparatively light in the South. In four Southern States the total failures for the year were actually smaller than during the previous year, these four States being Louisiana, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. Louisiana showed only ninety-six failures, against 116 during 1892, which is a remarkable showing considering the financial panic and the monetary pressure which prevailed here during the summer. Not only was the total number of failures light, but the showing of assets and liabilities was small considering the business contraction. The total liabilities of failing traders were a trifle more than a million of dollars, the bulk of which a few institutions were responsible for, so that, eliminating a couple of large failures, the individual liabilities of the bulk of the failing traders were insignificant. The reason of such small business casualties in the Southern States named is not hard to seek. There has been, for instance, no disposition to inflate values of recent years in this section, and poor crops, coupled with unsatisfactory prices, for several years in succession, forced upon the people a policy of rigid economy and conservatism which left little room for excessive and sudden financial pressure. The immunity of the South from financial disaster has turned the attention of investors in this direction, and, consequently, placed our people in a position to profit by the first evidences of returning confidence."

HIS HEAD SLICED OFF.

WITH A SMILE AND A CURSE.

Vaillant, the French Anarchist, Dies Shouting Vive L'Anarchiel

Vaillant, the anarchist who threw a bomb into the Paris chamber of deputies December 9, was guillotined Monday morning. The instrument of death was set up in the Place de la Roquette, about 4.30. A large crowd gathered about the place of execution and many in the mob were evidently sympathizers with the victim.

Four companies of the Gendarmes Republican and a squadron of mounted guards formed around the square to prevent any attempt at rescue. Signs of approaching turbulence on the part of the mob were apparent and angry rush of men and women up the Rue de la Roquette took place at 4 o'clock, but was stopped by the gendarmes. Barricades were constructed across the streets leading into the square.

Vaillant went to his death with a smile on his face, but uttered curses upon the capitalists and his oppressors as he walked to the guillotine. Several times before the guards grabbed him and threw him to his knees he shouted loud enough to be heard by the majority of the crowd: "Long live anarchy! Death to the bourgeoisie!"

The poster seemed pleased with the breathless interest manifested by the crowd and walked with head erect and with the steady tread of a soldier. Almost before he realized it the victim was thrown down and his head severed. During the execution the crowd was orderly. At the first glimpse of the guillotine, at 6.45 o'clock, not more than 500 people were where they could see the execution, but at the time when the knife fell about 1,000 people were present. Many persons stood on the roofs of houses. There was none of the shrieking that usually marks an execution here.

At 7 o'clock Head Warden Brude, Judge Lespinasse, Registrar Horoch and District Police Commissary Leynone entered Vaillant's cell. The condemned man was sleeping. He was awakened and told to prepare for death.

He appeared to be surprised and began to reiterate the theories he advanced before the assize court. He declared that, though it was easy to suppress him, it was impossible to suppress anarchism. "My body is nothing," he added, "compared with the progress of my principles. I shall be avenged."

Vaillant was perfectly calm and displayed no fear whatever. The warden asked him if he would like to see the chaplain. "No," replied Vaillant. "I will not see him." "Will you have something to drink?" asked the warden. "No," he replied. "I shall have enough courage without that." As he was walking to the guillotine, a guard stretched forth their arms to grasp his victim, but the prisoner evaded their grasp and with a proud look on his face sprung forward. He dropped himself against the plank. A sharp report was heard, and the

consequence of the ending of her widowhood. The strangely mixed story was argued before the judge, who finally concluded that the widow had really married one James Stanley although no such person has been discovered.

ELECTRICITY MAY SOLVE IT.

The Problem of Making the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Pay.

The substitution of electricity for mule power on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal will, it is believed, determine its continuance as a waterway. A petition for the ratification of the contract between the Chesapeake and Ohio Transportation Company for the purpose of introducing electric power on the canal will be heard in the Hagerstown, Md., court on February 15. The agreement between the trustees and the company gives the latter control of the canal for ten years, the company guaranteeing that the net profits shall not be less than \$100,000 a year. Electrical engineers and the promoters of the new company are confident that the waterway can be operated profitably.

A PAPAL DELEGATE.

Sent From Rome to Look After Italian Catholics in America.

So rapid has been the immigration of Italian Catholics to this country and to South America that it has been deemed advisable by the propandea in Rome to designate a representative to look after their interests in the western world. It is understood that this step has been taken on advice of Mgr. Natoli.

HELP FOR MRS. COLFAX.

The Wife of the Ex-Vice President Needs Financial Aid.
Grand Secretary C. H. Lyman, of the Ohio Grand Lodge of Oddfellows, has received a letter from Mrs. Jenny Heck, of Albany, Ind., a prominent member of Rebekah degree, in which the latter calls on the Oddfellows of the Buckeye state to lend in the effort to make the widow of the late Vice President Schuyler Colfax comfortable in her declining years. The writer explains that because of the failure of an Indianapolis bank, a judgment has been rendered against Mrs. Colfax for \$25,000 which she leaves her practically penniless. Mr. Colfax was a prominent Oddfellow and the foundation of the degree of Hebeah, to which women were eligible.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Summarized Proceedings of Our Law-Makers at Washington.

SENATE.—Mr. Hoar introduced a bill giving a pensioner whose name has been suppressed from the rolls of the pension has been reduced the right to apply by petition to the judge of the United States Court for his district, who, after due notice and hearing, may order the pensioner to be restored to the rolls or to the former pension restored. The rest of the day was consumed in discussing Hawaiian affairs.

HOUSE.—The general debate upon the internal revenue features of the tariff bill was resumed today. Mr. Cover and Mr. McMullin making the principal addresses.

SENATE.—After another long colloquy today between Senators Gray and Chandler the Republicans consented that general debate on the bill repealing the federal election law should close Tuesday at 4 p. m. After that hour amendments may be presented and passed upon, but the final vote must be taken before adjournment on that day. The bond question came up again today and the yeas and nays went over by unanimous consent until tomorrow. At 3:40 the Senate went into executive session and at 4:10 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE.—The call of committees for reports was suspended this morning and the house went immediately into committee of the Whole and the tariff debate was resumed.

SENATE.—The entire time of the senate today was consumed in the discussion of the resolution of Senator Stewart of Nevada, declaring that the secretary of the treasury has no power to issue the bonds for which bids have been invited.

HOUSE.—The principal fight today came upon the proposal to increase the tax upon whisky from 50 cents to \$1 and to extend the bonded period from three to eight years. Despite vigorous opposition the latter proposition was stricken out. Only one other amendment of importance was carried. It was a provision to exempt the operation of the income tax to all moneys and personal property given or bequeathed by inheritance. Later on the income tax was made a part of the tariff bill by a rising vote of 173 to 99.

SENATE.—In the senate today a resolution was presented by Senator Allen, (Pop., Nebraska) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the senate what amount of paper money issued by the Government was in circulation, to be reported in a bill, if any, has been issued, also what authority of law exists for the coin reserve and when it was established and why it is now maintained. Senator Stewart's bond resolution was defeated by unanimous consent and was discussed until adjournment.

HOUSE.—At 6 o'clock today the Wilson tariff bill passed the house of representatives by a vote of 233 to 40. The events leading up to it were almost unparalleled in our annals. At 12 o'clock, after a preliminary skirmish of an hour over the early schedule, the bill was reported to the house and the closing speeches were made by the majority and minority. The proposition (taken in connection with the internal revenue amendment) stood 152 to 59.

SENATE.—The Wilson tariff bill was laid before the senate and referred to the Finance Committee. The bill ordered printed and indexed. The resolution of Senator Stewart, denying the right of the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds, became a subject for discussion and successful side-tracking everything else in the senate. HOUSE.—The proposition to repeal the law imposing a tax of 10 per cent. on State banks was defeated in the House by a vote of 185 to 120.

THE WILSON TARIFF BILL

IT PASSES THE LOWER HOUSE OF CONGRESS BY A MAJORITY OF 64.

A Scene Without a Parallel in the National Capitol.

Thursday evening at the conclusion of one of the grandest, most imposing and impressive scenes ever witnessed in the American capitol, the Wilson tariff bill passed the house of representatives by a vote of 233 to 40. The events leading up to it were almost unparalleled in this country's annals.

Such a vast concourse of people as assembled to hear the last arguments upon the great economic issue about to be submitted for final arbitration to the representatives of the American people had never before been witnessed in the precincts of the nation's legislative capitol. Nothing like it was ever known in the history of the oldest inhabitant of the capitol.

Four hours before the debate began the corridors leading to the gallery were a surging mass of humanity, which finally became so great that men cried out in terror and women fainted in fright. It was estimated that over 20,000 attempted to gain admittance to the galleries of the house. Their seating capacity is about 3,000 and every available seat was occupied long before the gavel dropped. The people were lined against the walls and banked against the ceiling, the crowd so dense that some of the members of the house secured permission to bring their wives upon the floor.

Shortly after the house convened at 11 o'clock the crowd in the immense gallery over the north side of the chamber became so great that there was imminent danger that some of the people would be pressed over the railing into the house below. Those in the corridors kept crashing into the doors and those still further back pressed forward until the stairs and aisles of the gallery were literally packed with a mob of restless, impatient men.

In one of the aisles a fight was precipitated between two men, the one a negro, the other a white man. The negro demanded his full rights as an American citizen, and the other was a white man making the same claim. This claim involved the right to stand on the same square feet of territory and as it was too small for both men a race war resulted. The belligerents were hustled from the gallery as fast as the obstructing human wall would permit and comparative quiet was soon restored.

The crowding in at the doors, however, continued until Speaker Crisp, who had been nervously noting the dangerous packing of people, interrupted the roll call long enough to stop the tide in the interest of safety to human life that the doorway should be cleared. He asked the door keeper of the gallery to clear out some of those who stood in the entrances, so as to make those already seated comfortable as possible without being unduly cramped. It was impossible, however, to do at once except this order, as there was absolutely no room for the ejection of those who had found entrance into the aisle, but the policeman kept working busily until the door had materially reduced the danger that was so very apparent.

When Mr. Reed, the first speaker, arose to deliver the final plea for protection the speaker's stand was filled with black and white spectators. Every inch of space upon the floor was taken. It was a brilliant as well as a large assembly. Only 10 of the 354 members of the house were absent; many grave and reverend senators and other distinguished personages were in the room and in the galleries were seen in the

SENATE.—The only transaction of any importance in the senate today was the report of the report of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures of the House upon the Bland bill proposing to coin the seigniorage in the Treasury, to issue the bill and the issue of notes thereof.

HOUSE.—The Hawaiian debate was continued in the House today. Some routine business preceded the debate, though Mr. Brandegee introduced the bill to abolish silver seigniorage in the Treasury and gave notice that he would call it up at the first opportunity. A bill to repeal section 2 of the revised statutes, relating to the acquisition of territory by the United States, was reported by the joint commission on expenditures in the executive departments, was passed without objection.

BUNNY WITH A JAG.

Experiments Made to Discover Effects of Alcohol on Rabbits.
A number of experiments are being tried in the pathological department of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, to ascertain the effect that alcohol has on rabbits. Six rabbits were several weeks ago started on a diet of alcohol and whisky, and were given a dram a day diluted with water. The object of the experiments is to ascertain the nature and degree of fatty degeneration that follows the use of stimulants.

The operator passes down through the mouth and gullet into the stomach a soft hollow rubber tube, into the outer end of which is placed a small glass funnel. By this simple little arrangement a dose of alcohol or whisky is administered. Not little more than a minute for the effect to become manifest and unmistakable signs of a drunk rabbit were witnessed. These drunk rabbits, however, according to the nature and disposition of the individual, in one case a lively mood supervenes, and if the rabbit could get out he would show how much of sport he could be. He jumps about in his little cage and is prettily lively in showing the stage of excitement from his drunk. He will then become stupid and heavy, his breathing will become fast and deep and he will soon stagger like a drunken man and fall down as fast as he gets upon his feet.

The rabbits are given the doses once a day or every second day and thus far after a couple of hours succeeding their drinks show no great signs of being worse off. None of them have died and the results on both the system generally and the nervous system are not yet sufficiently marked to be definitely stated.

GOMPERS IN THE PULPIT.

The Labor Leader Speaks of Unions and the Necessity of Strikes.
President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor spoke Sunday night before the congregation of the Church or the Divine Fraternity, New York city. He said among other things: "I chiefly desire to emphasize the fact that labor union comes into existence with a purpose. The object of union is essential when capital combines to grind labor under its heel. How men and women who are employers of child labor can come to church and do the pious act of passing a contribution to the church, while they are indifferent to the innocent children on their heels."

DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

A Three Year Convict Trades His Sentence for Another's Death Penalty.
On December 27 the Sheriff of Cowley county, Kan., brought to the Leavenworth penitentiary Morgan Wright and Wilbur Norton, under sentence of death and Charles Roberts for three years for burglary. The prison officials claim that in recording the new arrivals Roberts and Norton changed names and assumed each other's sentence. Norton was worked outside under guard. Later he acted queerly and finally made an effort to escape. It also came to the knowledge of the prison officials through a convict who worked himself into the confidence of Roberts, that the county trier for Norton got out on the three-year sentence when he Roberts, would soon after give his right name, and if necessary, be taken out of a writ of habeas corpus. Roberts was brought up and made a confession.

LATER NEWS WAIFS.

FOREIGN.

awyer Molinari, accused of inciting workmen to revolt in the recent Anarchist riots at Rome was sentenced to 23 years imprisonment, the first three years in solitary confinement and the forfeiture of all his property.

Anti-tax riots broke recently out in Gauhati and Mangaladu, India, the police fired on the rioters, killing 14 men and wounding many others. Troops were called out eventually to restore order.

FIRE.

Joseph Knitler's Excelsior show case works and George Stahl's incubator factory at Quincy, Ill., were destroyed by fire. Loss \$100,000; insurance \$50,000.

Forty-six head of valuable horses were culminated, together with two barns of Hon. J. Henry C. Ireland, near Chillicothe, Mo. The fire was of incendiary origin. Loss \$29,000.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The old and well known house of William Eggert & Co., wholesale dealers in tobacco in Cincinnati and New York, has been forced to ask a general extension from its creditors.

CRIMES AND PENALTIES.

Rev. D. G. Cook, colored, was shot dead when he was returning home from his church Fayetteville, Tenn., where he had held services. At Fort Riley, Kan., the body of Charles Hall, a musician of Battery I, who disappeared some weeks ago, was found in the river. He had been 28 years a soldier and in two years would have been retired on full pay. It is believed he was murdered.

A woman of Russell county, Va., confessed to having witnessed a murder four years ago in which an old man named Brackett was killed by Jim Baker because he had testified against him in a case in court.

Walter Johnston, a Swede, 30 years of age and living in Gloucester, shot and killed Miss Carrie Andrews, in Boston, Mass., and then himself Saturday.

DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES.

At Gate City, Ala., the Congregational Church was blown down. Mrs. R. H. Pritchell, Mrs. James Niles and Charles Olsen were fatally injured and a score of others hurt.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

A list of questions has been presented by the Amalgamated association to the different lodges in regard to the reduction demanded by the Ohio manufacturers from \$4.75 to \$3.00 per ton for puddling. Answers are requested to be sent in by March 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The continental steamship lines have completed arrangements to pool their Atlantic passenger earnings, and are negotiating to pool the earnings of their freight business. British steamship companies are included in the arrangement.

WILLIS WRITES AGAIN.

President Cleveland Transmits Another Hawaiian Dispatch to Congress.
The president has transmitted to Congress the dispatch from Minister Willis on last Saturday. The letter of President Doie is not included for lack of time to transcribe it after Mr. Willis received it. Dispatches 25, 26 and 27, which are withheld are merely statements of accounts, legation requisitions, etc. The dispatch of Minister Willis is as follows:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, HONOLULU, S. I., Jan. 12, 1894.
Hon. W. C. Gresham, Secretary of State.
Sir.—On yesterday at 6:30 p. m. I received the Hon. R. B. Doie's answer to my letter of January 1 requesting him "at his earliest convenience" to give me the specifications contained in a prior letter. His answer is about 50 pages of closely written official paper and has been delivered too late to either copy or read in time for the steamer leaving at 2 p. m. today. There is one extract, however, to which I think your attention ought to be called wherein it is stated: "This government has been and some of the necessities of increased watchfulness and a large additional expense which, but for such attitude, would have been unnecessary."

The emphasis above is mine. In a previous letter of December 25, Minister Doie had stated: "The government offices have been placed and still continue in a condition of defense and preparation of siege, and the community has been put in a state of mind bordering on terrorism." Some portions of the letter from which these extracts are made confirm the above statements, while others seem to negate them. With this explanation I submit them to your consideration.

Very respectfully,
ALBERT S. WILLIS.

CERTAINLY BRIGHTER.

Iron Trade Better and Prices Are Stiffening.
The "Iron Age" of New York says: "During the past week the improvement in certain branches of the iron trade has gained more headway, and a more cheerful to be revealed. The past week has been very active in western steel markets. The low prices made on steel billets—\$15 at Pittsburgh having been undoubtedly done in a few cases—and a heavy demand in the wire trade have led to heavy purchases of billets and a large volume of inquiries. The lowest prices have been withdrawn, and makers are now asking more money both for billets and wire rods. Developments this week will teach whether this advance, as yet nominal, will cause buyers to withdraw.

In foundry and forge iron there is a better feeling so far as volume of business is concerned, but prices are still very weak and it will take quite large sales before an improvement will be shown. In the wire trade a stiffening in prices has taken place as the result of large orders, induced obviously by very low prices. Great activity is also spreading in the barbed wire trade. The Iron Trade Review of Cleveland says: "The improvements in the iron trade shown in all cranking sales has continued the past week and there is a more general disposition to concede betterment. Prices, however, are just as low as the week preceding."

TO DEAD-BEAT THE WORLD.

J. F. Werner, a Swedish newspaper man who started from Chicago to make a trip around the world, without a cent in his pocket, has arrived in Denver. The Rio Grande railway gave him a pass across the mountains. He intends to take steamer at San Francisco for Yokohama and Calcutta, working his passage. He expects to make the circuit in five months and thirteen days.

TICKINGS OF THE TELEGRAPH

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

What is Transpiring the World Over. Important Events Briefly Told.

Capital, Labor and Industrial.
The Dolphin Silk Mill at Patterson, N. J., resumed work with 500 weavers.

The Saxonville, Mass. Woolen Mill, which closed for an indefinite period in December throwing 250 operatives out of employment have started up.

Operations have been resumed in three butt mills at the Middleton, Pa. tube works giving employment to 500 men.

Orr, Painter & Co., stove manufacturers, at Reading, Pa., resumed work full handed after several weeks idleness.

Owing to a reduction in wages about 200 employes of the St. Louis Roofing Company went on a strike.

Washington News.

Col. Thomas Moonlight of Kansas has been appointed minister to Bolivia.

The patent on the famous electric telephone invention of Prof. Alex. Graham Bell, of Boston has expired.

The last debt statement issued shows an increase of the public debt for the month of January of \$7,830,064; cash in the treasury \$737,120,123.

Senator Haysbrough has secured authority from the senate committee on agriculture to favorably report his bill making an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the extermination of the Russian thistle or cactus.

The senate in executive session confirmed Commodore John G. Walker to be rear admiral of the navy.

The president nominated Thomas B. Ferguson of Maryland to be minister to Norway and Sweden.

Financial and Commercial.

Theodore Tait & Co., one of the oldest and largest importing firms in New York city, assigned. The firm imported china and glassware and had branches in several of the large cities of the country. Business depression caused the failure. No statement of assets or liabilities were given.

Daniel B. Judson, a large glove manufacturer at Greenville, N. Y., failed. The effect of the failure will be far reaching.

Criminals and Penalties.

At Alplie, Ark., three men were killed and two wounded during a melee at a dance.

Cracksmen blew open the safe of the Planters' Bank at Ellsville, Ga., and took \$7,500.

Near Yankton, S. D., Mrs. Hank Olson, wife of a Norwegian farmer, fastened a nail about her neck and then tied the other to the axle of a wagon. Then she gave it a push down a hill and the weight whirled around her to death.

Miscellaneous.

George Gould formally announced New York, the engagement of his youngest sister, Anna, to William M. Harriman, a youthful banker and club man of that city.

Mary O. Davis has won a \$500 verdict against the estate of Walt Waltman for money advanced and services rendered.

BEYOND OUR BORDERS.

Twenty six lives were lost by the wrecking of the British bark Fort Yorrow, which some days ago put in Brandon Bay, Ireland, in a disabled condition, and which during a gale, dragged her anchor, and went ashore, all on board perished.

Burglars at Rome entered the United States Embassy. Not finding any valuables in the safe they destroyed papers and wrecked the room.

An anarchist demonstration at the Italian Consulate in Zurich resulted in a fierce riot between the mob and officers in which many persons were injured.

A dispatch to the London Times from Odessa says: There have been severe storms entailing enormous loss of small craft in the Black sea. Two steamers have also foundered and the loss of life as far as known footed up to 38.

Ex-Lieutenant Ivanoff and his brother Luka, charged with being concerned in a plot to murder Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria have been sentenced to 15 years imprisonment.

At Marselles, three anarchists who were found guilty of manufacturing and having in their possession dangerous explosives, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from three months to five years.

MORE PLANTS RESUME.

Railroads Able Now to Restore Former Wages.
Reading, Mich.—The Reading company and Hall Bros. manufacturing company employing 300 men, have started up full time. The former concern is the largest refrigerator concern in United States.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—All of the furnishing factories in this city are now running on either full or part time and they have orders enough to keep them busy until July when the next semi-annual furniture sale opens. The January sale, which just closed, was very successful. There were 135 buyers present from all parts of the country. This was a falling off of 40 as compared with last July. Prices ruled fairly strong however and all orders were placed so cash bins.