

STATE ELECTIONS

THE CLOSE OF AN INTERESTING POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

TALE OF THE BALLOT BOX.

A Full List of the States Holding Elections.

State elections were held November 6 in twelve States and one Territory, as follows: Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the Territory of Utah. Oregon, Rhode Island, Michigan, South Carolina and Wisconsin held their elections early in the year.

The States to elect Governors are: Iowa, to succeed Frank D. Jackson, Rep.; Kentucky, to succeed M. Jackson (Rep.); Maryland, to succeed Frank Brown, Dem.; Massachusetts, to succeed Frederick T. Greenhalge, Rep.; Mississippi, to succeed John M. Stone, Dem.; New Jersey, to succeed Geo. T. Weeks, Dem.; Ohio, to succeed William McKinley, Rep.; Utah, to succeed C. W. West, Dem., appointed by President Cleveland. On the Democratic ticket in Utah the names of two candidates for the United States Senate are placed for popular endorsement.

In Nebraska, Justice the Supreme Court, term six years, to succeed T. L. Norval (Rep.) and two Regents of the State University, term six years, are to be elected.

In New York the ticket contained nominees for secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Judge of the Court of Appeals. All of these offices are now held by Republicans. Also an entire Legislature to consist of fifty senators, for terms of three years, and 150 assemblymen, for terms of one year, and several judges of the Supreme Court are to be elected. The senators chosen at this election will participate in the election of a United States Senator to succeed David B. Hill (Dem.) whose term expires March 3, 1907.

In Pennsylvania a State Treasurer to succeed Samuel M. Jackson (Rep.), also several judges of the Supreme Court, term ten years, a court recently created by the Legislature. The law provides that one member of the court shall be a member of the minority party, no voter in the state being permitted to vote for more than six of the seven judges.

In Kansas the election was for a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, term one year, to succeed David Martin (Rep.).

Although there is a total of seven different party tickets in the field, the contests, with few exceptions, are as usual between the old parties. In Mississippi the Democrats and Populists have the field exclusively. In New York the nominees of the Democratic Reform party are identical with those of the Democratic party. In Kansas the issue is between the Republicans and free silverites, exclusively, and in Nebraska the free silverites contended with Republicans, Democrats, Populists and Prohibitionists. In New York and New Jersey Socialist Labor nominations were made. With these exceptions, the nominations in other States by the Republican, Democratic, People's and Prohibition parties.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A Large Republican Majority as Usual.

Returns from the 67 counties show that the Republican sweep was overwhelming. The majority for State Treasurer-elect Hayward will exceed 163,000 and the six superior court candidates are elected by majorities almost as large. Philadelphia went Republican by 74,000.

Peter P. Smith, Democrat, of Lackawanna county, is the seventh member of the new superior court, the other six being Republicans. Judge Smith ran 4,000 ahead of his opponent and 600 in 1,200. Mr. Smith's plurality over York is about 2,000.

Peter P. Smith, of Scranton, one of the foremost lawyers of the State, was born at Honesdale, Wayne county, June 2, 1851. He attended the public schools and later the Honesdale academy, of which he is a graduate. The natural bent of his mind being toward the legal profession, he entered upon the study of the law and was admitted to the Wayne county bar on May 7, 1874. He immediately took a commanding place among the practitioners at the bar, and in 1875 was nominated and elected district attorney of Wayne county. At the expiration of his term he was re-nominated, but declined in order to give individual attention to his rapidly increasing private practice in Wayne and adjoining counties.

Eight years ago Mr. Smith moved to the city of Scranton, where he has a large practice, and has been engaged in some of the most important cases arising in the courts. He was appointed additional law judge by Gov. Pattison in December 1892, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Conroy, and discharged the duties of this office with such distinguished ability and integrity as to earn the highest commendations of the members of the bar, without regard to party affiliations.

Judge Smith was nominated by the democratic party, without opposition, and his address of acceptance, in which he discussed the functions, responsibilities and privileges of the judiciary, was one of the most dignified and scholarly expositions of the subject to be found. He received by far the largest vote cast for a Democratic candidate for judge in Lackawanna county, but was defeated by a very narrow margin, notwithstanding the great tidal wave of Republicanism.

NEW JERSEY.

Republican Plurality There Proves to be 27,000.

The fact of the Republicans sweeping New Jersey did not become apparent until the official returns as filed with the different county clerks became known. Griggs (Rep.)



JOHN W. GRIGGS, Governor-Elect of New Jersey. received 26,980 over McGill (Dem.). The election of Mr. Griggs marks the first time in 30 years that the Republicans have elected a governor, and they are now in control of almost every department of the State government. The Legislature is Republican on joint ballot by 60 and one independent.

NEW YORK.

The Republican State Ticket Wins by a Large Majority.

Latest returns from all sections of the state do not lessen the extent of the Republican victory in New York. The total vote unofficially compiled gives Palmer, the candidate for secretary of state at the head of the Republican ticket, a total of 572,525, while his Democratic opponent, Kinz, polled 505,328, making the Republican plurality 67,197. While this is, of course, a falling off from the phenomenal plurality of 156,108 given to Gov. Morton in 1895, it shows a large gain over Palmer's plurality of 24,484 in 1893, last off year.

Both branches of the state legislature will be Republican by a majority of more than 2 to 1. Although Tammany elected most of the assemblymen in the city, the seats gained by the Republicans in the state make the total membership 102 Republicans and 48 Democrats, which with the present complexion of the senate, gives a Republican majority of 45 on a joint ballot.



JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State-Elect of New York.

Secretary of State, John Palmer; Controller, John A. Roberts; Treasurer, Addison H. Coville; Attorney General, Theodore E. Hancock; State Engineer and Surveyor, Campbell W. Adams; Justice Court of Appeals, Colera E. Mack.

Tammany won a substantial victory in the city, piling up for the Democratic State ticket and the entire Democratic county ticket, with the help of her German allies, pluralities greater than cautious Democratic prophets had foreseen after the slaughter of last year.

The senate which will vote for the successor to United States Senator Hill, will be composed of thirty-seven Republicans and thirteen Democrats. This indicates the probability of a Republican successor to Senator Hill.

MARYLAND.

Republicans Seem to Have Captured Everything in Sight.

For the first time in the history of the party in Maryland, the Republicans have elected their state ticket and secured a good working majority in the legislature. The political upheaval was most pronounced in Baltimore city, where Lowndes, Republican candidate for governor, received a plurality of 11,783 over John E. Hurst, Democrat, and a majority over all of 8,973. The total vote of the city for governor was 101,247, which is some thousands in excess of the heaviest vote heretofore polled.



LOYD LOWNDES, Governor-Elect of Maryland.

Aleucus Hooper was elected mayor by a plurality of 7,809, a net Republican gain of 14,665 as compared with the mayoralty election two years ago. In the three legislative districts of the city the Republicans made a clean sweep, electing two senators and all their delegates. The Republicans also secured a commanding majority in both branches of the city government.

OHIO REPUBLICAN.

The Buckeye State Increases the Majority Given to McKinley.

Chairman Anderson concedes the state to the Republicans by 90,000. Chairman Kurtz at 9 p. m. said Bushnell's plurality would not be less than 100,000. The vote for Coxey Populist, will be about 15,000 less than last year's Populist vote of 49,000. The only consolation for the Populists is the election of W. F. Conley for state senator in the Thirty-second district. Conley was endorsed by the Republicans and defeated Lawler, of Lima, the home candidate of Senator Brier. He was declared for Foraker for Senator.



ASHA B. BUSHNELL, Governor-Elect of Ohio.

The next General Assembly of Ohio will be overwhelmingly Republican, and the election of J. B. Foraker as United States Senator to succeed Calvin Brier is assured beyond a doubt. An early estimate on the Legislature gave the Republicans 39 Senators and the Democrats 6, and the Republicans 87 Representatives and the Democrats 25, a majority on joint ballot of 87. The latest indications are that the majority will be reduced to about 47.

The Democrats have elected about three-fourths of the legislature. They lose Bostwick, Mackinburg, Stafford and King George counties, and lose one member in Halifax.

THE CONTEST IN UTAH.

First Election of Officers for the New State.

Utah for the first time elected an entire list of state officers. There were three tickets Republican, Democratic and Populist. Heber M. Wells, the Republican candidate for governor, and John T. Caine the Democratic, of the 10 candidates on the Republican ticket, four are Mormons, and of the 12 candidates on the Democratic ticket, seven are Mormons. Republicans made their campaign on lines of protection, free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for action of any other nation, and against issuing bonds in time of peace to pay the expenses of the government. The Democratic campaign was on the lines of political freedom from church influence, silver and for tariff for revenue only.

THE BAY STATE.

Greenhalge and a Republican Legislature Elected.

The question in Massachusetts from the first was one of majority, since the Democratic leaders admitted the re-election of Gov. Greenhalge. How strong his endorsement would be the point upon which the claims of the Republicans made prior to the election were well grounded, since Gov. Greenhalge and the entire Republican ticket is endorsed by a plurality practically the same as that of 1894—about 65,000.

The legislative department of the government is also solidly Republican. 33 of the 40 senators elected being of that political basis. There is a slight gain for the Democratic party, the senate last year having stood 36 Republicans and 4 Democrats.

In the house Representatives the Republicans have practically the same majority as last year, which was an overwhelming one.

KENTUCKY.

The Republicans Elect Governor by at Least 2,000.

The returns are being received slowly from many mountain counties, and this makes it impossible to give the correct majority, though Bradley's election is now conceded. General Hardin, the Democratic candidate for governor, whose picturesque campaign has caused a Democratic upheaval, concedes his opponent's election by a small majority and accepts his defeat gracefully. The indications are that the Republicans will have a majority in both house and senate, which insures the defeat of Blackburn, free silver candidate for senator to succeed himself.



GOVERNOR-ELECT W. O. BRADLEY.

In the city of Louisville the Republicans swept everything. Bradley led Hardin by over 5,000 votes. All the Republican candidates for municipal offices were elected except the three school trustees. A. J. Carroll was the only legislative candidate to pull through. The Republicans claim both branches of the general assembly.

General Hardin concedes Bradley's election from the returns received. He takes his defeat cheerfully, and says he did his whole duty.

The returns from over 80 counties, including Jefferson, give Bradley a lead of about 4,000. The Republicans claim 1,500 majority.

PRESENT SENATE REMAINS.

Democratic Changes Do Not Take Effect Immediately.

The elections of Tuesday do not affect the present membership of the United States Senate. Mr. Brier, of Ohio; Mr. Gibson, of Maryland; and Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, will remain in the Senate until March 4, 1907, so that they will participate in the two full sessions of the Congress which begins on the first Monday of next December.

The indirect effect of the elections, it is expected, will be to deprive the movement for an immediate organization of the Senate of much of its force. The Republicans could only secure control of that body by making concessions to the free silver advocates, Stewart and Jones, of Nevada, and the Populists, Peffer, of Kansas. Their leading men have been averse to taking this step, and now that two Republican Senators from Utah are assured some time after January next, when the legislative meets, there is a growing disposition to wait until the Senate can be organized by the Republicans themselves without entangling allies. There are other sources of supply to be drawn upon. According to Republican calculation, New York will send a Republican to succeed David Bennett Hill March 4, 1897, and it is regarded as within the bounds of strong probability that at the same time Senators Palmer, of Illinois, Vest, of Missouri, and Vilas, of Wisconsin, may each be given a Republican successor, so there is no need to hurry senate reorganization.

As a result of the latest election returns the Republicans gain five United States Senators—two from Utah and one each from Kentucky, Ohio and Maryland, and the Democrats lose three senators—one from Maryland, Kentucky and Ohio.

The Republicans carried the election by pluralities of about 30,000 on the entire ticket. Hill, the Republican candidate for judge of the superior court, has defeated Morrison, his Democratic competitor, by 30,500. The Republicans elected five of the trustees of the \$30,000,000 drainage canal. The terms of the election for these positions are that each party nominate five candidates, and the one candidate receiving the smallest number of votes is defeated.

Each party is sure of four elected trustees, and the Republicans secured the odd man, as the man receiving the smallest number of votes was Duffy, a Democrat. All the Republican candidates were about 30,000 ahead of the Democrats.

Mississippi. The latest news from the election gave a Democratic majority of from 25,000 to 30,000. Reports from Webster county, which was in great doubt, say that county was carried by the Democrats. This county has voted strongly against the Democratic party in nearly every election since the war. Estimates based on nearly complete returns show the Populists did not receive 10 per cent of the total vote cast. The present legislature contains 25 Populists, and the next one, which will elect a successor to Senator George, will not contain more than eight, all the new men being Democrats.

According to mail advices received at Auckland, New Zealand, from Honolulu, Hawaii, has been declared in Hawaii and the port is free from infection.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

AN ELECTRICAL DISCOVERY.

A German Device That Will Make Harmless the Deadly Current.

In view of the marvelous growth of the use of electricity for power and lighting purposes and electro-chemical operations, a special report to the State Department from United States Consul Mason, at Frankfurt, describing a new device for the economical conversion of the high pressure alternating currents which are unavoidably associated with any system of long distance transmission of electric power, will be of great interest to American electricians. The invention, known as the polek rectifier, fully 100 per cent. In other words, a 3,000-volt alternating current is resolved into a sixty-volt harmless direct current with a loss of but 4 per cent, and one important result is that motors of all sizes may be driven by this converted direct current, storage batteries may be charged and electrical operations performed—all impossible with the alternating current.

A full description and illustrations of the apparatus are given by Mr. Mason in his report, showing that it depends entirely upon the arrangement of sets of double brushes in a small motor moving synchronously with the distant power-leading dynamo.

HELPS THE WELSHMEN.

Rise of Steel Makes Tin Plate More Costly.

U. S. Consul Anthony Howells, at Cardiff, has made a long report to the state department upon the bright prospects of the Welsh tin trade, brought about by the rapid rise in steel in America, which threatens to make it impossible for Americans to make tin plate at competitive prices. For the time being despair has given way to hope, and all concerned in the Welsh tin industry are looking forward to a not of prosperity, of more constant work and better wages. An immense improvement has taken place in the steel trade, although as yet prices have not been enhanced to the same extent as in other states, and therein lies the hope of the tin plate industry. It is the belief of the consul that in the United States, the Welshmen would have no advantage.

OHIO CROP REPORT.

Winter Wheat Shows a Poor Average.

The State crop bulletin just issued, shows that the area of winter wheat sown this fall is about 1 per cent less than last fall. Present condition of the plant is very low, 55 per cent of its fair average. Condition of soil at time of sowing was bad in 14 counties, 81 in 29 and good in 35. The general drought following seeding is given as the cause of the low condition. Many fields are reported as not up, and much that is up is making little or no growth, while many fields are brown and withered. These conditions are due to the quite general, percentage estimates ranging from 85 to 90 per cent, well tilled lands showing the higher estimates.

The average of barley and rye is but slightly decreased under last year. The average per acre in potatoes, while showing an increase over the very short period for 1893 and 1894, is still below an average for the state.

The crop of clover seed is short and unevenly distributed, ranging from 25 per cent up to a fair average crop. There is a great scarcity of water, streams and wells are dry, and stock is suffering. Pastures are so short that many farmers are feeding.

The following is a comparison of this year's crops with an average crop: Corn 86 per cent; buckwheat, 69; cloverseed, 66; potatoes, estimated area, 144,233 acres; average per acre 73.5 bushels; total estimated product, 10,607,775 bushels; apples, 71; hogs, condition 94; number to be fattened, compared with last year, 88 per cent.

SEVERE BATTLE IN CUBA.

The Losses Heavy, But Not Fully Known as Yet.

An important engagement occurred Wednesday at Cayo Espino, near the border, between Santa Clara and Matanzas, in the southern part of the island. The column of the Maria Christina regiment had an engagement with the insurgent bands of Laertes Nunez and Pereguito Perez. The action was fiercely contested, and lasted from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until late in the night. Official reports state that under cover of the darkness the insurgents fled. Next morning it was found that they had left upon the field 39 killed and a large number of wounded. The reports state that the troops lost on their side one officer and seven soldiers killed and a number wounded.

It is also reported that the insurgents have burned a church and 18 houses at the village of Guantama, in the eastern part of the province of Matanzas.

The advance of large forces of insurgents under Maximo Gomez into the province of Santa Clara and under Antonio Maceo into the province of Puerto Principe is causing the Spanish officers great anxiety.

Gomez for many months has been inactive, almost no engagement of any prominence having been reported as being fought by his forces in that time. In the meantime Antonio Maceo has done vigorous work in Santiago de Cuba, and Holif, during the latter part of the period, carried the Spanish forces in Santa Clara and Matanzas.

The present movement seems to indicate that Gomez, who has been regarded as the ablest and most experienced military leader that the insurgents have, is about to abandon his waiting policy and assume the aggressive.

LATER RETURNS.

OHIO.—The Republican State Committee tonight figured the Republican plurality for governor in Ohio at 95,848. The Democrats carried only 26 of the 88 counties in the State.

KENTUCKY.—The returns give Bradley a plurality of over 17,000, and the few counties not yet heard from, some seven or eight, including those from which only incomplete returns have been received, are expected to swell the figures above 17,000.

NEW YORK.—Excepting in a few counties where scattered districts are unreported, but each of which close estimates is made, the semi-official returns of this State on the head of the ticket show: King, Dem., 501,959; Palmer, Rep., 593,746; Palmer's plurality, 91,787.

UTAH.—The supreme court judges on the Republican ticket received about the same pluralities as the governor. The vote as far as counted shows Wells, for governor, about 3,800 ahead of Allen, for Congress, about 1,400 ahead. The final count will not vary much from these figures.

Hold the Crathie Responsible. The Rotterdam court has rendered a final decision holding the Crathie wholly responsible for the sinking of the Elbe, by which 388 lives were lost, and condemning her owners to pay the North German Lloyd Company's claim for the total loss of the Elbe with interest at 5 per cent.

WEALTH AND TITLE.

Miss Vanderbilt Weds the Duke of Marlborough.

Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt and the Duke of Marlborough were married in St. Thomas, church, New York, November 6, at 12 o'clock. The church within was decorated to the perfection of the florist's art. No expense was spared. The vestibule was converted into a lower of tropical views and foliage.

The full choir was in the choir loaves. George William Warren, the organist, assisted by a harpist, had charge of the music. At 10:45 o'clock the concert began and continued until 11:15. The full New York symphony orchestra was stationed in the gallery at the northeastern corner of the church. Under the direction of Walter Damrosch they filled in the three quarters of an hour before the arrival of the bride and bridegroom.

At 12 o'clock the officiating clergy entered from the vestry-room. Bishop Littlejohn who officiated, followed by Bishop Foster and the Rev. John Wesley Brown, rector of the church, stood at the chancel and awaited the arrival of the bride and bridegroom. The marriage rite of the Episcopal church then followed, Bishop Littlejohn officiating. Immediately after he had given his benediction Mr. Vanderbilt quietly left the church. When the ceremony was over the duke and his bride went to the vestry room and signed the marriage register. The party immediately entered carriages and drove away Mr. Vanderbilt quietly left the church. When the ceremony was over the duke and his bride went to the vestry room and signed the marriage register. The party immediately entered carriages and drove away Mr. Vanderbilt quietly left the church.

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SIX NEGROES HANGED.

Cuban Insurgents Said to Have Strung Them Up.

It is announced that the insurgents have hanged six negroes to trees in Pinaros, district of Cabanura, province of Santa Clara. Near Guasimal, not far from Santa Espiritus, also in the province of Santa Clara, the insurgents have derailed a train by the use a dynamite bomb.

General Lachambre, of the artillery, went to Matanzas to examine the site proposed for the new fortifications which are to be erected in view of the possibility of complications with a foreign power. From Matanzas Gen. Lachambre will go to other points of Cuba and make similar inspections. Captain-General Martinez de Campos, previous to his departure from Havana for San Carlos, completed his inspection of the sites for the new fortifications which it is proposed to build about this city in anticipation of trouble with a foreign power.

The forces of the American battalion fought the hands of Boggy, Flores and Bernales at Minaricas, in the province of Santa Clara, and put them to flight. The insurgents sustained a numerous loss, and left upon the field three killed, including the leader Felton. They lost also two prisoners, one wounded, 16 experienced horses, munitions of war and a chest.

Seventeen physicians from Havana have been sent to the prisons in the island of Pinaros. Hundreds of families from Remedios are returning to the Canary Islands. It is reported here that hundreds of country people are suffering from yellow fever.

TRAMPS' AWFUL WORK.

A Big Store Broken Up and the Occupants Narrowly Escape.

At an early hour Monday morning the large grocery and hardware store of Cyrus Gulldoo, at East Moravia, Pa., the second story of which was used as a lodge hall by the American Mechanics, and Mr. Gulldoo's residence on the rear of the lot, were destroyed by fire and explosion. Mr. Gulldoo, with his wife and daughter, who were in bed at the time of the fire, made a very narrow escape in their night clothes. Mr. Gulldoo was awakened by crashing glass and had barely time to get out with his wife and daughter when the entire place was in flames. There was a 12-pound keg of powder in the storeroom, and this exploded with a terrific report, shattering the building to pieces. Mr. and Mrs. Gulldoo and some neighbors, who were trying to save some goods, made a narrow escape with their lives. The fire consumed itself to a large extent, and other buildings owned by Benjamin Graham, and they were totally destroyed. Gulldoo's store was used as the postoffice, and all the mail matter was burned. The flames were so fierce that not a particle of the goods were saved. The loss to the American Mechanics was also a total one, every bit of their paraphernalia, including a valuable silk flag, was destroyed. The total loss will reach \$15,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of tramps; who first robbed the store.

THE POTATO CROP.

Largest Yield Ever Known in the United States and Canada.

Advance sheets issued by the "Orange Judd Farmer" show that the potato crop in the United States for this year will be the largest ever known. The acreage was suddenly increased out of all proportion to demands for consumption in response to ill-advised suggestions from high official sources, coupled with a natural desire to replace wheat in the northwest with some paying crop. The "Farmer" places the total at 143,000 bushels. The variation in yield in different states is more marked than usual. In fact, in many districts in the northwest growers have abandoned the results of their year's work and will not dig their crop, prices not paying the cost of the digging and hauling. But for the enormous increase in that section the total crop of the country would not be excessive.

Canada is no exception to the rule of a bountiful crop, the '95 yield approximating 87,000,000 bushels.

The United Kingdom and continent of Europe have harvested a big crop. Reasonable temperature and generally sufficient moisture materially increased the average yield per acre compared with 1894, when the crop had much with which to contend.

War Vessels on the Lakes.

The secretary of the navy has refused to consider the bid of the Detroit dry dock company to build one or more of the composite gunboats authorized by the last congress, and President Cleveland has sustained the secretary, on the ground that the construction of such vessels on the lakes would be in violation of the agreement entered into between the United States and Great Britain in 1817, which contains a stipulation that no war vessels shall be built by either power on the lakes. The treaty, we believe, allows on the lakes only the revenue vessels of the two powers, which are in no sense war vessels, but are utilized to enforce the customs laws and prevent smuggling.

It is said that as soon as congress meets steps will be taken by senators and representatives from all the states bordering on the lakes to abrogate the treaty, now more than 75 years old, under which the great lakes are apparently left in a defenseless condition, and are precluded from sharing in the advantages of the new navy.

Secretary Morton's Report.

Secretary Morton is now engaged in the preparation of his annual report. It is understood that he will dwell at length upon the question of the extension of the foreign markets for American products. He has given special attention to this question, and has, through the consular service and in other ways, obtained a vast amount of information which is of particular value to the farmer. The secretary will probably suggest methods for the utilization of this information, and among other points will indicate the importance of catering to the foreign demands.

German Office Seized.

The political police of Berlin made a seizure of the entire edition of the newspaper Der Sozialist. The seizure was made before the paper was issued, and was made upon the supposition that the publication contained a seditious article. The editor of the periodical Deutscher Reichsboten has been prosecuted for the publication of an article insulting to the ex-Emperor Frederick.

M. Revol has been appointed French minister to Brazil.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Queen Amelie, of Portugal, is studying medicine.

"Mark Twain" will deliver a hundred lectures to the antipodean dwellers. The poet Swinburne is a devotee of croquet and is apt to lose his temper if he does not win.

The Duchess of Devonshire is a large contributor to current literature under a non-descript name. It is stated that Madame Faith has received the incredible sum of \$5,000,000 for her work on the stage.

Governor McCorkle, of West Virginia, has announced himself as a candidate for the United States Senate.

Prince Mohammed Ali, heir presumptive of Egypt, is a very popular, well educated and rather a spendthrift.

Ex-Senator Ingersoll, of Kansas, was with Williams College with President Garfield, graduating one year before him.

Dr. Theodore R. Timby was only nineteen years old when he invented the revolving turret first used on the Monitor.

The Marquis Peruzzi, the husband of the late W. W. Story's daughter, is "Master of Ceremonies" at the Italian court.

They say that Senor Canovas is the homeliest man in Spain, and his wife is the most beautiful woman in that country.

Sir Henry Bassmer, the "aged king," eighty-three years of age, continues to take keen interest in scientific matters.

It is given out, as a remarkable circumstance, that Pierre Lorillard, the tobacco king, does not use the word in any form.

Sir Henry Parkes, ex-Prime Minister of New South Wales, was married recently to Miss Julia Lynch. Sir Henry is eighty years old.

Mrs. Lillie Parlee, who is a candidate for State Senator in Utah, is thirty years old, a teacher of Latin and Greek and a wife of a Salt Lake lawyer.

During the past forty years Senator Sherman has been a private citizen for one day only, and Senator Merrill, of Vermont, not for one hour even.

Herbert Spencer was a newspaper reporter in his youth, and attributes his habits of close observation and accurate memory to the training he then acquired.

Barney Barnato, the South African capitalist, whom Lombard street rates at \$10,000,000, attributes his success in life largely to the fact that he never forgets anything in business and never refers to memoranda of any sort.

MORE GAS AND OIL.

Supply Increased by the Earthquake of a Week Ago.

In the vicinity of Meikessport, Pa., as elsewhere, the recent earthquake, experts say, has had the effect of increasing the pressure of wells in the natural gas belt. The earthquake is said to have considerably agitated the interior of the earth, and opened up the sea and oil wells, so that old wells that were thought to be practically useless are now producing. Wells whose pressures measured ounces now have a pressure of pounds, it is said. The Grapeville and Murrayville districts were greatly improved by the shock. The earthquake passed from the Findlay and Wood county, O. fields. Here the belt was encountered, and the effects were finally felt in the gas fields of Pennsylvania.

AVENGED AN INSULT.

Two West Virginia Women Open Fire On Two Men.

Peter Fletcher and Joseph Quarles, living at Vivian, W. Va., while walking up the road to a party in the country, met a party of young women and engaged them in conversation. The men made some uncomplimentary remarks, which the women resented, and as Fletcher and Quarles moved on one of the women told them they had better go around the hill corner back, as they might get hurt. Fletcher and Quarles thought no more of the matter, and when the party was over started home. As they got to the outskirts of Vivian they were startled by several shots. Fletcher was hit in the right leg, and Quarles had a bullet through his arm and another in his groin.

Suffrage in South Carolina.

The convention completed the article on suffrage Wednesday adopting it as reported by the committee. Several amendments were offered looking towards making it beyond repudiation that registration books should always be open to public inspection, but the matter of regulating such