nary 19th, is now a legal holiday in Virginia.

In Paris there are 56,000 gas so that it is just 100 times better lighted that it was a century ago.

MISS CHARLOTTE CRABTREE (Lotts) is about to build a four-story brick store building to cost \$50,000.

GEORGE VANDERBILT has already expended \$400,000 on the foundation and first story of his North Carolina castle.

LATELY an electrical apparatus has been introduced for stopping elevators, engines and other machines and motors instantaneously.

THE second son of Prince Albert of sia is destined to be the husband of little Queen Withelmina of Holland. He is a lad of 15 years.

THERE were over 8,000,000 kegs of mails produced last year in the United States, of which one-half were cut steel, less than one-fourth cut iron and more than one-fourth wire.

A SYNDICATE has offered the United States \$14,000,000 for Alaska. The peninsula cost Uncle Sam \$6,500,000, A property which is increasing in value at that rate is a good thing to hold. RUSSELL SAGE, the financial magnate,

is a tall-built, gaunt, keen-eyed, hayseed-looking man, of nervous manuer with a long, clean-shaven face, fringed with a scraggy, iron-gray chin-beard. THE new American cruisers compare

favorably in speed with the fastest war vessels affoat, and the battle ships promise to be among the most formidable and seaworthy of modern . floating

WILEY JONES, colored, owns outright two street car lines, twelve miles in total length, in Pine Bluff, Ark. He was born there, and was a poor barber fifteen years ago. He is largely interested in real estate.

Some years ago Lady Assington philanthropically sent twenty-four Brit ish families to the cape to found an improved colony. She bought land for them, but the result was a failure. The men would not work.

A FRENCH newspaper published the following extraordinary advertisement: "The owner of a lot of 3,000 dozen collars and cuffs of fine linen, valued at 13,000 tranes, would exchange them for a country house in the neighborhood of Parls."

Eight pin manufactories in New En gland produce annually 2,000,000 packs of pins. Each pack contains 3,360 pins, which makes a total yearly production of 6,720,000,000 pins. These pins are usually put up in large cases, each case containing 672,000 pins.

VICTOR EMANUEL. the heir-apparent to the crown of Italy, assumed a fictitions title while traveling in Russia and Germany not long ago. The title hap-pened to belong by heredity to an imthe Prince for compensation for its use.

One of the most artistic and most valuable wedding presents which Princess Victoria of Prussia received was the gift of the King and Queen of Italy, which consisted of a cable chain brace let of old gold, with a huge emerald in the center, surrounded by diamonds, all picked stones.

One day in October, just when a New Jersey fisherman had broken his last hook, a school of fish passed along which herestimated to be twenty miles long and two broad, and packed so closely that they crowded each other out of the water. Of course the hook was broken.

THE most recent observations as to the amount of heat the earth receives from the sun show that in clear, pleasant weather 631 per cent. of heat is absorbed by the atmosphere and only 361 per cent. reaches the soil. This figure rises in October to 41 per cent. and sinks to 28 per cent. in January.

UNDER the laws of every State in this Union the man who shoots another man who may be stealing his fruit or robbing his hen-roost can be prosecuted for manslaughter. The idea is that you shall go out and argue with him, and if argument won't do whistle for an

A BELGIAN gun manufacturer savs it is a mystery to him what becomes of all the guns made. They are not perishable or easily destroyed, yet year after year the great manufacturers have increased their works while the number of guns and pistols that are made each year is something enormous, and the trade instead of decreasing is constantly growing.

CINCINNATI, besides making 200,000 sets of harness, turns out 60,000 saddles annually. The saddles are of rude manufacture, however, and do not compare with the English article. The finest American saddle made does not sell for more than \$30, while the English make are up as high as \$250 apiece, and they are worth it, says a manufac-

LORD TOLLEMACHE, who has just died in Loudon, at the age of 22, was known as the best landlord in Great Britain. Although the most uncompromising of he pleases. Tories, he divided his vast estates into small holdings, allotted three acres to each laborer for garden, grazing and tillage; demanded that a cow and pig be kept; had his temants taught butter and cheese making, and allowed them time to cultivate their holdings, the re-

THERE are subjects about which people think seriously every day. There is the subject of religion, the subject of health, the subject of human justice. Every day people think deeply upon these and kindred themes until perplexed and bewildered, and finding themselves. themselves no nearer their explanation or solution, they lay them aside, and take up the immediate questions that

oncern their daily lives. THE cow tree, the sap of which closely sembles milk, is a native of South and Central America. It is a spe of evergreen and grows only in moun-tainous regions. A hole bored in the wood, or even a wound made in the bark in this remarkable tree, is almost immediately filled with a lacteal-like fluid. Alexander von Humboldt was the first traveler to describe this tree and bring it to the notice of Europeans.

WHEN Lawyer Kimbrough attempted to go on the stand to testify in behalf of his client, at Memphis, Tenn., recently, Judge Du Bose ruled that he must first retire from the case. "The rule of this court is that no attorney in a case can testify for a client," said the Judge. 'Wharton on Evidence' takes strong grounds against such practice, and I will not permit it." Kimbrough formally announced his retirement and then gave his testimony.

THOUGH Mr. Spurgeon's sermons do not profess to be profound, and though their freshness is in the illustration and the "setting," rather than in the thought, they are as compact and coherent as the most systematic mind could desire. The direct preparation only takes a few hours—although it must be remembered that in another sense all the preacher's life has been a preparation—and nothing is committed to paper beyond the "heads," which fill half a sheet of notepaper.

JUDGE WHEELER of the United States District Court held that the act prohibiting the mailing of envelopes having on the outside words "calculated to reflect injuriously on the character of the person addressed was violated by sending through the mails letters contained in envelopes bearing the words "Excelsior Collection Agency" printed in large letters across the upper half of the envelopes. The printed words were separate from direction to return if not salled for, and the court held that they were obviously placed so as to attract attention and reflect delinquency in making payment upon the persons to whom the envelopes were sent.

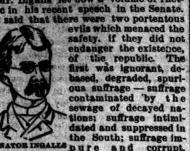
THE rapidity with which work on th Nicaragua Canal is being conducted, as shown by the report of the company engaged in the construction, will give pleasure to the country. This is an American enterprise to the extent that the corporation at the head of it has an n charter, receives its chief sup port from American capital, and when finished, will furnish important aid to American commerce. The original engineers' estimate of the cost of construction was \$64,000,000, and the time required to do the work was put at between five and six years. Experiences with other enterprises of the kind secunious Italian, who has now sued suggests the likelihood that in neither particular will expectation be commoderate advance in each case, the canal must ultimately be a paying in-

> "THERE'S nothing new under the sun," said Leo Ehrlich, the inventor, "nothing new. Take a recent invention the telephone, for instance. thought that was new, but it has since been learned that in India the Brahmin used a telephone long before the birth of Christ. It was similar to the lovers' telephone, and consisted of two stretched sheepskin discs connected by a string, and the priests were able to talk over it a distance of six miles. Many of their miracles were accom plished by simply using the telephone. Take, again, the slot machines that are now all the rage. A similar device was in use by the French monks in the Middle Ages. They needed money and ingeniously constructed a wooden contrivance whereby wershipers could secure a small amount of holy water by dropping a coin in the slot. Another popular story is to the effect that the man who invented the returning ball made a fortune. As a matter of fact he sold his invention for \$5."

Runs It to Suit Himself. The oldest paper mill in this country, it is believed, is at Roslyn, L. I., and in it the oldest, crudest nethods of manufacture are still in vogue. It is run by Meyer Valentine, who is the oldest manufacturer of paper in this country. The mill is supposed to be at least 150 years old, and it has never been used for any other purpose. The manufacturer, who is 70 years of age, inherited the gray and wrinkled old building from his father, who made paper in it in the same old-fashioned way that his son still employs. During the Revolutionary war Gen. Washington stopped over night in Roslyn, and the following morning walked down to the mill, where, it is alleged, he made a sheet of paper for Valentine's father by the old hand process. The small frame, covered with wire netting, which Washington is said to have used to pick up the pulp with, is on exhibition in the mill. Valentine runs the mill with the aid

of several assistants. He runs it to suit himself, too. There are no regular hours for labor. Some days he starts up the noisy wheel at 7 o'clock and on some others at 10. He stops the ma-chinery from rumbling sometimes at 6 p. m. and other times at noon. He consults his own feelings and does just as

Feed the Tramps Well. A Sacramento, Cal., woman once fed a tramp, who has just died at Port-



sewage of decayed nations; suffrage intimidated and suppressed in the South; suffrage immediated and indifferent in the great cities of the North; so that it was doubtful to his mind whether for half a century there had been a Presidential election in this country that ary research tury there had been a Presidential elec-tion in this country that expressed the deliberate and intelligent judgment of the whole body of the American people. He then referred to the newspaper in-terview with him several months ago, in which he had said that the golden rule and the decalogue had no place in an American campaign. It seemed super-fluous to explain that in that utterance he was not invelociting a doctric but

he was not inculcating a doctrine, but describing a condition. His statement was a statement of fact; not an an-nouncement of faith. But many reverend and eminent divines; many disin-terested editors; many ingenious orators dvocacy of impurity in politics. He did not complain. It was, as the world went, legitimate political warfare; but it was an illustration of the truth that the golden rule and the decalogue ought to have a place in political campaigns. "If the enemy smite thee on one cheek, turn the other," was a good precept to follow. But he would observe that until that precept was more generally ob-served than it had been, or was likely to be, if his political enemy smote him or one cheek, instead of turning to him the other, he would smite him under the butt end of his left ear if he could. [Laughter.] If that be political immo-rality, he must be included among the

inregenerate.
The elections bill was intended to deal with one part of the great evil to which he had alluded, but it was an imperiect, a partial and an incomplete remedy Violence was bad, but fraud was no bet ter, and it was more dangerous because it was more insidious. Burke had said in one of his immortal orations, which emptied the House of Commons, but which would be read as long as the English tongue could endure, that when the laws of Great Britain were not strong enough to protect the youngest Hindoo on the bank of the Ganges a nobleman was not safe in his castle on the banks of the Thames. The lofty sentiment was pregnant with admonition to us. There could be no safety and no stable and permanent peace in this country and under this government until it was just as safe for the black Republican to vote in

Mississippi as in Kansas.

The second evil to which he had adverted was the tyranny of combined, concentrated, centralized, conscienceless and incorporated capital, and the people were considering that great problem now. The conscience of the nation was shocked at the injustice of modern society. The moral sentiment of mankind had been aroused at the unequal distribution of wealth and at the unequal diffusion of the burdens, benefits and privileges of society.

Speculators, if not millionaires, are nearly the same for the millionaires.

nearly the same, for the millionaires, are nearly the same, for the millionaires are not the producers and laborers of the country. They are arrayed like "Solomen in all his glory," but "they toil not, neither do they spin. Yes, they do spin. These gigantic accumulations have not been the result of industry and response." economy. There would be no protest against them if they were. The people had suddenly awoke to the concention of the fact that the great bulk of the property of the country was passing into the hands of those whom the Senator from Ohio called, by euphemism, the speculators of the country. They were not of financial and social system of every country. They were men of no politics, of all nationalities, and of no nationality. They had no politics but plunder and no principle but the spoliation of

the human race.
One man in this country—the Midas of the century—at whose touch everything turned to gold, had in a lifetime ac-quired, out of the aggregate of the na-tion's wealth, earned by the labor of all, a sum that exceeded the assessed value of four of the smaller States, and which was many times more than the entire wealth of the Republic when founded This was the most terrible commentary ever recorded in the book of time. And Nero fiddled while Rome burned. The means by which these fortunes were acquired were euphemistically denominated book-keeping, financial speculation. This process was going on with constant ly and frightfully accelerating rapidity, by means of combinations. We were accustomed to speak of this as the land of the free and home of the brave; and it would seen be the home of the rich and that the laboring and agricultural masses of this country had at last awakened and the speculators must take warning Referring to the late election, he said it was neither a Republican defeat nor a Democratic victory. It was a great uprising, independent of, and superior o, both political parties. It was a crisis that might become a catastrophe. It was a peaceful revolution.

Mr. Ingalls attributed the depression

of the country in a great measure to the demonetization act of 1873. He did not demonetization act of 1873. He did not claim that act had been passed fraudu-lently. His only explanation of its passage was that both houses of Con-gress and the President had been hypnotized by the money power. He had not the slightest doubt that a great majority of the people, irrespective of party, were in favor of the free coinage of silver, and had been for the past fifteen years. They had been paltered with in a double sense, and their will had been thwarted, defied, and contumellously trodden under foot. Warnings and admonitions had been plenty in this debate, but he would say to those who were arraying themselves against the deliberately expressed judgment of the American people—he would say to the Senate, to the House and to the Executive—that there would come a time when the people would not be trifled with on this subject. Some time the people would elect a House of Representatives, a Senate and a President who would carry out party pledges and execute the popular will. The political execute the popular will. The political power of the nation had been trans-ferred from the circumference to the center, and the people of that center were unanimously demanding free coinage of silver. It was for that reason that he should cordially support the amendment of the Senator from Nevada. In doing so he would not only follow the dictates of his own judgment, but would carry out the wishes of the great majority of his constituents, irrespective of party or political affiliations.

Shameless Violation of Law. When the Democrats in the Senate un-seated Senator Osborn and seated J. F.

The Field for Reciprocal Trade.

The annual report of the Bureau of Statistics shows that of a total of \$845,-290,000 of domestic exports during the last fiscal year \$677,280,000 went to Europe and \$168,010,000 went direct to other parts of the world. It further shows that of \$789,310,000 of imports of foreign merchandise, \$449,990,000 came from Europe, leaving \$333,320,000 to come from other countries. Taking from the exports and imports to other countries outside of Europe those of Canada, which are nearly equal, the imports from the rest of the world were \$299,920,000, and the exports to them \$129,470,000. In other words, the United States buys of countries outside of Europe and Canada \$170,450,000 more than it sells them, and we have been doing this thing for years, which goes to show the fallacy of the theory that one nation of people will not buy of another unless the one buys nearly a like value of the products of the others. More of our products reach the other countries, but they do so through European countries. This is what they do so through European countries. When the protective feature of the tariff is removed then the wages of the American workman will fall nearly to the level of his foreign competitor. This is what they do so through European countries. When the protective feature of the tariff is removed then the wages of the American workman will fall nearly to the level of his foreign competitor. This is what they do so through European countries. When the protective feature of the tariff is removed then the wages of the American workman by putting the American products. This is what they do so through European countries. When the protective feature of the tariff is removed then the wages of the American workman by putting the American coun the one buys nearly a like value of the products of the others. More of our products reach the other countries, but they do so through European countries, but they do so through European countries, make they do so through European countries, but they do so through European countries, mr. Mills means by putting the American whom we purchase merchandise largely in excess of what we sell them produce articles which we cannot or do not pro-

to take the view that the duty is added to the foreign price, should turn this fact of the reduction of wages in the English velvet-mills over in their minds until they realize the truth which it conveys. The wages are reduced to enable the British manufacturers to make the goods at a lower cost, so that they can compate with the so that they can compete with the American maker who has the advantage of the higher duty, or, in fact, of the law which has put an end to undervaluation. It is evident, therefore, that the American consumer will not part the

> Foreign Combines and Prices Free traders tell people that protec



They are pretty to look at in the light of the Presidential Election of 1892, but they can't last.—New York Press.

duce in any considerable quantities, and I tion fosters combinations. This position purchase of us and Europe the articles is wholly false, for as soon as the tarif of which we have or can have a surplus makes any certain line of manufactures them, with the respective exports and imports for the fiscal year which ended

Unites States United States The above are the countries which fur-

nish us sugar, coffee, tea, and raw materi nish us sugar, coffee, tea, and raw materials, the greater part of which we do not produce. Most of them, excepting sugar, have been on the free list for some time. Sugar has now been put on the free list, o that nearly all the merchandise that our people purchase of the groups of countries above named are admitted free of duty. From Brazil wa purchased last year \$47,346,542; from the West Indies, \$44,807,019; from the British East Indies, \$16,148,340; from Mexico, \$9,405,628; from Japan, \$15,870,681 more than 628; from Japan, \$15.870.681 more than these respective peoples bought of us. These are the larger trade balances which the United States pays to other countries, and there are many smaller ones. Brazil and the West Indies, as well as others, require our agricultural products and manufactures. They take the former in considerable quantities, and would do so to smaller and reach reachers. and would do so to a much greater extent if we had the means of direct com-munication and trade arrangements market we open to them for their market we open to them for their products, is warranted in asking of them. The present administration, under the new tariff law, is vigorously pushing negotiations to that end with encouraging prospects. But the fact which these figures emphasize is that a wide field is open to this country for greatly increasing our trade by judicious treaties of reciprocity. They show that the theory of the administration is not a visionary

expedient of a party platform. Our Tariff History. "It was not until some time after the colonies became independent that there were duties placed upon imports. From 1784 to 1790, inclusive, the imports from England exceeded the exports from America to the sum of \$52,372,875, and

a clamor arose for protection.

"The first tariff law passed was approved by the President July 4, 1789. Its preamble recited: Whereas, It is necessary for the support of the Government, the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandise imported.

"From the year 1796, when the protective tariff was in full operation, to 1801, a period of seven years, the exports of this country exceeded the imports by \$89,374,316, leaving England in debt to America. In 1824, although the revenue was sufficient, a new tariff was adopted with higher duties in order to extend the benefits of protection. This measure had the active support of Presidents Monroe, Jackson, and John Quincy Adams.

Quincy Adams.

"In 1833, owing to the demands of South Carolina, then in almost open rebellion, a revised tariff law was passed, lowering the duties to about 20 per cent. "By 1840 this 'tariff revision' had so diminished the revenue, and manufactures were so prostrate that the Government and the people were almost in bankruptcy. This caused a raising of customs duties to the protective point in 1842, under which trade revived and the Government's credit was preserved.

"In 1846 a reduction was made in tariff rates, and during the next eleven years, while these reduced rates were in force, the revenues fell short of the expenditures by \$21,790,805. In 1860 the Government and to borrow \$20,000,000 to maintain its

"The duties were increased in March. 1861, and since then, while the war tariff has been reduced to natural proportions, the manufactures of America have flourished as never before."

An Important Fact.

The newspaper reader will observe that there are strikes by the employes of the British factories making velvets because the proprietors have declared a reduction of wages in order to enable them to enter the American market un-der the present duties, which are said to der the present duties, which are said to be higher on certain grades of these goods. Particular attention is called to this. The American free-trader will not see it. If he did he would ignore the fact and its obvious lesson. He has taken in the assumption that the con-sumer pays the duty, and it fills him so full toat he has no room for a fact which

makes any certain line of manufactures profitable there will be a number of factories to start up, and the competition between them forces down the prices to a living basis. This is the inevitable result of a well-regulated tariff. Free trade, on the other hand, puts the buyer at the mercy of the foreign manufac-turers and dealers, who control the sup-ply and therefore fix the prices. The tin-plate industry, over which so many Democrats have worried themselves al-most into the insane asylum, is a good illustration of this principle. Under the McKinley law the tariff on tin-plate goes into effect next July. After that America will manufacture its own tin. But up to the present time England, or rather Wales, has had a monopoly in this industry. How it uses this monopoly to control prices is shown by the following extracts from the English Ironmonger's

"A resolution was unanimously passed to the effect 'That all the works in the district should be closed at 10 o'clock on the Wednesday morning preceding Christmas Day, and remain closed until the subsequent Monday morning, and urging upon the trade generally to follow the same example.' The idea is not so much to provide a holiday during Christmas week to the men, but with a view of ing the output of plates before the 1st of next July, when it is probable that the American tariff will come into op-

What do the free-traders think of this what do the free-traders think of this bold attempt to restrict production and force up prices? It is time that a Mc-Kinley law was giving an opportunity for the development of American tin plate manufactories so that the people of the United States can cut loose from the control of foreign extortioners who regulate the supply to suit themselves and regulate prices to fill their own coffers. According to the London Guardian the tin plate exports of Great Britain to the United States amount to \$22,500,000 an-American people have been a prey to for-eign restricters of production. — Des Moines Register.

A Tariff Picture. Number of meat meals which th workman has in one week:

Number of meat meals which t can workman has in one week:

-New York Press.

Suwance Fitted the Line. "Did you ever hear how 'Suwanee River' was written?"
"Don't think I ever did.'

"Well, Steph Foster—Stephen C. Foster was his full name—was in the zenith of his popularity when he wrote the words," said my friend to me. "He had written the song in the frame house on Sandusky street, in Allegheny, but he couldn't find the name of a river that suited him. Finally, he went over to the office of his brother, Morrison Foster, sat down on his desk and said: 'Morrison, I've got a new darky song here, and it's complete except the name of the river. I want a Southern river, with only two or three syllables. Give me one, won't you?"

"Morrison suggested several, but they didn't suit. Then he took down an atlas, ran his eye over the Southern States for a few minutes and finally said: 'Here's a river down in Florida by the name of Suwanee, how will that do?'

" 'That's it, that's it,' exclaimed the song writer, jumping down from the desk. 'It's just what I want,' and picking up a pen he inserted the name of river that has since become the title of one of the sweetest and most pathetic of melodies. I believe that Stephen C. Foster never thought very much of the piece himself until after it had taken its place among the popular songs of the century."—Philadelphia

RIDER HAGGARD has gone to Mexico to get materials for a new novel. Since the appearance of Stanley's last novel, the scenes of which are laid in Africa, Mexico is about the only remaining country left to lie about.

Lo, THE poor Indian, with untutored m His hair unkempt and tronsers out bel Streaks the broad prairie like a shooti With fell intent and devil bent for hair

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS. ILLINOIS LAW

ITEMS GATHERED FROM VARI-

Personal Pointers.
George Harris, of Newbern, who, demented by illness, is suiciding by starvation, is still alive, and the thirty-first day of his abstinence closed with no marked change in his condition. Thinking to deceive him, his attendant gave him sort extract of beel in water. He took two spool 'uls bifore discovering the deception, when he spurned it and has taken nothing since. The nourishment in his stomath produced the most acute pain, which threw him into convulsions, but he finally passed into a restless sleep. His friends have given up hope, and are preparing for what they know must soon come. The man's body now is little more than a skeleton, and every bone protrudes with ghastly prominence. The feet are beginning to chill, and undeniable signs of death are plamby visible.

The bondsmen of J. J. Fields, Treas-

THE bondsmen of J. J. Fields, Treas urer of Morgan County, who was found short about \$12,700, appointed agents to sell his personal property and land enough to cover the entire deficiency.

WHILE a Grand Trunk train was running fifty miles per hour, near Hamilton, Ont., it jumped the track. Stephen E. Young of Chicago was one of the injured, and sued for \$15,000. The courts have just awarded him \$7,000. The case is a most important one, as it is the first of a long series against the company growing out of the same accident.

Mrs. Wilson, a colored woman of Cnicago, fell dead on the street. Heart

PASTOR WILLIAMS and his congregation at Englewood are having trouble. He is requested to resign.

PAUL MARTIN, an old soldier, who was

thirteen months a prisoner in Andersonville, was put off a train at Chicago last Saturday, after having been robbed of his railroad ticket and purse. His home is at Montreal, and the police helped

HERMANN SMITT and Chas. Henricks suicided at Chicago by hanging, the first through melancholis and the other because of business troubles.

THE new Masonic Temple in Winches ter has been dedicated. Grand Master J. M. Pierson of Illinois and about sev-enty-five Masons, with their families, were present.

GEN. MILES has returned from Pine Ridge with forty-four of the leaders of the Indian uprising. Thirty of his charges are at Fort Howard, while the rest have gone to Washington. MRS. ALBERT HUEY, Frogtown, dis-

appeared suddenly. She drove to Car-lyle, left her horse hitched to the rack at the public square, and has not been seen or heard from since. Ar Chicago, John Hansborough, the captain of the Leland Hotel bell boys,

discharged Riley Ruffin, a negro, 21 years old, from Omaha, and was fatally slashed with a razor. ABRAHAM JOFFE, a Chicago grocer.

two ounces of laudanum, turned the gas on full head, laid down with a loaded revolver in his grasp, and peacefully THE Auditorium, at Chicago, held thousands of people at the celel Burns' birthday.

An unknown man at Chicago, took

JOHN BELCER was killed at Corwith by FIRE in the lumber yard of Moller

Vandenboom, at Quincy, burned about one-third of their lumber. Loss, \$8,000; partially insured.

"Он, my God, I thank you," cried Mrs. Celestine Martel in Judge Tuthill's court, at Chicago, as she fell on her knees in front of the jury that had just returned a verdict of "not guility" in her wild for the market of Particle Particle. trial for the murder of Patrick Brenan. AT Clinton Mrs. Speedy A. Richards, worker, is insane on these subjects, and was taken to Kankakee.

the Auburn Bank, was caught by an engine and instantly killed.

Ar Chicago Frank Morrison, an ad-rertising solicitor for a Toronto publica-tion, fell down stairs and broke his neck. AT Litchfield the drought is so serious that coal mines, mills and machine shops have depended upon water shipped in oil

AT Clinton Mrs. S. A. Richards was adudged insane.

MRS. CATHERINE BUBLING, aged 60, was run over by a buggy in Chicago and fatally hurt.

MRS. HENRIETTA OTTO, of Chicago, was fatally burned by the explosion of a gasoline stove. WITHIN thirty minutes, at Chicago

two men got into a quarrel with Boss Bricklayer Cummings, brutally beat him, were arrested and fined \$25 and costs. C. O'BRIEN, of Detroit, was killed by an Illinois Central train at Chicago. THE Erring Woman's Refuge, in Chicago, saves hundreds of young girls

A MAN in Chicago overheard a office clerk tell a Northwestern National Bank messenger that the bank's mail would be ready in fifteen minutes, and asked for it himself. He got it, but it contained no negotiable papers. No ar-

WM. CONNORS, of Quincy, will serve four years for stealing a cloak from the

In Chicago, J. M. Norris, a wealthy young Englishman, was fatally slashed with a razor by a negro.

The Hibernian Rifles of Chicago want to be admitted to the National Guard, but Gov. Fifer objects on the ground of economy.

Gus MEYER, a Quincy painter, fell seventy-five feet and was killed. W. J. MURPHY, of Chicago, a year ago

eloped with a young girl, and has since shamefully abused her, because she didn't support him. While he was beat-ing her she hit him over the head with a brick, and he had her arrested. The court found out the facts, and he will probably go to prison.

GEORGE HARRIS, of Newburn, becoming disgusted with being an invalid, announced on Dec. 28 that he would never eat another mouthful of food, and has so far kept his word. CABRIE NASSAU, a Chicago domestic,

suicided in the presence of her lover. THE Auditor of the State has issued ermit to Elmore A. Kimball, Albert H. Tyrrel, and William H. Pope to organ-ize the Nickel Savings Bank at Chicago

with a capital stock of \$500,000. MINNIE DEERING died in Chicago un der suspicious circumstances. Joseph Hoffman, who claimed to be her husband administed an overdose of carbolic acid MRS. FRIESE suicided at a Chicago hotel by taking laudanum. She was a victim of melancholia, induced by her

husband's death two years ago. A SNUFF factory burned in Chicago, entailing a loss of \$9,000; insured. A CHARITY ball for the benefit of the poor at Clinton netted \$200.

they did. In the Senate the day; in the introduction of bills and reports from the Governor. In Feb. 5 was, set apart to receive s from the State Association, Couvisors and County Boards reneeded legislation. A bill was providing for the care and cust Lincoln monument at Springfie

On the morning of the 27th a was of spectators assembled to hear th torial balloting, but the thirty-seven lot developed no change, Mr. Street not in the city, and the announcem the F. M. B. A. members that the

In the Secate, on the 28th, bills-troduced to place municipal funds est, the income to go to the cities; compromise by litigants before given: to allow seine drawing in given: to allow seine drawing in nav streams and tributaries; to reimburse of Alexander Bruce for work on Coreek dam; fixing legal rate of inter 5 per cent. and limiting it to 7; incredustices' jurisdiction to cases inv 31,006; providing \$200 penalty for abchildren; problitting docking of 1 talls; to suppress shooting pigeons at aments. In joint session the fort ballot for Senator resulted in ne chan; s rumored that the F. M. B. A. me will desert Streeter and support Moore Every member of the joint assemb present on the 29th, and four ballot forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth.

Therf are 2,064 langua world, and its inhabitants p than 1,000 religions. The number of men is ab

the number of men is about ethe number of women. The action of life is about 33 years. One of die previous to the age of 17. To 1,000 persons only one reach years of life. To every 100 or reach the age of 65, and not

There are on the earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants; of these 93,0 every year, 91,824 every every hour and 60 every n

every nour and of every minute every second.

The married are longer lived the single, and above all those who serve a sober and industrious cond Tall men live longer than short of Women have more chances of litheir favor previous to 50 years of than men have, but fewer afterw The number of marriages is in portion of 75 to every 1,000 individual marriages are more frequent.

portion of 75 to every 1,000 individuals. Marriages are more frequent after equinoxes—that is, during the months of June and December.

Those born in spring are generally of a more robust constitution than others. Births are more frequent by night than by day; also deaths.

The number of men capable of bearing arms is calculated at one-fourth of the nonulation.

the population.

"It's a little difficult for a ris "It's a little difficult for a rich me to afford all the pleasure to the pot that he would like," said a millionat the other day. "Now I have an usually fine collection of orchids a chrysanthemums in my hot-house and wishing to do some good with the I threw them open one day in the we to the inspection of the public; but the many expressions of envy and described the said of the public; but the many expressions of envy and described the said of the public; but the many expressions of envy and described the said of the public; but the many expressions of envy and described the said of the the many expressions of envy and dis-satisfaction the sight of them evoked from many of those who came to see the flowers, which expressions I and my gardeners could not fail to over-hear, made me doubtful if I had no inspired thoughts by the sight of my inspired thoughts by the sight of floral treasures and the inferences twere drawn from them of my wei that would better have lain dorm So I set a day on which I would cha an admission fee to my hot-houses. an admission fee to my hot-houses, a I gave the proceeds to charity. I long afterward, while passing a groof loungers on a corner, I heard one them say: 'There goes the millional that gets a big name for generosity charging his neighbors 50 cents eat to see his flowers, and then gives to money in his own name to charity, sometimes feel that a rich man has good an excuse as the poor and good an excuse as the poor one to being stingy. His motive in giving much or little is generally impugned. —New York Tribune.

Authors of Familiar Quota DEAN SWIFT is credited with "Bread to the staff of life."

IT was Keats said: "A thing of beauty is a joy forever. "MAN proposes, but God disposes," re-marked Thomas a Kempis.

FRANKLIN is authority for "God h those who help themselves." "ALL cry and no wool!" is an sion found in Butler's "Hudibras WE are indebted to Colley Cibi to Shakspeare, for "Richard is

Ir was an observation Southerne that "Pity's akin