BALLOON BURSTS,

And a Parachute Performer Meets With a Horrible Death.

FELL FOUR HUNDRED FEET.

A cable from Bombay gives the following particulars of the terrible death of Lieut. Mansfield, the parachutist: An accident occurred here on Thursday by which a daring parachutist met a horrible death in the sight of many persons. The victim was Lieut. Mansfield, who had gained quite a reputation by his thrilling jumps from a balloon at a great altitude. Recently, in the presence of a large crowd, he made a balloon ascension, and performed a rope of his wonderful feats. When he had reached the height of 11,000 feet Mansfield grasped his parachute and jumped from the car. The machine worked perfectly, and the daring aeronaut reached the ground in safety, amid the cheers of the relieved spectators. He subsequently announced that he would make another jump from a still greater height, and fixed upon Thursday as the date for his risky experiment. The wonderful performance of Mansfield had caused a considerable stir among the residents of Bombay and adjacent districts, and, as a consequence, the Victoria gardens of this city, from which the balloon was to be liberated, was thronged with a vast crowd at the hour set for the ascension. Among those present were his Excellency Lord Harris, Governor of the Bombay Presidency, and most of the civil and military authorities. The preparations for the ascent were soon completed, and at a signal from the aeronaut the guy ropes were cut and the balloon was liberated amid a storm of cheers. When freed from the restraining ropes the huge airship shot upwards with lightning-like velocity, and the cheering was at once hushed as the crowd instantly perceived that something was wrong. The balloon had only reached a height of about 400 feet when it burst with a loud and startling explosion, and immediately began to fall to the earth. Mansfield made the most desperate efforts to disengage the parachute from the collapsed balloon, but it had become entangled in the ropes, and the unfortunate man was soon forced to release his hold. The spectators uttered cries of dismay as they saw the body come whirling towards them, and some of the ladies fainted at the sight. Mansfield struck the ground with terrific force, and was instantly killed, his body being crushed and mangled. An investigation into the cause of the accident revealed the fact that in a previous descent the balloon had fallen into the sea and been somewhat damaged, and that the breaks then sustained had been improperly repaired.

MURDERED HIS WIFE,

Because She Would Not Murder the Object of His Jealousy.

A Savanah, Ga., despatch says: More complete details from Tatnall county concerning the murder near Reedsville show it to have been one of the most horrible ever committed in that section. The victim was the wife of James Freeman, a prosperous farmer living a few miles from Reedsville. Freeman was of an extremely jealous disposition, and had several times quarrelled with his wife over slight friendly attentions paid to her by a neighbor named Kennedy. Finally his jealous rage led to the tragedy. Soon after dusk on Thursday night, arming himself with a Winchester rifle, Freeman announced to his wife that he was going to make her kill Kennedy. Taking a rope he tied it around her body, and dragged her through the woods and along the road to within a few feet of the house of the man whose life he desired to take. Then he forced a pistol into the hands of the almost unconscious woman, threatening her with instant death if she did not enter the house and shoot Kennedy. She refused. By some means Kennedy had become aware of the presence of Freeman and of his intentions, but did not know his wife was with him. Throwing the woman to the ground, Freeman walked toward the house himself. Kennedy, who had been on the watch, opened fire on him. Freeman went back to where his wife lay, and seizing the rope dragged her from the yard into the road. In a few seconds Kennedy heard the sound of Freeman's rifle. After leaving Kennedy's house Freeman had forced his wife a few hundred yards, and, cursing her for not obeying his orders to kill Kennedy, he sent a bullet through her heart, killing her instantly. The body lay in the road until next morning. Freeman has disappeared.

AFTER EIGHT YEARS.

Captured Priests and Nuns Escape From the Mahdists.

A Cairo cable says: At the time of the revolt against Egyptian authority in the Soudan the followers of the Mahdi took as prisoners a number of priests and nuns who had been working in that country for the evangelization of the natives. Since that time many stories have been received regarding the treatment these prisoners received at the hands of the captors. It was said that the men were absolute slaves, and compelled to perform the most menial services for their taskmasters, while the women met a worse fate, being parcelled out among the chiefs and grossly outraged. Among those who thus fell into the hands of the rebels in 1883 were the members of the Austrian Soudan mission, who were captured when Kordofan was taken by the hordes of the Mahdi. After their capture they were conveyed to Omburman, where they were held close prisoners. Among those taken prisoners were Father Chowaldec and Sisters Catrina, Chincarina, Elizabeth and Venturini. For eight years they awaited a favorable opportunity to make their escape, and at last the opportune moment arrived. They immediately took advantage of it, and struck out on their journey toward civilization. They were pursued by the Arabs, but managed to elude them, and finally reached Korosko, where they were safe from recapture. They were greatly exhausted by their journey across the desert. No details of their life among the desert tribes have been received, but it is believed when they fully recover they will be able to tell a most interesting story of their adventures among the fanatical Arabs.

FIGHT IN THEIR PET.

The Chinese Rebels Again Marshalling Their Forces for Battle.

A Shanghai cable says: A despatch from Pekin says that the rebels have again gathered in force west of Jehol. The scattered remnants from their late defeat have been reinforced by a large number from Mongolia and Western Manchooria, and one more imperial victory will be necessary to decide the issue. The rebellion appears to be more widespread than the Imperial authorities supposed, and the rebels defeated by General Nich were only an advance guard of the main body. Li Hung Chang has been called upon for the best part of his army, and answered the summons by sending several of his finest regiments on Saturday. This would not be done if the situation were not serious. Eastern Manchooria is said to be clear of the rebels, and order has been restored. Advices from Pekin say that of the rebels slain by General Nich about one-third were Chinese. The others were mostly from Mongolia. The Chinese authorities are of the opinion that there is a concert of understanding between the Manchoorian rebels and the secret society outbreaks in other parts of the Empire.

Deceptive Appearances.

There is in the English navy a famous retired Admiral, who, when he is on shore, likes to take his ease in his handsome house in Belgravia, at the West End of London.

Not long ago, on a pleasant afternoon, the Admiral sat in front of his residence, in a somewhat neglected costume, smoking a pipe.

A policeman came past and looked at him hard. The Admiral paid no attention.

"Look here!" said the policeman, presently; "do you belong to the 'ouse, you 'ere?"

"No," said the Admiral, "the 'ouse belongs to me, you know!"

A young couple who desired to be odd were married recently seated in a buggy on top of the Natural Bridge in Virginia.

There are 900 abandoned farms in Massachusetts advertised by the State Agricultural Society.

The Prohibitionists polled but 968 votes in Iowa this year, a loss of about 6,000 since 1886.

Dr. John E. Millais, the distinguished painter, is suffering from a severe attack of influenza.

The Watt Museum Hall in Greenock, Scotland, has recently undergone renovation. The seats have been cushioned, the walls re-painted, and the hall itself generally improved.

DOWN ON EGAN.

Chili Will Probably Swallow Uncle Sam's Dose to Defy Spain.

THE AN I-U. S. FEELING STRONG.

A Valparaiso despatch says: The substance of President Harrison's statement of Chilian affairs was received to-day, and is a subject of universal comment. It is regarded by the Chilians as decidedly menacing, and it is not believed that the Chilian Government will consent either to an apology or any material indemnity. The majority in Congress is known to be opposed to any concession, and the Chilian Government, although possessed of great influence, would find it difficult to carry the necessary support for any humiliating measures. It is now no secret that the Government is proceeding actively with warlike preparations, and that artillery of the latest manufacture has been order from Germany in anticipation of hostilities possibly with other powers and probably with the United States. The situation is complicated by Spain's demand for a large indemnity. The Chilians have always detested the Spaniards, and the hatred is quickened by this demand, which, the Chilians say, is presented now in order to take advantage of existing difficulties. The general sentiment indicates that they would challenge Spain if they had not the United States to deal with, and an American official expressed the opinion to-day that the Chilians might conclude to settle with America in order to defy the Spaniards.

The London *Times* publishes a despatch from Santiago de Chili stating that the insulting notes written to the Government by Mr. Egan, the United States Minister to Chili, and his telegrams to his own Government, caused a proposition to be made that Chili suppress his legation at Washington. This propositon was discussed at a meeting of the Finance Committee of the House of Representatives last night, and a heated debate took place. The Government declined to support the proposal, and when the matter was put to a vote those who were in favor of recalling the Chilian Minister to the United States and abolishing the legation at Washington were defeated. The Government made a strong fight against the adoption of the proposal.

THE DYNAMITER WAS CRAZY.

Synes' Yarn About an Anti-Millionaire Conspiracy Proved a Fake.

A New York despatch says: The officials in charge over the morgue are so well satisfied that the identification of the dead bomb thrower's head is correct that they have refused to let people see it.

Coroner Messimer made public to-day the result of the examination made by him and other physicians upon the brain of the bomb-thrower. It was generally conceded by the physicians that the bomb-thrower was of unsound mind for a protracted period, and that his insanity was not a sudden development. As soon as the brain is sufficiently hardened a microscopical examination will be made of it by the experts.

A Boston despatch says: Mrs. Necross, mother of the bomb-thrower, granted a reporter yesterday the first interview had since the news was broken to her. She said at the beginning that there had been found on Saturday in Henry's office desk a letter addressed to her. "My husband," she said, "brought it to me sealed. We shut ourselves in our room alone and opened it. What it contained none but us two and our son know. I will say, however, that it removed from our minds any doubt that might have remained as to the identity of the bomb-thrower. It makes certain the theory that Henry dropped the bag of dynamite in Mr. Sage's office." Although Mrs. Necross would not give out the whole of the letter, the reporter succeeded in learning that its opening sentences were: "I go to New York to get $1,200,000. If I do not succeed I will kill myself." What the rest of the letter was will never be learned, unless the present determination of the parents to keep the secret of its contents locked within their own breasts is changed.

THE PERSECUTED HEBREW.

Three Christian Countries Refuse him a Resting Place.

A New York despatch says: There is a man with his family at the barge office who is veritably without a country. He was driven out of Russia, ordered to leave Germany, and has been refused asylum here. He is David Kaslawetzki, a Russian Jew, 36 years old, strong and healthy. His wife, Rachel, is 30 years old, and they have five children. He inherited a good-sized farm at Ricon, near Kief, Russia, from his father, and by industry and thrift added to it and became one of the richest farmers in the colony. Recently the Government agent at Kief confiscated his farm and ordered him and his family to leave the country. He endeavored to sell his household goods, but before he could do so the agent confiscated them, and ordered him to leave Russia within 24 hours. With only 200 roubles in his possession the exile fled with his family to Germany. The German officials ordered him to leave that country, as Russian subjects would not be allowed to remain there. The unfortunate family had barely sufficient money to pay their passage to this country, and they landed here penniless. Gen. O'Beirne ordered that the Kaslawetzkis be not permitted to land, and that they be shipped back to the country whence they came, as they are liable to become public charges. Kaslawetzki has a sister in Philadelphia, who he thinks would take care of him until he got work, but he will not be allowed to go there.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

A Brighton Fiend Outrages and Murders a Five-Year-Old Child.

A London cable says: A most horrible crime came to light to-day at Brighton. Last night Edith Jeal, a 5 year-old girl, was sent to a shop with her brother. While the boy was purchasing the articles he had been sent to buy, little Edith remained outside. When the boy came out of the shop his sister had disappeared. He searched for her for a time, and, not finding her, concluded that she had returned home. When he reached home he told his parents of the occurrence. They too searched everywhere for the child, but without success. The police were notified, and this morning they found Edith's body under a shed in a cricket field. The little girl had been most horribly maltreated. She had been brutally outraged by some fiend, who, after committing this crime, had strangled his helpless victim to death. There is not the slightest clue to the murderer. Edith Jeal's face was stained with blood and swollen, her clothes were covered with dirt, and her pinafore and hair were saturated with blood. Suspicion falls on a stranger who has recently been seen in Brighton offering money to little girls to accompany him.

TWENTY-ONE DROWNED.

A Boiler Explosion Causes the Sinking of the Calabria.

A Rome Cable says: The Italian steamer Calabria left Genoa yesterday morning for Naples having on board six passengers. She had proceeded but a short distance when her boiler exploded, so damaging the steamer that she sank in a short time. At present the loss of life is unknown.

It has now been ascertained that, including the passengers and crew, there were thirty-three persons on board the Calabria. Of this number twenty-one were drowned, the rest being saved by the Calabria's boats or by boats from other vessels which were near by.

The Barbarous Slave Traffic.

A Morocco cable says: Much indignation is felt here at the news of the atrocious treatment of slaves in Morocco, and especially of the children captured in recent raids by the Sultan. It is said that the Sultan is preparing for a similar raid early in 1892 upon tribes that have not complied with his orders. Advices from Fez state that hundreds of children sold at Fez since the return of the Sultan from his recent expedition had been subjected to barbarous treatment. The Spanish Minister will probably be instructed to remonstrate with the Sultan.

Fannie Davenport is in need of a long rest, being a sufferer from a constant and severe pain in the head.

Major McClaughry, Superintendent of the Chicago Police, was carefully educated at an Illinois Presbyterian college with the expectation that he would enter the Church.

Boise City, Idaho, has a girl sixteen years old, who stands six feet two inches in her stockings.

The Emperor Francis Joseph sent a truly imperial wedding present to the Czar. It consists of a dinner service for twenty-four persons, constructed of solid silver, superbly wrought and chased. There are nearly 200 pieces.

THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.

The Behring Sea Fishery Question Almost Solved.

IT NOW READY FOR THE ARBITRATORS.

Reciprocity With the South Americans—The McKinley Bill and Trade—The Chinese Difficulty With Canada—The American Navy—The American Sea—The Pension Fund.

WASHINGTON, Dec. — To the Senate and House of Representatives. The work of the State Department has been characterized by an unusual number of important negotiations and by diplomatic results of a notable and highly beneficial character. Among these are the reciprocal trade arrangements which have been concluded with the Republic of Brazil, with Spain for its West India possessions, and with San Domingo. Like negotiations with other countries have been much advanced and it is hoped that before the close of the year further definitive trade arrangements of great value will be concluded.

THE SEAL SETTLEMENT.

In view of the reports which had been received as to the diminution of the seals in Behring Sea, I deemed it wise to propose to Her Majesty's Government in February last that an agreement for a closed season should be made pending the negotiations for arbitration which seemed to be approaching a favorable conclusion. An agreement was reached and signed on the 15th of June, by which great Britain undertook from that date and until May 1st, 1892, to prohibit the killing by her subjects of seals in the Behring Sea, and the Government of the United States during the same period to enforce its existing prohibition against pelagic sealing and to limit the catch by the fur seal company upon the Islands to 7,500 skins. In the last annual session I stated that the basis of arbitration proposed by Her Majesty's Government for the adjustment of the long pending controversy as to the seal fisheries was not acceptable. I am glad now to be able to announce that terms satisfactory to this Government have been agreed upon, and that an agreement as to the arbitrators is all that is necessary to the completion of the convention.

THE IMAGINARY LINE

Provision should be made for a joint demarcation of the frontier line between Canada and the United States, wherever required by the increasing border settlements and especially for the exact location of the water boundary in the straits and rivers.

THE AMERICAN HOG.

The law of the last Congress providing a system of inspection for our meats intended for export, and clothing the President with power to exclude foreign products from our market in case the country sending them should perpetuate unjust discriminations against any product of the United States, placed this Government in a position to effectively urge the removal of such discrimination against our meats. It is gratifying to be able to state that Germany, Denmark, Italy, Austria and France, in the order named have opened their ports to inspected American pork products.

THE ITALIAN DIFFICULTY STILL UNSETTLED.

The lynching at New Orleans in March last of eleven men of Italian nativity, by a mob of citizens, was a most deplorable and discreditable incident. It is to be regretted that the manner in which these claims were presented was not such as to promote calm discussion of the question, but this may well be attributed to the excitement and indignation which the crime naturally evoked. The temporary absence of a Minister plenipotentiary of Italy at this capital has retarded the further correspondence, but it is not doubted that a friendly conclusion is attainable.

THE CHILIAN EMBROGLIO.

The President recites the history of the civil war in Chili since its outbreak. The United States Government refused to recognize the belligerents, and used its good offices to bring about a peaceful settlement of the trouble, but maintained a policy of non-interference. The message indirectly defends Minister Egan from charges made against him, and after going over the details connected with the outrage at Valparaiso on American sailors, says: This Government is now awaiting the result of an investigation which has been conducted by the criminal court at Valparaiso. It is reported unofficially that the investigation is about completed, and it is expected that the result will soon be communicated to this Government together with some adequate and satisfactory response to the note by which the attention of Chili was called to this incident. If these just expectations should be disappointed, or further needless delay intervene, I will, by a special message, bring this matter again to the attention of Congress for such action as may be necessary. The entire correspondence with the Government of Chili will, at an early day, be submitted of Congress.

THE CHINESE OUTBREAK.

The late outbreak against foreigners in various parts of the Chinese empire has been a cause of deep concern in view of the numerous establishments of our citizens in the interior of that country. This Government can do no less than insist upon a continuance of the protective and punitory measures which the Chinese Government has heretofore applied. No effort will be omitted to protect our citizens peaceably sojourning in China.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

This Government has found occasion to express, in a friendly spirit, but with much earnestness, to the Government of the Czar its serious concern because of the harsh measures now being enforced against the Hebrews in Russia. The immigration of these people to the United States is largely increased and is likely to assume proportions which may make it difficult to find homes and employment for them here, and to seriously affect the labor market. It is estimated that one million will be forced from Russia within a few years. But the sudden transfer of such a multitude, under conditions that tend to strip them of their small accumulations and to depress their energies and courage, is neither cod or them nor for us.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

I deem it to be a matter of the highest concern to the United States that the Nicaragua Canal should be speedily constructed and at the smallest practicable limit of cost.

THE M'KINLEY ILL.

The general interest in the operations of the Treasury Department has been much augmented during the last year by reason of the conflicting predictions which accompanied and followed the tariff and other legislation of the last Congress affecting the revenues, as to the results of this legislation upon the treasury and upon the country. On the one hand it was contended that imports would so fall off as to leave the treasury bankrupt, and that the prices of articles entering into the living of the people would be so enhanced as to disastrously affect their comfort and happiness; while on the other it was argued that the loss to the revenue, largely the result of placing sugar on the free list would be a direct gain to the people; that the prices of the necessaries of life, including those most highly protected, would not be enhanced; that labor would have a larger market, and the products of the farm advanced prices; while the treasury surplus and receipts would be adequate to meet the appropriations, including the large exceptional expenditures for the refund to the States of the direct tax and the redemption of the 4½ per cent. bonds. It is not my purpose to enter at any length into a discussion of the effects of the legislation referred to, but a brief examination of the statistics of the treasury, and a general glance at the state of business throughout the country will, I think, satisfy any impartial inquirer that its results have disappointed the evil prophecies of its opponents, and in a large measure realized the hopeful predictions of its friends. Rarely, if ever before in the history of the country, has there been a time when the proceeds of one day's labor or the product of one farmed acre would purchase so large an amount of those things that enter into the living of the masses of the people. I believe that a fair test will show that the Tariff Act of the 51st Congress is very favorable in its average effect upon the prices of articles entering into common use.

THE CHINESE INFLUX.

The enforcement by the Treasury Department of the law prohibiting the coming of Chinese to the United States, has been effective as to such as seek to land from vessels entering our ports. The result has been to divert the travel to vessels entering the ports of British Columbia, whence passage into the United States at obscure points along the Dominion boundary is easy. A very considerable number of Chinese laborers have during the past year entered the United States from Canada and Mexico. There seems to be satisfactory evidence that the business of passing Chinamen through Canada to the United States is organized and quite active. The Department of Justice has construed the law to require the return of any Chinaman found to be unlawfully in this country to China as the country from which he came, notwithstanding the fact that he came by way of Canada. But several of the District Courts have overruled this view of the law and decided that such persons must be returned to Canada. The Canadian officials refuse to allow them to re-enter Canada without the payment of the $10 head tax. I recommend such legislation as will remedy those defects in the law.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows a gratifying increase of new naval vessels in commission. The Newark, Concord, Bennington and Minneconnah have been added during the year, with an aggregate of something more than 11,000 tons. Twenty-four warships of all classes are now under construction in the navy yards and private shops, but while the work upon them is going forward satisfactorily, the completion of the more important vessels will yet require about a year's time. Some of the vessels under construction, it is believed, will be triumphs of naval engineering. There should be no hesitation in promptly completing a navy of the best modern type, large enough to enable this country to display its flag in all seas, for the protection of its citizens and of its extending commerce.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

The administration of the Pension Bureau has been characterized during the year by diligence. The total number of pensioners upon the roll on June 30th, 1891, was 676,160. There were during the year 250,565 cases, of this number 102,387 were allowed under the law of June 27th, 1890. The issuing of certificates has been proceeding at the rate of about 30,000 per month.

The appropriation for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year 1890-91 was $127,685,793.89 and the amount expended $118,530,640.25, leaving an unexpended surplus of $9,155,144.64. The commissioner is quite confident that there will be no call this year for a deficiency appropriation, notwithstanding the rapidity with which the work is being pushed. The mistake which has been made by many in their exaggerated estimates of the cost of the pensions is in not taking account of the diminished value of first payments under the recent legislation. The estimate for pension expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1893, is $144,956,000, which, after a careful examination of the subject, the commissioner is of opinion will be sufficient. While these disbursements to the disabled soldiers of the great civil war are large, they do not realize the exaggerated estimates of those who oppose this beneficient legislation.

WHAT DOES IT PRESAGE?

British Forces Said to Have Had a Fight With Tribesmen.

A London cable says: Official despatches received here this evening from Calcutta state that there has been fighting between the British forces and the tribesmen in the vicinity of Gilgil, near the Pamir frontier, and not far from the boundary line recently claimed by Russia. In short, the British troops are now face to face with frontier tribesmen in arms who are claimed to be under Russian protection, and most serious events may result.

Later—Other despatches just received here from Calcutta announce that Fort Chalt was captured on Dec. 2nd, and that several sepoys were killed and twenty-six were wounded. Col. Durand, the despatch adds, Capt. Aylmer and Lieut. Babcock were seriously wounded. Several other officers, including Lieut. Gorton others, were slightly wounded. Capt. Aylmer and Lieuts Boisrazon and Babcock, continued the despatch, displayed extraordinary gallantry. Capt. Aylmer led a morning party carrying a gun cotton petard, and in face of a shower of bullets dashed up to the iron-bound gates of the fort, affixed the petard to it, lit the fuse, retreated a short distance, and then had the pleasure of hearing a deafening report. The next moment the gallant captain saw that the petard had blown the gates of the fort to pieces. Capt. Aylmer, Lieutenants Boisrazon and Babcock, followed by a handful of sepoys, then made a dash into the fort, and after some desperate fighting captured a field gun which had been used effectively against the attacking party. The British officers and sepoys also captured some prisoners, the remainder of the rebel tribes fleeing, leaving a number of dead inside and outside the fort. The news of the engagement on the Pamir frontier is not quite clear on this point, that of what became of the original Kashmir garrison of the fort. It is presumed, however, that the rebel tribesmen captured the fort previous to the arrival of the British troops, and that it has now been retaken.

THAT ROYAL MATCH.

Another Story of How the Union Was Brought About.

A London cable says: The current stories that the betrothal is due to the Duke of Clarence's persistent love under great opposition do not agree with court reports. On the contrary, it is known that the Duke of Clarence has long been enamoured of Princess Helena, of Orleans, and that two years ago he personally declared his passion to the Comte de Paris, and received the assurance that Princess Helena reciprocated his love and that both her father and mother approved the match. Princess Helena then went to Rome to put the question of a change of religion as an absolute necessity before the Pope, who told her that it would be impossible that such a change could obtain his remotest sympathy. The position remained unsettled until Prince George became ill, when the Queen and the Princess and Prince of Wales became alarmed over the chance of the Duke of Fife nearing the throne. Pressure was then put on the Duke of Clarence and Avondale on every side, family and Cabinet reasons being adduced against an alliance with the house of France. This pressure led to his acceptance of Princess Victoria Mary, for whom he has always a cousinly liking. The Queen has promised a dowry to the bride.

A GHASTLY DISCOVERY.

A Minister Opens His Door to Find a Coffined Body.

A Dublin cable says: A ghastly incident is reported from Boubrook. Rev. Mr. Ford, the Protestant rector at that place, was opening his door, when he was horrified by the spectacle of a coffin containing a dead body on the steps of his house. The rector at once sent for the police. The body proved to be that of Patrick Kenny, who had been buried a fortnight before in a Catholic churchyard at Mullaghglass. Kenny was a Catholic who had married a Protestant woman and joined the Protestant faith. His burial in the same ground with the Catholics excited much bitter feeling, and in consequence the body had been taken up by parties unknown and brought to the house of the minister who had performed Kenny's marriage ceremony. When the widow heard of the affair she went into one convulsion after another, and it was feared for a time that she would die. The police took charge of the remains and caused them to be reinterred in a Protestant churchyard at Carnlough.

The Russell Row.

A London cable says: *Truth* says that Earl Russell, acting under advice, has determined not to allow his wife any money until she apologizes to him for the charges she made against him and against Prof. Roberts, and until she openly admits that she herself does not believe them to be true. Countess Russell, on the other hand, has commenced a suit against her husband to recover her share of the sum of $41,000 which, she claims, she paid into a bank to their joint account.

A man will wade through two feet of snow to go to a dog fight, but six inches of the stuff will keep him away from church.

One of the possessions of Hall Caine, the British novelist, is the lantern borne by Eugene Aram on the fateful night of his historic murder.

A Kansas lady Adventist has settled on Christmas Day as the end of the world. She might have given us until Jan. 1st.

Chauncey Depew said in the course of his address to the Fellowship Club, in Chicago, that after a man has passed 40 years of age he makes no new friends.

The Marquis of Ailsa was on the 27th ult. presented with an address of welcome and created a burgess of the burgh of Maybole, Ayrshire, on the occasion of his marriage.

THAT PAMIR FIGHT.

Reinforcements Out of Proportion to "Tribal" Attacks Sent On.

IS RUSSIA FOMENTING TROUBLE?

A Calcutta cable says: The notorious case of Russian intrigues in the region where the conflict now arises was so great some time ago that Col. Durand, whose forces were just had the encounter with the tribesmen near Gilgit, was summoned to Simla for a conference with the Viceroy of India. He received orders which authorized him to extend the military road from Gilgit to Chalt. This work was begun as soon as the colonel returned to his command. The English say that the Pamir plateau belongs to nobody in particular, and that the Russian claim is simply the natural outcome of opinions and desires. Grontchovski and other Russians believe that the English, the Afghans and the Chinese have been gradually closing in upon this region, or intend to do so, and wish to take their share before it becomes too late.

Without entering into any discussion of the causes of the dispute between the three great powers over the boundary lines in the Pamir, it may safely be said that Russia's object in her aggressive campaign is not merely to acquire that uninviting region, but to secure it as a stepping-stone to regions that lie beyond. From the Pamir there is the easiest progress into Eastern Turkestan and Tibet, along the valleys at the northern foot of the Karakorum Mountains. Even Nepaul and Bhotan are not so far off. Russia would like to drive a wedge between the British and the Chinese empires, threaten the whole northern frontier of India, and make a junction with the French possessions in Tonquin. If England uses Afghanistan to shut Russia away from the Arabian Sea Russia will seek the Bay of Bengal by the way of Nepaul and Assam. It seems preposterous to talk of a Russian army invading the Ganges Valley and attacking Calcutta itself. Yet more amazing things have happened. And the advance into the Pamir is a move exactly in this direction.

The latest reinforcements sent to the scene were armed with 27-pound Gatling guns. The force available at Fort Chalt and the reinforcements taken together made up an effective strength which would be absurdly disproportionate if only tribesmen were expected to be encountered. It is evident from the elaborate preparations that have been making that a European soldiery were looked forward to as combatants, and it is not doubted that the battle with the natives will lead, sooner or later, to a meeting of Russian and British troops.

A MOTHER'S CRIME.

She Slays Her Son to Rob the Body Thinking Him a Stranger.

A Vienna cable says: A tragedy unparalleled in atrocity is reported from Wieselburg, a town of Hungary, 21 miles from Prosburg. Sixteen years ago the son of a poor peasant living in the county of which Wieselburg is the capital went to America. There by industry he gradually saved up about $3,000 in American money. Resolving to return to his father's home, the son on his way changed his money into the compact form of English sovereigns, of which he had 600. It was late when he arrived at his father's house. He did not make himself known but asked for hospitality as a stranger. The mother was not there at the moment, but the father recognized his son through the disguise of years and embraced him. The son being weary retired to rest, after telling his father of the little fortune he had brought home with him. The son had the money in a bag near his bed. The father did not tell the mother when she came who the stranger was, resolving to wait until morning and then let the son reveal himself to the joy and surprise of the mother. The latter got up during the night and examined the stranger's baggage, and finding the money, a larger sum than she had ever dreamed of, determined to possess it. The husband and father slept on. The mother stealthily got a knife and cut the throat of the stranger, killing him instantly; then she took and hid the gold. When the father awoke he found his son in a pool of blood on the bed. His cry of anguish and horror aroused his wife, who had expected to find her husband a ready accomplice in concealing the crime for the sake of the money. The father gasped out who the victim was. With one cry the murderess reeled and fell dead.

THE BRIDE OF DEATH.

A Young Lady Frozen to Death on Her Way to be Married.

A Winnipeg despatch says: The officials of the Northern Pacific railway brought the news of a double fatality which occurred on the line ninety miles south of Winnipeg. One day last week during a blizzard a father and his daughter set out from Mallock, Minn., to Drayton in Dakota, where the daughter was to meet her affianced, and a marriage was to take place to-day. The hour when the marriage was to be solemnized arrived. The young man was anxiously looking for the bride, but she never came. The young man became anxious, and with a friend drove out in the direction from whence he expected the bride. To his great alarm he found a horse and rig owned by the father of the young girl, and on further search the bodies of the missing ones frozen stiff. The young fellow is grief-stricken and most distracted. The names could not be learned.

SERIOUS MINING TROUBLES.

Strikers Fire on a Sheriff's Posse, Killing Five Men.

A Gunnison, Col., despatch says: Sheriff Shores, of Gunnison county, and a posse of 25 men were fired on at midnight on Friday by fifty striking miners at the coal mines of the Colorado Coal and Iron Co. at Crested Butte. The sheriff and posse were surrounded, and are now besieged. The latest reports are that five men have been killed. At 3 a. m. a delegation of Crested Butte citizens arrived, travelling 28 miles with the greatest possible speed. They have called for citizen volunteers to rescue the sheriff and posse. The officers are in a most critical position, being surrounded by Italians, who are armed, and are in positions which they can command all approaches to the works. Fans and pumps have been stopped. This has caused gas to accumulate, and the danger of an explosion is great. Should it occur it would destroy not alone the works but nearly all of Crested Butte.

DIED OF RINK.

An Old Hag Dies While Carousing in a Notorious Den.

A New York despatch says: Patrick Cleary, 50 years old, and a woman known as Mary Foley, about 45 years old, last night went to an East River Hotel and took a room together. About 10 o'clock at night Cleary descended to the bar-room and got a can of ale. A few minutes later he announced that the woman, after drinking a glass of the ale, fell back dead. Cleary was arrested, and in the Tombs Police Court today was committed to the custody of the coroner. The East River Hotel is the vile resort in which the woman known as Old Shakspeare was found butchered in a manner peculiar to London's "Jack-the-Ripper." An examination showed that the woman had died of alcoholism. Cleary says she was his wife.

A Pair of Murderers.

A Madgeburg cable says: A series of tragedies, similar to those unearthed some time ago in Vienna, where a number of people were decoyed to a house in the suburbs and robbed and murdered by a horrible old couple residing there, has come to light in this city. A man and wife have been arrested who the police say have been in the practice of decoying female servants through advertisements to their house in a piece of woods near the city limits and there robbing them, concealing the crimes by the killing of the victims, whose bodies were then interred beneath the building.

When suffering from overtaxed and tired eyes, bathe them in hot water several times a day.

—A young lady was overheard telling another in a Walnut street car yesterday: "I sleep in kid gloves full of vaseline every night to get my warts off."—*Philadelphia Record.*

The Shah of Persia is described by the opponents in his country as nearly played out. He drinks a bottle of brandy a day, and uses much hashish and opium. The child that he brought to Europe with him, the son of his cook, is now his sole and irresponsible grand vizier. There is no enterprise possible in Persia. The rich bury their wealth and are seized and tortured for it. Revolt is beginning to show in various provinces. The masses of the people are affronted by the Shah's surroundings, and are beginning to look outside for redress.

FAMINE, PESTILENCE, TYRANNY.

The Terrible Condition of Affairs in a Large Part of Russia.

SMALLPOX ADDS ITS HORRORS.

A St. Petersburg cable says: To the horrors of famine in this country have been added the consequent of pestilence. Smallpox is carrying off large numbers of the impoverished people, who, in their weakened condition, fall a ready prey to the dreaded disease. In two small villages of the Government of Kazan 200 persons are down with the loathesome disease, and 50 deaths have already occurred. Smallpox is also ravaging the Provinces of Viatka, Samara, Kharkoff, Vladimir, Kursk, Orenburg, Peterhoff and Saratoff. Typhus fever is also carrying off numerous victims in various Provinces. On the whole, a more gloomy outlook could not well be imagined, and although the few doctors scattered through the country are doing their utmost to stay the diseases, their efforts are almost useless. The people have reached a stage where they think it useless to fight against any affliction sent them, and consequently many who might recover had they any energy or will-power, lie down and succumb to disease without making a single effort in their own behalf. Many, too, prefer death from disease to suffering the slow torture of death from starvation.

At Shadrinsk, in the Province of Perm, a sad condition of affairs exists, and it may be necessary for the Government to interfere to prevent a wholesale carrying off of the inhabitants by famine. The granaries there are almost exhausted, and the poor people know not where to turn to obtain food to keep life in their miserable bodies. Missionaries, who were sent to relieve the distress, were unable to buy corn at any price. All the stocks of grain in the vicinity were used, or else those who did have grain refused to sell it, for fear that if they did they would soon find themselves in a plight similar to their unfortunate neighbors.

A decree has been issued stating that from January 1st next the Lutheran clergy will be deprived of all the rights to appoint or discharge the masters of Lutheran schools in Russia. A special commission has been appointed to examine teachers in the German schools. Should any of the teachers display an imperfect knowledge of the Russian language they will be dismissed.

Influenza has assumed alarming forms in St. Petersburg. Some patients become mad and rush wildly through the streets in violent paroxysms, then have high fever and utter prostration, often followed by death.

TRIAL OF PROCTURERS.

Enticers of Canadian Girls in the Law's Clutches at Buffalo.

A Buffalo despatch says: Wm. Wood and Arthur Axtell, Wood's stepson, are on trial for inducing girls to come here from Canada for immoral purposes. Frankie Lavelle, the prosecuting witness, said she was born in Haliburton, and lived there until thirteen years ago. For the past three years she lived in Toronto, and met Wood on Church street in that city about the middle of October. She was then rooming on Yonge street. She was accompanied by Lizzie Hastings when she first met Wood, and Miss Hastings knew the latter. An introduction followed, and Miss Hastings interrogated Wood as to whether he had yet found a housekeeper. He said he had not and Frankie Lavelle was suggested. Wood told her to call at 21 Draper street, which she did. She found the place was a red brick house, all furnished except one back room and a parlor. The defendant's son was there, but no women. She agreed to do the housework for her board. She lived there two weeks and did the housework. Then for one week all three moved to No. 23 Draper street, the house of Mrs. Mills, where they lived for one week. Then defendant asked her to come to Buffalo. Mrs. Mills and her sister lived together at the number. She came to Buffalo about the middle of October with Wood and his stepson, Arthur Axtell. They were accompanied by Mrs. Mills, her child, and her sister, Annie Hudson. She knew young Axtell as Arthur Wood. She cannot tell the exact date that they left Toronto for Buffalo. She did not hear any discussion between Wood and the others as to what she was to do on arriving in Buffalo. They had been in Buffalo some time before improper proposals were made. The case is not yet concluded.

Capt. Gordon's Great Ride.

Capt. Evans Gordon recently rode 230 miles in thirty-three hours in India, changing horses twenty-three times. Starting from Leh, on the borders of Tibet, to Srinagar, the capital of Cashmere, at 3 a. m. on Oct. 10, he crossed the Phota pass (13,300 feet) and the Mamika pass (13,000 feet) and reached Dras at 9.15 in the evening, having, when an allowance is made for a half hour's halt, covered 151 miles in under eighteen hours. After resting for seven hours Capt. Gordon started again in a blinding snowstorm for Mattain, only a dozen miles distant, which was not reached till two hours later. Here the weather had temporarily improved, but snow was again falling before Baltal was reached. By this time it was noon. Pushing on, the traveller found that Sonamarg was deep in snow and that two days' heavy rain had made the track to Srinagar very nearly impassable, but by dint of perseverance the residency was reached at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Great Young Men.

Charles James Fox was in Parliament at nineteen.

The great Cromwell left the University at Cambridge at 18.

John Bright was never at any school a day after he was 15 years old.

Gladstone was in Parliament at 22, and at 26 was Lord of the Treasury.

Henry Clay was in the Senate of the United States, contrary to the Constitution, at 29.

Washington was a colonel in the army at 22, commander of the forces at 42, President at 57.

Judge Storey was at Harvard at 15, in Congress at 29 and Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States at 32.

Martin Luther had become largely distinguished at 24, and at 56 had reached the topmost round of his world-wide fame.

Webster was in college at 15, gave evidence of his great future before he was 25 and at 30 he was the peer of the ablest man in Congress.—*Young Men's Eva.*

Spoiled Children.

Spoiled children are not the product of effete civilization. They have always existed, literally since the beginning of our race, for the first child was Cain, and in the light of his subsequent career, we cannot doubt that Eve allowed the wonderful little creature his own way in everything. Original sin was then so new, so fresh, that the baby had it in its undiluted potency, and the young mother, most hapless of women, never had a mother of her own to guide and instruct her. Other instances of spoiled children could be easily cited from the Scripture records—Jacob, his mother's darling, and Absalom, the pride of David's heart, coming at once to mind—but it is not necessary to turn to the past,