The wonderful crop of oranges produced in California has led to the manufacture of a new and non-alcoholic wine from that fruit. The wine would be very cheap if it were not for the time required to bring it to perfection.

On June 20, 1887, Queen Victoria will bave ruled over Great Britain fifty years, and therefore this year has been aptly denominated by the English people as "Jubilee Year." As one phase of the celebration, the British Government has issued a series of new postage stamps, called Jubilee Stamps.

A careful compiler of statistics states that there are in New York city only 500 places of worship, one-fifth being mission chapels. Their total seating capacity is not more than 350,000. The number of men in the city between 18 and 45 years of age, according to the most reliable information, is 353, 107.

A manufacturer of cheese in Prussia was endeavoring to improve his product, and, to this end, mixed the fresh cheese with about eight per cent. of mashed potatoes. The ripe cheese, however, looked suspicious; upon analysis the admixture was discovered, and the author of the new idea fined twelve dollars.

Science has reached a point where a man may have a nose shaped to suit himself. The cure of pug noses was advocated by a Boston physician at a recent meeting. A simple operation will change the pug nose to a charming Grecian feature, and with a slight change at the top of the pug the countenance may be made almost classic.

"The sale of General Logan's book has increased fifty per cent. since his death," says a Washington correspondent. "But Mrs. I cgan will never make anything like a fortune from it. It was published at an unfortunate time, just when General Grant's book was in heavy demand and Mr. Blaine's second volume was on the market, and I doubt whether Mrs. Logan will get \$5,000 royalty in all."

According to the last census we had in this country in 1880, 980 daily newspapers with a circulation of 3,637,424. Since 1880 the number of daily newspapers has more than doubled and we now have not less than 2,000, with a circulation of about 5,000,000. The United States has more newspapers than England, France and Germany combined, and more than all the world outside of those three nations.

William C. Kingsley, projector of the Brooklyn bridge, estimated many years ago in the infancy of the enterprise that 36,000,000 persons per annum would represent its maximum capacity, and that this number of people would be using the bridge in 1900. Already twenty-seven and a half millions cross the bridge, and, at the present rate of increase Mr. Kingsley's estimate may be reached in 1890, ten years before the time fixed

The Raleigh (N. C.) News says: "We are glad to see that the long-preached doctrine of less cotton and more corn is finally having effect in the South. The crop report of the Federal Department of Agriculture for the past year shows that this is so. The movement has been slower than was desired by some, but it has been steady, and this sort of progress is always the best. It would certainly not do for the Southern farmer to aban don cotton altogether, as has been de manded by some theorists."

The healthfulness of goats' milk is a well-known fact, and in many parts of Europe these animals are kept with decided profit. Professor Long, of England, advises people who cannot afford the luxury of a cow to keep a goat, because it can be kept cheaper than any other animal and will yield a profitable return in milk. He thinks the expense of maintaining one would not exceed \$5 a year, while it will eat almost any kind of food and yield from one and a half to two quarts of milk a day, worth at least

A prominent Washington photographer recently got all the members of the Supreme Court together in his place and secured a negative of them in a group. The proof met the approval of all the justices except one, who objected to his picture because, he confided to the artist, it made him look too short. The photographer refused to destroy the negative, however, unless the justice would bring all the members of the court together for another sitting. This he succeeding in doing, and the artist provided the short member with a box to stand on. His associates discovered the trick and had a good laugh at the expense of the short justice.

The following United States Senators were all privates in the civil war at the time of enlistment: Warner Miller, of New York, private in Fifth New York Cavalry, at one time taken prisoner, afterward promoted to be Sergeant-Major and Lieutenant; John L. Morgan, of Alabama, private in the Confederate Army, belonging to the Cahoba Rifles, afterward promoted to post of Brigadier-General; James K. Jones, of Arkansas, private soldier during the "late unpleasantness" on the losing side; Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, entered the Confederate Army as a private and was wounded and was also surrendered at Shreveport, La., in 1865; Richard Coke. of Texas, was a private in the Confederate Army and afterward a Captain; John C. Spooner, Senator from Wisconsin, was a private in Company S, Fortieth Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, and was breveted Major at the close of the service ; Senator Pugh, of Alabama, was a private in the Confeder-

ate Army.

The last twelve months have been troublous times for the personnel of various European governments. Mr. Gladstone's ministry set the fashion by resigning; the Bulgarian Cabinet followed next after the deposal of Alexander; the French ministry had a rupture over the sub-prefecture question, and the Italian Cabinet resigned because Parliament did not manifest that confidence in lts wisdom that was desirable. The British Parliament has been dissolved and another one re-ele ted and Germany has been in the throes of an electoral campaign, while it is probable that before long another appeal to the people of Great Britain will be made. Congress and Cabinet are more secure under our Constitution.

Another romance originating in the Custer massacre is identified with the gold watch worn by Lieutenant Crittenden, who also perished by the vengeful bullets or knives of Sitting Bull's people. The wat h was a present which his father, General Crittenden, had purchased in England some time before. It became the booty of a Sioux warrior, who, in due season, after crossing the line sold it to a Canadian rancher or farmer. The purchaser, suspecting that there must be some history connected with it, wrote to the maker in England, describing the watch and stating its number. The maker wrote back that the watch had been originally sold to General Crittenden of the United States Army. Thereupon the Canadian communicated with the General, who promptly repurchased the watch, and it now hangs in his bed-room in New York city, a sad memorial of the fate that befell his brave boy.

A Burlington (Ia.) insurance company has awarded a prize of \$200 to a Rochester, N. Y., man for the best design for a tornado cave. It is made underground, connected with the dwelling by a tunnel, and consists of a room 6x12 feet, walled with brick and the roof supported by iron arches and beams. The strength of the roof is an essential part of the protection, as cyclones often level large trees on caves, which they break in and enclose the inmates in a living tomb. An exit flush with the surface is provided on the outside for the escape of inmates if the dwelling is burned, as it frequently is after a tornado. The cost of such a cave varies from \$200 to \$500, which, it would seem, must place it out of reach of those who have not money enough to move away from a locality where such safety devices are required. At the best a cyclone cellar gives inadequate protection, unless its owner and all his family remain constantly at home to enjoy its

Thomas Kelly, who has just died at St. Louis at the age of ninety-nine, had a remarkable career. He was a native of Limerick, Ireland, and was apprenticed as a sailor at the age of ten. Three years later he sailed from Liverpool for Quebec on board the merchantman Bercie Crovd. Bad weather kept the vessel exhausted, and the crew finally drew lots to decide which among them should be sacrificed to support the lives of the others. Kelly twice narrowly escaped drawing the fatal lot. The crew was eventually rescued by the United States man-of-war Brooklyn Eagle. Since that date, July 27, 180?, Kelley never tasted meat. He continued his career as a sailor and shipped and fought under the flags of England, France, Spain, Portugal, and the United States. He was nine times shipwrecked. He lost a foot in the war between the States. After the war he went to St. Louis, where, at the time of his death, he was coachman to Archbishop Kenrick.

A unique swindler has been exposed in Springfield, Ohio. He first had printed elaborate letter heads reading: "Miami Lumber Co., A. Barelay, Manager. Dressed lumber, etc. Cash paid for logs of all kinds. Springfield, O." On the sheet he wrote letters to men here and there generally, telling of the accidental death of some man who had just been hired to work for the lumber company, and who had died before his name was taken. On this man there was nothing to identify him except the name and address of the man to whom the letter was written. Then followed a list of valuables belonging to the dead man, amounting to say \$90, \$20 of which was in money. The company had buried the body at an expense of \$28, and were thus out \$8. If the receiver of the letter was a friend of the dead man would he Ohio. kindly send \$8, and the company would at once send ou his valuables. It is pretty certain that more than one man who thought he'd be a friend to such a corpse had sent on the small sum of money asked, expecting to get \$50 or \$70 worth of valuables, which of course he never received, because lumber company, corpse, and valuables were all myths.

Tersely Put.

Governor McNutt, says the Boston Budget, transmitted in 1840 a veto message to the Legislature of Mississippi which for its brevity, if not for the order of arrangement of its reasons, might serve as a model for all similar State papers. It is in the following words:

VETO MESSAGE.

'To the House of Representatives: I return to the House for further action a bill entitled 'an act to amend an act to con-fer the power of Justices and Notaries on the President of the Board of Police and for other purposes," with the following objections: First—It is unconstitutional.

Second-It is inexpedient. Third—It is unnecessary. A. G. McNutt. Executive Department, city of Jackson,

Two National Debts.

The following is a comparison of the national debts of Canada and the United 1886-Canada.

1886-United States. |

THE IMPENDING WAR

Loud Notes of Alarm Sounded in the German Capital.

The French Building Huts For 100,000 Men On the Frontier.

The Berlin Nachrichten says: "The threat ening character of the situation across the western frontier is becoming much more acute. In view of the fact that huts have already been constructed to shelter 100,000 men, and that preparations have been made to shelter a similar number around Belfort, wo have, beyond doubt, to deal with nothing less than the strengthening of the French line, to enable them at the beginning of hos-tities to throw a large for e across the frontier, and thus transfer operations to

German Territory."

Herr Tissendorf, Chief Procurator of the Imperial Tribunal at Leipsic; Commissary Tausch of the Criminal Inquiry Department, and Public Prosecutor Vacano have held a long conference at Strasburg Herr Tissendorf afterward started for Mulhausen and Herr Tausch for Metz. It is supposed the object of their journey is to make inquiries respecting secret communications between German and French Anarchists, and concerning a reported con-spiracy between the French Patriotic League

and its adherents in Alsace.

Continued arrests of Socialists at Magdeburg have paralyzed the electoral agitation there. Thirty-eight Socialists were taken into

custody, including most of the members of the local electoral committee. Prince Hohenlohe, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine issued an election manifesto. He

said:
"The Government has asked for the passage of a Septennate Army bill because it is persuaded that Germany will be threatened persuaded that Germany will be threatened with the danger of war as soon as that part of the French nation which longs for war of the French nation which longs for war regards the military strength of France superior to that of Germany. If Alsace-Lor-raine wishes not to be exposed to the terrors of another war, let peaceable and concilia-tory Deputies be elected to the new Reich-stag—Deputies who accept the peace of 1871. Those who vote to return members of the protesting (anti-Germany) party, or enemies of the Government's Septennate bill, will be responsible for the continuance of disquiet and the resultant injury to trade and com-

'If in some electoral districts the friends of peace find themselves unable, tecause of the pressure of former political leaders to put forward the candidates they would like to have elected to the new Reichstag, they may deposit blank voting papers, and in this way express their views and record the real

way express their views and record the real opinion of the country.

"The re-union of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany is irrevocable as long as the German Empire exists. These days are pregnant with decisive issues. Listen only to what your conscience and good sense and your love of home and your family and your propagate dictate." property dictate."

[The "Septennate Army bill" referred to in the foregoing is the recent measure intro-duced in the German Reichstag and advocated strongly by Prince Bismarck and General Von Moltke. The bill provided for additional army supplies and organization, the appropriations to run for seven years. Its opponents, however, carried an amendment making the a propriations and provisions of the bill to run for only three years, whereupon Emperor William dissolved the Reichstag and ordered new elections, hoping to get a majority of new members in favor of the seven-year measure.—ED.] appropriations to run for seven years. Its

LATER NEWS.

A NUMBER of incendiary fires in Sioux City, Iowa, are attributed to the bitter fight between the liquor dealers and Prohibition-

THE Governor of Kansas has signed a bilpermitting women to vote in municipal elections.

A PARTY of seven lynchers, charged with murdering a boy who witnessed them bang two horse thieves, have been brought into Fort Scott, Ark., for trial. The seven prisoners were hanging two men for horse-stealing when a boy named Moon happened alongeight months at sea. Provisions were and the lynchers hanged him also, to keep him from becoming a witness,

THE President has vetoed the bill making an appropriation to enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to distribute seeds in the drought-stricken counties of Texas. He vetoes the bill on the ground that he can find no warrant for such an appropriation in the Constitution, and he does not believe "that the power and duty of the general government ought to be extended to the relief of individual suffering which is in no manner properly related to the public service or ben-

THE House Committee on Territories has reported favorably a bill for the organization of the Territory of Alaska.

SIXTY witnesses have been brought on from Texas to Washington to testify in the Senate investigation of alleged election out-

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND of the 75,000 persons confined in the prisons of India have been released in commemoration of Queen Victoria's fiftieth anniversary of her accession to the throne. In all the chief cities of India imposing fetes lasting three days have also been held in honor of the Queen's jubileo. DAVID DUNLOP's large tobacco factory in

Petersburg, Va., has been destroyed by fire-Loss, \$250,000.

THE President gave his annual dinner to the Justices of the Supreme Court Thursday evening, and a company of thirty-four sat down at the beautifully decorated table in the state dining room.

NOMINATIONS by the President: Samuel N. Aldrich, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston; John M. Mercer, of Iowa, to be Surveyor of Customs, Burlington, Iowa; Owen McGloughlin, of Iowa, to be Surveyor of Customs, Dubu lue, Iowa; Arthur K. De laney, of Wisconsin, to be Collector of Cus. toms for the District of Alaska; William W. Armstrong to be Postmaster at Cleveland,

THE steamship Great Eastern, the largest vessel afloat, has just been sold at auction in Liverpool for \$130,000.

TRAFFIC on the Canadian Pacific Railroad has been suspended in Manitoba for more than three weeks, owing to heavy snowdrifts and laud-slides.

MR. PARNELL has sustained a defeat in the British House of Commons, his motion to amend the Queen's address being rejected by 242 nays to 107 yeas. The address was then adopted by 283 yeas to 70 nays.

FIVE miners were killed by a fall of earth

in a mine at Lavant, Canada. PROGRESS IN CHINA. Religious Literty Guaranteed by It is said at the Chinese Legation in Washington that the recent order guaranteeing religious liberty to all classes throughout China is but another step in the upward and progressive movement of the empire. The Downger Empres, who has just abdicated Downger Empres, who has just abdicated in favor of her young kinsman, Quon Shu, is a woman of broad, liberal views. It was under her reign that China threw off her shackles of intolerance and isolation and took her place among the nations of the earth. During the recent troubles between the French and Chinese the declaration of war on the part of the latter was coupled with the announcement that the army and navy must offer every protection to the missionaries so long as they remained non-combatants. Quon as they remained non-combatants. Quor Shu, who has just succeeded to the throne, is Net debt. family 1580—Canada. Net debt, family of five, \$120 00 live family 1580—Canada. represented as a bright, clever young man of seventeen, who has been carefully and thoroughly educated, and who is fully in accord with the humane and progressive spirit of his predecessor. represented as a bright, clever young man of seventeen, who has been carefully and thoroughly educated, and who is fully in ac-

NEWS SUMMARY

Eastern and Middle States. JOHN O'NELL, the third of the New York Aldermen convicted of bribery, was sentenced on Friday to four years and six months' imprisonment, and topay a fine of \$2,000.

portions of New York and Pennsylvania. At Tyrone, Penn., a tree blew down, killing four Hungarian railroad laborers.

TEN prisoners—two white and eight colored—were publicly whipped in the jail yard at Newcastle, Del.

A DINNER given by the New York City Republican Ciub in honor of Lincoln's birth-day brought together many noted Republi-cans, among them being Governors Louns-bury, of Connect'cut, Foraker, of Ohio, and Oglesby, of Illinis; United States Senators Aldrich, Harrison and Hawley; Senator-elect Hiscock and others. elect Hiscock, and others.

THREE choir boys connected with the Episcopal Cathedral at Garden City, Long Island, ventured on an ice-covered pond near the Cathedral after services; the ice gave way and all three were drowned.

ESTIMATES by Bradstreet's put the pe-uniary losses of the late strike in New York City at \$7,000,000—of which employes lost \$3,000,000 and employers \$4,000,000.

REV. "SAM" JONES, the Southern revival-st, has been preaching in New York city. JOHN CARROLL, the oldest man in Delaware, died a few days since in Wilmington. He was said to be within a few months of

THE Gloucester (Mass.) fishing schooner Alice M. Strople has lost three of her crew

by the upsetting of their dory.

THE Philadelphia Municipal election has resulted in the success of the Republican ticket, headed by Edwin H. Filter for Mayor, by large majorities. In Harrisburg the Democrats elected their ticket, headed by Dr. John A. Fritchey for Mayor.

A DAY's telegraphic report of suicides: W. A Wilson, a prominent lawyer of Lanca-ter, Penn., suffering from insomnia, shot himself; Thomas Stomager, a negro in the Norristown (Penn.) poorhouse, hanged him-self, and John Stever threw himself into iagara River from the Suspension Bridge.

JAMES C. BARRETT, a leading member of

STORMS and floods have caused heavy losses and great inconvenience in the West. The town of Three Rivers, Mich., was surrounded by water: at Elkport, Ind., fifty houses were in a similar condition. Many factories in Ohio and Indiana were obliged to shut down. At Louisyille, Ohio, seven to shut down. At Louisville, Ohio, seven houses and a woolen mill were demolished.

A LOSS exceeding \$150,000 has resulted from storms and floods in the country surrounding Saudusky, Ohio. Fifty or sixty bridges were swept away, and scores of small structures demolished or damaged. THE prohibition war in Iowa has reached that stage that the Governor threatens im-

pea hment proceedings against a United States Judge. A FIRE at Augusta, Ga., destroyed the Masonic building, a large imposing structure, the Globe Hotel and other property, causing a total estimated damage of \$200,-

BOTH Houses of the Tennessee Legislature

have passed resolutions prohibiting the man-ufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in THE fund for Mrs. Logan now amounts to

BLOCK, OPPENHEIMER & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers of Galveston, have failed, with liabilities amounting to \$750,000. A SERIOUS snow blockade exists on the Central Pacific Railroad.

Washington.

THE Senate and House Committees of Conference have agreed upon an Anti-Poly-gamy bill. THE Senate has confirmed William Reed

Lewis, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at THE Commissioner of Pensions intends to give Mexican veterans opportunity to establish their claims to pensions without

the aid of agents. COLONEL JAMISON, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, has resigned. He has been succeeded by T. E. Nash, Chief Clerk

of the Department. THE Senate has confirmed the nomination of Thomas B. Connery, of New York, to be Secretary of the United States Legation at

the City of Mexico. CAPTAIN A. W. GREELY, of Arctic exploration fame, has been appointed to succeed the late General Hazen as Chief of the Signal Service Bureau with the rank of Brigadier

Foreign.

JOHN BRIGHT has written another letter criticising Gladstone's Irish policy. A FIRE in Rangoon, Burmah, has de-

stroved 400 houses. MR. PARNELL's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech was lost in the British House of Commons by 342 nays (Tories and Liberal Unionists) to 246 yeas (Nationalists). The amendment recited that the remedy for the crisis in Ireland is not "an increased stringency of criminal procedure," but "in such reform of the law and system of government as will satisfy the needs and seare the confidence of the people

(FREAT suffering prevails among the inabitants of Newfoundland, and the provincial treasury is almost empty.

CHINA has made full indemnity for the at-

tacks on American missionaries some months a 30, and the Emperor has proclaimed religious toleration throughout the Empire. EVICTIONS on a large scale for the nonpayment of rent are taking place on Lord

ork's estate in Ireland. Six natives of the Tonga Islands have been condemned to death for assaulting a

A BABY WITNESS.

Extraordinary Evidence in an Assault and Battery Case. Some weeks ago a young woman named

Scott, who was soon to become a mother, appeared before a Mercer County (Penn.) Justice of the Peace and swore out a wrrrant for the arrest of a young man named William Bloodgood on charge of assault and bat-tery. Bloodgood was arrested. The young woman swore that two weeks previously the prisoner had come to her house and, as she bjected to his remaining, he had choked her until she was almost unconscious and had twisted her loft wrist, almost dis-locating it. She said the marks of his lingers and thumb were visible on her threat for several days, and her wrist had remained crooked for some time. She had no witnesses of the assault. Bloodgood had no witnesses of the assault. Bloodgood admitted having Leen at the young woman's house, but denied the assault. The Justice held him, however, to appear at court. Few rersons believed that the girl had been assaulted, and as she had no witnesses to prove her stry Bloodgood's discharge was expected a soon as court met. The case was called at the last term of Mercer Court. The complainant appears legarying here. The complainant appeared, carrying her three weeks' old baby. Her lawyer put her on the witness stand. She swore to having been assaulted by the prisoner as she had sworn before the Justice of the Fea re, and that she was the mother of the child in her grays. A physician corrollar the chi'd in her arms. A physician corrob-orated the fact of that relationship. The lawyer then stated to the court that as the would ask for acquittal on the ground that there was no evidence of any assault having been committed, he offered assaut naving been committed, he offered as evidence corroborative of the plaintiff's testimony the baby she had in her arms. He removed the child's wraps and carried it to the Judge, and called his attention to it. The result was that the baby was admitted in evidence, against the objection of the defendant's counsel. The prosecution of the defendant's counsel. The prosecut-ing lawyer took the infant to the jury, and, uncovering its throat, revealed and, uncovering its throat, revealed to them the distinct marks of four fingers on one side of it and the plain and unmistakable impression of a thumb on the other. After the remarkable birthmarks had been examined by the jury the lawyer uncovered the baby's left wrist. It was twisted out of shape and swollen, as if it had been suddenly wrenched. These marks on the throat and the twisted wrist correspond exactly with the injuries the baby's mother swore, more than a month before it was born, to having rea month before it was born, to having re-ceived at the hands of the prisoner, Blood-good. After this startling and most extraor-dinary evidence was presented the prosocu-tion tested its case. The prisoner was con-

THE CARNIVAL SEASON.

Festivities in a Southern and a Northern City.

HEAVY gale; have done much damage in New Orleans and Burlington, Vt., Crowded with Visitors.

The festivities of carnival season were

opened at New Orleans on Thursday by the parade of the Knights of Momus. The brilliant pageantry burst into view at 8 o'clock, on Canal street, near Claiborne; marched through Camp, Julia, St. Charles, Royal, and Toulouse streets, and disappeared within the large portals of the French Opera House, where a ball, varied with tableaux, concluded the night's entertainment. The route of march was gorgeous-ly illuminated with colored lights and the ly illuminated with colored lights and the streets and houses were hung with flags and banners of all descriptions. This was the first parade of the Knights for three years. The general subject of illustration was the myths of the New World, and was portrayed by sixteen decorated floets resplendent in color and fire. The first or title car, bearing the name of the subject of the car, bearing the name of the subject of the parade, was an Aztec temple, built of steps of stone and flourishing with tropical vegetation. Then came, in their order, Manitou, the Greet Spirit of the American Indians, standing on a snow-flaked cragsmoking in sombre dignity. Next the happy hunting ground, peopled with Indian sportsmen and their game, then Megissog won, the pearl feather of Hiawatha before histepee, in communion with his snakes and owls. The in communion with his snakes and owls. The in communion with his snakes and owls. The South Wind is next represented as a sylvan grove, peopled with beautiful maidens, who attend upon Shawondasee, their custodian. The Peruvian Viracocha, or Creator, issues out of the sea, bearing the wand of Olive, and surrounded by his sons, the Winds. Next appeared Montezuma, the Aztec King, with his retinue. Quetzacoati, the child of Thunder, takes his departure on the back of a flying dragoon. The four gods of Yucatan in fierce and ugly grandeur appear next in line, worthy of their monopoly of the world as survivors of the great deluge. Mechabo, the Great JAMES C. BARRETT, a leading member of the Rutland (Vt.) bar. was fatally injured, and Mrs. Charles P. Harris was badly hurt while tobogganing.

South and West.

Storms and floods have caused heavy losses and great inconvenience in the West.

Storms and great inconvenience in the West. Fountain of Youth, while the Gardens of Manoa, a bit of realistic Eldorado, complete the scene. Immense crowds lined the streets along which the gorgeous procession passed.

Burlington, Vt., has been having a week of Carnival festivities. Thursday was the great success of the week, about 12,000 visitors besuccess of the week, about 12,000 visitors baing in town, and the amusements all passing off satisfactorily. The first thing
in the programme was an ice-yacht race
over a three-mile course. In the afternoon
the snowshoe races were run. There was
also a fancy skating tournament at the rink,
and the Russian toboggan slide was fairly

clive.
The Main-street coast was the principal attraction in the afternoon. In the evening traction in the afternoon. In the evening occurred a grand torchlight procession of snow-shoers, tobogganists, and other clubs, headed by a military band, the whole under command of Brig.-Gen. N. L. Greenleaf of the Vermont National Guard The streets through which the procession passed were one blaze of illumination, and there was an elaborate payerotechnic display in the City Park. A tor pyrotechnic display in the City Park. A tor this various toboggan slides were formally opened with a display of fireworks. The week's programme closed with a grand carnival ball at the American House.

A DEADLY WINTER.

Fearful Sufferings From Arctic Weather in the Northwest.

The winter of 1886-87 will long be remem bered throughout the Northwest for the extreme severity of the temperature and the unusual depth of snow. Old-timers always referred to former years as "high-water marks," but this year eclipses all previous records. The severe weather started in soon after the holidays. Mercury thermometers were often congealed and spirit thermometers were kept busy jumping from 40 to 60 below zero. Half a dozen times has the 60 notch been touched, and once this seas. n 62 1-2 below zero has been scored on the Saskatche-wan plains. This year the snowfall is unpre-cedented. In some localities it is anywhere throughout the National Park and elsewhere. it is from eight to twelve feet deep, and on the dead-level prairie from eighteen to forty inches. Of course, such a heavy fall must bring more or less suffering and death. Already this winter a number of deaths from cold have occurred in Dakota. Not

long since Charles Schroeder, living near Valley City, started from his house for one 600 feet distant. A blizzard was blowing and the thermometer registered 35 below. Not reaching home, his family and neighbors turned out with lanterns, fol lowed his tracks in the snow all night and found where he had lain down in a strawstack and then gone on. The next day the body was found twelve miles away on the prairie, lying on its face, where he had fallen from exhaustion. The body was frozen into a chunck of ice. A few days ago Miss Maggie Bunn, a school-teacher at Highmore, while going from the school to her house, was frozen to The bodies of three Indians who belonged to Berthold Agency, were found frozen near Ashland. Several more have been missing since Christmas, and they must have been caught out. Their bodies will probably be found when the snow melts in the spring. In Montana a number of casualities have already occurred. Wise and a Swede named Martin

were at work on mining property on the side of Sheep Mountain. A huge avalanche swept down the mountainside and hurled the men into eternity without a moment's warn-ing, burying them thousands of feet below. Tom Williams, a sheep herder near Mossgale Springs, about sixty years old, was discovered lying face downward in the snow. He was dead, but the sheep were wandering aimlessly about. Many had been stampeded

by packs of wolves.

A band of British America Cree Indians came across the line last fall and while the weather was fine campel in the mountains between the forks of Sun River. An unusual snow followed and the wretched creatures be-came penned in by an icy wall. From seventy the number was reduced to fifty-one by starvation, when white men hunted them up and brought relief. During the latter part of January fifty lodges of Crow Indians, camped on Clark's Fork, camenear dying. Many did perish, but the majority managed to sustain life by eating the cattle that died in the

snowdrifts.
Twelve hundred out of a herd of fifteen hundred sheep were lost in one locality, and the survivors were so badly mutilated by coyotes and wolves that they died. Some sheepmen in Western Montana have lost entire herds. There is no doubt the cattle industry has received a serious blow.

BOOTH'S SLAYER CRAZY. Boston Corbett's Mad Pranks in the Kansas House of Representatives. Boston Corbett, the slayer of John Wilkes Booth, created a sensation in the Kansas House of Representatives a few days ago. At the commencement of the sesssion of the Legis'ature, Corbett was appointed Assistant Doorkeeper. Tuesday he strapped on two revolvers, and took with him a box of cartridges. Then, with a drawn weapon, he drove a negro attendant from the Hall of Representatives. Sergeant-at-Arms Norton attempted to expostulate with him, when Corbett cocked one of his revolvers, and, pointing it directly at the officer, told him to travel. Corbett then looked for Speaker Smith, and on meeting a member who somewhat resembled him, was about to fire when the member threw up his hands and said he was not the Speaker. The member was then permitted to move on. Corbett took possession of the Speaker's gallery, and, walking in front of the doors, held it during the entire morning session, refusing to allow any one to come near him. Three policemen were called, but they would not venture into the dark corridor, and the slayer of Booth held possession. At 12 o'clock he sent word down to the House to adjourn or he would come down and adjourn it himself. The House adjourned. Corbett was afterward captured in the

lower corridor, disarmed, and taken to the police station. He was adjudged insane and confined in an asylum.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Sessions. 43D DAY.—Bills "to increase the naval establishment" and "to provide for the increase of the naval establishment" were introduced, the former by Mr. Cameron and the latter by Mr. Ha'e, and were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs....
Mr. Stanford introduced a bill to provide mortars and heavy guns for the arrangement of the forts coast defence and armament of the forts, coast defence, and vessels of the United States...Mr. Hoar resumed his argument in favor of the Eads' Ship Canal bill.

Ship Caual bill.

417H DAY.—House bills for the completion of the Brooklyn and Troy postoffice buildings were passed.... A bill for increasing the navy was favorably reported... The Postoffice Appropriation bill was passed. The amount appropriated is the exact sum asked for by the Postoffice Department.

457H DAY.—A memorial was presented asking that the investigation of alleged outrages in Washington county. Taxas, be car-

rages in Washington county, Texas, be car-ried on at Breubam, Texas. Referred.... A petition from colored men in Mississippi, asking for an appropriation of \$100 apiece to transport them to Liberia, was presented and referred... The Cameron bill to increase the naval establishment was then taken up, and Mr. Cameron spoke in its favor, and Mr. Van Wyck in opposition... The Eads Ship Railway bill was discussed further... Exceptive discussion. Railway bill was discussed further...Ex-ecutive discussion.

46TH DAY.—Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, of-fered a resolution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, reciting a provision of the Thurman Funding bill, which set forth that if either of the Pacific railroad companies fails for six months to perform its

requirements, the failure shall constitute a forfeiture. The resolution directs the At-torney-General to inform the Senate whether these roads have failed to perform their duty under the law, and whether any proceedings have been instituted to bring about the forhave been instituted to oring about the for-feiture of their rights and franchises....The Eads Ship Railway bill was discussed. 47TH DAY.—The presiding officer laid by-fore the Senate what, he said "purported to be" the credentials of David Turpie, elected Senator from Indiana for six years beginning March 4, 1887. The signature is signed by the Governor whose signature is certified March 4, 1887. The signature is signed by the Governor, whose signature is certified by the Secretary of State. Referred, on notion of Mr. Hoar, to the Committee on Privileges and Elections...The bill to in-crease the naval establishment passed. It provides for the construction of ten protected state lornisers with such armament for each as provides for the construction of ten protected steel cruisers, with such armament for each as the Navy Department may deem suitable, the cost of all of the cruisers, complete, exclusive of armament, not more than \$15,000,000. For the armament of the vessels the sum of \$4,800,000 is appropriated, to be available during four years from March 4. Three of the vessels shall be built on the Pacific coast, three on the Gulf coast, and four on the Atlantic coast.

48TH DAY.—Mr. Whitthorne introduced a bill to create a naval reserve in auxiliary was reported from the Committee on Agriculture to extirpate pleuro-pneumonia and foot and mouth disease and to facili-tate the exportation of cattle.... The Senate passed Mr. Hale's bill to provide for the increase of the naval establishment— yeas, 46: nays, 7. The bill provides for ap-propriations amounting to \$15,400,000 with which to construct war vessels, torped) boats, etc...The Eads Ship Railway bill was mended and passed.

the Atlantic coast.

House Sessions.

49TH DAY.—The veto of the Dependent Pensions bill was received, read and referred to Committee on Invalid Pensions....The evening session was passed on private pension bills 50ти DAY.—The Senate bill for the retire-

ment of the trade dollar was amended so as not to make the recoined trade dollars a not to make the recoined trade dollars a part of the silver bullion required to be purchased monthly, and then passed. It provides that for a period of six months after the passage of this act, the trade dollars, if not defaced, mutilated or stamped, shall be received at their face value in payment of all dues to the United States, and shall not again be paid out, or in any other manner issued....

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was discussed without action.

bill was discussed without action.
51sr DAY.—Bills and resolutions introduced: By Mr. Lawler (III.)—A resolution requesting the Secretary of State to inform the House whether the terms of the treaty of Ghent are construed to inhibit the United States from maintaining an effective navy on the northern lakes bordering on Canada, and whether the construc-tion of the Welland Canal by Great Britain is not a violation of that treaty and, in case of war with that country, a menace to the safety of the lakeboard cities. By Mr. King (La.)—To prohibit members of Congress from acting as attorneys or employes in cases in which the government is interested. By Mr. Little (Ohio tional amendment for the election of Sena-tors by the people. By Mr. Butterworth (Ohio).—A bill for full reciprocity between the United States and Canada. [It authorizes the President to issue a proclamation admitting all Canadian goods into the United States ire: of duty as rapidly as Canada permits the entry of American goods of similar character into Cauada duty free.

52D DAY.—The conference report of the Anti-Mormon bill was submitted, ordered printed and laid over until Thursday... The following reports were submitted and referred to the Committee of the Whole: To encourage the holding of an industrial exhibition by the colored race in 1888; to increas the naval establishment....The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was dis-

cussed without action. 35D DAY.—The House insisted upon its amendments to the Senate Trade Dollar bill, and agreed to the conference requested by the Senate...Mr. Belmont (N. Y.) reported back the Senate Retaliation bill, with a substitute therefor, which was ordered printed and recommitted... The remainder of the session was devoted to speeches eulogistic of the late Senator Logan by Messrs. Thomas (Ill.), Henderson (Ill.), McKinley (Chio), Randall (Penn.), Holman (Ind.), Springer (Ill., Rice (Mass.), O'Hara (N. C.), McComas (Md.), Wilson (W. Va.), Osborne (Penn.) and others. Throughout the day Mrs. Logan, except and by her son countried a seating accompanied by her son, occupied a seat in the gallery reserved for the use of the

54TH DAY .- The Speaker laid before the House the message from the President re-turning without his approval the bill approprinting \$10,000 for a special distribution of seed to the drought stricken counties of Texas. The House refused to pass the bill over the President's veto yeas 83, navs 160... The conference report upon the Anti-Mormon bill was passed—yeas 202, nays 40.... The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was amended

A WONDERFUL APPETITE.

A Small Boy, But a Big Eater-One "Square Meal." Heury Flowers, a fourteen-year-old boy of

Jefferson Township, Ind., is one of the most peculiar sperimens of humanity that has ever come to light in that section. He came to Martinsville last Saturday, as is his usual custom, and was taken to the Mansion House of that city by two prominent citiens, who largained with the landlord to furnish the boy a square meal for fifty-five cents, they wishing to satisfy their curiosity as to his abilities as an eater. They did not have long to wait until their fondest hopes of get-ting the joke upon the landlord was realized. He ate six pieces of light bread, two pieces of corn bread, two large slices of beef, roasted with gravy; two large slices of roasted pork, four large potatoes, one dish of beans, one dish of slaw, two dishes of hominy, one dish of parsnips and two pieces of pie. After eating his pie he called for a bowl of oysters, and was informed that they were not on th bill of fare for that day. He then went to Dr. Black-tone's to eat again, and his meal there consisted of seven potatoes, three slices of bread, each six by eight inches: two slices of roast beef, two cups of coffee, one dish of tomatoes, one dish of butter beans and two pieces of pie. As is usual with h m, his hunger was not yet satisfied. He went from Dr. Blackstone's to one of the city bakeries, there purchased ten cents' worth of cheese and crackers and ate them, and at last accounts he was in his usual condition. The boy is very lean and of less than the average height for his age, being only about three feet high, and weighing but forty pounds. His skin is thick and yellow, his about a below and sunter, and his eyes give

cheeks hollow and sunken, and his eyes give an unmistakable proof of his constant hunger, which he evinces on all occasions. Seldom, if ever, does one encounter such an apetite, and it is a wonder where he stows away so much food. No physician at Martinsville can sati-factorily diagnose his case. THE new State Department at Washington has 150 rooms, and cost \$5,000,000. The new War Department has 173 rooms, and cost \$2,500,000. The building has 412 windows.

cheeks hollow and sunken, and his eyes give

MANNING'S RESIGNATION.

The Secretary of the Treasury's Formal Retirement.

Correspondence Between the Presi-

dent and the Secretary.

Secretary Manning's letter of resignation and the President's letter of acceptance, fixing April 1 next as the date when the Secratary will lay aside the Tresuary portfolio, have been made public. The correspondence is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 14. MY DEAR SIR: In view of the near ad-MY DEAR SIR: In view of the near adjournment of Congress, and in order that time may suffice for the selection and confirmation of my successor, I desire again to place my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury in your hands, and trust you will now deem its acceptance no detriment to the myblic service. will now deem its acceptance no desimilar to the public service.

When you requested me last June to delay insisting upon the acceptance of my resignation, as again in our conference last October you honored me with such terms of personal consideration, and expressed so grave a decision in regard to the requirements of the public service that it was as impossible to

cision in regard to the requirements of the public service, that it was as impossible to question my duty as to forget your kindness. I have not spared myself in the endeavor to comply with your wish, and to contribute to the support of the policies which have illustrated was a desiretation. the support of the policies which have liustrated your administration.

The approaching end of the Forty-ninth Congress marks a period in your own term of office and in the divisions of our political calendar. If a change must occur in the heads of departments and at your council boards, it is clear that your personal convenience and the public interests are best wheerved should it occur noweenses.

wennence and the public linerests are best subserved should it occur now.

Moreover, the financial situation is to be seriou-ly different from that which opened before us when the present Congress entered upon its life and upon the opportunities created by a transfer of the people's trust to new hands. In this most critical condition the circumstant are execution of a wise fiscal the circumspect execution of a wise fiscal policy or of administrative reforms in the collection and disbursament of our colossal revenues is not alone de-manded, though labors such as these have exacted and exhibited the abilities of our foremost statesmen since the constitution of the government. But there is also an ex-haustive round of daily administrative tasks,

which, however subordinate and clerical, an efficient Secretary of the Treasury cannot or should not evade. These are tasks beyond my present strength.

I, therefore, submit to your considerate judgment that in asking release by the 4th the state of the of March, or as soon as you may select my successor, I fulfil a duty to my family that may now be permitted to outweigh the duty of accepting longer that assignment of public

service which two years ago you did me the honor to make.

Returning to the ranks of that great party.
which has called you to its lead, I shall still hope to follow its fortunes, under your successful guidance, with a fellow-citizen's loyal.

ride. Very respectfully yours,
DANIEL MANNING.
The President, Executive Mansion, etc.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, February 15, 1887. Hon. Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury:
My DEAR SIR—Your formal letter of resignation which I have received, though not entirely unexpected, presents the reality of a severance of our official relations, and causes me the deepost regret. This is tempered only by the knowledge that the frank and friendly personal relations which have unbrokenly existed between us are still to conkenly existed between us are still to continue. I refer to these be ause such personal relations supply after all whatever of comfort and pleasure the world affords, and

comfort and pleasure the world affords, and because I feel it to be almost superfluous to speak of the aid and support you have given me and the assistance you have furnished to the administration of the government during the time you have directed the affairs of the exacting and laborious ofthe arairs of the exacting and laborious of-fice which you now seek to surrender. Your labors, your achievements, your success and your devotion to public duty are fully seen-and known, and they challenge the apprecia-tion and gratitude of all your countrymen. Since I must at last relinquish my hope of your continuance at my side as counselor and co laborer, and since I cannot question the reasons upon which your reque t to be released is based, it only remains for me to accept the resignation you have tendered, and to express my profound thanks for all

that you have done for me in sharing man-fully my labors and perplexities of the past I feel that I may still ask of you that the 1 st day of April next be fixed as the date at-which your resignation shall take effect, and that you will so regulate what remains to you of official duty in the meantime as to

you of official duty in the meantime as we secure that measure of freedom from vexatious labor which you have so justly earned. With the earnest hope that in any new path of life you may hereafter follow there may be allowed to you more of comfort and ease than a conscientious discharge of duty here permits, I am, very sincerely your friend, GROVER CLEVELAND.

BIRDS AND BEASTS.

Jacob Smith of Perryville, Ky., missed his horse one day recently, and was highly incensed against the animal, which had a propensity for straying. Mr. Smith was-propitiated, however, when the horse returned after an absence of twelve hours, carrying in his mouth a pocketbook containing 514. A CHICAGO monkey afflicted with an un-

A CHICAGO monkey afficted with an unsightly eruption went broken-hearted on beholding itself in a looking glass. It refused to eat, would look no one in the face, and soon passed away. It was a male monkey, and its emotional death was considered remarkable

markable.

The chief officer of the steamship Electrarecently shot a woodcock off Oporto fifteen
miles from land. The marine instinct is very
feebly developed in woodcocks, and the situation of the one in question is supposed to have been due to accident.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK. Beef, good to prime...... Calves, com'n to prime.....

Ives, com a to partie		5	CO		R
eep		6	8		5 65
mbs					÷
ogs—Live			60		9
Dyossed			4@		.0
E- St cood to fancy	4	60	@	+	
West good to choice	3	60		5	00
heat-No. 2, Red		891	600		90
ye -State		58	@		60
ye - Suite			a,		70
rley-State		481	10		49
orn-Ungrad Mixed			60		38
its-White State		36	a.		37
Mixed Western		773	100		82
ay-Med. to prime		117	900		75
	1	70	(d)	_	
mi_City Steam	7	35	@		50
itter-State Creamery		27	α		28
Dairy		-	@		23
West, Im. Creamery		_	(0)		20
Factory		14	@		17
Citata Factory		133			13
neeso-State Factory		11			12
Skims			40		12
Western			a		18
gs-State and Penn			a		**
BUFFALO.					
eep-Good to Choice	3	75	@	5	50
umbs-Western	4	50	(4)	ti	25
unos - ir cores a record		90	Te	4	70

Lantbs—Western. 4 30 @ 4 70
Steers—Western. 4 30 @ 4 70
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks 5 55 @ 5 65
Flour. 4 75 @ 5 15
Wheat –No. 1. 853/@ 89
Corn—No. 2, Mixed. — 6 43
Oats—No. 2, Mixed. — 6 43
Barley—State. 50 @ 64

Beef-Good to choice.....

 Oats—Extra White
 38 @ 41%

 Rye—State
 60 @ 65

 WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.
 Beef—Dressed weight
 4½@ 7

 Beef—Dressed weight
 4½@ 7

 Lambs
 — @ 6½

 Hogs—Northern
 — @ 6½

 PHILADELPHIA
 Flour—Penn.extra family
 3 75 @ 3 90

 Wheat—No. 2, Red
 50½@ 92

 Rye—State
 — @ 54

 Corn—State Yellow
 47 @ 48

 Oats Mixel
 34 @ 38½

50 ¼ @ 47 @ 34 @