DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE EMINENT JURIST.

He Peacefully Expired at His Home in New York City, Just After Returning in Apparently Vigorous Health From a Visit to England—His Distinguished Career.

David Dudley Field, the eminent lawyer and jurist, died suddenly at his home, No. 22 Gramercy Park, New York City, of pneumonia. He had just returned from England, where he had been visiting his daughter, Lady Musgrave, and when he landed he seemed in the best of health and spirits. Though he was eighty-nine years old, his step was as elastic, his form as erect, as that of a young man. Mr. Field was taken with a congestive chill three days after his return home. His daughter-in-law, Mrs. David Dudley Field, Jr., summoned Dr. Stephen Burt, the family physician, who found that the patient had all the symptoms of pneumonia. The efforts of Dr. Burt proved unavailing, and Mr. Field continued to sink until the end finally came. Justice Field was at once summoned from Washington and arrived during the day. Dr. Henry M. Field took charge of the funeral arrangements. Mr. Field's last moments were calm and peaceful. He had been in a semi-conscious state all day and the end, when it finally came, was without a sound or struggle. The great lawyer seemed merely to fall into a deep sleep. His daughter-in-law was at the bedside all the time. When the news became known in the city, Mayor Gilroy caused the flags to be raised at half mast on the City Hall. Nearly all the courts adjourned out of respect to Mr. Field's memory. The death was announced in the Legislature at Albany, and out of respect to his memory both Houses adjourned. In the Assembly a committee was appointed to take appropriate action. It was decided that the funeral be held from Calvary Episcopal Church and that the interment be in the old family burying ground at Stockbridge, Mass.

David Dudley Field belonged to a family of which a single generation has set its mark deeply upon American history. Himself a jurist with no superior at the American bar; Cyrus W. Field, known as the layer of the first Atlantic cable; Stephen, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Henry, preacher and editor, are brothers who have each achieved high fame and reputation. David Dudley Field began life in a very plain fashion. He was born in Haddam, Conn., on February 13, 1805, and was the eldest of nine children born to his father, a minister, with an annual salary of $500. Out of this sum the family was supported, and three of the sons received a college education. Young Field had prepared himself for college by the time he was sixteen years old, and began a legal course at Williams in 1821. He was admitted to the bar in 1828. Soon after this he went to New York and began the practice of his profession, taking an active part in public affairs almost from the first. Altogether he spent more than sixty years in active work as a lawyer, and devoted fifty years to the codification of the laws. His first essay on codification was published in 1839. His life was a busy one. The first interruption to it was in 1836, when, after the death of his wife, he went abroad and spent a year in travel, many lively pictures of which appeared afterward in "Sketches Over the Sea." Returning to this country in 1837, Mr. Field considered the reform of the judicial system. Two years later he obtained a nomination from the Democrats for the Assembly, with the view of introducing law reform measures into the Legislature. But he was defeated. Many law-reform tracts were published by Mr. Field. In the session of 1853 he procured the whole Code of Civil Procedure to be reported for passage by a committee of the Assembly, and during 1855 the whole Code of Criminal Procedure. The law-reform measures of Mr. Field occupied his thoughts and a large portion of his time for eighteen years. He not only received no compensation, it is said, but had to pay the expense of his assistants, amounting to over $6000. Lord Brougham watched with great interest the progress of the movement here, and when Mr. Field went to England sought from him the full details of this new legislation. Mr. Field next considered a "Code of International Law." His ideas met with cordial approval in England. The code was framed upon the idea that some time or other the different nations will agree upon a general treaty concerning the subjects discussed in it. The first political speech ever made by Mr. Field was in Tammany Hall, in 1842, on the nomination of R. H. Morris for Mayor. Deceased was a Democrat, but revolted on the slavery question. He attended the Republican convention at Chicago in 1860. At the peace congress Mr. Field did all he could, as the head of the New York delegation, to prevent war. Mr. Field, though dissatisfied with the course of the Republican party in the matter of reconstruction, still followed the recent political ties so far as to vote for Mr. Hayes. The Democrats, on the retirement from Congress of Smith Ely, offered Mr. Field the nomination, which he accepted, and was elected. It was early in January when he took his seat, so that he was a member of the House of Representatives but eight weeks. Mr. Field had been three times married. His first wife was Jane L. Hopkins, to whom he was wedded in 1829. They had three children, Dudley Field, born November 28, 1830; Jeanie Lucinde, October 9, 1833, and Isabella, April 3, 1835. Mrs. Field died in Stockbridge, in 1836. Mr. Field married his second wife in 1841. She was Mrs. Harriet Davidson, and died in 1864. He married again in 1866, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Carr, the widow of Dr. S. J. Carr. She died in 1876. Mr. Field's only surviving child, Jeanie L. Field, was married in 1870 to Sir Anthony Musgrave, Governor of British Columbia. Deceased had just returned from a visit to her in England. Among the pall bearers selected to attend the funeral of David Dudley Field were the following: Chief Justice Fuller, of the Supreme Court; John Bigelow, Joseph H. Choate, William M. Evarts, Abram S. Hewitt, Judge Charles A. Peabody, Chancellor McCracken, R. A. Deyo, R. M. Galloway, Charles Butler, Judge Charles Andrews, Judge A. R. Lawrence and H. H. Anderson. Mr. Field's estate is valued at between $500,000 and $1,000,000. It consists of eleven acres of land at High Bridge, and a large estate at Stockbridge, Mass. The property is unincumbered. The Rev. Henry M. Field, his brother, said that the bulk of the estate will be held in trust for the grandchildren until they become of age.

THE THIRTEEN-INCH GUN.

It Sent a Half-Ton Projectile Through a Twelve-Inch Steel Plate.

Naval ordnance officers fired two shots from the big thirteen-inch gun at Indian Head proving grounds near Washington, a few days ago, which proved to their complete satisfaction that the gun is a magnificent weapon, probably unsurpassed for all practical purposes. The occasion for firing the great rifle was to test the nickel steel projectiles, each weighing more than half a ton. The target was a twelve-inch nickel steel plate, and both shells went entirely through it, one of them breaking to pieces and the other remaining intact after it had cleared the plate. The Carpenter shell was unhurt by the operation of rushing its half-ton mass through a foot of solid steel, which is exactly what the ordnance officials have been looking for as a means of testing the great seventeen-inch armor for the battle ships. The tests were therefore only preliminary to the trials for the acceptance or condemnation of the heaviest armor plates yet made in this country.

In a few days it is probable that the thirteen inch gun will be aimed at the typical battleship plates, with results that will be anxiously awaited by the Navy Department and the armor contractors. After these tests the big gun's range will be tried by long shots down the Potomac River.

A DEPUTATION from the British Central Association Chambers of Agriculture urged before Mr. H. Gardner, President of the Board of Agriculture, the importance of maintaining resolutions to slaughter all foreign cattle at their port of debarkation.

MAJOR-GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A.

Who Will Succeed Major-General O. O. Howard in Command of the Department of the East, With Headquarters on Governor's Island, New York.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE salary of the Archbishop of Canterbury is $75,000 a year.

THE late Elliott F. Shepard's personal property inventories at $1,089,796.20.

LORD SALISBURY habitually dictates official papers into one of Edison's phonographs.

"BEN" KING, the Michigan poet and humorist, was found dead in bed, a few days ago, at Bowling Green, Ky.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has accepted an election to honorary membership in the Colonial Society of Massachusetts.

A CHINESE medical student, Lu Hong, in the University of Michigan, is said to be a direct descendant of Confucius.

LORIN A. THURSTON, Minister to the United States from Hawaii, was married to Miss Harriet Potter of St. Joseph, Mich.

M. COQUELIN is declared to be the richest actor in the world, with Henry Irving a close second. Bernhardt is the wealthiest actress.

JULES SIMON, the eminent Frenchman, who is nearly eighty years of age, will shortly undergo an operation to prevent total blindness.

RICHARD WISTAR, who had lived in Philadelphia like a pauper, though worth jointly with his brother $8,000,000, died at Atlantic City, N. J.

THE Duke of Veragua has been appointed President of the Spanish Senatorial Committee on Treaties of Commerce with Germany, Austria and Italy.

COCKRAN and Payne, the two New York Congressmen, have the largest heads in the House of Representatives. Each of them wears a No. 8 hat.

BERLIOZ, the composer, never learned to play any instrument save the guitar, and played that so badly that no one would willingly listen to him.

RUDYARD KIPLING is by no means dependent upon the fruits of his pen for an income. He has estates in Vancouver which bring him in a handsome amount yearly.

LORD ROSEBERY, the British Premier, at school was so girlish that he was nicknamed "Miss Primrose," but former schoolmates do not venture to address him now as they then did, "Miss Prim."

FROM his Supreme Court practice alone it is estimated that ex-Senator Edmunds derives an income of not less than $50,000 per annum. His regular office practice and his fees as a consulting attorney yield him perhaps $15,000 more.

GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE, of Rhode Island, who will probably succeed Senator Dixon in the United States Senate, was born in London, Eng., in 1846, while his parents were traveling abroad, but he has lived in Newport, R. I., since he was four years of age. He was graduated from Yale in the Class of 1867, and from the Columbia Law School in 1869. He was elected Governor in 1885, and re-elected in 1886.

LAWLESS STRIKERS KILLED.

A Plucky Sheriff Quells a Mob of Furious Poles.

Trouble has been brewing between the Water Board and the Polish laborers engaged to lay the pipe extensions east of the waterworks, near Connor's Creek, four miles from Detroit, Mich., over the question of wages for some days. These men were quarrelsome, and refused to go to work themselves or allow any one else to do so, but no serious outbreak occurred. At 5 o'clock a. m. an angry looking mob began to gather at the scene, and when 7 o'clock arrived more than 500 men, carrying pickaxes and spades, were patrolling the road. Four policemen were sworn in as deputy sheriffs, and eighteen men were put to work. The strikers threatened to kill the first man who dared attempt to do any work, and when one of the men, more daring than his fellow-workmen, jumped into the ditch he was savagely assaulted. The handful of deputies were overpowered, and the strikers were left in possession for the time being.

When Engineer Williams attempted to withdraw his men peacefully the strikers became furious and made an onslaughter on one of the men. Sheriff Collins ordered the mob to disperse, threatening to shoot if the order was not obeyed. The mob appeared maddened, however, and continued the attack. Then the sheriff ordered his posse to fire. He suited the action to the word, and fired three shots from his revolver in rapid succession. This was a signal for a volley from the deputies, who emptied their revolvers at the advancing mob. Two strikers were shot dead, and at least fifteen others are more or less dangerously wounded. The sheriff was knocked senseless, being struck over the head repeatedly with a shovel. His injuries were considered dangerous. This had a demoralizing effect on the mob, and it fell back.

The dead are Andrea Karnetski and John Pielat. The injured are Theopil Slawinski; shot in the back, fatally; Jack Quadupski, shot in the breast, fatally; Laurenz Kulwicki, shot in the hip; Tony Gerkowiaki, shot in the thigh, all strikers. Sheriff Collins, cut on head and right leg and several body bruises, Foreman Carbey, fatally injured, and a policeman, seriously cut and bruised.

SCARED TO DEATH.

A Snake Swallows a Canary and Throws a Child Into Convulsions.

Virgie Collier, aged twelve, daughter of Mrs. Irene Collier, living near Skiles, in Muhlenberg County, Ky., has been frightened to death by a back snake, which crawled into the house in the absence of the family, opened a cage and swallowed a canary.

The child came suddenly upon the snake in her room and immediately fell in convulsions, which continued with ever growing violence until her death during the night. The mother killed the snake and found it to be over six feet long.

AT Ellis Island, New York Harbor, in the month of March, 14,376 immigrants were landed. In the same month last year 28,073 were landed. Of the immigrants landed in March 3505 came from Italy, 2132 from Germany, 1873 from Austro-Hungary, 1787 from Russia, 1156 from Sweden, 754 from Norway, 792 from Ireland and 582 from England.

FRANCIS THOMPSON, who is hailed as one of the most promising of the younger poets of England, has been reclaimed from a life of vagabondage, and is now living at a Capuchin monastery in Wales.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

77TH DAY.—The day was consumed by Mr. Peffer, who continued his speech on the Wilson bill.

78TH DAY.—After some routine morning business the Senate resumed the consideration of the Further Urgent Deficiency bill. Mr. Hill proposed to count pairs to make a quorum. The matter went over.——When the Tariff bill was taken up Mr. Peffer continued his speech on the subject, the fourth installment. He was followed by Mr. Mitchell.

79TH DAY.—Mr. Hill reintroduced his resolution to so amend the rules as to permit pairs to be counted in making up a quorum. ——The Further Urgent Deficiency bill was then after some more discussion as to the censorship of papers prepared by special agents of the Census Bureau, passed, with many amendments. The bill, as passed by the House, appropriated about $1,242,000, and the amendments of the Senate increase that amount to $1,785,000. One of the Senate amendments is $5000 for the widow of Senator Colquitt, of Georgia.——The Tariff bill was taken up and Mr. Quay addressed the Senate in opposition to it.

80TH DAY.—Funeral services for the late Senator Vance were held in the Senate chamber, the members of the House participating.

81ST DAY.—Attorney-General Olney sent a letter from George Hoadly to the Senate in reply to the Boatner Union Pacific resolutions.——Mr. Smith, of New Jersey, delivered a speech against the income tax feature of the Tariff bill.

82D DAY.—Messrs. Morrill, Turpie, Cameron and Quay spoke on the tariff.

The House.

100TH DAY.—The House was in session only an hour, adjourning on account of the caucus, no quorum and no business.

101ST DAY.—As the Clerk began reading the journal Mr. Reed interrupted with the suggestion that the first business was the question of approving the journal of the day before. The House was again unable to obtain a quorum and, on motion, adjourned.

102D DAY.—No business was done, the House adjourning out of respect to the memory of Senator Vance, whose funeral was held in the Senate Chamber. The House before adjournment passed appropriate resolutions in honor of the memory of General Henry W. Slocum.

103D DAY.—The House adopted the quorum-counting rule by a vote of 212 to 47, the Republicans voting for it.——The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was considered.

104TH DAY.—A debate on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill drifted into a general discussion of the Administration's record.——Mr. Cummings reported the Naval Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1895, and the House adjourned.

FIRE IN BUFFALO.

Over a Million in Property Destroyed in a Few Hours.

At 7 o'clock p. m. flames were seen bursting out of the front of the American Grape Sugar Works, on Scott and Chicago streets, Buffalo, N. Y., one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country. A general alarm was promptly responded to, but when the firemen reached the scene the entire structure was a mass of flames.

Sixty men were employed at night on the top floors of the works. How many of these escaped was not known on the morning after the fire. Among the employes seriously injured by jumping from the windows of the eighth floor were:

James Young, head bruised and badly burned; William Maurice, both legs broken, fatally hurt; William Landowski, badly cut and burned; John Stern, badly cut; Lieutenant Schaeder, of Fire Company No. 1, badly hurt by falling walls; Joseph Weber, pipeman, No. 1, badly burned and leg broken.

At 10.30 o'clock the fire had spread to the public fish market and the wholesale meat district, but at midnight it was under control. The loss to adjoining property, including the fish market and Klinck's wholesale meat market, will amount to about $20,000, making the total loss about $1,200,000, on which there is an insurance of about $500,000.

All but twelve of the sixty men employed in the building at night had been accounted for at midnight. It was then feared that they were in the ruins. The fire was caused by an electric light wire on the top floor.

The main building of the grape sugar works, eight stories in height had, with its dependencies, a frontage of 225 feet on Scott street extending to the corner of Scott, and a depth of 180 feet, reaching to the banks of the Hamburg Canal, while the feed, drying establishment, warehouses, machinery and other subordinate structures occupied the south side of Scott street directly opposite the main property, and with their respective railroad tracks and freighting facilities stretched nearly to Perry street, 300 feet to the southward.

A PICTURESQUE STEEPLE.

The Wind Blew It Off the Church and It Stood Upon Its Apex.

At Litchfield, Conn., the gale blew over the steeple of St. Michael's Episcopal Church. It fell apex downward on the lawn in front of the church, and its point sank several feet into the ground. The steeple broke off and stood upside down, its peak in the ground and its base in the air. Efforts were made to pull the inverted steeple over by ropes without success, but its base was finally inclined to the bell tower, against which it still rests, with apex to the ground. Apart from the loss of the steeple the church was not badly damaged.

SISTER OF MERCY KILLED.

Berlin Stirred by a Terrible Crime Near the Grunewald Forest.

The police of Berlin, Germany, found the body of a Sister of Mercy lying by the side of the road leading to the Grunewald Forest, on the outskirts of the city. The body was partly concealed by some bushes.

The throat of the unfortunate woman had been cut, and examination disclosed the fact that she had been maltreated before she was murdered. Near the spot were evidences of a desperate struggle, and some footprints of a man, which it was thought might lead to the arrest of the murderer.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

UNITED STATES JUDGE LACOMBE refused a writ of habeas corpus for John Y. McKane, the Gravesend (N. Y.) election manipulator, now in Sing Sing Prison.

NINE Democratic members of the New York Assembly were brought to the bar and reprimanded by the Speaker for violation of the rules.

THREE burglars after blowing open the safe of the Irvington (N. J.) Postoffice with dynamite were pursued by Tax Collector Osborn, who shot and wounded one of them.

ONLY five of the eighty-six plants in the coke region of Pennsylvania are now idle by reason of the strike.

DAVID G. ACKERMAN, the Superintendent of Sinnock & Sherrill's jewelry factory in Newark, N. J., is accused in the papers in a civil suit to which he is not a party, of having systematically robbed the firm of gold for thirteen years. The firm reckons its loss at about $25,000, and the gold was taken, so the firm says, at the rate of about $175 or $200 a month.

TWO THOUSAND coke strikers paraded through the disturbed region in Pennsylvania terrorizing the men who remained at work.

STEPHEN R. POST, one of the oldest brokers on the New York Produce Exchange, failed.

ALDEN FALES, the boy murderer, of Newark, N. J., has escaped the gallows. His sentence was commuted by the New Jersey Court of Pardons to imprisonment for life.

WILLIAM HIBBERT, who was in the famous charge of the Six Hunderd at Balaklava, died a few days ago in New York City.

FOREST fires have again broke out in the pine forests south of Vineland, N. J. A considerable section has been burned over.

GENERAL OLIVER LATHROP SHEPHERD, retired, died at his residence, in New York City. He was seventy-nine years old, and was born in Clifton Park, Saratoga County, N. Y. He went to West Point in 1840. He was a veteran of the Seminole, the Mexican and the Civil Wars.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD was buried among his kindred and amid the scenes of his childhood in Stockbridge, Mass.

C. E. WOODRUFF, of Berlin, Conn., who recently completed a term in State prison for forgery, has settled with the banks in Hartford, New Britain, Meriden, Thompson and Middletown, which he defrauded, paying them $45,000, the amount of the forgeries.

South and West.

LESS than three hundred men were affected by the building trades lock out in Chicago.

THE World's Fair buildings are still the property of the South Park Commissioners. The sale of the buildings to L. C. Garrett, of St. Louis, was declared off because the money was not forthcoming.

JUDGE DUNDY, of Omaha, Neb., ordered the wages of the unorganized employes of the Union Pacific restored to the basis which ruled before the reduction recently inaugurated by the receivers.

GOVERNOR TILLMAN, of South Carolina, began to disband those militia companies which refused to follow his Darlington orders.

FIRE destroyed the business portion of Elizabethtown, Ky.

SEYMOUR NEWLIN, a colored man with a bad reputation, committed a criminal assault upon an aged woman named Mrs. Knowles, living at Rush Sylvania, Logan County, Ohio. He was taken from a caloboose by a mob and hanged to a tree.

THERE was just $249,180.76 worth of dispensary liquor sold in South Carolina during the quarter ending February 1. There were fifty-seven dispensaries in operation, and the net profits for equal division between the counties and towns were $41,-163.49.

GENERAL JOSEPH B. KERSHAW is dead, aged seventy-two. He was born at and always lived at Camden, S. C., except that he served the Confederacy throughout the war, rising from Colonel to Major-General. He was Judge of the Fifth Circuit Court from 1877 until last June, when he resigned because of ill health, and then President Cleveland made him Postmaster.

THE Great Northern railroad strike spread to 1500 miles of the line.

TWENTY-FOUR buildings in the heart of Santa Cruz, Cal., were burned. Loss $255,-000.

A FATAL accident occurred at Huntington, Tenn., where a party of schoolboys attempted to haze a new student. The plan was to take the victim to the woods and frighten him with pistols fired from ambush. One of the shots struck a young man named H. T. Harper, who was passing along the road at the time, inflicting a wound from which he died in a few hours.

AN expert investigation of the books of City Treasurer Mrs. E. R. Pulliam, of Fort Scott, Kan., the only female city treasurer in the State, makes it appear that she is $1300 short in her accounts. She has been suspended pending further investigation.

THE stoppage of traffic by reason of a strike continued over a large part of the Great Northern Railway in the West.

A LONE highwayman robbed the stage near Milton, Cal., of the Wells-Fargo treasure box, containing $2000.

Washington.

THE Senate gave Senator Walsh, of Georgia, the following named committee assignments: Quadro-Centennial (select) Chairman; Postoffices and Post Roads, Relations with Canada (select), National Banks (select) and Private Land Claims.

THE Postmaster-General talked over a long distance telephone, for the first time, with Postmaster Hessing in Chicago.

The President made the following nominations: Ormond Hammond, Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore; Barnes Compton, Naval Officer in the District of Baltimore; Frank T. Shaw, Collector of Customs, Baltimore; Davis Warfield, Postmaster at Baltimore; C. Ridgely Goodwin, Surveyor of Customs, Baltimore; W. L. Marbury, United States District Attorney for Maryland; William H. Harries, Collector of Internal Revenue, District of Minnesota; William H. Manogue, Collector of Customs at Georgetown, D. C.; M. A. Frawley, Surveyor of Customs at Burlington, Iowa; John E. Lynch, United States Marshal Eastern District of Missouri.

DIRECTOR PRESTON, of the Mint Bureau, has completed his final figures on the gold production of the United States during the calendar year 1893. The total product is given as 1,739,031 ounces, valued at $35,-950,000, which is an increase for the year of 73,455 ounces, representing $1,518,423.

THE President sent to the Senate another batch of Hawaiian correspondence, which contains some information that has been before the public for several days in an unofficial form.

A DEMOCRATIC caucus of Representatives decided by a majority of almost forty to report a quorum-counting rule.

SECRETARY LAMONT and party returned to Washington from a three weeks' trip of inspection to the various army posts of the South and Southwest. All of the posts visited were found to be in excellent condition, and the trip was a very enjoyable one.

WILLIAM MCGARRAHAN, one of Washington's celebrities, who, for nearly half a century, has been vainly contesting before Congress for what he claimed to be his rights, in the Rancho Panoche Grande, has at last given up his fight, broken in health. The value of his claim mounted up to the millions.

THE Senate confirmed the following nominations: W. W. Rockhill, of Maryland, now Chief Clerk of the Department of State, to be Third Assistant Secretary of State. Edward H. Strobel, of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Ecuador.

THE log book and other valuable relics of the wrecked corvette Kearsarge were found and will be turned over to the Navy Department.

COMMODORE ERBEN has preferred charges of dereliction of duty against Captain Mahan.

MADELINE POLLARD wins. The jury at Washington decided that W. C. P. Breckinridge, Representative from the Lexington (Ky.) District, broke a bona fide promise to marry her and that he must pay her $15,000 therefor. The jury was out less than ninety minutes. The case was appealed, defendant himself arising and making the customary motion for a new trial.

THE sub-committee of the House Committee on Indian Affairs completed the Indian Appropriation bill. The bill carries an appropriation of $6,455,866. The office of Superintendent of Indian Schools is abolished.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN IRWIN was placed on the retired list by the operation of law, on reaching the age of sixty-two years. He hauled down his flag on the Philadelphia at Honolulu, as Admiral Benham did on the San Francisco at Curacoa five days ago.

Foreign.

THE forces of President Peixoto have recaptured Parangua from the Brazilian insurgents.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT announced to the House of Commons that the territory of Uganda, Africa, had been placed under a British protectorate, with a regular administration.

THE farmers of England, France, Germany, Austria and Poland are greatly worried by the dry weather which prevails in these countries. The drought has not been broken in more than five weeks.

AN explosion caused by fire damp occurred in a coal mine at Czuprija, Servia. Sixteen were killed.

ADMIRAL MELLO and his adherents have been driven out of Rio Grande, and the Brazilian revolution is apparently nearly ended.

PRESIDENT CARNOT will not be a candidate for re-election at the French elections next fall.

RIAZ PASHA, of Egypt, who has been a thorn in the British flesh, has resigned and his fellow-Ministers go out of office with him. The Khedive consulted Lord Cromer before picking out a new Premier.

NEARLY fifty houses were destroyed and eight farms were devastated by fire in Oldenburg, Germany. The flames spread rapidly, as the buildings and timber had been parched by the drought and there was little water available.

THE budget introduced into the English House of Commons provides chiefly by increased taxation for an estimated deficit of $22,500,000.

MORRILL'S BIRTHDAY.

The Senior Senator is Eighty-four Years Old.

SENATOR MORRILL.

The home of Senator and Mrs. Morrill, in Thomas Circle, Washington, was the scene of a brilliant party in celebration of the Senator's eighty-fourth birthday. From 9 until 12 o'clock the drawing-rooms held a distinguished company, and the occasion was one of festive congratulations and superb floral gifts to the host and hostess. Senator and Mrs. Morrill looked extremely well, and the years are light upon both. He has not missed a day in the Senate this session, and he is always promptly on time, which cannot be said of some of his younger colleagues. Senator Morrill is the oldest man in years and in continuous service in Congress. He is in the fortieth year of straight Congressional service, having served twelve years in the House of Representatives and twenty-seven years in the Senate. His fifth term in the Senate will expire in 1897. Should he complete it, he will have been a Senator thirty years. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, was the only man who ever saw a longer continuous service in the Senate. Mr. Benton was in the Senate from October, 1820, to March, 1851. But he was only two years in the House, so that his whole Congressional service is short of Senator Morrill's by nearly eight years.

SENATOR VANCE DEAD.

He Was Stricken With Apoplexy and Died Before Midnight.

ZEBULON B. VANCE.

Senator Vance, of North Carolina, who had not been well since the assembling of Congress and had been confined to his home in Washington for the past month, had a turn for the worse and died at 10.45 o'clock p. m. At about noon he had a stroke of apoplexy. The stroke sent the blood to the brain, and since then he had been unconscious.

Zebulon B. Vance was born in Buncombe County, North Carolina, on May 13, 1830. He was educated at Washington College, Tennessee, and at the University of North Carolina. He afterward studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1852, and was elected County Attorney the same year. He was elected to the State House of Commons in 1854, and was a members of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses. In May, 1861, he entered the Confederate service as Captain, and was made Colonel in August. In 1862 he was re-elected in 1864. He was first elected to the United States Senate in 1870, but admission was refused him, and he resigned in January, 1872. He was the Democratic nominee for the Senate the same year, but was defeated by a combination of bolting Democrats and Republicans. He was elected Governor for the third time in 1876, and was elected to the Senate and took his seat on March 18, 1879. He was re-elected in 1884 and 1890. His term will expire on March 3, 1897.

BULLDOZED THE BANKER.

A Robber With Two Revolvers Grabs All the Money in Sight.

A bold robbery was perpetrated at Crawford, Neb., the Crawford Banking Company losing about $2300. The robbery took place at 3.45 p. m., after banking hours, and while President Whipple was alone in the bank.

He was sitting at his desk at work when suddenly he was told to throw up his hands and not to call out. He looked into the muzzles of a pair of revolvers in the hands of a big man. He was told to open the money drawer, which he did, and the robber pocketed the contents.

Whipple was then marched to the vault, and what cash was available there was taken. The robber then closed the vault door, leaving the bank President on the inside, and the bolt was slipped on the prisoner, who was released a few minutes later.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has awarded a silver medal of honor to Dennis F. Ward, a New York City policeman, for rescuing a boy named Willis Swain from drowning in the Harlem River on March 24, 1892.

BRAZIL'S WAR COLLAPSES

THE GOVERNMENT TRIUMPHS OVER ITS ENEMIES.

Admiral de Mello Surrenders to the Uruguayan Authorities—Peixoto Again Rules in Rio Grande do Sul—The Last Act at the Play at War in Rio Harbor.

ADMIRAL DE MELLO.

The Brazilian rebellion has collapsed completely. The military forces of President Peixoto have driven the insurgents out of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, and the defeated and discomfited Admiral de Mello has disembarked 1500 insurgent troops on the frontier of Uruguay and surrendered himself and his command to the Uruguayan authorities, who have disarmed them. Though the state of siege at Rio de Janeiro has been extended to June 13, it is believed that Mello's surrender will enable the Brazilian Government to raise the siege within a much shorter time. The Uruguayan Government, after having been notified by Mello of his desire to surrender, sent out a battalion of infantry to receive his submission. The commanding officer, after conferring with Mello, accepted his sword and placed him and his followers formally under arrest. Mello landed his men from the Republica. Admiral da Gama has caused the publication of a protest against the treatment he received at the hands of the commander of the Portuguese war ship Mindello. He declares that the Portuguese Captain, after offering him an asylum on board his vessel, detained him and the other Brazilians, refusing to permit them to land, in spite of the fact, the Admiral alleges, that the Argentine authorities had signified their willingness to receive them.

A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro, says: The naval revolution in Brazil came to an inglorious end March 13. Its finale was as farcial as its succession of incidents (scarcely worthy the name of events) were grotesque in the eyes of the foreigners who looked upon them with impartial interest.

President Peixoto brought nine craft, unworthy of respectable consideration as men-of-war, into the bay. At the same time Admiral Saldanha da Gama and his insurgent fellow-officers fled from their worse than useless craft, abandoned Villegagnon, Ihla das Cobras and Mocangue Islands without firing a shot, and huddled like fugitive sheep under the white Geneva cross, on Euchadas Island.

Of the number of men who surrendered no trustworthy account can be obtained. The stories vary from 900 to 1700, but it is now proved beyond doubt, as was often asserted by the United Press, that fewer than 500 effective fighting men remained under Da Gama's command.

Of the number killed on each side no account has been or will be made. But a reasonable estimate shows that Da Gama and Mello together carried out about 2000 men and cadets. This number was increased by volunteers who managed to reach the ships singly and in groups of two and three, until perhaps 500 men were added. There remain all told, sick, wounded, untrained laborers, and marines, from 1200 to 1300, while Mello may have carried out of port, when he ostensibly went south for recruits, as many as 800. It is therefore guessed that the rebels lost in killed not far from 500 men.

It is still more difficult to make an estimate of Government losses, but it is acknowledged on all sides that the Government lost more than the insurgents did in every fight during the raids made along shore by the insurgent tugs. The Nordenfelt and Hotchkiss guns often worked great destruction to the soldiers guarding the piers, when the rebels rarely lost a man. Indeed, so bad were the marksmen on shore that the tug Captains used to sit on stools outside the pilot houses, smoking cigarettes while raiding the shore line under what the Government called "the heated persecution by the valorous and invincible defenders of the Republic."

According to Baron Cabo Frio, of the Foreign Office, it was because so many soldiers had been killed that Peixoto refused to offer Da Gama any terms worth considering at the time the rebel Admiral applied to Admiral Benham for arbitration. On the whole, from 1000 to 1200 soldiers were killed about the bay in the skirmishes that occurred during the six months of warfare.

While Da Gama's flight does not end the war, it ends the present danger of the republican form of Government, and in that every American can properly congratulate Brazil. A war is still on in the south, but it is not for the cause which Da Gama represented. The people of Rio Grande do Sul and of Santa Catharina have been fighting for about two years to resist such repressive and unconstitutional acts as the removal of their Governors by the central authority. Peixoto did that, and was aided and advised in it by Mello until Mello saw his own aspirations to become President blocked by his chief. Then he deserted Peixoto, as he had previously deserted the Emperor and the first President. He took advantage of the war in the south and of the discontent in the navy, which was grumbling "because the army had the cheese and the knife both," and created a revolt in the bay.

The rebellion in the south was justified. Mello's revolt was an infamous attempt to gratify personal ambition at the expense of the lives and prosperity of Brazilians. Although he had complete control of the bay and a dozen well-armed ships, Mello failed to take the city or arouse an insurrection there. There was a widespread passive sympathy for him, due solely to a hatred of Peixoto's domineering policy. But Mello's fight had failed by the end of November.

Then came Da Gama, who, as head of the naval school on Enchados and Cobras islands, had proclaimed himself neutral. Da Gama was a monarchist. He took charge of the insurgent forces in the bay and issued a proclamation which meant that he intended to re-established monarchy. Mello, with the men-of-war Aquidaban and Republica left the harbor ostensibly to go south to organize helping forces there and to go north to intercept the Government fleet coming from New York. Both these objects could have been easily accomplished, but Mello turned traitor to Da Gama as he had turned traitor to all the rest who had befriended him.

Hope deferred made Da Gama's heart sick before January had ended, but he was nagged into holding on by the English, royalist and church sympathizers on shore. The Aquidaban came back for a brief interval and several small islands were taken from the Government. Then came the heroic attack on Armacao on the morning of February 9. At the head of his crew of perhaps 500 men Da Gama carried the along shore forts by storm, but when, in their enthusiasm, the sailors rushed up the streets to the public plaza, they were overwhelmed by the flood of 3000 Government soldiers that came down upon them. Da Gama did all that he had originally intended to do, but more than 200 of his men were left behind. His last fight was made.

Nevertheless, he still had hope. His friends actively vaunted his cause on the streets and secretly intrigued to keep the Government fleet from coming. Captain Baker, of the Nictheroy, says nearly all of the Brazilians in the fleet were worse than half hearted. Still the fleet did come

LATER NEWS.

THE British bark Duleep Singh arrived at the Port of New York from South America having Charles Pederson in irons for killing another member of the crew, James Shields, while off the coast of Brazil. The crew mutinied in the harbor.

THE funeral of General Henry W. Slocum took place in Brooklyn. It was attended by a large number of his old army comrades and his body was escorted to the cemetery by many societies and bodies of troops.

HENRY S. IVES, of New York, the Napoleon of Finance, died at Asheville, N. C. The cause of death was consumption. He began business with nothing in 1886, and failed in 1887 for $20,000,000. He vaulted at the age of twenty-six from a six-dollar-a-week clerk's stool to a railroad President's chair in less than five years.

IN Pottawattamie County, Oklahoma, a tornado destroyed fifteen houses, killed two people, injured three or four others and did a great amount of damage.

HUNGRY and shelterless, in a driving storm, the 1600 men of Kelly's Industrial Army, herded like cattle by the Iowa militia near Council Bluffs, were indeed in pitiable plight. The Coxey army started from Cumberland, Md., on its boat trip down the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

CORPORAL JOHN HARTWELL, Company C, Twenty-fifth Infantry, was shot and almost instantly killed by Private Basel Williams in the company barracks at Fort Buford, North Dakota.

MRS. LEON PLAISNEYEN ordered her stepson to do some work and he advanced toward her with a knife. She got a revolver and fired, killing him instantly. The family lives six miles south of Barry, Ill.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON'S law office at Indianapolis, Ind., was the scene of a frenzied attempt at murder. Two were wounded and ex-Attorney-General Miller narrowly escaped being shot. W. M. Copeland shot his brother-in-law, W. H. Bruning, of New York; he also accidentally wounded his own lawyer.

THE colored citizens of the District of Columbia celebrated the thirty-first anniversary of their emancipation.

COLONEL BRECKINRIDGE'S attorneys made the formal motion for a new trial of Miss Pollard's breach of promise suit against him.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER DON RAFAEL GARCIA MONSILLA, naval attache of the Argentine Legation, was thrown from his horse and killed while riding in the Soldiers' Home Park.

MRS. CLEVELAND received a magnificent album, the gift of American residents of London.

A PORTION of the roof of the Riverside School at Point St. Charles, Canada, fell in and killed three children. Several were injured.

THE British House of Lords has passed the Bering Sea bill.

A GREAT fire half destroyed the Yoshiwari, of Yokohama, Japan. An eighth of a square mile was burned over and two marines of the United States steamer Marion and four Japanese women were burned to death.

ADMIRAL DE MELLO'S five remaining vessels (the Aquidaban having been sunk by a Brazilian torpedo) have been surrendered to the Brazilian Minister at Buenos Ayres. At the suggestion of the United States, President Peixoto, of Brazil, has offered amnesty to all except the leaders.

GOVERNOR FLOWER appointed the Commission which is to reinvestigate Z. R. Brockway and the Elmira Reformatory. It consists of Dr. Austin Flint, of New York; ex-Judge William Law Learned, of Albany, and ex-Assemblyman Israel T. Deyo, of Binghamton.

THE Assembly at Albany passed the Lexow Bi-Partisan Police bill; the bill to curtail the receipts of the Sheriff of New York County was defeated in the Senate.

AUGUST LOEFFLER, an old watchman, was murdered in New York City by Charles Miller for the sake of a few dollars; the murderer in custody confessed his crime.

THE assignment of Samuel C. Clemens, known over the entire world as "Mark Twain," and his partner, Frederick J. Hall, who compose the firm of Charles L. Webster & Co., book publishers at New York City, was filed. Liabilities are supposed to be over a