

By FRED H. ADAMS.

MR. VANDERBILT, with a party of ten, is at Mobile, whence he will go to New Orleans.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN'S subscriptions for the benefit of the New Orleans exposition amount to \$5,000.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE, in Florida for a month, says that he is going to pass the time "as lazily as possible."

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, has undertaken the task of effecting a reconciliation between Plonplon Bonaparte and his wife.

MESSRS. FLOOD AND MACKAY will, it is said, erect two business blocks in San Francisco the coming summer to cost \$1,500,000 each.

The Princess Louise of England is modeling a statue in bronze of her royal mother, which is to be placed in the Lincoln cathedral.

SERGEANT MASON, who shot at Guiteau, is living quietly on his Virginia farm with Betty and the baby. His museum experience yielded him nearly \$25,000 in cash.

A VERY pretty story is told of Victor Hugo, the little 4-year-old son of James Parton, the historian. One day last summer he was found in the garden kissing the rosebuds to make them open.

PRINCE METTERNICH has written the libretto and one of the Rothschilds the music of an operetta which is presently to be produced on the private stage at the prince's chateau of Konigswart, in Bohemia. The Princess Metternich and her daughters will be among the performers.

HENRY M. STANLEY is pushing to its completion the manuscript of a work on his African labors. The work will bear the title, "Congo, or the Founding of a State; a Story of Work and Exploration." It will consist of two good-sized volumes, and it is expected that the manuscript will be ready for the printer within a month.

In Philadelphia the other day Mr. Moody said a lady told him she wanted to be a Christian, but not to give up the theater. "Did you ever hear me speak against the theater?" inquired the evangelist. "No; but if I become a Christian can I go to the theater?" said the penitent. "Yes," said Mr. Moody; "but you must give Christ the first place."

HENRY O'REILLY, the veteran historian and journalist, who edited The New York Patriot, which was Gov. De Witt Clinton's party organ in 1829, and who has written lots of local history, is still living in comfortable quarters at St. Mary's hospital in Rochester, not as an invalid, but for the benefit of what he calls "quiet and placid surroundings."

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL, on his way to Venice, which has just been given up to Italy by the Austrians stopped at Milan, where he was welcomed by the mayor and aldermen. He had been told that the mayor's name was Beretta, and his royal characteristic of an excellent memory enabled him to address the mayor by name. But he said: "Count Beretta, I am glad to shake hands with you." The mayor protested against the title, and said he came from a family of simple bourgeois. The king smiled and answered: "You know the old adage that a king can not err. I wish you good morning, count." The royal party resumed their journey, and two days later the mayor received a patent of nobility naming him a count. That was Victor Emmanuel's way of correcting mistakes.

A CURIOUS story of Mr. Hastings, the legitimate heir of the earl of Huntington, is told by an English paper. When a young man he met a pretty chambermaid named Betsy Warner, and, becoming enamored of her, vowed to marry her if ever he got possession of the family living. Thirty years passed by. Mr. Hastings forgot his early love, married, lost his wife, and finally gained as a second living that he had always desired. One day the venerable old pastor was astonished by the arrival of Miss Warner, who calmly told him she came to claim the fulfillment of his promise, as she had never swerved from her engagement. The result was that the reverend gentleman, finding upon inquiry that his betrothed's conduct had been exemplary, consented, published the banns himself in his own church, and married his early love.

ROYALTY IN IRELAND.

The Prince and Princess of Wales in Dublin—Both Enthusiasm and Disorder Provoked.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and their eldest son, Prince Albert Victor, arrived in Dublin, Ireland, on the 8th. A dispatch says: They arrived at Dublin at 2 o'clock and were accorded a splendid welcome. In answer to the address of welcome presented to him by the citizens' committee, the prince said he was delighted to renew his acquaintance with Dublin. In the passage through the streets of the city the party was everywhere greeted with enthusiasm. The houses on both sides of the avenues along which they proceeded were adorned with beautiful decorations and crowded with spectators, eager to catch a glimpse of the future king and queen. Along the route of the royal procession on its way to Dublin castle many persons were crowded in past the escort of the prince. The prince of Wales took these irregularities good-naturedly and reassured the displaced spectators by shaking hands cordially with all of them within his reach. Earl Spencer, the Irish viceroy, was loudly cheered as he drove through the streets of Dublin in the procession. Lord Mayor John O'Connor, who is a strong Nationalist, but who drives in official state with the royal escort, was loudly abused by the Nationalists. Not a sign of welcome is visible on the city hall of Dublin, and this fact stands out so conspicuously as to force comments. Fully a thousand students paraded the streets and marched to Dublin castle, singing loyal songs and carrying union jacks on the end of walking sticks. The royal visitors are loudly cheered wherever they appear.

Before the procession started, an address of welcome by the chamber of commerce was read. It dwelt specially upon the beneficent influence which the visit of the prince and princess would exercise upon the welfare of Ireland. It alluded also to the labors of the prince in the cause of housing the poor of London, a subject, the address said, of great interest to many people in the Irish capital. When the procession was about to start several bands joined in rendering the air of "God Bless the Prince of Wales."

The princess of Wales captured the populace at sight. The refined beauty of her face and the elegance of her figure were most artistically set off in a special costume of green, which had been made for the occasion. The dress was composed of a close-fitting, dark green velvet bodice, with a silk skirt to match, and a princess bonnet trimmed with beads and dark-green feathers. This tribute to the Irish colors, so deftly and beautifully made was instantly recognized by the people, and her royal highness was everywhere greeted with applause. After luncheon at Dublin castle, which was over at about 3:30 in the afternoon, the prince and party proceeded to the Dublin society's show at Ball's bridge. The royal escort on this trip was composed of the Hussars. This escort was preceded by Earl Spencer, escorted by the Lancers. At Ball's bridge the reception was just as enthusiastic as the one on College green, and the cheering along the route was hearty and unanimous. The exhibition was varied, one of the features being a series of extraordinary jumping feats. The grand stand, which has been altered for the occasion, was crowded with prominent persons. The city is brilliantly illuminated.

The police had some difficulty at one time in preventing a collision. Some Nationalists began shouting "God save Ireland," and attempted to raise a demonstration for Parnell. An attempt was made to burn the union jack which had been stolen from the mansion house by students, but the attacking party was driven off by a combined force of knights and loyalists, headed by 100 policemen with drawn revolvers. The mob took revenge by breaking the windows of the house from which the flag was flying.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

The Russo-Afghan Fight Likely to Precipitate War Between England and Russia.

The Official Messenger, at St. Petersburg, published the following: Gen. Kamoroff reports that in consequence of hostile manifestations by the Afghans he was compelled to attack them. The Afghans were posted on both banks of the River Kushk, in an entrenched position. The fight occurred on the 30th of last month. The Afghan force was 8,000 men and eight guns, and was defeated with the loss of all the field artillery, two standards of banners and the entire camp outfit, and all the provisions of the Afghans were captured. The Russian loss was three subalterns and ten soldiers killed and twenty-nine wounded. When the fighting ceased Gen. Kamoroff returned to the position he had formerly occupied.

A dispatch to the London Times from Gulran of April 3 states that the Russians, while making a pretext of changing their outposts on the Afghan frontier, attacked Penjdeh, March 30, and drove the Afghans out of their positions. Mr. Gladstone said in Parliament England had kept her part of the agreement. Up to March 30, at least, the Afghans had made no advance nor any forward movement of any kind. So far as the information possessed by the ministers went, the government must regard the attack by the Russians upon Penjdeh as unprovoked. The government had asked for an explanation of this attack from Russia. A sufficient time had not yet elapsed for the receipt of an answer to this request. Sir Edward Thornton, the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, had, however, telegraphed that M. De Giers, the Russian prime minister, had expressed for himself and for the czar an earnest hope that this unhappy incident might not prevent the continuation of the negotiations for peace.

This remark was greeted with shouts of derisive laughter and the impression is that war between England and Russia cannot be averted.

The anti-Russian feeling in both parties in the house of commons amounts to a passion. If Russia's explanation of the attack on the Afghans be delayed or incomplete, the British government will be forced to declare war or resign. Decline in consols since the opening of Afghan frontier dispute has been 5 per cent, which equals the fall in consols at the opening of the Crimean war.

The London Morning Post states that Gen. Wolsley has been ordered to withdraw one-third of his entire force from the Soudan for services elsewhere.

The Winnebago Reservation Order.

Attorney General Garland's opinion on the Winnebago reservation has been made public. After reciting that Clark Thompson, under an act of congress of Feb. 21, 1863, and by direction of the Indian commissioner, removed the Winnebagos from Minnesota to what is now known as the Winnebago reservation, and also under an act of March 3, 1865, he removed the members of the Sisseton, Medawakaton, Wahpeton and Wahpakonta Sioux to what is known as the Crow Creek agency, and the further fact that the Winnebagos, on March 8, 1865, dedec their land to the United States and went to Nebraska, and in 1866 the various bands of Sioux on the Crow Creek reservation were removed to Nebraska, and wandering bands of Sioux went upon and occupied the abandoned lands, the opinion is stated that these lands

are found not to be reservations in a strict legal sense, but understood to have been such generally and by the government itself, therefore the grant must be held to refer to such lands as are reputed to be reservations. The words in the treaty are amply sufficient to point out the portion of the public domain intended to be ceded. To these considerations may be added that Indian treaties are not construed strictly but liberally in favor of the Indians. (2 opinion, 468, the Kansas Indians; 5 Wallace, 737.) In conclusion, I am of the opinion that the lands in question are covered by the treaty of the 24th of April, 1868, and consequently that the executive order of the 27th of February, 1885, is inoperative.

GRANT'S LIFE PROLONGED.

The Medical Aspects of the Case Presented Clearly.

New York Special: There has been so much unsatisfactory speculation about the danger of an immediate fatal termination of Gen Grant's disease that the Pioneer Press correspondent gained an audience with a gentleman who knows as much about the medical and other aspects of the case as any one. He allowed himself to be interviewed on the condition that his name would not be used. It is sufficient, therefore, to say, that the gentleman has been a regular visitor at the general's house, and has seen the sick man every day for a month. He said:

It will surprise Gen. Grant's physicians very much if he dies within a week. The chances are that he will live two weeks longer, and I would not give much odds that he will live until May. Of course, some unforeseen accident, such as sudden faintness of the heart, may occur at any moment and upset my prophecy, but with that possible exception, I think you will find it a true one.

"What is to be feared most?" was asked. "First of all, blood poisoning. The trouble Tuesday was caused by the lodgements in the room, the rays suddenly becoming loose and leaving the raw sores uncovered. Thus, at the first friction they began to bleed. In their present exposed condition, these sores may absorb some of the poisonous matter from the cancer, and thus it will enter the blood. The physicians, I understand, are now directing their efforts to warding off this danger, and they will probably succeed in doing so, for a couple of weeks, at least. When you see Gen. Grant's temperature going up and his pulse becoming irregular, then look out for danger. That will mean that the poison has reached his blood. The second cause of alarm is exhaustion. A bad spell from sleeplessness or some similar cause may catch him right around, and before a reaction can set in he will die. The contingency is made all the more liable by the general's recent loss of blood, which can never be regained. The cancer itself, I think is the last source of danger. It is now stationary, and has been so for a long time. There is no possibility of its developing sufficient to become fatal for two months at least, and with proper treatment it could be held in abeyance until fall if I think."

"What are the chances of another hemorrhage?" "One is likely to occur at any time, but I do not think it will alarm the physicians. It can be stopped before any material damage is done. That on Tuesday last was expected by the doctors, though it came a little too soon. There is little trouble now with the throat, as it is under control. Whatever pain he suffers now is relieved by the constant application of ice."

"You regard the general's condition as favorable then?" inquired the reporter. "I would not say so. It is really as clear as ever, were, and he is fully capable of transacting any business that might come to a man in active life. He would be as able to direct the movements of an army in the field to-day as he was twenty years ago, so far as his mental condition is concerned."

"Does the general show the effects of his long confinement?" "Only in a measure, and not so greatly as has been stated in the newspapers. The face is full and inclined to be flushed, rather than pale. There is a worn appearance and sinking in behind the ears and in the back of his neck, but that comes mostly from his loss of blood Tuesday. I would not say that his body is emaciated. That is not the word. His arms and limbs have become small and thin, and he has lost flesh, but it is far from a condition that is implied by calling it emaciated. Of course his eyes are not as bright as they might be, but to-day there was a gleam in them that I have not seen before for a month."

General Grant Less Despondent.

New York Special: Gen. Grant is not as moody and despondent as he was a few days ago. While one of his physicians was with him early this morning reference was made, incidentally, to the fact that one week ago to-day he was on the point of death and only saved by the timely injection of brandy.

"You saved my life then, doctor," Gen. Grant said, "but what was the use of it?"

"We had been doing the best we could," was the physician's reply.

"I appreciate it all," continued the general, "though I don't say much about it. I would thank you from one end of the world to the other if you could do me any good."

As the sick man, lying back amid his pillows on his arm chair, said this, he looked his physician straight in the eye. There was a sudden gleam and brightening up in his gaze, as he was trying to read the doctor's mind before he could speak. The physician hesitated but a few seconds, yet it told the tale of the hopeless fate that was being fought. Reading his fate in the doctor's mind, the general continued, without waiting for an answer: "It is only a question of days."

"There are you mistaken, general," said the doctor, quietly. "You will live for weeks and perhaps months to come."

"It may be with less suffering then, if I do," came the response, and the conversation closed.

Massacre by Eiel's Indian Allies.

Gen. Middleton the British commander is in communication with both Battleford and Prince Albert by wire. News comes via Battleford of a massacre by Crees at Frog Lake, eight miles west of Fort Pitt. Eight whites were killed, including two priests. The warriors at Battleford and Prince Albert are safe as yet, but anxious for succor. The force will push as rapidly as possible. It is reported that Eiel is entrenched at Batoches, and has cannon. This is doubtful. Middleton had a short conference with Indians. They expressed loyalty. The wires are crowded with official telegrams, and particulars are impossible to obtain.

In the Dominion house on the 9th, Sir John Macdonald said: No confirmatory information has been received by the government as to the sensational reports respecting the force of the Indians across the international boundary. We have a message from a reliable source at Calgary stating that it was generally believed that these reports were unfounded and that they were got up by interested parties.

The Canadian Pacific laborers on construction work in the Rockies have been on a strike for a week, necessitating a stoppage of work. The cause was non-payment of wages, most of the men being from three to four months behind in their wages. An Ottawa dispatch says the pay car is now on its way to pay the laborers.

GENERAL U. S. GRANT.

A Concise Biographical Sketch of the Life of the Great Military Christian.

Ulysses S. Grant, eighteenth president of the United States, was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822. His ancestors were Scotch. In 1823 his parents removed to Georgetown, O., where his boyhood was passed. He entered West Point military academy in 1839. His name originally was Hiram Ulysses, but the appointment was blunderingly made Ulysses S., and so it had to remain. The study in which he showed most proficiency during his course at the academy was mathematics. He graduated in 1843 at the age of 21 years, ranking 21st in a class of 39, and was made brevet second lieutenant of infantry, and attached as supernumerary lieutenant of the fourth regiment which was stationed on the Missouri frontier.

In 1845 the regiment was ordered to Texas, and Grant was commissioned as a full lieutenant. He first saw blood shed at Palo Alto, May 8th, 1846. He took part in every battle of the Mexican war. After the battle of Molino del Ray he was appointed first lieutenant for his gallantry and was breveted captain for his conduct at Chapultepec. After the capture of the city of Mexico, he with his regiment was stationed at Detroit.

In 1848 he married Julia T. Dent, daughter of a merchant of St. Louis and sister of one of his classmates. In 1852 he accompanied his regiment to California and Oregon, and in 1853 was commissioned full captain. In 1854 he resigned and moved to a farm near St. Louis. There his daughter Nellie and one of his sons (Fred) were born. He subsequently removed to St. Louis where he fought the wolf from the door, being unable to obtain employment. In 1860 he moved to Galena, Ill., where his father was engaged in the leather trade. When the civil war broke out, Capt. Grant who was then 39 years old and the father of 4 children, the eldest of whom was 11, was chosen to command a company of volunteers with which he marched to Springfield. There he acted as mustering officer and on June 17, 1861, he was commissioned colonel, joined his regiment at Mattoot and marched to Missouri. Reporting to Gen. Pope he was placed in command of the troops at Mexico.

On August 23 the president commissioned him brigadier general of volunteers, a promotion he first heard of through the papers, and assumed command at Cairo. He seized Paducah as his first military objective on Sept. 6 which was his first military achievement and secured three days after he assumed his new command. On Nov. 7 with two brigades he fought the battle of Belmont where he commanded in person and had his horse shot under him. John A. Logan was with him as colonel. Grant then was given command of the district of Cairo, one of the largest military divisions of the country. After reconnaissance he started on Feb. 3 from Paducah with a force of 15,000 men for the capture of Forts Henry and Donaldson. The capture of the latter being the first brilliant victory that had crowned the federal arms Grant sprang at once into national celebrity. He was immediately commissioned major-general of volunteers and took command of 40,000 to make an expedition up the Tennessee. In the celebrated battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, where both sides lost about 12,000, he was slightly wounded. Gen. Halleck was called to Washington and Grant became commander of the department of West Tennessee, in complete victory. Sept. 19 at Iuka and was attacked at his position at Corinth. On October 16 his department was transferred to Vicksburg and was designated the department of the Tennessee. After his siege and capture of Vicksburg, July 4, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of major general of the regular army, and was placed in command of the Mississippi, comprising the departments commanded by Sherman, Thomas, Burnside and Hooker. After his victories at Missionary Ridge, and Lookout Mountain, congress voted him a medal and passed a bill reviving the grade of lieutenant-general and Grant was immediately nominated. He received his commission from President Lincoln and on March 17, 1864, assumed command of the armies of the United States, with headquarters at Potomac. With 700,000 men under him he planned two campaigns, one under Gen. Meade, to operate against Lee at Richmond, the other under Sherman against Atlanta. On May 3 Grant moved on Richmond crossing the Rappahannock with the army of the potent, with 140,000 men pushing through the Wilderness where the bloody battle of the Wilderness was fought which foiled Grant's attempt to interpose his army between Lee and Richmond. Being repeatedly repulsed by Lee with bloody results, he sent the famous message which closed with, "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer. And he did. His losses were 54,551, and Lee's 32,000.

After the evacuation of Richmond and the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House April 9, Grant fixed his headquarters at Washington and on July 25, 1866 was commissioned general of the United States army. He was made secretary of war during the suspension of Stanton from August 12, 1867, to January 15, 1868.

He was unanimously nominated on the first ballot for president at the republican convention held at Chicago May 21, 1868 with Schuyler Colfax vice president. The ticket carried 26 states. He was inaugurated March 4, 1869. In 1871 President Grant urged the annexation of Santo Domingo, but the senate withheld its approval. A commission of five British and five American members, on May 8, signed a treaty on the subject of navigation and the "Alabama Claims." The latter was submitted to a court of arbitration at Geneva, Switzerland, on Sept. 14, 1872, and the sum of \$15,500,000 was awarded to be paid by the British government to the United States for damages to American commerce by Confederate cruisers fitted out in British ports. The Ku-Klux bill was enforced by a presidential proclamation. He appointed a commission to inquire into civil service and remedy it.

He was renominated and elected to another term in 1872. In 1874 he vetoed a bill to increase the volume of currency. At the close of his term, accompanied by his family, he made a trip around the world, and everywhere received with the highest honors ever accorded a citizen of the United States. His return home was a perfect ovation from San Francisco, where he landed, to his home at Galena, whence he had started on his brilliant career.

He afterwards removed to New York and engaged in business, which resulted disastrously. His last days were burdened by regret that his honorable name should go down to posterity with the blot he fancied the exploits of his partner Ferdinand Ward have cast upon it by his business transactions.

In the summer of 1884 Gen. Grant visited St. Paul as the guest of Henry Villard on the celebration of the opening of the Northern Pacific railroad. Of all the notables of that auspicious day Gen. Grant was the cynosure of every eye in the vast multitude that thronged the line of march. On the 3d of February last congress accepted the war relics and mementoes of the famous hero, upon which he had placed a mortgage to William Vanderbilt to secure a loan of \$150,000 and which Vanderbilt presented Mrs. Grant, she accepting, on condition that they be presented to the United States. The mementoes were placed in the Government building. On the 4th of March Gen. Grant was placed on the retired list of the army, with rank and pay of general, and the first official act of President Cleveland was to sign Gen. Grant's commission.

SUMMARY OF NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Washington, D. C., paper publishes a statement to the effect that Maud Miller (Joanquin's daughter) was clandestinely married recently to the eldest son of Steele Mackaya. The affair occurred at Inglewood, N. J.

Hon. F. M. Goodykoontz of Chamberlain, who is now in Washington, speaking of the Crow Creek reservation said: There has been an immense amount of improvements made on the reservation since it was opened. It is estimated that there are at least six thousand settlers holding claims. Many of these have expended their all in bringing their families and making improvements and I scarcely think they will move unless forcibly ejected. The day before I left Chamberlain, prominent citizens of that place sent a telegram to the president, urging him not to rescind the order opening the reservation. No answer has yet been received.

It having been decided that both regular and volunteer officers who served in the Mexican war are entitled to three months' extra pay, the treasury department, before commencing payment, has furnished the secretary of war with a list of the claimants, to ascertain if they are any way indebted to the government. The list comprises among others the names of Gen. Winfield Scott, Robert E. Lee, Persifer F. Smith, David E. Rugga, Albert Sydney Johnson, Gideon J. Pillow, and James Longstreet. Payment is to be made to the survivors for established heirs. The matter has been agitated ever since 1848.

Postoffices Established—Montana: Blatchford, Custer county; Profile, Meagher county; Sunnyside, Gallatin county. Wis.: Lindworm, Milwaukee county. Postmasters Commissioned—F. C. Reinking, Bangert, Wis.; J. F. Marshall, Glenwood, Wis.; G. C. Hempel, Hempel, Wis.; D. W. Tower, Morris, Wis.; K. S. Bennett, Oak Ridge, Wis.; Sven Johan, Bengtson, Wis.; J. C. Marsh, Spokville, Wis.; O. Kittelson, Strum, Wis.; J. C. Orr, Orr, Dak.; A. H. McCabe, Downing, Wis.; E. B. Smith, Oak Valley, Iowa; William T. Coffman, South English, Iowa; John E. Kennedy, Blatchford, Mont.; G. G. Carvill, Profile, Mont.; Sarah A. Robertson, Sunnyside, Mont.; F. J. Kohlsdorf, Lindworm, Wis.

THE CASUALTY RECORD.

The recent depredation of the Indians in the vicinity of Battleford seems to have been rather expensive, being estimated at about \$300,000, a pretty large sum when the circumstances of the settlers are considered.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Fannie Zerovitch of New York has begun a suit for breach of promise of marriage against Isaac Blouberg, and claims \$50,000.

The will of the late Perry H. Smith was admitted to probate in Chicago, the bulk of his property being left to the widow and children.

Mrs. Grant received a message from Queen Victoria, at Aix-les-Bains, France, inquiring as to Gen. Grant's condition. Col. Grant responded for his mother stating that Gen. Grant was no better.

Knevols & Ransom, of New York, the law partners of ex-President Arthur, have just issued neatly printed cards, announcing that on the 15th inst. Mr. Chester A. Arthur will resume the practice of law and connect himself with their firm as counsel.

Rear Admiral John Marston, United States navy, died at Philadelphia, in the ninetieth year of his life. Rear Admiral Marston was appointed midshipman April 15, 1813; lieutenant, Jan. 13, 1825; commander, Sept. 8, 1841; captain, Sept. 14, 1855. He was placed on the retired list Dec. 21, 1861, and was appointed commodore on the retired list July 16, 1862, and afterward rear-admiral.

FOREIGN NEWS GOSSIP.

Brigands entered the village of Tulencos, in Spain, and tortured the priest to make him tell where his money was. They tore out his tongue and then burned him to a crisp.

Mme. De Kalomine will take up her residence in Rome, her late morganatic husband, the grand duke of Hesse, having financially satisfied her on her surrendering all papers, and agreeing never to live again in Darmstadt.

The prince of Wales with his son, Prince Albert Victor, and a small party of friends, spent the afternoon visiting some of the slums of the city, entering some of the worst dwellings. The prince freely denounced their broken floors and roofs and sanitary wants, and he hoped that such dwellings would soon be swept from the face of the earth, at the same time expressing his sympathy with the occupants.

The London Times editorially says: Neither the dignity nor the interests of the British empire can be served by wrangling in parliament. Mr. Gladstone's statement in the house of commons was worthy of England's representative. If it did not breathe defiance, it had the ring of constancy and resolution which neither foreigners nor Englishmen can mistake. It rests with Russia to purge herself of this dishonesty by acts of adequate and conspicuous reparation. The duty imposed upon us is one that England is capable of fulfilling, and we will not flinch until it is fulfilled.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Thomas McClintock of Chicago had his pockets picked of \$5,000 on the cars at Allegheny City, Pa.

William H. Carroll, former labor agitator and the originator of the miners' union Pennsylvania, fatally shot Henry Taylor, a business man at Wilkesbarre. Carroll had been ejected by his landlord to make room for Taylor.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Ryerson & Brown, livery stable keepers of New York, have failed with over \$500,000 liabilities.

The Harvard college overseers recently declared it inexpedient to grant the petition of undergraduates for the repeal of the rules requiring attendance of daily prayers.

McGillivuddy has put the Pine Ridge Indian agency in safe hands and started for Washington to see what Red Cloud, his old enemy, has been doing to oust him from his place.

The Democratic papers of Chicago claim Harrison's election as mayor by from 350 to 400, while the Republican papers assert that the official count will show Smith carried the city. Both parties charge fraud.

A suit has been brought in the supreme judicial court for Suffolk county, Mass., by the National Soldiers' Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers against Benjamin F. Butler, to recover \$15,000, alleged to be due for failure to account while acting treasurer of the home.