

Over the Sea.

Decided Decrease in British Imports for Decem. ber.

Depressing Effect of the Canal Exposures on the French Money Market.

Terrible Results of a Boiler Explosion in Russia.

Two Employees of an Insurance Company Charged With Stealing \$225,000.

Essex Workmen Decide to Co-Operate with the San Strikers—King Humbert Will Celebrate His Silver Wedding by a Decree of Amnesty—A German Savant Proposes to Disinfect the River Elbe.

Twenty-One Victims.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 8.—At Elzhich, in the Province of Wilna, yesterday, the boiler of the Pundilo bath exploded. Six persons were instantly killed and fifteen mortally injured.

Election of a Socialist.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—At a bye-election at Albi, in the Arrondissement of the Tarnes, to-day, Prof. Taurès, a Socialist, was elected to the Chamber of Deputies by a large majority. In Carmaux the electorate voted for him almost unanimously.

British Board of Trade Returns.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The returns of the Board of Trade for December show that the imports decreased £5,380,000, and that exports increased £530,000 as compared with the corresponding month of 1891.

Stole \$225,000!

BRUSSELS, Jan. 8.—The manager of the Brussels branch of the New York Life Insurance Company has made legal complaint against a cashier and a clerk formerly employed by him. He charges them with having absconded with \$225,000.

To Disinfect the Elbe.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A German savant proposes to disinfect the Elbe and other rivers by means of electricity. He claims that an electric current passed through the water will cause a chemical change that will kill cholera and other germs. He says that sewers can be disinfected in a similar manner.

The Coming Royal Wedding.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, accompanied by Princess Marie, who will be married on Tuesday to the Crown Prince of Roumania, left Cologne last night for Sigmaringen, where the ceremony is to take place. The other children of the Duke and Duchess were in the party.

Swedish Elections.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 8.—Elections began yesterday for members of the Folketing or popular branch of the Swedish Parliament. The leading question at issue is the extension of the franchise. The Liberals and Socialists are polling a large vote, and the Socialists have elected Gotheburg, Malmo, and probably Stockholm.

Migration vs. Emigration.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, made a speech last night, noteworthy on account of its friendliness for the people of Ireland. He said that the Government was persuaded that migration is preferable to emigration and that the Government would do its best to meet the wishes of the Irish. But he feared that it would be impossible to do anything in the matter during the coming session of Parliament.

Amnesty for Italians.

ROME, Jan. 8.—A decree of general amnesty will be issued in Italy on the occasion of the silver wedding of King Humbert and Queen Margherita. Among the beneficiaries of the decree will be Italians in the United States who have failed to render the required military service in Italy. They will thus be enabled to revisit Italy at any time without fear of arrest. Humbert was married to Margherita on April 22, 1868.

Drop in Discount Rates.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Discount rates dropped during the past week to 1½ for three months and 2 for short, at which it is believed they have reached bottom. The supplies in the market are abundant in spite of the repayment of loans to the Bank of England. Business on the Stock Exchange during the week expanded somewhat, but the movements in prices were irregular. American railroads were inactive and dull.

Attempt to Blow Up a Train.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—An attempt was made this afternoon to blow up the Cologne express near Rauxel. A dynamite bomb was placed on the track about 300 yards from the station but exploded prematurely. The track was torn up for twenty yards and the buildings near by shaken on their foundations. It is believed that the explosion was the first gun in the strike of the coal miners, which is expected to begin early this week.

Depression in the French Money Market.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The settlement just concluded has been the most disastrous recorded in many years. There were many forced liquidations of "baux" accounts. Prices all round declined. The market appears to be completely demoralized, and all speculative business has ceased. The fall in prices since the beginning of the Panama Canal exposures is estimated at over 35,000,000 francs, and the fall in other French securities at nearly 15,000,000.

To Help the Unemployed.

DUBLIN, Jan. 8.—Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien had a long interview yesterday with John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, the object being to urge upon Mr. Morley the purchase of tracts of grazing land in Connaught as a solution of the difficult question that is presenting itself of caring for the unemployed in Dublin. They

urged that these tracts of lands should be secured by the Government, divided into small farms and then rented to tenants at fair rates. They claimed that this course would prevent laborers flocking to Dublin, and would result in great benefit to the working classes.

The Police Took the "Pot."

VIENNA, Jan. 8.—The police last evening made a raid upon the Jockey Club on suspicion that illegal games were being played in its rooms. The card rooms were crowded at the time with the elite of the aristocratic and diplomatic circles of Vienna and large sums of money were at stake. The police seized 450,000 florins and checks and took the names of those present for future action. The Prince de Monteneuve, president of the Jockey Club, hastened to the offices of the Ministry of Justice to protest. The prince was informed that the Emperor himself had especially sanctioned the raid, whereupon the prince promised that gambling should cease at the club.

Mr. Rathbone Joins the Independents.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Wm. Rathbone, who is set down in the Parliamentary Companion as a "decided Liberal" in politics, and who was elected by the Gladstonians to represent the North or Arton division of Carnarvonshire in the House of Commons, has joined the Liberal-Independents. Mr. Rathbone was elected on the theory that he would give a general support to Mr. Gladstone, and it is believed that his defection is due to his determination not to support the Home Rule Bill that it is expected will be presented at the coming session of Parliament. He is, however, in favor of complete church equality, and it may perhaps be his desire to secure as soon as possible the disestablishment of the State Church in Wales, in which his constituency is located, that has led him to join the Independents, who consider themselves free to pursue any policy they deem necessary. His defection has caused much adverse comment among supporters of Mr. Gladstone.

Sympathy for the Saar Strikers.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—Three thousand coal miners of the Ruhr district this afternoon met in Essen and heard with approval appeals to help their oppressed comrades in the Saar district. Before adjourning a resolution to strike to-morrow was passed unanimously. The cause of these men and the thousands they are likely to carry out with them is a desperate one. They are totally unprepared for even a day of idleness and are penniless. The Krupp works in Essen, which men are especially anxious to injure, are safe from injury for several weeks at least, as in anticipation of trouble the managers have accumulated a large stock of coal. Other iron workers of the same region are equally well supplied and ready for the worst the miners can do. A meeting of 3,000 miners and miners' delegates from all parts of Westphalia was held in Bochum this afternoon. The Socialist element had complete control from the beginning, and strong resolutions of sympathy with the Saar strikers were passed almost without opposition, and the meeting decided in favor of a general strike in support of the Saar men. The strike will begin to-morrow.

The Situation in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The Government preparations to suppress disorder in Paris are not based upon any apprehension of a Royalist outbreak, but upon attempts of the Extreme Socialists to arouse an insurrection. The Government does not view even the Socialist movement with serious apprehension, and is confident of its ability to maintain order. The mob of Paris no longer possesses the formidable character which it exhibited in the days of the Commune and 1849. The police could paralyze an Extreme Socialist demonstration at any moment by putting their hands upon the leaders, but it is thought best to wait for some open act of lawlessness before taking such a decisive course.

The Panama scandal continues to grow in magnitude. There is no doubt that Charles de Lesseps has told the Government all he knows about the scandal. It is said when he completed his statement to M. Frangeville, the magistrate, he expressed himself as deeply relieved. He said he had felt for years he was bearing a burden of suspicion which ought to be attached to others. The single desire of his father and himself had been to bring the canal enterprise to a successful conclusion, but blackmailers had taken them by the throat, and the Panama Company had been compelled to buy the support and aid which, in the interest of the good name of France and for the benefit of thousands of investors, ought to have been given freely and as a matter of public duty. M. Frangeville followed the example of Charles de Lesseps in making a frank and complete statement of Panama Canal affairs. Blondin had acted as a go-between in the corruption of Minister-Baillet-Latour. The Mathis says, has confessed to having cashed four checks on Baidut's account amounting to 1,000,000 francs. This confession of Blondin is confirmed by the statement of Fontaine.

Huge British Warships.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Recently in the yard of Messrs. Laird Bros., Birkenhead, the firm which, 64 years ago, built the first iron ship that was ever constructed in England, the last of the first-class battle ships the building of which was authorized by the Naval Defense Act of 1889, was put into the water. She is one of seven sisters, the others being the Royal Sovereign, Empress of India, Repulse, Resolute, Ramilies and Revenge. One of these is already in commission, two more will probably be ready for commission about the beginning of the financial year 1893-94, and three of the remaining four will, it is believed, be completed by March 31, 1894, being the day on which, under the provisions of the act, the programme ought to be exhausted. The other battle ships of the current programme are the Hood, which is of the same size as the seven vessels of the Royal Sovereign class, but which differs from them in the arrangement of her armament, and the two smaller barbettes Centurion and Baradwy. All these are now in process of completion. The Royal Oak is the 67th vessel built or building by the Laird firm for the British Government, and by far the largest craft that has ever been built in the Mersey. With some modifications, the ship is a reproduction of the Royal Sovereign. She is 380 feet long and 75 feet broad, and at a displacement of 14,300 tons will draw 27

feet 6 inches of water. The machinery, made by Messrs. Laird, is designed to develop 9,000 indicated horse-power with natural and 13,000 with forced draught, the estimated speed being in the case one 16 and the other 17½ knots. The armament will include four 13½-inch 67-ton guns of 30 caliber, ten 6-inch 61-ton 100-pounder quick-firing guns of 40 caliber, sixteen 6-pounder and nine 3-pounder quick-firing guns, eight machine guns, two 9-pounder field guns and seven torpedo ejectors, of which two are submerged. The total weight of armor, with packing and protected deck, is 4,650 tons, and of main and auxiliary armament 1,910 tons.

GIVING WAY OF THE GORGE.

Disastrous Ice Shove in the Ohio at Cincinnati.

A Ponderous Aggregation of Power—Several Boats Sent to the Bottom of the River—Loss \$300,000.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 8.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the ice gorge began to move slowly, at first fracturing its icy body with detonations like the sound of musketry. Crunching and grinding the shores, crashing against the great stone piers of the monster bridges, on it went, increasing its speed every minute.

Nineteen steamers and 100 coal barges, empty or loaded, at the landing had but two or three inches of oak plank to present to this ponderous aggregation of power. Every man was at his post on the steamer, and every man was a hero. Again and again the ponderous chains that held the steamers and the wharf boats to their moorings were parted, and as often skilled hands repaired them.

The two bridges above the public landing broke the ice somewhat and prevented the otherwise inevitable destruction of every boat. By 9 o'clock to-night all apparent danger to the steamers at the landing was comparatively clear. One tow boat, the Mathewson, valued at \$10,000, was destroyed.

Down below the destruction of coal barges and other property, from accounts at 10 p.m., has been terrible. Three harbor towboats were working heroically to break the ice and save property. The gorge that moved past Cincinnati extended from Coney Island, above the mouth of the Little Miami, to below Anderson's ferry, a distance of nearly eighteen miles. For ten miles below this the water was clear and open. Then came another gorge, beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami and extending below Lawrenceburg. This lower gorge was about five miles long. The upper gorge with its doomed coal barges crashed into it and tore it out, and now both are grinding Ohio away with a terrific roar far down the Ohio at the rate of five or six miles an hour.

WORSE THAN SIBERIA.

Inhuman Tortures Inflicted on Convict Miners in Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 9.—Ed Hudson, who says he spent two and a half years as a convict miner in the coal mines at and near Briceville, Tenn., has told Chief of Police Deitch a horror story of the treatment accorded the convicts. He says the men are divided into gangs and given a certain amount to do each day. If they fail to get out the required amount they are beaten with an instrument which very much resembles the Russian knout. All are whipped, no matter if all but one of them did their share of work.

He claims he has seen convicts die from this beating. Hudson himself is a mass of scars. The victims are placed on the ground, face downward, and held by two men. Every cut of the knout leaves a brand. Two men had known to commit suicide to avoid punishment, and others have been known to pull great pieces of slate down upon them, hoping to so maim themselves that they could not work in the mines.

Hudson's story is in line with that of a very eminent professor of national reputation, who recently investigated the Tennessee system, and described it as worse than Siberia—"a veritable hell on earth."

A Blind Man Sees After Prayer.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Charles L. Ream was stricken by paralysis recently and became stone blind and perfectly helpless. He was a believer in faith healing and prayed unceasingly for the recovery of his sight. Yesterday morning he found that he could see as well as ever.

A Lost Letter Led to His Arrest.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 9.—A lost letter picked up in the street led to the arrest of Dr. B. F. Garrison, who shot and killed Marshal Stephens, of Alford, Tex., during the Christmas holidays, and who came to Atlanta to escape detection. When ushered into the chief's office the suspected man said: "Gentlemen, you've got the right man; I killed Marshal Stephens, of Alford, Tex., on Christmas Day, and I've been in hiding since." Garrison is 27 years of age and a graduate of the Nashville Medical College. He is the leading physician and druggist of Alford, Tex., and his family is prominent in the Lone Star State.

His Kind of Insomnia.

Young Prettywill—Doctor, I am suffering from insomnia. Can you suggest a remedy?

Dr. Squills—Certainly. Don't stay up all night.

Two of the juveniles of the Stone family in Dyerville, R. I., who blew themselves up with powder, have died from the effects of the wounds and the mother of the children and another child are very low.

Wolsey for Canada?

He May Be Appointed to the Post of Governor-General.

Great Storms on the Black Sea and Thirty Steamers Wrecked.

Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill Approaching Completion.

Recognition of Woman's Work and Worth—Terrible Result of a Wife's Unfaithfulness—One Hundred Highlanders for Chicago.

[Latest Special Cablegrams.]

LONDON, Jan. 9.—There is talk here of the possible appointment of Lord Wolsey to the post of Governor-General of Canada. He is said greatly to desire the place. Lord Roberts is just back from India and there is difficulty in finding a fitting post for him. The suggestion is made that Lord Wolsey may be sent to Canada, thus leaving the chief command in Ireland for Lord Roberts.

THIRTY STEAMERS WRECKED.
Terrible storms are raging in the Black Sea. Thirty steamers have been wrecked, including the English steamer City of Manchester, whose entire crew was drowned.

THE HOME RULE BILL.
Mr. Gladstone returns to town to-day, and forthwith gets into harness. A Cabinet Council has been summoned for Wednesday, and it is stated, probably with more foundation in fact than usually attends the disclosure of Cabinet secrets, that it will then, as a body, discuss the finally drafted Home Rule Bill.

There is no doubt about the position of the National members. They must have a real home rule bill, one that will satisfy the just aspirations of the Irish people and permanently settle the ancient controversy. In view of their pledges to their constituents, and with a faction of their countrymen jealously watching them, prepared to make capital of any sign of weakness, they cannot afford to join in any bargain that would result in the passing of their bill in a thorough and complete measure.

In these circumstances the attitude of the Irish members becomes a matter of the deepest importance. It happens that the British people do not have to wait till the meeting of Parliament in order to ascertain their views. Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Sexton and Mr. Healy, each having positive, definite and authoritative knowledge of the main principles of Mr. Gladstone's bill, have from time to time during the last three months thus far declared their confidence in the Government and their belief that the great question is on the eve of solution.

The latest testimony was given the other day by Mr. "Tim" Healy, perhaps the most implacable and unpurchasable patriot of them all. Mr. Healy unreservedly declared his confidence in the intentions of the Government and paid a warm tribute to the character of Mr. John Morley. Mr. Healy extolling the Chief Secretary is a strange portent of the times, and bearing in mind the fullness of knowledge out of which he speaks, his attitude bodes well for the future of the bill and the strengthening of the union between England and Ireland.

THE MINERS' FEDERATION CONGRESS.

The annual congress of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain opens to-day at Birmingham. There will be a battle royal round the question of an eight-hours day. The result is looked forward to with much interest. The question cropped up at the Trade Union Congress; but there being much other business claiming attention, the result was not accepted as satisfactory. The miners are divided on the question, the Durham colliers, an important section of the community, being opposed to the legal enactment of an eight-hours day. The fight will take place round the resolution calling upon the Liberal Government to support the Eight-Hours Bill and declaring that miners will be satisfied with not less than the compulsory eight-hours day.

THE QUEEN AND HER GRANDSON.

It is rumored in court circles that Queen Victoria has suddenly developed a strong interest in her grandson, the Duke of Edinburgh. There has been already some trouble with Emperor William of Germany, who is also afflicted with a similar mania, and who has had the sulks because his grandmother wouldn't consent to his going to India as a native prince as if he owned the country instead of her Majesty herself.

A true scene now to have been arrived at between the two potentates, and Emperor William has made overtures to his aunt relative suggesting that she should visit her Indian empire and that she should accompany her.

This proposal it appears has met with some favor from her Majesty, who has plenty of courage to undertake the journey and plenty of power to accomplish it. At the same time her Majesty's dutiful subjects at home complain bitterly that they never see her, and some of the papers pertinently remark that if the Queen has such a reserve of force it is a pity she does not expend some of it in her capital, for there she apparently possesses neither the courage nor the power to open Parliament in a prostrated room. Her Indian subjects might very forcibly plead for a glimpse at the august monarch, but English people have the first call for a momentary glance, if ever such a privilege should again be granted.

WHAT WOMEN HAVE DONE IN PARIS.

The Woman's Federation, founded in January of last year, has just issued its annual report. Among the results obtained by one year's work are: First, the admission of women to the government and management of benevolent institutions; second, their admission to professorships of nursing; third, their eligibility for medical posts in various benevolent institutions.

MRS. PARNELL'S BANKRUPTCY.

The bankruptcy case of Mrs. Charles Stewart Parnell came on Friday in the Brighton County Court. Counsel for Mrs. Parnell submitted a scheme by the terms of which preferred debts against his client will be paid in full immediately. Creditors pence in the pound now, while the remaining 12 shillings and 6 pence, plus 4 per cent. interest, will be paid out of Mrs. Parnell's annual income, which, it was announced, amounted to £800. The

scheme accepted by the court was finally agreed upon by a majority of the creditors. One of them recently complained that Mrs. Parnell was still keeping her horses and carriages, and this brought forth the statement that Mrs. Parnell was receiving an allowance of only £6 a week from her FIVE DEATHS AT HER DOOR.

A despatch to the Times says that a laundress named Harlez, heartbroken on account of her wife's unfaithfulness, killed his four children and himself in Paris Friday night. He closed all the windows, locked the doors, put his children to bed, and then burned a half bushel of charcoal in an open stove, so as to fill the room with poisonous fumes. While waiting for death Harlez wrote on the floor with chalk frightful denunciations of his wife and her love.

SIZE PREFERABLE TO "GOOD LOOKS."
Scotland is going to make a special exhibit at the Chicago Fair of 100 stalwart Highlanders, in full national costume. They will be picked for size and strength, and not for good looks. After the fair, or before its close, if the sensation of their appearance grows weak, they will make a tour of the United States.

A FASHIONABLE ADORNMENT.
The mustache is becoming very fashionable in France. Parisians have been hunting for the origin of the custom of wearing this adornment, and the legend of most popular acceptance just now ascribes it to Spain. At a period after the Moorish invasion, when the Christian and Moslem populations became so mixed that it was hard to say where Moors and which Spaniards, the pious Spaniards hit upon the mustache as a means of identification. They permitted the hair on the upper lip to grow, and also a tuft on the underlip, an outline of the cross being thus formed. Thus, say the Parisians, the mustache became a symbol of liberty, equality and fraternity.

THE QUEEN'S FINAL RESTING PLACE.

When Queen Victoria dies, her mortal remains will rest in the gray granite sarcophagus with the late lamented Prince Albert's ashes, at the Frogmore mausoleum at Windsor. Underneath the arms of the Queen and Prince Albert, on the monument is inscribed "Farewell, well beloved. Here at last I rest with thee. With thee in Christ I will rise again." The white marble recumbent statue of the Prince Consort is in the uniform of a field marshal, wearing the mantle of the Order of the Garter. This of the eight men sentenced to hang at Charleston next Friday for the murder of Dr. J. H. Hill.

CHEAP LODGINGS FOR HOMELESS LONDONERS.

Twelve hundred beds at a penny a night each are offered to London's homeless poor in a new Salvation Army shelter erected on the bank of the Thames near Blackfriars Bridge. A shelter with 400 beds was opened a year ago, mainly to "clear the embankment of its destitute," but this was always more than crowded, with dozens of applicants for beds turned away nightly. If a man has not even the necessary penny he can earn his bed by half an hour's wood chopping.

THE AUSTRIAN DUELING LAW.

Some changes have just been made in the Austrian law in duelling. The punishment for duelling is always to be imprisonment. The maximum penalty for a duel fought out without fatal result is two years' imprisonment; for a duel fought without seconds or witnesses ten years, and for killing an opponent fifteen years. Seconds, doctors, and witnesses are not liable to punishment.

THE EXTENSIVE DEPRESSION IN WHICH THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY OF ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT HAS FALLEN IS SHOWN BY A STARTLING ARRAY OF STATISTICS JUST MADE PUBLIC.

There are numbers of idle steamers in every port in the kingdom. On the Tyne alone there are 350,000 tons of shipping laid up. The total tonnage of steamers laid up in English and Scotch ports is 479, and the tonnage of sailing vessels is 99. Besides these there are 100,000 tons of steamers laid up in continental ports. As a result there are 5,000 men idle, which means a loss of £50,000 in wages monthly.

THE POPE'S EPISCOPAL JUBILEE.

The Pope opened his episcopal jubilee yesterday by giving a reception to children in the consistorial hall. There were present 500 children belonging to Catholic families with their parents. A choir of children sang a hymn dedicated to Christopher Columbus, after which the Pope distributed medals among the children and dismissed them with his blessing.

CABLE NOTES.

Over 200 omnibuses in London are now fitted with electric lights supplied from small storage batteries.

Five thousand guineas was paid for the English hackney stallion Danegelt two weeks ago, probably the highest price ever paid in England for any horse not a thoroughbred.

Over 100 persons condemned to death are now in prison in Greece awaiting execution of their sentence. The population of the country is hardly 2,000,000. Nine people were guillotined in five days just before Christmas.

Orders are to be issued, under a decision of the Russian Senate, that Jewish artisans may in future only live at places outside the pale where there are official trace boards. These exist in only 10 to 15 per cent. of the towns, and the carrying out of the orders will entail further great hardship on the Jews.

NEW JAPANESE PROTECTED CRUISER.

Yoshino, built to be the fastest cruiser afloat, was launched from the Elswick shipyard of Armstrong, Mitchell & Co. a few days since. She is 360 feet long, of 463 feet breadth and 4,150 tons displacement. She is expected to develop a speed, under forced draught, of 25 knots.

PREFERS SHOOTING TO ELECTRICITY.

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—Mr. Tonclat, an American physician, who is visiting Havana for the purpose of making a comparative study of the various methods of execution of criminals, witnessed the shooting of a few days ago of Leonardo Cuevas, the soldier condemned to death. Mr. Tonclat stated that he was fully convinced that death by shooting is more nearly instantaneous and less painful than death by electricity, and that the former method is preferable also because of its simplicity.

ANTHONY WHITE, OF PERQUE ISLE, ME., HAS A HOUND THAT HAUS HIM SEVERAL MILES TO AND FROM HIS WORK DAILY, AND WHICH DURING THE DAY RENDERS GOOD SERVICE HAULING CEDAR RAILROAD TIES, FOUR OR FIVE BEING A USUAL LOAD.

BAKING POWDER.

Use our Baking Powder when you want delicious Tea Biscuits and Cakes. Made fresh daily and guaranteed strictly pure.

PRICE, - 25 CENTS PER POUND.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE,

Chemists & Druggists,
256 Dundas Street, Branch-Cor. Richmond and Piccadilly Streets.
London, Ont.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

Severe earthquake shocks are reported from Chili. Damage slight.

Fire destroyed \$1,600,000 worth of property at Rio Janeiro on Friday.

Four Russians, suspected of being nihilists, have been arrested in Paris.

Over 300 miles of irrigation ditches are in operation or building in Yakima county, Wash.

It is declared in Chicago that the passenger elevator makers have organized a trust.

Comptroller Black estimates that the property owned by the city of Detroit is worth \$50,000,000.

The Mississippi is shallower than it has been before since 1856, and is almost completely frozen over opposite St. Louis.

Charles B. Riddell, of Terry's Creek, Pa., was attacked by his bull and had two of his ribs broken. A purse with a heavy steel frame saved his life.

Columbia has opened the port of Nombre de Dios to foreign commerce. An important mine of manganese, worked by American capitalists, is located there.

The firm of Fair & Cohn, manufacturers of clothing at Baltimore, was summarily dissolved. While Cohn was absent Fair carted off the stock and secreted it.

It is believed that Gov. Brown, of Maryland, will not commute the sentence of any of the eight men sentenced to hang at Charleston next Friday for the murder of Dr. J. H. Hill.

A sack sewer in a Pendleton, Ore., flour mill challenges the Northwest for the championship on his record of sewing up 600 50-pound sacks inside of five hours, or about two sacks a minute.

A farmer of Norden, Neb., heard sounds from his hog pen one night last week which indicated great agitation among his pigs. He went to the pen armed with an axe and drove away twelve wolves.

A 64-year-old citizen of Deering, Me., is suffering from his first attack of toothache. All his teeth are sound, and the one that has been troubling him has defied all the efforts of the dentist to extract it, the roots seeming to be twisted around a part of the jawbone.

Stockmen in Wyoming report that so far this winter has been very favorable for cattle. More cattle are being fed this winter than in the past, range cattle everywhere are reported in excellent condition, and, barring blizzards, the loss will be much less this year than in any former winter.

One hundred and sixty million, three hundred and ninety-three thousand, seven hundred and sixty-eight feet of lumber passed through the port of Bangor, Me., last year. One hundred and thirty million, forty-four thousand, three hundred and seventy-seven feet was spruce, 24,453,073 hemlock, and the rest pine.

Squirrels are very plentiful and destructive in some parts of the State of Washington. Lincoln county paid out \$40,000 in bounties on squirrel scalps last year, yet but little good effect was produced. It is proposed to tax all the lands in the county to raise funds to fight the pest, and so make railroads and non-resident owners help in the work.

It is estimated that there are 300,000,000 feet of valuable lumber standing in the forests of the State of Washington. This is an average of 15,000 feet for every acre of land in the State. Many thousands of feet of cedar lumber are now being shipped from Washington to what a few years ago was the heart of the Wisconsin papering.

At the last meeting of the Daughters of England, Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 2, East London, the following officers were installed: Worthy President, Sister M. A. Roughley; vice-president, Sister E. Crisp; secretary, Brother Henry Stagner (retained); treasurer, Sister E. Dyson; chaplain, Sister E. Deely; first guide, Sister E. Patton; second guide, Sister S. R. Cox; third guide, Sister Hooper; fourth guide, Sister Ware; fifth guide, Sister Kayes; sixth guide, Sister R. Cox; inside guard, Sister L. Dyson; outside guard, Sister A. J. Dyson; trustees, Sisters E. Patton, E. Nutkins and Dicker; auditors, Sister H. Morley, Brother J. Nutkins and Sister E. Patton (retained); C. W. Bolton, medical officer (retained); Brother J. Nutkins, worthy past president.



HERE
YOU
ARE

May this new year, with its new resolutions, be happy and prosperous to all. We shall have much money and strength in 1893 for other good work if we use the help science places within our reach. C. W. C. will help you in washing and cleaning as nothing else can. It is most economical and gives the greatest satisfaction in every operation. It is a disease