

# HARRISON ACCEPTS.

## His Formal Letter to the Notification Committee.

## The Republican Nominee for the Presidency Gives His Views.

The letter of General Benjamin Harrison, accepting the Republican nomination for President has been made public. He begins by saying:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11, 1888.  
"Hon. H. M. Estee and others, Committee: GENTLEMEN: When your committee visited me on the Fourth of July last and presented the official announcement of my nomination for the Presidency of the United States by the Republican Convention, I promised as soon as practicable to communicate to you a formal acceptance of the nomination. Since that time the work of receiving and addressing almost daily large delegations of my fellow citizens has not only occupied all of my time, but has in some measure rendered it unnecessary for me to use this letter as a medium of communicating to the public my views upon the questions involved in the campaign. I appreciate very highly the confidence and respect manifested by the Convention and accept the nomination with a feeling of gratitude and a full sense of the responsibilities which accompany it."

"In regard to the tariff question he says: 'The issue cannot now be obscured. It is not a contest between schedules, but between wide apart interests. The foreign competitors of our market have, with quick instinct, seen how one issue of this contest may bring them advantage, and our own people are not so dull as to miss or neglect the grave interests that are involved for them. The assault upon our protective system is open and defiant. Protection is assailed as unconstitutional in law, or as vicious in principle, and those who hold such views sincerely cannot stop short of an absolute elimination from our tariff laws of the principle of protection.'

"The Mills bill is only a step, but it is toward an object that the leaders of Democratic thought and legislation have clearly in mind. 'The important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it. Judged by the Executive message of December last, by the Mills bill, by the debates in Congress and by the St. Louis platform, the Democratic party will, if supported by the country, place the tariff laws upon a purely revenue basis. This is practical free trade—free trade in the English sense. The legend upon the banner may not be 'free trade'—it may be the more obscure motto, 'tariff reform'—but neither the banner nor the inscription is conclusive, or indeed, very important. The assault itself, it is the important fact."

"Those who teach that the import duty upon foreign goods sold in our markets is paid by the consumer, and that the price of the domestic competing article is enhanced to the amount of the duty on the imported article—that every million of dollars collected for customs represents many millions more which do not reach the Treasury, but are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic production resulting from the tariff laws—may not intend to discredit in the minds of others our system of levying duties on competing foreign products, but it is clearly already discredited in their own."

Continuing he observes: 'The Republican party holds that a protective tariff is constitutional, wholesome and necessary. We do not offer a fixed schedule but a principle. We will revise the schedule, modify rates, but always with an intelligent provision as to the effect upon domestic production and the wages of our working people. We believe it to be one of the worthy objects of tariff legislation to preserve the American market for American producers, and to maintain the American scale of wages by adequate discriminating duties upon foreign competing products. The effect of lower rates and larger importations upon the public revenue is contingent and doubtful, but not so the effect upon American production and American wages. American wages must be accepted as the inevitable result of the increased offering of foreign goods in our market. By the way of recompense for this reduction in his wages and the loss of the American market it is suggested that the diminished wages of the workman will have an unimpaired purchasing power, and that he will be able to make up for the loss of the home market by an enlarged foreign market. Our workmen have a right to settlement of the question in their own hands. They now obtain higher wages and live more comfortably than those of any other country. They will make choice between the substantial advantages they have in hand and the deceptive promises and forecasts of those theorizing reformers. They will decide for themselves and for the country whether the protective system shall be continued or destroyed."

"The fact of a Treasury surplus, the amount of which is variously stated, has directed public attention to consideration of the methods by which the national income may best be reduced to the level of a wise and necessary expenditure. This condition has been seized upon by those who are hostile to protective custom duties as an advantageous base of attack upon our tariff laws. They have magnified and nursed the surplus, which they affect to deprecate, seemingly for the purpose of exaggerating the evil in order to denounce the people to the extreme measures they propose."

"His sentiments on the use of the surplus are as follows: 'We are not likely to be called upon, I think, to make a present choice between the surrender of our protective system and the entire repeal of the internal taxes. Such a contingency, in view of the present relation of expenditures to revenues is remote. The inspection and regulation of manufacture and sale of oleomargarine is important and the revenue derived from it is not so great that the repeal of the law need enter into any plan of revenue reduction. The surplus now in the Treasury should be used in the purchase of bonds. The law authorizes this use of it, and if it is not needed for current or deficiency appropriations the people and not the banks in which it has been deposited should have the advantage of its use by stopping interest upon the public debt."

"Closely connected with the subject of the tariff," declares Mr. Harrison, "is that of the importation of foreign laborers under contracts of service to be performed here. The law now in force prohibiting such contracts received my cordial support in the Senate, and such amendments as may be found necessary effectively to deliver our working men and women from this most inequitable form of competition will have my sincere and active support. Legislation prohibiting the importation of laborers under contracts to serve here will, however, afford very inadequate relief to our working people if the system of protective duties is broken down. If the product of American shops must compete in the American market without favoring duties with the products of cheap foreign labor, the effect will be different, if at all, only in degree, whether the cheap laborer is across the street or over the sea. Such competition will soon reduce wages here to the level of those abroad, and when that condition is

reached we will not need any laws forbidding the importation of laborers under contract. They will have no inducement to come, and the employer no inducement to send for them."

Continuing he says: "But the day of the immigration bureau has gone by. While our doors will continue open to proper immigration, we do not need to issue special invitations to the inhabitants of other countries to come to our shores or to share our citizenship. Indeed, the necessity of some inspection and limitation is obvious. We should resolutely refuse to permit foreign governments to send their papers and criminals to our ports. We are also clearly under a duty to defend our civilization by excluding alien races whose ultimate assimilation with our people is neither possible nor desirable."

"The objections to Chinese immigration are distinctive and conclusive and are now so generally accepted as such that the question has passed entirely beyond the stage of argument. The laws relating to this subject would, if I should be charged with their enforcement, be faithfully executed. Such amendments for further legislation as may be necessary and proper to prevent evasions of the laws and to stop further Chinese immigration would also meet my approval. The expression of the Convention upon this subject is in entire harmony with my views."

After condemning the disfranchisement of electors by fraud or intimidation he discusses the admission of Territories: "The territorial form of government is a temporary expedient, not a permanent civil condition. No question of the political preference of the people of a Territory should close against them the hospitable door which has opened to two-thirds of the existing States."

From this he turns to trusts and combinations, discussing them as follows: "The declaration of the Convention against 'all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens,' is in harmony with the views entertained and publicly expressed by me long before the assembling of the Convention. Ordinarily capital shares the losses of idleness with labor, but under the operation of the trust, in some of its forms, the wage worker alone suffers loss, while idle capital receives its dividends from a trust fund."

After declaring himself in hearty sympathy with the declaration of the Convention on the subject of pensions, he says in regard to Civil Service reform: "The law regulating appointments to the classified civil service received my support in the Senate, in the belief that it opened the way to a much needed reform. I still think so, and therefore cordially approve the clear and forcible expression of the Convention upon this subject. The law should have the aid of a friendly interpretation and be faithfully and vigorously enforced. All appointments under it should be absolutely free from partisan considerations and influence. Some extensions of the classified list are practicable and desirable, and further legislation extending the reform to other branches of the service, to which it is applicable, would receive my approval."

The following paragraph is devoted to the Temperance question: "I notice with pleasure that the Convention did not omit to express its solicitude for the promotion of virtue and temperance among our people. The Republican party has always been friendly to everything that tended to make the home life of our people free, pure and prosperous, and will in the future be true to its history in this respect."

After urging the extension and cultivation of our diplomatic and commercial relations he concludes by saying: "The resolutions relating to the coinage, to the rebuilding of the navy, to coast defenses and to public lands, express conclusions to all of which I gave my support in the Senate."

"Inviting a calm and thoughtful consideration of these public questions, we submit them to the people. Their intelligent patriotism and the good Providence that made and has kept us a nation will lead them to wise and safe conclusions."

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
BENJAMIN HARRISON."

### TIMELY TABLES.

#### The Popular and Electoral Votes for President in 1884.

The popular vote in the United States, in 1884, according to the *Tribune Almanac*, was as follows:

	Votes.
Cleveland, Democrat.....	4,874,956
Blaine, Republican.....	4,851,981
Butler, Greenback and Labor.....	175,375
St. John, Prohibitionist.....	150,308
Blank, defective and scattering....	14,909
Total.....	10,097,619

#### The Electoral vote was as follows:

	Cleveland.	Blaine.
Alabama.....	10	7
Arkansas.....	7	5
California.....	5	5
Colorado.....	7	3
Connecticut.....	6	5
Delaware.....	3	3
Florida.....	12	9
Georgia.....	12	9
Illinois.....	13	10
Indiana.....	15	11
Iowa.....	12	10
Kansas.....	13	10
Kentucky.....	13	10
Louisiana.....	8	7
Maine.....	8	7
Maryland.....	8	7
Massachusetts.....	9	8
Michigan.....	16	13
Minnesota.....	9	7
Mississippi.....	9	7
Missouri.....	16	13
New Jersey.....	9	7
New York.....	36	33
North Carolina.....	11	9
Ohio.....	23	20
Oregon.....	3	3
Pennsylvania.....	30	27
Rhode Island.....	4	4
Tennessee.....	12	9
Texas.....	13	10
Vermont.....	4	4
Virginia.....	12	9
West Virginia.....	6	5
Total.....	219	182

#### Cleveland's maj...37

### NINE MEN KILLED.

#### Frightful Explosion in a Montana Tunnel.

Nine men were killed and six others seriously injured by the explosion of a blast in the Montana central tunnel near Helena. The tunnel is being driven from both ends, and for the last ten days workmen on each side had heard each other's movements. The gang in one end is composed of Irishmen and in the other end of Swedes. There has been great rivalry between the two gangs to see which would make the hole first.

Orders were given by the contractors to be careful and put in small blasts. Just before the night shift of Swedes quit they put in three big blasts. Orders had been previously given to drill only ten feet, but the Swedes drilled twenty feet. As the hole was nearly through the Irishmen, not knowing the single cap over one of the holes, which exploded it and set off the other two blasts. Three hundred pounds of gun powder stored in the vicinity was also exploded, and the result was awful. As soon as the smoke cleared away rescuers entered the tunnel and found the remains of nine men scattered all over the place, one man being cut completely in two.

The tunnel is six thousand feet long, through granite, and this is the first accident. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of "No one to blame."

### THE HORSES EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.  
GEORGE C. GRADY & Co. of Eastport, the largest sardine packers of Maine, have assigned to Dr. James Grady.

The Democrats of Massachusetts met in State Convention at Springfield, and placed in nomination for Governor, William E. Russell, the young Mayor of Cambridge. The platform commends President Cleveland's financial, foreign and civil service policy, and adopts the St. Louis declaration of Democratic principles.

JAMES P. BENNETT, an extensive New York dealer in coffee and tea has failed for \$160,000.

PROMINENT New York bankers are engaged in a great banking scheme to secure the control of the world's silver market and transfer it to the metropolis.

OVER two thousand swine have died within a few days in Cumberland county, Penn., of a mysterious disease supposed to be hog cholera.

LESTER WALLACK, the famous actor has died of apoplexy at his home near Stamford, Conn. He was born in New York city in 1820.

The Democracy of New Hampshire assembled in State Convention at Concord, and nominated Charles H. Amsden for Governor.

TWENTY thousand people assembled in Madison Square Garden, New York, to hear Judge Thurman, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, who, however, was too much indisposed by a sudden attack of cholera morbus to speak longer than three minutes. Governor Hill, of New York; Governor Green, of New Jersey, and Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, delivered addresses to the audience.

WILLIAM HOPKINS, fifty years old, and his five-year-old daughter were burned to death in a fire which destroyed his house near Milford, Del.

THE little hamlet of Ingham's Mills, N. Y., was the scene of a terrible boiler explosion resulting in the death of Adam Keiser, Jr., aged seventeen, and Arthur Leavitt, the engineer, aged seventeen. The injured were Adam Keiser, Sr., both legs broken, and Jacob Keiser, one leg broken and injured internally. Two horses were instantly killed. The explosion was caused by carelessness, a brick having been left on the safety valve.

FREDERIC E. BEARDSLEE, an electrical expert, killed himself in New York City by swallowing cyanide of potassium. Despondency owing to sickness and poverty was the cause.

The loss by the recent frost in Maine has been estimated at \$1,000,000.

### South and West.

THE Wisconsin Democratic State Convention assembled at Milwaukee and nominated James Morgan for Governor.

ABE MANN, of San Francisco, cut his wife's throat in a fit of jealousy and then committed suicide.

JOHN FORD, a prominent citizen of Columbus, Ind., while insane from typhoid fever, killed his wife and one child and severely wounded another child.

LOUIS LARSON, a factory operative in Chicago, went into an iron cylinder to clean it, taking a lighted candle and a bucket of benzine. He soon screamed. The cylinder was filled with flame. No help could reach him, and he was roasted to death.

THE State Convention of Colorado Republicans was convoked in Denver, and on the fifth ballot J. A. Cooper received the nomination for Governor.

THE boiler of a threshing machine exploded at Ellendale, Dakota, killing five farmers who were operating it, and scalding three bystanders.

THREE farmers were killed and five bruised and scalded by the explosion at Seymour, Ind., of an old worn-out steam thrasher.

GENERAL WILLIAM TERRY, the Commander of the famous Stonewall Brigade during the Civil War, was drowned recently while fording Reed Creek, near Wytheville, Va.

THE three-year-old child of Reuben Chapman while playing in a field of millet at Coitsville, Ohio, was caught by a mowing machine and had both feet cut off, causing death.

ALMOST the entire business portion of the town of Jennings, La., has been destroyed by fire.

THE South Carolina Democracy met in State Convention at Columbia, and J. P. Richardson and W. L. Mauldin, the present incumbents, were re-nominated for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

THE Minnesota Republican State Convention assembled at St. Paul and nominated William R. Merriam for Governor.

EX-COUNTY TREASURER JOHN C. GRAVES, of Corydon, Ind., has been found to be a defaulter to the amount of \$14,000.

AN internal tribal war has broken out in Indian Territory over the recent election, in which Governor Gay of the Chickasaw nation was elected by fifteen majority.

A SON of Albert Banta was killed at Bragtown, Ind., by his head being bitten off by a vicious horse.

A CHESAPEAKE and Ohio railroad bridge over New River, Ohio, has been carried away by a flood. Loss \$50,000.

PRAIRIE fires have inflicted great damage in Edmunds and McPherson counties, Dakota.

THE Congaree River, in South Carolina, rose twenty feet in twenty-four hours, broke its banks, and did \$1,000,000 damage to cotton and corn.

JOSEPH HOFFMAN, Tax Assessor of Washington county, and James Holt, a prominent planter, were sitting on the Brenham (Texas) public square, engaged in conversation, when shot from a gun, heavily loaded with buckshot, instantly killed Mr. Hoffman and fatally wounded Mr. Holt. The shot came out of the darkness and nothing could be learned as to the identity of the assassin.

THREE acres of shops in the lumber district of San Francisco were swept away by fire, causing a loss of over \$1,000,000.

THE train conveying John Robinson's circus collided with a freight at Waynesville, Ohio, and five circus attaches were killed. The engine of the freight train and five coaches of the circus train were badly wrecked. The loss to property was estimated at \$30,000.

### Washington.

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD has decided to award the contract for the construction of the Brooklyn postoffice building to Mr. Gallagher of that city at his bid of \$860,000.

THE transfer of Lieutenant-Colonel Thos. M. Vincent from St. Paul to Washington under an order issued by the War Department, means that he will be made Assistant Adjutant-General to the new commander of the army, General Schofield.

THE President has approved the act to remove the political disabilities of General Gustavus W. Smith.

THE State Department has received a dispatch from Captain Chester, of the Galena, who was ordered to Haiti for the protection of American interests said to be imperiled by the recent revolutions, saying that the troubles in that country were at an end.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has transmitted to Congress two dispatches from the United States Minister to China, declaring that no positive information of the rejection of the

treaty had been received, and that the treaty had been postponed by the Emperor for further deliberation.

THE United States War Department has directed that in contracts for supplies preference shall be given to domestic productions.

### Foreign.

HAVANA, Cuba, was swept by a disastrous cyclone. Several vessels foundered in the harbor, and two sailors were drowned. Many persons were injured. Many street lamps, walls, trees and fences were blown down, and much damage was done to wharves.

THE East of London, England, is panic-stricken by the fourth brutal murder of women by an unknown and mysterious criminal, all the tragedies occurring under the same sensational circumstances.

M. BIHOUD, French resident in Tonquin, has been appointed Governor of Indo-China.

### LATER NEWS.

CHARLES FREDERICK HERRESHOFF, the builder of boats, has died at his residence at Bristol, R. I., of pneumonia. He was in his eightieth year.

J. COLBY DREW, of Lynn, Mass., who confesses to forgeries aggregating \$20,000, has surrendered to Marshal King. He had charge of the financial affairs of W. F. Monroe, a grocer, to whose notes he forged endorsements. Drew had plenty of time to escape, but he preferred to surrender himself.

Wm. P. EMORY, age seventy-eight, a wealthy bank President of Flemington, N. J., drowned himself in a drainage pool near his barn, prompted by despondency caused by the recent death of his wife.

THE Maine State election resulted in a Republican victory, unofficial figures giving Burleigh a majority of about 20,000 for Governor. All four Congressmen elected are Republicans. The State Senate was reported solidly Republican, and the lower branch of the Legislature is four-fifths Republican.

THE Navajo Indian trouble in Arizona has been settled by the surrender of the six men charged with selling whiskey.

WILLIAM MAHONEY, aged fifty years, and William H. Horstman, aged twenty-three, fought a duel with pistols at Cumberland, Md. Mahoney was killed, and Horstman wounded.

RAIN fell in torrents for seven days throughout North Carolina inflicting incalculable damage to crops and great disaster to railroads, mills and factories along the water-courses. The cotton crop is cut short one third and tobacco is materially affected. The loss to railways aggregates \$100,000.

MR. CURRY, the United States Minister to Spain, has resigned, giving as a reason that the climate does not agree with him.

THE Army bill, as finally agreed upon by the conference and approved by the two houses of Congress, carries an appropriation of \$24,471,300. The Fortification bill, also disposed of by Congress, appropriates \$3,972,000.

TWO EARTHQUAKE shocks have occurred at Vostizza, Greece, on the Corinthian Gulf, doing great damage. Troops have been despatched with a supply of tents for the homeless and provisions for the destitute.

FLOODS in the South of Spain have caused the loss of many lives and enormous damage to property.

THE Spanish mail steamer Espanola, while on the way from Havana to Matanzas, shifted her cargo and lost the mate and two seamen, who were washed overboard.

REAR ADMIRAL LUCE, commanding the United States North American squadron, has sailed from New York for Norfolk, Va., on the eighteen foot steam barge Vixen, that boat being his temporary flagship.

THE amount of the defalcation of Cashier Breed, of Hartford, Conn., who committed suicide, is \$108,000.

CAPTAIN ANDREWS, the daring seaman who attempted to cross the Atlantic in a small open sail boat, was picked up in mid-ocean by a passing vessel in an exhausted condition and brought back to Boston, whence he sailed.

AUGUSTA, Ga., has just had the highest and most disastrous flood ever known there. The Savannah river was thirty-eight feet above low water level, and nearly the whole city was inundated. Crops in the low lands were destroyed, and the loss is estimated at \$1,000,000.

A GREAT parade at the Grand Army Encampment, during the Columbus, Ohio, Centennial, was reviewed by General Sherman and other distinguished persons.

THE President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Lambert Tree of Illinois, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Belgium, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia, vice George V. N. Lothrop resigned. Edwin R. Connell, a citizen of the United States, to be Consul of the United States at Batavia. To be Secretary of the Legation of the United States: Howard Martin of New York to China; Charles K. Holliday of Kansas to Venezuela; Henry L. Vilas of New York to the Argentine Republic; Henry R. Whitehouse of New York to Mexico.

EIGHT persons have been killed and five injured by the explosion of a threshing machine at Ciron, France.

FLOODS in Austria, Spain and Mexico have caused great damage and loss of life.

THE marriage of the Duke d'Aosta and the Princess Letitia Bonaparte has been celebrated in Turin with great pomp. They are uncle and niece.

AN expedition consisting of 25,000 men will be sent against King John of Abyssinia by Italy. The Italian authorities are arming friendly tribes at Massowah.

NORVIN GREEN, Calvin Price and John H. Laman, of New York, have formed a combine with Governor Gordon, Henry W. Grady and others of Atlanta, with large capital, to work the slate beds of Georgia, situated in Polk county.

THE New York city tax rate for the present year is fixed at 2.22, the total amount to be raised being \$33,300,000.

### VETERANS KILLED.

#### A Grand Army Excursion Train Smashed to Pieces.

#### A Freight Dashes Into It With Fatal Results.

A special train on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad, consisting of nine coaches, and carrying Grand Army of the Republic members to the Columbus, Ohio, reunion, was run into by a freight train near Rittmann, Ohio. Seven persons were killed and twenty-five wounded, a number of them fatally.

The excursion train, which was a special, had the right of way, and was running at a fair rate of speed. Just outside Rittmann is a steep grade, which the train was descending when a connecting rod on the engine broke and the train was brought to a standstill in a narrow cut.

Following closely after the excursion train was freight train No. 37, running at a high rate of speed.

A flagman was sent back to warn the freight, but it had already started down the grade and the engineer had only time to reverse his engine and jump when his train crashed into the rear coach of the passenger train, never stopping till it had ploughed its way through three coaches, throwing them squarely on top of the engine and sending their fragments in every direction.

The passengers in the last two coaches saw the approaching freight and most of them had time to jump. The engineer jumped, as did his fireman. The latter escaped with but slight injuries, but the engineer struck the embankment alongside the track, bounded back under the wheels and was crushed into a shapeless mass. Brakeman W. E. Cochran, of the freight, jumped likewise, and he, too, was hurled back and ground under the wheels, his lifeless body being soon after taken out from the debris. In the third coach from the rear of the passenger train two Grand Army men, Samuel Bryce and John Shook, were instantly killed, their blood spattering over their comrades seated near them, while the latter were thrown in a heap, many of them with broken limbs and gashed heads. The passengers in the other coaches had nearly all succeeded in getting out of the cars before the crash came, but as they hurried down the embankment the wrecked coaches rolled down upon them, injuring twenty-five others, more or less seriously.

The engineer of the freight train remained at his post and was killed. The freight train, with its locomotive, was also thrown from the track, and the cars were piled up in a frightful wreck.

The officers of the road were at once notified and a wrecking train was immediately dispatched with a railroad crew and physicians, and other surgeons were hurried to help the wounded from Wadsworth, four miles east of the wreck, and from Seville and Rittmann. Some of the wounded were taken to Wadsworth and others were cared for on the ground, cots being improvised from blankets which the veterans had brought along, the majority of them having prepared to go into camp at Columbus.

Two lady passengers, Miss Ina Tucker, of Austintown, a suburb of Youngstown, Ohio, had a leg cut off and died a few minutes after being taken out of the wreck. Mr. Given, of Canfield, another suburb, also died on the ground at 9 o'clock. Nearly all the injured live in Mahoning county, Ohio. The wounds are mostly painful, but not serious.

### CYCLONE IN CUBA.

#### Life and Property Destroyed by West Indian Tornado.

The recent cyclone in Cuba was terrible; destructive of both life and property. The gunboat Lealtad, lying at Batiquano, four dered in the storm and nine of her crew, including the commander, were drowned. A dozens from Sagua are that fifty persons lost their lives there, while the damage done to dwellings and warehouses in the city, Tvesse in the harbor and to the wharves is very great.

The village of Pueblo Nuevo, in the neighborhood of Sagua was literally wiped out. Telegraph wires were badly broken, and news from other parts of the island had been received.

### PROMINENT PEOPLE.

SENATOR EDMUNDS is a "mighty fisherman."

MISS BRADDOCK is fifty years old and has written fifty stories.

THE fortune left by the late Charles Crocker is estimated at \$5,000,000.

THE Empress of Japan is a hard student of German, Russian, French and Italian.

PRINCE BISMARCK is seriously out of health and suffers severely in mind and body.

A PORTRAIT has been painted of the baby King of Spain mounted on a rocking horse.

SENATOR CULLOM, of Illinois, was a school teacher ten years before the outbreak of the war.

MARIE, the exiled Queen of Naples, lives the year round in Paris in hired apartments on a third floor.

LORD COLIN CAMPBELL proposes to go to Bombay and practice law to retrieve his fortune and good name.

THE Crown Prince of Italy is credited with being the best amateur photographer in his part of the Continent.

It is asserted that the enthusiasm of the present Emperor of Germany regarding Wagner's music is wholly political.

QUEEN VICTORIA is becoming decidedly portly. It is said that she has gained greatly in flesh since the opening of the season.

ST. LOUIS'S richest citizen is Samuel C. Davis, who has grown from a poor New England lad to be a millionaire twenty times over.

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN is said to be about to become the head of a new national banking house in Chicago with a capital of \$5,000,000.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR is as fond of the turf as his father, the Prince of Wales. He is expected to make a sensation on the track before long.

THE theatre at Buenos Ayres has been adorned with the inscription that Adeline Patti, the greatest lyric artist in the world, has sung within its walls.

CHARLES F. A. HINRICHS, of New York, whose fortune is rated at anywhere from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000, was a porter in a china store not many years