



The Chicago Herald alleges that "our language is phonetically so difficult to foreigners that to lecture before an English-speaking audience in the English tongue gives them an acute pain in the jaws."

It is said that if the United States were supplied with ministers in the same proportion that the heathen world is with missionaries, there would be altogether about two hundred and seventy-five, about two-thirds as many as there are now in Boston alone.

A Chicago paper recently gathered the statistics for several years of murders, legal hangings and lynchings. In 1887 the murders were 2335; in 1889, 3567; in 1890, 4290; in 1891, 5906, and in 1892, 6792. There were 123 legal hangings in 1891, or 1 legal hanging to 48 murders, and 107 legal hangings in 1892, or 1 to 63 murders.

It does not often happen, because practitioners are not often so generous not practitioners so scrupulous, that a physician returns a check for \$500, voluntarily tendered, on the ground that the medical services rendered had not been worth so much money. This incident pleasant to chronicle, happened the other week in Philadelphia, and is recorded by the Medical News, of that city.

Not a bad incident for a comic opera thinks the Chicago Herald, was the arrest of the entire police force of a little Texas town on a charge of vagrancy. This charge was preferred by the wife of the two men who constituted the force, doubtless with the consent of the culprits, as it enabled the men to testify that they had received only \$12 pay in five months, and could not support their families on that.

The purposes to which the products of the cotton plant may be put seem almost incalculable. It has now been discovered that from cotton-seed meal may be extracted a sugar fifteen times sweeter than that made from sugar cane. There are, however, difficulties in the way of its being manufactured successfully for commercial purposes, which make it unlikely that the sugar trust will think it advisable to purchase immediately all the Southern cotton fields.

Paris advisers report that the appreciation of horseflesh has so developed at that center of culinary civilization that she now maintains 150 butchers who deal in that kind of meat alone, and that 20,000 equine carcasses were devoured last year. It appears that these are not for the most part eaten by the very poor. The use of horseflesh in England has grown but slowly during the thirty years since its introduction. In Belgium it has made more progress.

Science makes slow progress in aerial navigation, exclaims the Brooklyn Citizen. The balloon of to-day is scarcely an improvement in any sense on the Montgolfier affair of a hundred years ago, and the flying machines, though more complicated, are no better guarded against abrupt descent toward the center of gravity than that of the Scotchman who announced about a century since that he was going to fly out of Edinburgh on a pair of big wings, and broke his leg at the first attempt.

There are at present 1360 cities and towns in the United States equipped with electric lights. It is interesting to note that Pennsylvania takes the lead with 150 towns, New Jersey and Illinois following with 147 and 133 respectively, and that in the first State there are no less than thirty-two new lighting corporations which have not yet commenced business. There are over 500 railways operated by electricity in the country, and 200 more incorporated holding franchises allowing the use of electric power.

More wonderful than the enchanted cities of Arabia is the "white city" which now decorates Jackson Park, Chicago, exclaims the Washington Star. It has the equipment of a modern and model municipality. An official description of it says it has a combined water capacity of 54,000,000 gallons a day, and will soon have 100,000,000. It has twenty-five miles of water mains and 291 hydrants. A hundred more will be provided. There are three steam fire engines, four chemical engines, a ladder truck, water tower, forty hose carts, 26,750 feet of hose, 1050 hand fire extinguishers, 2500 fire pails, a steam fire boat, sixty-five firemen, 150 alarm boxes, 150 patrol telephones, 500 guards and very fine electric light and sewerage systems. No mention is made of grade crossings or trolley cars, but as no modern city seems to be complete without these murderous appliances it is but fair to presume that the exposition city will have them also.

### A HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

And Five Times that Many Injured in Oklahoma's Story.

GUTHRIE, O. T.—The list of fatalities by the cyclone of Tuesday night grows larger each hour. In the devastated districts near Norman thirty-four bodies have been prepared for burial. Several more were found this morning, and half a score of people are still missing. One hundred and fifty people were injured, sixty-eight of whom will die. Near Purcell eleven people, all members of one Catholic congregation, are dead.

At the town of Care the storm swept away nearly every building, and eight people were killed. At Lanston two are dead. At Cimaron City four are dead, two dying and twelve injured. East of there, two families, numbering five and six, respectively, perished, and in the extreme eastern part of Payne county it is believed that nearly a score were killed.

The list of the dead will surely aggregate one hundred, and that of the injured five times that many.

### THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Latest Happenings Condensed and Printed Here.

Bureau Murdock, one of the sawyers at Gilbert Taylor & Co's saw mill near Troutman, Iredell county, N. C., discovered something the matter with one of the saws while it was in motion a few days since, and put his hand on it to see if it was hot. It was. He lost four fingers and his arm was broken.

The contract for the erection of the United States public building at Reidsville, N. C., has been awarded at \$13,195.

The business of colonizing Africa with white people goes on apace. An expedition left England some two weeks ago for Mozambique as an advance party of settlers who are to colonize some 300 square miles of territory between the rivers Zambesi and Sabi.

Southerners to Take Charge of the "Rebellion Records."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A Miss Allen, of Atlanta, has been appointed to a \$1,200 job in the "Rebellion Record" department of the War Department. This appointment has a special significance for the South. In handling Col. Livingston Miss Allen's commission Secretary Lamont said that, as far as it was possible, he intended to fill this department with Southern people; the Southern people made the records and they should be the ones to file them away. Congress appropriated \$175,000 to be expended in this work during the present fiscal year. Inasmuch as there is only one half of one per cent. of Southern people in the pension service, Secretary Lamont intends to equalize the distribution of the revenue in this way as far as possible between the two sections. This department is not under the civil service, but will be after July 1st.

The Daughter of the Confederacy.

RICHMOND, VA.—J. Taylor Ellyson, president of the Davis Association, will go to New York and escort Miss Winnie Davis to New Orleans and back here on the occasion of the removal of the remains of her father to this city for reinterment next month. It is not thought that Mrs. Davis will be able to come here on account of ill health.

Orangemen Drive Out Catholics.

NAPLES.—Orangemen employed in the Queen's Island ship yards refused to allow 1,000 of their fellow workmen who are Roman Catholics to resume work at the yards and chased them away from the place. In the attack which attended the expulsion of the Roman Catholics, a number of persons were hurt.

Columbus Offers its Gold.

COLUMBUS, GA.—An important action was taken by the bankers of Columbus in the tender of their entire gold reserve to Secretary Carlisle. The total amount of gold held by the banks is \$54,000 and its tender is made upon terms heretofore granted by the Secretary of the Treasury. A telegram to this effect was sent to Secretary Carlisle.

Another Big Bank Smash.

LONDON.—The suspension is announced of the London chartered Bank of Austral, with a paid up capital of one million pounds, and a reserve fund of 320,000 pounds. The London office is at No. 2 Old Broad street, E. C. It has many branches in Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland.

The President Bumps His Head.

A New York special says: The President met with a slight accident as he started enroute for Chicago. As he was getting in his carriage he struck his forehead against the door and the skin was raised. A doctor in the hotel fixed the wound and the party was delayed ten minutes.

A Double Execution.

BENHAM, TEX.—Jim Burke and Sam Massey, both colored, were hanged here at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon. Between ten and fifteen thousand people witnessed the double execution.

### A WONDERFUL FLOTILLA.

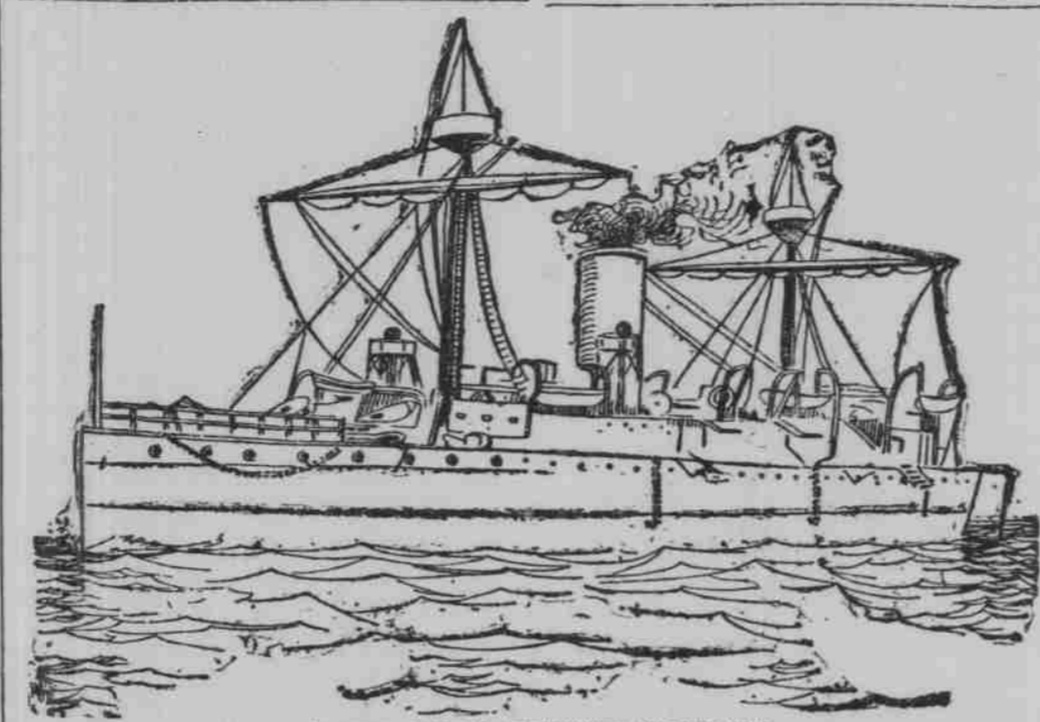
The Culminating Grandeur of the Naval Review.

Witnessed by President Cleveland Who is Saluted by Ships of Many Nations.

NEW YORK.—Although a rainy morning followed the snow and cold north-east winds of Wednesday the rendezvous and review in honor of Columbus culminated Thursday in a demonstration more spectacular, more noisy and more remarkable in many other respects than anything of the kind recorded in modern history.

There have been naval reviews of international character before, but none so striking as this.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the hour for review was deferred first to 1 o'clock, and then to 2 o'clock.



UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP BALTIMORE.

Postponement was ordered by Secretary Herbert, at the suggestion of President Cleveland.

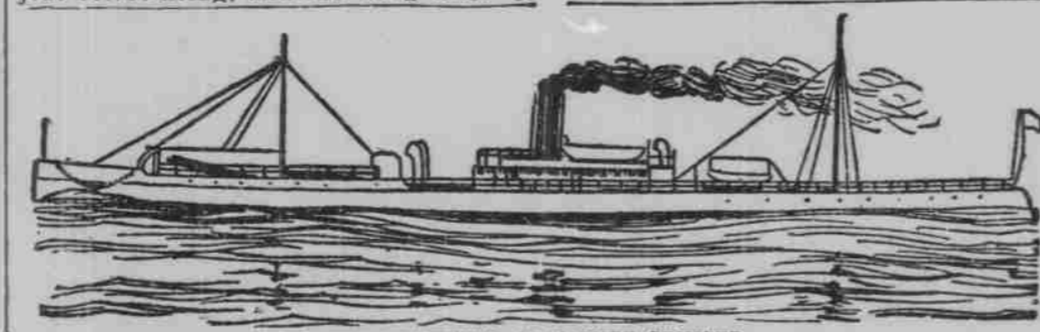
Aboard ship dress uniforms were abandoned for storm coats, and the Jack Tars instead of being in holiday rig, were in every-day attire.

Crowds above on the river front could



REAR-ADMIRAL GHERARD.

not, of course, be notified of the change of programme, but all supposed that some hitch had occurred, and all settled themselves as comfortably as possible to await developments. The blowing of a hundred whistles, and the booming of guns at 1:15 announced that the President had embarked, and almost instantly the crews of the men-of-war all along the line went to positions facing the rail, and at the mastsheads and tops. Rain Brazilian, and the cloud of smoke rose over the lower end of the line of the warships. The Brazilians manned yards just before firing, and the long lines of



THE VESUVIUS, DYNAMITE CRUISER.

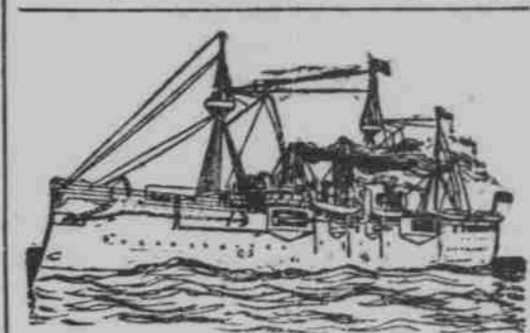
had ceased, and while the clouds hung low overhead there were indications that led the anxious spectators to hope for the appearance of the sun. At 1:30 the first boom of the ten-inch gun on the Miantonomoh announced that the Dolphin with the President on board was passing up between the two columns of war vessels. The roar of the Miantonomoh's twenty-one guns was followed by a salute from the Brazilian ships Republica and Tiradentes. The Dolphin replied to the blue jackets stood out against the white background of smoke. The Dolphin moved at a slow and stately gait, and a salute of each ship was distinct and sharp.

The Aquidaban, flagship of the Brazilian fleet, finished saluting at 1:40, and the Neuvo Espana took its return. The Dolphin was followed at a distance of about 500 feet by the Blake, and she in turn by the Miantonomoh. At 1:44 the Seadler, of the German fleet, fired her first gun, she was followed a moment later by the Reina Regente, of the Starboard column, and the two ships, one on each side of the Dolphin, made the welkin ring. The Kaiserin-Augusta joined the chorus, and the re-echoes rolled up the palisades and down again, until one seemed to hear a long line of artillery reaching for miles on the shore. The bands on the ships played the national air, but it was only at the intervals between the guns that the music could be heard. The Yan

speyk and Infanta Ysabel salutes ran into each other. Then there was a pause for a minute, and the Argentine cruiser belched forth a flash that was responded to by a big gun on the Giovanni Bausan. It was 1:53 when the Concord spoke, and she spoke so rapidly that her salute was done in two minutes. The Etna paid her respects next, then after a short pause, a light blue puff rose above the dynamite tubes on the Vesuvius, and a few seconds later there was a din overhead, as though the sky was made of sheet iron and a bomb had struck it. People at the foot of Fifty-ninth street had not recovered from their astonishment when a sharp tongue or fire shot out from the side of the Jean Bart, and there was a report that made women scream and windows rattle along the river front. At 2 o'clock the Yorktown and the Arethuse saluted together and for

ward by sirens of several tugs and the fireboats.

Passengers on the steamboats crowded to the side towards the men-of-war, and many of the steamers seemed in imminent danger of careening. They went down the river with one paddle-wheel in the air and the guards under water and the starboard deck awash. In the procession of local boats were steamers from Albany and Troy, from Long Island Sound, from Strewsbury river and Newark, N. J., Staten Island ferry-boats and boats from hundreds of nearby points. One ocean steamer, the Roanoke, of the Charleston



STEEL-PROTECTED CRUISER PHILADELPHIA.

line, was even passed into service, and light-house tenders, custom house boats and barges, towed by puffing tugs were numerous.

The reception of the Admiral by the President lasted till 4:40 p. m. Then his flag was hoisted down on the Dolphin and he went ashore at Ninety-sixth street and at a signal from the Philadelphia, the guns of the entire fleet belched forth simultaneously. Each vessel fired twenty-one shots, and the roar that ensued was deafening. When it subsided, the smoke hung in heavy clouds over the river, and the Jersey shore was invisible for some minutes. The Admirals returned to their ships. Steamboats, which still lingered with passengers desirous of seeing all of the great naval pageant, went to their piers, and the ceremonies were over.

THE PARADE OF THE MARINES.

NEW YORK.—Dense fog hung like a pall over the river and city Friday morning. At 8 o'clock the sun was visible, breaking through the mist, but it was half an hour later before the hulls of the war vessels were visible from the shore. Then the fog lifted and with bright skies overhead and a warmer atmosphere than the day before, the blue jackets from our own ships and foreign vessels landed and marched to the place of the rendezvous.

Remarkable as was the gathering of the foreign men-of-war in our harbor to participate in the naval review, still more remarkable was the spectacle presented of the uniformed forces of the foreign nations, armed and accoutred as for battle, as they marched in our streets. Not since the British evacuated New York has such an occurrence been witnessed here, and in no country but ours is such an occurrence possible. With muskets at their shoulders and small arms by their sides, the foreigners invaded our soil and marched down America's greatest street, Broadway. Grim, fierce-looking Russians, sturdy Britons, ruddy faced Germans, trim, quick moving Frenchmen and dark visaged Italians marched with their own officers commanding and with their own bands playing the airs they love best.

But they were our captives. Our marines and blue jackets preceded them and our national guardsmen followed in their rear. The arts of peace had superseded the strategy of war and the armed forces of nine nations marched in our streets as though our country and theirs were one and they and we were brothers.

The parade started from the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty second street at 10:37 o'clock in the morning. Governor Flower and General Horace Porter rode at the head of the line. They were followed by details from the United States Army and engineer corps. Then came the admirals in carriages. The foreigners were escorted by officers of our own navy. Following the carriages came United States sailors and marines. These were followed by the sailors of the visiting fleets and the marines of Great Britain and Holland. After the foreigners came the National Guard of New York.

Colored Women Licensed to Practice Medicine in Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA.—The second woman to be licensed to practice medicine in this State during the history of the Commonwealth is Sarah G. Jones, a mulatto of this city. She is a graduate of the medical school of Howard College, Washington City. Doctress Jones was one of a class of five, who were before the State board of medical examiners for examination. She stood well in all branches, except anatomy, and although she did not make the minimum mark, she was passed by the board. The first lady doctor passed the board three years ago. Doctress Jones expects to practice exclusively among colored people.

Where the Gold is Coming From.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Offers of gold in exchange for legal tender notes are still being received by the Treasury. During the week offers were received and accepted from San Francisco, Roanoke, Va.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; St. Louis; Boston; Norfolk, Va.; Columbia, Ga.; Albany and Cumberland, Mo.; Philadelphia and New Orleans.

### CAPITAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The President's Clear Statement has a Quieting Effect on the Financial Agitation.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The authoritative statement of Mr. Cleveland in which he announced the present and future policy of the Administration relative to the use of the gold reserve, has taken the edge off the excitement that followed the act of the Secretary of the Treasury in dipping into the reserve fund. If there has been any danger of a financial flurry, that danger appears now to have passed. Under the interpretation of Mr. Cleveland's statement the reserve is to be treated simply as so much cash in the treasury, and whether the aggregate rises or falls a few millions a day becomes a matter of little concern.

Consequently very little interest was manifested at the department in regard to the financial situation. Some offers of gold were received from the West and accepted, and Treasurer Jordan, at New York, it was reported, had also received a considerable amount of gold certificates.

Mr. Leech, a director of the United States mint, and recognized authority on financial matters, said: "I look upon the statement by the President as a plain and forcible announcement of the determination of the Administration to maintain gold payments at all hazards, and that if the supply of gold at the disposal of the treasury should at any time be insufficient for the purpose, the credit of the Government would be used to secure the necessary amount. As such it will go a long way towards restoring confidence and averting any financial difficulty."

THE GOLD OVERPLUS \$900,000.

The net gold in the Treasury, over and above the \$100,000,000 gold reserve, is \$900,000. This accounts for the gold taken from the New York sub-treasury for export and also for gold offered and accepted from Boston bankers. It does, not, however, include the gold which was offered to the government from San Francisco and Roanoke, Va. These amounts will appear in the Treasury figures when the actual exchange is made.

Secretary Carlisle is much encouraged at what he terms the "patriotic position taken by the Boston bankers." He took over with him to the cabinet meeting a bundle of papers, presumably bearing on the conference of New York bankers with Assistant Treasurer Jordan. In the incomplete condition of that matter, the Secretary did not deem it prudent to express an opinion.

### THE RICKS DECISION.

An Appeal to The Supreme Court and Perhaps to Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ex Congressman Frank Hurd, of Toledo, Ohio, has reached the city, and with E. W. Harper, of Terre Haute, Ind., will bring the recent decision of Judge Ricks in the famous Ann Arbor Railroad cases before the Supreme Court for review. The proceedings will be by habeas corpus to secure the release of Engineer Lennon, who was convicted under Judge Ricks' ruling and sentenced to prison. If Messrs. Harper and Hurd are not able to shake the decision of the lower court they will then appeal to Congress on its reassembly for such a revision of the laws as will overcome the disastrous effects of the ruling upon all labor organizations.

Columbus Monument Unveiled.

CHICAGO.—The bronze monument to Christopher Columbus, erected by the World's Columbian Exposition on the lake front, at the foot of Congress street has been unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

The height of the statue, which is of heroic size, is twenty feet; its pedestal of Maine granite is thirty feet. The figure has had the approval of many artists and critics, and is said to be the largest bronze statue in the United States. The monument cost \$40,000, and will revert to the city of Chicago at the close of the World's Fair. It was unveiled by the little daughter of Ferdinand W. Peck, Mayor Harrison and others speaking.

Finding an Infernal Machine.

LONDON.—An infernal machine, designed apparently to be operated by electricity, was found in the garden of a house in Tottenham Court road. A foreign couple who formerly lived in the house behaved so suspiciously that they were watched by the police. Recently the couple disappeared. It is supposed that they were the owners of the machine.

An Able Dreamer.

A Georgia man dreamed that some one stole his watch from his trunk. He saw the robber in his dream. On awakening he found his watch gone. He went to town and soon saw and recognized the thief that he had seen in his dream, whose arrest followed, and the watch was found on his person.—New York Advertiser.

Patriotic Banks of Roanoke.

ROANOKE, VA.—All the banks in Roanoke united in offering the treasury all the gold in their vaults in exchange for treasury notes at New York. Secretary Carlisle accepted the offer. The Roanoke banks are the first in the country to unite in such a movement.

### THEY WANTED MORE PAY.

And Hotel Waldorf Waiters Were Granted Their Demand.

NEW YORK.—It now transpires that while the distinguished guests now stopping at the Hotel Waldorf were lingering over their coffee in the evening, the 140 waiters who, under ordinary circumstances, would have been waiting on the Duke of Veragua and his party, were closeted with Manager Boldt, discussing the probability of striking at once. The waiters were united in asserting their position and declared that unless immediate increase of wages was agreed upon, they would all leave in a body. The manager finally acceded to their demands, thus preventing a strike which would, no doubt, have caused consternation among the guests as well as the proprietors. One hundred and twenty waiters asked an increase of \$5 per month. Their salary was formerly \$35 per month, while the remainder, who are classed as private room waiters, will receive \$40 per month. A committee of waiters is calling on hotel proprietors with an agreement to pay more wages, which they demand shall be signed.

A Columbia Bank This Time.

A Columbia, Tenn., special says: At 9 o'clock Friday morning the doors of the Second National Bank, of Columbia, were closed and the following notice was posted thereon: "Owing to continued withdrawals of deposits from this bank since the Nashville failures, it is deemed best to suspend payment temporarily." Cashier Childress said that since the run was made on the bank in October, which it stood without shaking, he had smooth and easy sailing until the recent failures in Nashville. No statement of the bank's affairs has as yet been made public.

On the Pension Rolls.

We still have on the rolls twenty widows and two daughters of the Revolution, the last two survivors of that war having died in 1869, aged respectively 105 and 109. There are 165 survivors and 6,065 widows of the war of 1812, and 13,215 survivors and 7,282 widows of the Mexican war. This leaves 687,602 survivors and 158,993 dependent relatives of the war of the rebellion, with 426,398 claimants for pensions for this and earlier wars on the list for consideration at the date of the last report, October 12, 1892, besides 361,663 claimants for increase of pensions.

Deep Snow in the Rockies.

WESTMINSTER, NAR.—The snowfall in the Rocky Mountains along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad during the past winter has been thirty-nine feet, which is only ten inches short of the unprecedented fall during the winter of 1885. The depth at present is given at thirteen feet on the level, and this is packed so hard as to bear the weight of a horse.

Liberty Bell to be Sent to Chicago.

PHILADELPHIA.—The Liberty Bell was lowered from its position in Independence Hall and was placed on a truck specially constructed for the purpose and escorted by the Philadelphia contingent of the Pennsylvania National Guard to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, where a train bearing the bell and escort left for Chicago.

James City Trouble.

NEWBURN, N. C.—The negroes have accepted Mr. Bryan's terms, unwillingly, and only because they knew they had to. His terms are to lease the lots at 50 cents, 75 and one dollar for a term of two years, with the privilege of moving their houses at any time within that period. After that time the property reverts to him entirely.

State Armory Burned.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The First regiment armory, Sixteenth and Michigan avenue was totally destroyed by fire. Two men lost their lives. The loss to the State in arms and ammunition is not known. The property was insured for \$40,000. The loss on the building, which cost \$150,000, is total.

Cotton Killed in Mississippi.

JACKSON, MISS.—From all portions of the State comes the report that cotton is either killed or greatly injured by the recent cold spell and frost. There is time to replant but the great trouble is that in many sections there is no seed. This complaint is almost general. The recent high prices paid for cotton seed had the effect of causing nearly all the surplus to be carried to market.

Dr. Smith, of Wofford, Dead.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Rev. Whitford Smith, D. D., died at Spartanburg in his eightieth year. He was the professor of English at Wofford College and one of the most eloquent preachers in South Carolina.

The Strike Off.

An Omaha, Neb., dispatch says all the strikers on the line of the Union Pacific roads resumed work. The strike was declared off. The terms have not been made public.