HALF A MILLION IN ASHES.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia-Two Hatels Burned.

Philadelphia dispatch: A five-story brick build' . 715 to 719 Arch streets, was discove - on fire at 1:35 o'clock this morning. The flances quickly communicated to 721 Arch street. The Morriss building in which the fire originated was one of the handsomest on Arch street. The upper floors were occupied by three firms of lithographers. Each of these firms suffer a total loss. The first floor was occupied by Monro Bros. & Co., wholesale dealers in shoes. The building, 721 Arch street, was occupied by May & Bro., straw and millinery goods. The firemen finding their efforts to save the Morriss building unavailing, directed their streams to the St. Cloud hotel, which adoins immediately on the east. The guests in the hotel had all retired for the night and were startled by frantic shouts of "fire,' "fire," which came from the fourth floor. The cry of warning created a panic. The guesta rushed from their rooms partly dressed into the corridors and down the stairs to the office. The female guests were safely escorted to quarters in the neighborhood, while the gentlemen with grip sacks and others lugging tranks, looked after their own interests. There were many exciting incidents and scenes attendant upon the retreat from the hotel, but no acci-dents are reported. At 2:10 the front wall of the Morriss building fell with a crash into the street. This was the warehouse occupied by May & Bro. The roof crushed and the building was shattered. A number of buildings on the south side of Arch street were damaged by fire and the contents suffered from water. The double building, No. 23 and 24 Arch street, just west of the Morriss building. was entirely destroyed. Shortly after 2 o'clock it was evident the St. Cloud hotel was doomed, as great volumes of heavy smoke came pouring through the fifth floor front windows. During the early stages of the fire, and before it had reached the hotel, the police ran through the latter building to awaken the guests who had not been previously alarmed. Some of them were too sleeps to be aroused, and the officers were obliged to break in the doors to get the people out. By 3 o'clock the cornice and top story of the hotel fell into Arch street, sending up invriads of cinders. At 3:45 the fire was under control. The St. Cloud was a five story structure with a frontage of eighty feet. It had accommodations for 350 guests and last night tilled two-thirds of its capacity. The proprie-tors say that the value of their furniture and effects is \$50,000, and fully covered by insurance. The London temperance hote adjoins the St. Cloud on the east side, and also caught fire. The guests, who were mainly permanent boarders, were directed to leave it and all of them succeeded in say ing their personal property. The loss is now estimated at half to three-quarters of a million dollars.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NUTES.

Senator and Mrs. Van Wyck gave a dinner on the 26th to Representatives Weaver and Dorsey, Capt. Tower and W. A. Guire of Omaha, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Gen. Holman, Capt. Broadhead, Capt. Ashby of Wymore, L. W. Colby of Beatrice, Capt. Squires of Fairbury, and Messrs. Beatty and Hinman

Judge Moody was heard by the house committee on territories upon the proposition to divide the territory of Dakota. He followed the same line of argument pursued by him at his previous hearing. He disclatined any personal interest in the di-vision of the territory on the forty sixth brain brought by the shock of her daughparallel, and charged that L. G. Johnson, ter's sudden death two weeks ago. For the who accused him of desiring such division in order that he might be returned to the

REPEAL OF THE PRE-EMPTION LAW

To the Consideration of Which a Good Deal of Time is Being Given.

Washington special: The senate committee on public lands has given a good deal of time this session to the consideration of the repeal of the pre-emption law, and is perfecting an excellent bill on that measure. The question that has puzzled them most is whether to decide to report in favor of allowing commutation of homesteads to pre-emptions. There seems to be a disposition on the part of a majority of the committee to this course, on the ground that the necessity of many settlers on the public domain for money with which to improve their steadsteads is so pressing that they need to mortgage their farms, which they cannot do to advantage until they have title. If this proposition is adopted it will be the only form in which pre-emption will exist at all in our land laws. The bill, so far as it has been drafted, is very onservative with regard to rights already comired, and protects the settler who is omestended or pre-empted fully, Together with the repeal of the pre-emption the tim-ber law will be repealed. Some question has been made as to the disposition of desert and mountain lands, and the committee is still in doubt as to the proper legislation to recommend in regard to them. In all probability these lands will be pre-empted o settlers hereafter as they are now, conditional upon sufficient improvement, the principal condition being, with regard to desert lands, that water shall be turned mon them for the purpose of irrigation The amount of mountainous land which any settler can enter upon is a quarter ection, and all lands, exclusive of mineral and timber lands, which, without irriga tion, produce some agricultural crops are regarded as desert lands, and all lands, which are mountainous and rough and cannot be ploughed are regarded as mountainous land. Proof of these conditions is required upon the oath of two or more witnesses. The bill gives the secretary of the interior power to subpena and cross examine witnesses for proof before the register and receiver in local hand offices. There will be attached to the bill the mean are introduced in the house by Mr. Joseph of New Mexico, which provides that 111 all cases of private entries, where contests or protests on part of the government or any individual, arise pendng the six weeks notice of final proof, and sefore the duplicated receiver's receipt is sened, if it appears that any clerical error has been committed, the commissioner of the general land office shall have power to suspend the entry, and that after final proof and the issuing of the receiver's receipt, if any error or fraud has been dis covered, the commissioner may suspend the issuing of the patent, but must file with the attorney general of the United States notice of such suspension with his reasons, and it, therefore, becomes the duty of the attorney general to commence proceedings in the proper court to set naide the title. While this seems a formid-nble process of taking away the settler's it will be seen at once that it is a title. nost important advantage to him, as it gives him the right, if he is in the right, to go into court, cross-examine witnesses and

defend himself against false charges and rascally special agents.

DEATH OF MRS. THOS. A. BAYARD.

The Wife of the Secretary of State Quite Suddenly Passes Away

Mrs. Bayard, wife of the secretary of state, died at her residence in Washington on the 31st. The immediate cause of Mrs. brain, brought by the shock of her daughfirst week following that event she stood senate, was not a citizen of Dakota, but of the strain and excitement quite well, but a week ago last Friday she was compelled to rom day to day. On Thursday congestion of the brain made its appearance. She was unconscious for twenty-four hours before her death. Although for years Mrs. Bayard has been a confirmed invalid, she had The president was immediately notified of Mrs. Bayard's death, and he at once sent Col. Lamont with a note of con dolence to the secretary, and later in the day Miss Cleveland called at the house. There will be no funeral services in Wash special car to Wilmington and deposited in the old Swedish church, where they will re-main until 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, when the Episcopal services will be read and the body placed in the tomb. Mr Bayard has asked that no official demonstrations be made and the president will not go to Wilmington. Several members of the cabinet, however, will attend the funeral. Special telegram: It is believed that Mr. Dayard, secretary of state, will very soon retire to private life. The death of his wife to day has completely crushed him. When his daughter died a few days ago he was al most prostrated, and would then have insisted upon resigning from his official position had not friends persuaded him to reconsider. Mr. Bayard is of a very affect tionate disposition, thoroughly in love with domestic life. He has loved his own fireside more dearly than all else. He now feels that it is dissolved and he wants to pass the remainder of his days in quietude and out of the hurly burly of public office, where there is nothing but the jostle of selfishness and the coldness of formality. While Mr. Bayard was in the senate he received nothing but praise and kind words from the very moment he entered. In the department of state he was overwhelmed with unkind criticism. This gnawed painfully at his sensitivoness, and it is said he has within his inner consciousness been wishing for an opportunity to retire. now afforded and there is little doubt that it will be embraced, and at once. His office is one that carries with it many social duties and none of these can now be filled. It is believed by a few of his friends that he may take one of the first-class missions, but that is not at all likely. He wants to travel and to be clear of responsibility. He has a private fortune large enough to meet all of his desires.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Henry Purcell, traveling salesman for Watson, Goodward & Co., of New York, committed suicide in his room at the Collounde hotel, Philadelphia, by taking morphine. He has been suffering for several years from a cancer in his head, and the intense pain which he suffered constantly is supposed to have unseated his reason.

The distress among the Chinese at Victoria, is appalling. Many are begging, but the most are stealing and house breaking. The mayor has informed the Chinese mer chants that they must contribute to the support of their starving countrymen. Soup kitchens are talked of.

Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Association of the Red Cross, has received \$200 from the St. Louis branch of the Red Cross, which she has forwarded to M. Gustave Maynter, president of the In-ternational Red Cross society, to be expended for the relief of the sick and wounded of the Balkan armies.

M. DeLesseps stated at a meeting of the promoters of a North Africa inland sea that Capt. Landas has gone to survey the Tunisian onsis. On M. DeLesseps' return to Paris from Panama in April next a company will be formed to carry out the proect of creating the sea.

Mr. Joseph Mayor, the well known author of a number of scientific works, is Jead.

It is rumored that a revolutionary expedition against Spain is being prepared in France, and that it will depart from Marscilles.

The recent murder of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Wickersham, near Cloverdale, Ponoma ounty, Cal., by their Chinese cook, has gain thoroughily aroused anti-Chinese sen timent throughout the Pacific coast. As soon as the facts of the murder were conanti-Chinese organizations were flected in many of the most important towns in the "tate. Resolutions to boycott the Chinese were adopted and other meas ires devised for getting rid of them. At loverdale the Chinese were notified to eave within forty-eight hours.

Peter Jepsen, belonging to Petersburg, Menard county, Ill., has been expelled from the country by the German authorities. Mr. Pendleton, the United States minister, protested against the expulsion, but his protest was unavailing.

Meagre details of a triple tragedy in Letcher county, Kentucky, have been received at Frankfort. Wm. Wright, an old man, and Y. Wright, his son, and Wm. Wright, colored, were killed by James, Samuel and Elijah Wright. The murderers have been arrested.

Newburyport, Mass., was visited by a severe sleet storm, causing great destruction to trees and shrubbery.

Among the bills recently introduced in the senate is one by Sherman to discontinue the coinage of the silver dollar and provide for the purchase of silver bullion in bars, not less than two million ounces nor more than four million ounces permonth, at the market price, and for the issue in payment thereol of coin certificates of not less de-nomination than \$10 each. The bullion to remain in the treasury as security for payment of the certificates.

Johnston Morrison, a wealthy and wellknown contractor, doing business at 612 Chestnut street, St. Louis, is reported to the police as having disappeared on Januory 25th, and since has not been located by his friends. At the time of his disappearance he was supposed to have a large sum of money on his person and it is feared he met with foul play.

At Austin, Texas, last week, from out of gan falling. There was no wind at the formulate, although many favor some such time. The shower increased towards night and continued through half the night. The dust had a peculiar effect on the lungs and throat, causing irritation and hoarseness. A similar phenomenon was witnessed there eight years ago.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Greek minister has been interviewed in reference to the possibility of any be twism Greece and Turkey. He denied that the government of Greece had any intention of issuing letters of marque in the His govevent of hostilities breaking out. ernment, he said, lars a sufficient number of vessels to cope with Turkey without resorting to such extreme measures. Greece has no desire to follow the Alabama experiences with England.

The people of Athens, through a committee, have telegraphed Gladstone as foliows: "We place in your hands the Hellenic cause with a firm hope that it will find in you a firm champion." Gladstone, "Considering the in response, telegraphed: authority attaching to the action of the powers, both on general grounds and by cason of their intervention in the forma-tion of the Greek kingdom. I carnestly hope Grocce will pause before placing herself on this occasion in conflict with their deliberate and united recommendation."

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, conservative leader, gave notice in the house of commons that the government would introduce a bill to suppress the Irish national league and other dangerout societies, to prevent intimidation, to protect life roperty, and maintain public order in reland. This announcement was greeted mand. with loud cheers. Sir Michael said he would ask the house to give the bill precedence He added that the measure would be folowed by a bill dealing with the Iri-h land mestion on the lines of policy indicated by the land purchase act of last session.

The text of the treaty betw en France and Madagascar has been submitted to the chamber of deputies. The document consists of nineteen articles of agreement. In eldition to the privileges already described in these dispatches the treaty leaves Frenchmen in Madagascar freefrom the native laws and subject to those of France only. Religious liberty is guaranteed and complete amnesty is granted to prisoners aken on both sides during the recent war. Gladstone has drafted a enhinet but sevral of the gentlemen he has named are not pleased with the positions assigned to them and it is therefore probable that modifications will be made, delaying the publication of the official list. The Press association gives the following as the latest forecast of the new cabinet: Gladstone, fir t lord of the treasury and chancellor of the chequer; Sir Farran Herschel, lord high chancellor; Sir William Vernon Harcourt, ome secretary; Earl Grauville, lord president of the council; H. C. H. Childers secre-tary for war. The remainder are liable to ilteration, but they will probably be as ollows: G. G. Treveylan, president of the oard of trade; A. J. Mundell, president of the local government board; Earl Spencer, secretary for foreign affairs; Earl Rosebury, secretary for the colonics, Earl Kimberly, secretary for India, Chamberlain, first lord of the admiralty; J. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland. It is understood that the queen objects to Moriey because he is pledged to home-rule.

THE SILVER QUESTION AGAIN.

Advocates of Coinage Confident of Their Ability to Prevent Any Change In the Laws.

Washington special: The advocates of silver are so confident of their ability to prevent any modification of the coinage laws touching their favorite metal that they are contemplating a movement to force the fighting by bringing forward a measure to give further freedom to silver coins. Nothing has been decided upon as a clear sky a shower of very fine dust be to the character of the measure they will troduced in the senate by Mr. Van Wyck. It is not likely that any concerted move ment will be made to secure the passage of such a measure as that indicated, but the fact that such a movement is talked of indicates the feeling of independence that prevails among the silver advocates. becoming more apparent daily that the discussion in congress of silver is a mere waste of time, so far as any legislative re-sults are concerned in the direction of sus-There is no doubt that a decided pension. majority exists in both houses against a suspension, and the opinions of members are fixed. The more conservative of the silver advocates are disposed to urge the house coinage committee to report a bill in a few lines providing for the repeal of the act of February 28, 1877, Mr. Bland, act of February 28, 1877. however, will not assent to this proposi-tion, being determined to use all his efforts te negative any proposition looking to the suspension or modification of the present coinage law. It is thought that the coinage committee will act on some proposition at its next meeting which will indicate the attitude of the members on the question of иврепніоп.

A Graphic Description of the Process of Peculiar Manners and Dress-Their Cremation.

Incinenti Commercial Gazette.

After a short pause and conversation will make any woman with pretty eyes

in the reception room, the gentiemen | look handsome, and, like charity, it were led into the auditorium, which covers a multitude of sins. was filled with visitors from the town. The officers of both societies formed a semi-circle in front of the furnace, with the sou of the deceased in the center. The view presented was novel and striking. The small building, resemding in many respects a country meetront of the spectators were four doors. opening into the reception, the preparing and the two retort rooms. Only one retort was in position, however, and the heavy iron door protecting the opening to it was about to be re-

moved. A deathly silence prevailed. ing table moved noiselessly into the auditorium bearing its sacred burden. covered with a heavy dark cloth, and vas wheeled into position in front of the retort. The cloth was removed and the corpse, enveloped in a large white muslin sheet, sonked in alum water, lay there but for a moment. The door of the retort swung open and the rosy light of 2,200 degrees of heat filled the auditorium. No fire or flame was visible. Simply the incandescent light hrown by the heat from the brick tilng composing the retort was to be seen, and it like unto the picture of the setting sun on a summer evening. The iron cradle upon which lay the body was rolled from the top of the table noiselessly through the mouth of he retort and it disappeared in the light within. The door swung to and all was over. No noise, no fire no of the clod upon the coffin-lid sent a shudder through the nerves of the behelder.

The auditorium was gradually vacated, and no one remained but the the two societies before mentioned. A that large iron door was to be taken. Adelay of half an hour was necessary before the gases being consumed with in the retort had sufficiently dispelled themselves to admit of it. Then a small opening, two inches in diameter was made by pressing a small knob in the wall, and the incineration was to be seen. ill appearances unscathed. One might of a human soul, so pure and heavenly was the appearance. The ghost of the gases seemed to have been dispelled, as no odor of any kind could be detected. That a dead body could be resolved into its natural elements so quickly and easily seemed strange when one thought of the horrible processes roing on daily in the burying grounds. Death had lost most of its terror. It seemed beautiful thus to pass away from materiality into vapor. The process was nearly ended, but not entirely. The opening was closed, and the little party returned to town, to return after dark. Leaving, a view of the building was again had, and one could hardly suppose that so important an act had taken place in so modest a structure. No smoke stack or anything indicating its use was visible. The simple word crematorium, hewn in a marble slab and placed above the iron door, told the story. At 9 o'clock that night the party returned to the crematorium, and a complete inspection of the building was made. Another view was had of the interior of the retort, and now all was passive light. No gaseous flames were visible. The light of the full moon could not have been milder or more beautiful. The cradle with its apparent burden was completely visible, and the body seemed to rest there unharmed by the heat or the fire that had raged beneath the retort nearly 24 hours. Aslight breeze would have destroyed this filmy shell of alum and muslin tissue. But none could reach it until'the large iron door could be opened, which could not be done until morning. At 7 a.m. this was done, and a small heap of white ashes was visible. These were carefully removed by means of a wire brush from the bottom of the retort and placed in a small 6x6-inch metal case. They were found to weigh four pounds and one ounce. Small fragments were found among the ashes, which were the remnants of the larger bones of the body, but no organic matter was there. The work was complete. By exposing the ashes to the air for a few hours the whole assumed the appearance of white dust.

Amusements and Families.

Lima Letter to New York Sun. The body of Orson S. Murray. The ladies of Lima are alleyes. They was taken from this city to the cro- have the reputation of being, as a class, matorium at Lancaster, Pa., by the the most beautiful in the world, and on and immediate friends of the dei meeting them on the way to mass in the wased. A gentleman who was of the morning or shopping later in the day, party furnishes the following graphic one can easily see how they obtained it. account of the process of eremation: It is the manta, which they wear in Mr. Platt, one of the officers of the such a coquettish way, that gives them Lancaster Cremation society took their reputation for beauty, for it conbarge of the body on its arrival. It ceals every feature except their bewas immediately conveyed to the cre- witching eyes and lovely olive complexmatorium, where a large number of ion. No matter how ugly her mouth people of all ages and sexes had con- or her noise is; no matter how high her regated to witness the operation. checkbones or large her ears, a manta

On the street the women look like a procession of nuns, but in their homes when they are dressed, like the queen of Sheba. Indoors she is bright, vivacious and winning. With more passion than intellect, with very little ing house, built of pressed brick, was knowledge of the world outside of her too little for the purpose, and the own orbit, she never reads a newspaheat from the furnace was intense. In per and never looks at a book, but she is up in art and operas, plays the piano brilliantly and with exquisite taste, and talks like a conversational blizzard. She is affectionate, innetuous, and strong-willed; gushes over what she likes and shudders over what does not please her. Impulsive frank A knock at the preparing room door and generous, she is easily betrayed, was the signal to begin. The prepar- and the principal object in life of her mamma is to watch over her like a hawk. At seventeen or eighteen she marries-often vounger still. At twenty-live she is the mother of three or four children, shrunken and wan, or else inordinately fat. Their good Pooks seem to go with youth, and oldmaids are unknown.

A Peruvian soldier is usually accompanied by a woman called a rabona. who sometimes is his wife. They receive rations like the soldiers, but no pay. They are faithful and enduring, but degraded creatures, who follow the army in its long, weary marches, assisting their husbands by carrying part of their load, and about half of them have babies slung over their shoulders. in blankets. When camp is reached they do the cooking; in battle they nurse the wounded and rob the dead. Water is very scarce along the coasts color, nothing of an unpleasant nature of Peru, where most of the marching marred the operation. No dull sound and fighting is done, and it is part of the duty of a rabona to see that her husband does not die of thirst.

Milk is peddled about Lima by women, who sit astride of a horse or a mule with a big can hanging on either side son of the deceased and the officers of of the saddle behind them. When they ride up to a doorway they give a pecul view of the process going on behind | iar shrill scream, which the servants within recognize.

The fashionable entertainment in Peru is bull-baiting. The bull is not killed, as in Spain and Mexico and other countries, and no horses are slaughtered in the ring. The animal is simply teased and tortured to make a Liman holiday. The young men of The cradle was plainly the city do the baiting, and it is revisible, and there lay the body envel- garded as a very high-toned sort of oped as before, in its white sheet, to athletic sport, like polo at Newport. The young ladies take darts made of have supposed it was the habitation tin decorate them with ribbons, lace and rosettes, and give them to their lovers to stick into the hide of the bull. The great thing is to cast those darts so as to strike the bull in the fore shoulders or in the face, and in order to do it he who throws them must stand before the animal's horns. Active young fellows do the trick very dexterously, but it takes nerve and agility, and at times fair senoritas have seen their lovers ripped open.

REDUCED TO WHITE DUST. LOVELY WO OF LIMA.

Illipois. He said Johnson was a land speculator, who wanted a division north and take to her bed, and gradually grew worse south is order to bring his lands near the capital of the new state, and thus enhance their value.

Mr. Morrison has been instructed by the ways and means & mmittee to report favorably to the house the original bill taxing for the last six months been in better fractional parts of a gallon of spirits. The health than for years. bill was intended to carry out the suggestion made by the commissioner of internal revenue in his last report. He pointed out that it was entirely practicable for a distiller to fill packages so as to leave over a fraction less than one-half gallon and thus escape tax upon the amount above an ington. The remains will be taken by even number of gallons contained in the package.

The committee on agriculture of the house has agreed to accept the amendment proposed by the labor committee to Hatch's bill to enlarge the powers and duties of the department of agriculture, and ordered the bill to be favorably reported to the house, as agreed upon in committee. The bill provides for the establishment of a department of agriculture and labor under the supervision of a secretary of agriculture and labor, who shall be appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate. The bill also provides for the appointment of an assistant secretary. The new section presented for incorpora tion in the bill by the labor committee creates in the department of agriculture and labor a division which shall be under the charge of a commissioner of labor, who shall be appointed by the president with the advice and consent of the senate. He is to hold office four years unless sooner removed, and receive a salary of \$4,000 per annum. The commissioner shall collect information upon the subject of labor, its relation to canatal, hours of labor, earnings of laboring men and women, means of promoting their material, intelectual moral prosperity, and the best means to protect life and prevent accidents in mines, work-shops and other places of industry. The secretary of agriculture and labor is empowered to inquire into causes of discontent which may exist between employers and employes within the United States, and he may invite and hear sworn statements from both parties concerning matters in controversy. The secretary shall make a report to congress annually upon the con-dition of labor in the United States, accompanied by such recommendations as he may deem important.

Considering Cattle Diseases.

The house committee on agriculture is giving consideration of hills to prevent the spread of plearo-pneumonin among domestic animals. Wilson, of Iowa, Commisslover Coleman, of the department of agriculture, Dr. Salmon, of the bureau of animalindustry and others have addressed the committee. Salmon explained the nature of plearo pacanonia. He said the flesh of infected animals was not injurious as food, and no had effects have been known from its use. The disease was communicable to animals within fifteen months after infection, and quarantine should be extended to eighteen months at least. Wilson expressed the opinion that the trade of calves between the east and west facilitated the transmission of the disease.

minora. I us sister. There is no ciew to the robbers.

A Grain Elevator Burned.

Fire destroyed the grain elevator of Caldwell & Co., at Carson, Pottawattamie county, Iowa. Loss including 250 bushets of corn and 800 bushels of wheat, \$5,500. The insurance is \$1,500 on the building in the Western Home of Sioux City, and \$1,000 on the building and \$750 on the grain in the Farmers' Insurance company of York, Pa.

The Work of Masked Burglars.

Middleborough (Mass.) dispatch: The residence of H. Wood and his sister Helen, near Waterman's Landing, an isolated place, was broken into by two masked men Saturday night. Mr. Wood, who had not yet gone to bed, resisted them, but was quickly over-powersd and bound. The burglas next dragged H-ian from her bed, binding and gagging her, laid her on the floor beside her brother. The burg are then ranaacked the house, containing about The Law and Order league of Omaha are about to begin a crusade against all dealers in tobacco who dispose of their wares to minore.

Major General Pope states that he feels certain the Mexicans who attacked Captain Crawford were not regular troops, but the Americans for enegades who took nostiles and attacked them in hope of obtaining the scalp money offered by the state of Sonora for the hostiles.

While a party of men were clearing snow from the track of the Denver & South Park high lines, six miles above Frisco, a snow slide 500 feet wide and twenty-five leet deep came down the mountain, sweep ing away the track, with John McWilliams and two shovelers, burying them under hundreds of feet of snow and rock at the foot of the mountain.

T. J. Water, postmaster at Quincy, a small settlement in Newton county, Arkansas, has been driven away by his neighbors on account of grievances of a personal nature growing out of a distike for the manner of treating persons having business in that office.

The coronor's jury which has been in quiring into the cause of the death of the thirty-nine unners killed by an explosion of fire damp in the Oriel Coal company's shaft in West Virginia, find that the accident was caused by leaving open a door in an air passage in the mine, thereby impair ing ventilation and allowing gas to accu mulate. They report that the accident was due to the failure of the superintendent to follow instructions of the state mine inspector, and pronounce the penalty affixed by an act of the legislature of 1883 for such neglect inadequate.

It is stated at the U. S. treasury department that eighty-nine national banks hold about \$6,4140,000 of the \$10,000,000 3 per cent bonds which are included in the 133rd call issued on Friday, About \$6, 500,000 of the bonds embraced in the 132nd call which matured on the 1st, have already been received at the treasury department for redemption.

Suit Against the Pacine Roads.

A Washington special says: Interesting rumors of lawsuits to be begun by the government against the Pacific railroads have been circulated with new avidity within the last week or two. It has not been known outside of government circles that aggree sive plans were recently mapped out to se cure to the government full and reliable information as to certain matters intimately connected with the management of the Pacific roads. If the information from an official source is worth anything the Invanits are to be begun very soon and pressed energetically to recover moneys of which the government has been practically defrauded by the Pacific road mag It is known that within the past fortnight the offices of the Union Pacific company in New York and Boston have n invaded by the government represen tatives authorized to examine fully the se-count books, vorchers, and all the clues to the expenditure which those officers have in their possession. It is upon the report shich has been made (though it is said not Set officially filed) that the actions at law are likely to be based.

A FRENCH STATESMAN DEAD. Hippolyto Mellon Victor Charamaale, the French lawyer and statesman is dead.

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

The Bill for its Erection Pavorably Reported.

In reporting favorably to the house the bll for the crection of the Grant monument in New York City, the military committee says: "The remains of the illustrious citizen and soldier are entombed in a locality selected in accordance with his dying request. The immediate spot is one hallowed by the footsteps of Washington, and the battle ground of the revolution, occupying a commanding position of some 125 feet above the waters of the Hudson river. The municipal authorities of the city of New York, on learning of the expressed wish of Gen. Grant, promptly offered to his family the choice of any spot they might select in any of their great pubparks. In accordance with this offer the place was selected which now contains his remains. A nation mourned at his grave and the highest representatives of the nation participated in the obsequies. Millions of Americans have visited the tomb and almost endless processions are still visiting it. For years to come it will be the mecca for all who fove their country and all who venerate the greatness and magnanimity of this distinguished sold er and statesman. Regarding the erection of a memorial on this hallowed spot, as truly a national project in which all Americans should be allowed to unite, we recommend the passage of the bill."

Cardinal McClosky's Successor.

The Catholic Universe says: "From reliable information received from Rome, we feel justified in saying that the holy father has determined in the near future to create the Most Rev. James Gibbon, archbishop of Baltimore, a cardinal." the statement of the Universe is lased on information re-seived by Bishop Gilmour from the pope.

The Eight Hour Question.

The Ohio state trades assembly before adjourning adopted a resolution favoring the enactment of an eight hour law to be observed by corporate companies. It did not endorse the action of the national federation of trades held in Chicago, proposing a strike May 1 for the eight hour sys-tem, but recommended legislation on the subject.

There seems to be a great rivalry among Southern cities in regard to the crection of expensive buildings for young men's Christian associations. Atlanta leads off with a hall costing \$100,000, Nashville and Chattanooga are trying to raise \$50,000 apiece for this purpose, and Selma, Ala., is barely content with \$25,000.

The Chruch Missionary Society, we are informed by the Illustrated Christian Weekly, have decided to establish a station at Aden, "the door to Southern Arabia, and the one point in Western Asia where there is religious liberty. They will also undertake a Gordon Memorial Mission to the Soudan."

Tiles in Place of Carpets.

The wonderful strides made by the tile-makers in their manufacture during the past ten years has become a serious thing for the manufacturers and dealers in carpets. "There is no doubt," said a Broadway carpet dealer, "that the substitution of tiles for carpets and wood flooring will in time become universal. Even now these exquisite little blocks from the ovens of the tile manufactories are used at the expense of less costly floorings. Some of them are much more beautiful than those found in the old Italian and Greek churches. The labors of the tile-makers are no longer confined to the manufacture of the plain uglycolored blocks of concrete. Copies of the most celebrated azt works, embodying all the delicate shades, are reproduced in the squares of clay. Sometimes each tile is a gem in itself; then, again, each tile represents only a portion one immense design. When the public becomes educated up to the worth of the tile, I am afraid the carpet and wood companies must go."

That the fears of the carpet men are not unfounded is proven by the fact that in some of the mansions uptown the entire house is tiled from garret to cellar. Not only is this the case in floorings, but in decorations formerly wrought in wood, plush and velvets.

Thomas Nast, the caricaturist, has in his residence at Morristown, New Jersey, a mantle and fire place built entirely of exquisitely wrought tiles, representing scenes from Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream. Edwin Booth has in his Newport home a cabinet wrought in a similar manner. while in many of the homes of the wealthy New Yorkers, the wainscotings and ceilings are made of chaste and curiously designed clay squares. There is hardly a house among the upper ten that has not one or more "jardiniers' made of tile. So also in ship architecture have these pretty little squares been utilized. The saloon and music room of the Red Star steamer Noordland are resplendent in tile work.

Florida has entered the list of competitors for the Northern flower market. A horticulturist of that state has recently shipped 30,000 tuberose built to dealers in the North.