STRIKE AND LOCKOUT STATISTICS. Report of the Special Agent of the Census Bureau.

Advance sheets of the report of Joseph D. Weeks, expert and special agent of the census larreau, upon strikes and lockouts occurring within the United States during the calendar year of 1880 have been received by the interior department. The record shows, he says, that many strikes and lockouts still grow out of the most trivial causes, yet the tendency, as stated, is toward less frequent strikes and lockouts. A number of strikes in certain of the prominent trades as given in the report is as follows: Iron and steel industries, 236; coal mining, 158; textile trades, 46; cigar making, 42; building trades, 36; transportation, 36; printing trades, 28; glass industries, 27; piano making, 14; boot and show making, 11. Much the greater proportion (71), per cent) of the stelles and lockouts reported upon were cannot by differences as to rates of wages. i 503, or about 86 percent relating to rates of wages, or 62 per cent of all wars for an advance, and 14 per cent of these relating to rates of wages, or 95 percent of against the reduction. Strikes growing but of the demands for anadyance these against a reduction. In conditions of trade that justify an advance, it is much more to the interest of the employer to give it from to have his work stop. Of 812 strikers the results of 481, or 59 per cent. were successful; 85, or 13 per cent., were compromised and 247, or 47 per cent, were acsuccessful. Of 20 strikes in connec tion with the payment of wages, of which the results are given, 11, or 58 per cent. were su - ss ut, 6 were compromised and 3 are reperced as unsuccessful. On the other hand, may strike in connection with hours hand, any strike in connection with hours of labor of which the result is given was unstancessful. The report concludes. "As to wages lost, it appears that 64,779 employes lost 83,711,097. This would be at the rate of \$57 each. As the entire number of employes estimated was 228,138, the total loss of wages would be \$13,003,866, which would have been received but the works run constantly. Of ceived had the works run constantly. Of course, there would have been a number of offsets to this. In case the strikes were successful, this additional wages would compensate for a portion of the loss. In other cases, where unionism existed in the trades in which there were strikes, the men received strike pay or strike benefits, but the strike benefits was, in most cases, simply refunding money that had been previously Then, in many cases, the parties on strike secured employment in other industries, and hence their actual loss would be what wages they would have carned at their old labor, minus what they did earn in a presumably less profitable employ-

NEWS NOTES FROM ABROAD.

Mr. Gladstone cabled his acknowledgement of the resolutions of sympathy and endorsement of his Irish policy adopted by the Quebec assembly April 16.

The Berlin Art exhibition which opens in May, will include 150 British works. The entire exhibit will comprise 1,600 oil paintings, 200 pictures in water colors, 200 pieces of sculpture, and 150 architectural

The city of Mandalay was set on fire by fifty followers of the Myingzaing prince, who were celebrating the Burmese New Year, which was generally celebrated by the natives. The fire was started in several places and spread rapidly. Hundreds of bouses were burned including the treasury. postoflice and other buildings within the

Le Temps states that it is rumored the Greek consulate at Candia, Crete, with the approval of his government, has been actively engaged in plotting rebellion among the people, a majority of whom are Greeks, against Turkish authority, and that the consuls of other powers have asked their governments to interfere to prevent the movement from being carried out.

The defection of the Scotch radical members of the house of commons has been growing since the land bill was made known. It is estimated that twenty-five will vote against Gladstone, and that more will abstain from voting. Doncan McLaren former member from Edinburg, and a prom inent radical since 1820, denounces the whole scheme. He is Bright's brother-in law. Bright's hostility to the scheme is pronounced. He considers the terms of purchase intolerable. It is reported be urges Gladstone to appeal to the country if the home rule bill passes by only a small

The latest estimates of fatalities at Strv place the loss of life at 100, including fifty children supposed to have been burned to death in a school-house. When the fire commenced the bulk of the inhabitants vere absent at a fete, and on their return they were so completely dazed by the calamity that the conflagration was al-lowed to proceed unchecked. When the fire at Stry had reached its height the prisons were opened, but the authorities had delayed the release of the prisoners too long, and fourteen unfortunates were burned to death.

How it is With the Crops.

The Chicago Farmer's Review prints the following crop review, based on the returns up to the 20th: The weather has been -pecially favorable during the past ten days for spring wheat seeding, and has been improved to the utmost in Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Dakota. Fully one-half to two-thirds of the entire average in Dakota and Minnesota has already been seeded, and under conditions which could hardly have been excelled. Seeding is progressing favorably in Wisconsin and Iowa, but in Nebraska complaints of wet weather still continue, and what would otherwise have been devoted to wheat has gone to flax and onts. While reports are not yet complete, the indications are for a dight decrease in acreage in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and considerable increase in

The reports from the winter wheat states show like variation of the preceding two weeks. The Kausas bulletins do not indicate any improvement. The outlook at the best is that the yield will not exceed one third to one half of an average crop. In Dickinson and other counties the failure is almost total and the fields have been plowed under and devoted to oats and other grains.

The reports from Michigan also show very little or no improvement. The prospects are far from 65 to 85 per cent of an average crop in the different counties. Reports of damage from the Hessian fly come from three Michigan counties and from Roanoke county, in Indiana but the injury reported thus far is not serious. The generality of the reports from Indiana and Ohio are very favorable, while the reports from Missouri and Tennessee continue very flattering.

-Governor Bates of Tennessee, has appointed Hon. W. C. Witthorn to succeed Howell E. Jackson as United States Senator.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

The death sentence of five of the eight Indian Territory murderers, who were to have hanged at Fort Smith, have been commuted to imprisonment for life in the Detroit house of correction. Those commuted are Meridith Crow, who killed a desperado named Cubb Carlney, Robinson Kemp, charged with killing Henry Rich, postmaster at Fort Washita, and He-Wa-Muckee, Luce Hammond and one Wiley, three half-breed Cherokees, who murdered a peddler named Owens for a plug of tobacco.

The canning department of Armour & Co.'s Chicago packing house has been closed and nearly 600 men dismissed. Mr. Armour said he was obliged to close, owing to the dullness of trade and the large stock on

The steamer Du Puy de Lome, from New Orleans for Harve, with cotton, which put in at New York sinking, has been floated and will be repaired. Her cargo is badly damaged.

At El Paso, Texas, Alice Abbott, the proprietress of a house of ill fame, was shot and killed by Emma Clark, the keeper of a similar house.

The City National bank of Williamsport, Pa., closed its doors on the 20th. A statement was placed on the door saying an examination of the affairs of the bank would be made and a statement of its condition published in a few days. The cause is said to be defalcations amounting to about \$20,000, together with a number of heavy losses. The stockholders are responsible persons and say depositors will be paid in

A prairie fire consumed the dwelling and form buildings of Mrs. Dollinger, near murder. It weighed just three pounds.

Webster Dok. When the buildings caught The left side of Armstrong's head was Webster, Dak. When the buildings caught Mrs. Dollinger and her mother rushed to the barn to save the stock. The roof fell in and the mother was burned to death, and in attempting to save her the daughter was so badly burned that she will die. son came home at night and the sight which greeted him endangers his reason.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, sent \$600 in money and supplies to the Coon Rapids tornado

It is semi-officially stated that France will refuse to join the other powers in the plan proposed by England to force Greece into disarming.

The senate confirmed the following nominations: E. Gross, to be governor of New Mexico; W. S. Rosecrans, to be register of the treasury. Indian agents: W. H. Black, Sac and Fox agency, Iowa; James McKuglin, Standi, g. Rock; G. R. Pearson, Indian in-spector; W. Stapleton, melter and refiner of mint at Denver.

Commissioner Sparks, of the general land office, is completing the organization of the special board of review the duties of which will be to examine and report to the commissioner upon all applications for patents to public lands.

The Union Pacific railway company has issued notice that it will buy and hold un- tax; wholesale dealers, \$500 to \$2,000, called compons on the Denver and South Park first mortgage bonds falling due May 1st. It was stated in Wall street that the after road was not carning interest on its 800,000 second mortgages owned by e Union Pacific, and part of them are signed as collateral for a trust loan. It lso has \$6,142,800 stock held by Union Pacific as an asset. It is said this purchase will be resisted, as the coupons might be forcelosed and the road bought by the Union Pacific.

The furniture factory of A. H. Andrews & Co., Chicago, was entirely burned on the 22d. The fire started in the wing of the building and burned into the main buildg, a brick structure, four stories high. lied with dried lumber, school and effice furniture. The loss on stock and building is estimated at between \$50,000 and \$100,000; insurance, \$45,000.

A report from Magdalena, Sonora, announces that Apaches attacked Bado Sec's ranch, twenty-five miles southeast of Magdalena, killed three men and two women and destroyed the property. It is also reported that Indians, believed to be a portion of Geronimo's band, attacked a ranch near Santa Cruz; Mexico, and killed a num-

Civil Engineer Robert E. Perry, U. S. N., ans been granted leave of absence for a year for the purpose of exploring the interior of He will tenve St. Johns early n May for Disco and be accompanied by three men. It is a private enterprise and entails no cost on the government.

The senate committee on public lands has ordered a favorable report on house bill to forfeit the land grant to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad company. The committee amended the bill so as to exempt from forfeiture the right to take material for construction from public lands and the right to grounds for the company's machine shops and buildings.

The Northern Pacific has reduced freight rates to Portland, Ore. The rates have been 60 cents per hundred pounds regardess of classification. These were reduced 24 and the increase or decrease compared to one-half of the minimum rates, which with the previous week, as posted on are 60 cents from St. Paul and 65 from Chicago. This will also involve a reduction to interior points.

The master masons of the Master Builders' association of Boston have issued a lengthy report to the Bricklayers' assembly of the Kuights of Labor, which report recommends that the whole question of eduction of hours of labor be abandoned till a more propitious time, but that on Saturday eight hours be accepted as a day's

Official figures from the Denver mint gives the mineral output for Colorado for 1884 as follows: Gold, \$5,000,000; silver, \$13, 500,000; copper, \$700,000; lead, \$3,361, 000. Total; \$22,561,000.

Parnell Returns Thanks.

The following cablegram was received in Detroit on the 16th:

"LONDON, April 16 .- Reverend Charles Reilly, Treasurer Irish National League, Detroit.—I thank you for your encouraging message advising of the dispatch of the magnificent subscription of \$12,000. We here attach no credence whatever to the statement recently cabled from America as to the existence of any ill feeling on the part of the National League of America or its leaders towards our movement. We have the utmost confidence in the leaders of the American league. We value their exertion and help most highly, and we trust that our organization may be maintained, and extend in its influence and high efficiency until victory of the Irish cause is secured.

THE WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC RAILWAY will sell tickets at one and one-third fare to all delegates desiring to attend the meeting of the American Medical Association to be held in St. Louis, May 4th to 8th. For tickets or further information call on or

Passenger Agent, Omaha, Neb.

A BRUTAL BUTCHERY.

George W. Armstrong, of Kansas City, Brained by a Fellow Workman.

KANSAS CITY, April 24. - The Times says: A terrible murder occurred on the third floor of Richards & Conover's hardware house at Fifth and Wyandotte streets between 8 and 9 o'clock resterday morning. George W. Armstrong, the foreman of the floor, was brained with an ax by Hiram T. Smith, his assistant. No one was on the floor at the time but the

two men. As soon as Smith had committed the murder he walked downstairs and told Colonel John Conever, one of the members of the firm, that he had struck Armstrong and probably killed him. Colonel Conover did not think

that a tragedy had been enacted, but went up to the third floor. He found Armstrong lying on the floor in a pool of blood and his trains ozing out from a terrible wound on the left He at once ran to the elevator and called

down to the men on the first floor to arrest Smith. Smith, in the meantime had gone out out of the store and started to walk up Wyanone smeet toward Sixth. When Calonel onever calles down the elevator way to arrest Smith some of the men ran out of the store and called Smith. He at once came back, and Colonel Conover and Officer Haller-an, who had arrived by this time, took him to the central station where he was locked up.

In a very short-time after the marder was committed the room where Armstrong lay was filled with detectives, physicians and morbled sight seekers. It was found that life was not quite extinct and Armstrong was placed on a rudely constructed couch and all done that was possible under the circumstances.

An ax, of the size commonly called "boy size," which Officer Glynn picked up near where Armstrong lay, and the pole of which was covered with blood, told the stery of the murder. It weighed upst three pounds.

crushed as if it had been an egg shell and his brains were scattered on the floor. There was also a wound on the back of his head that hooked as if it had been made with the sharp part of the ax. He never spoke after he had been struck, but lingered in an unconscious condition till 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon and then died. The remains were removed to Hallet's undertaking rooms, where the inquest will be held this morning at 10 o'clock.

A careful inquiry into the motive for the nurder leads inevitably to the conclusion that

DOWN WITH THE OLEOMARGARINE. Flattering Prospects That the Dirty Stuff Has Had Its Day.

The house committee on agriculture authorized Chairman Hatch to report favorably the bill to regulate the traffic in fraudulent butter, which is substantially identical with that framed by the Ame, can Agriculture and Dairy association. The bill imposes annual taxes as follows upon those engaged in the business: Manufacturers, \$600) wholesale dealers, \$480; retail dealers. S4S. Manufacturers of obcomargarine who have not paid the tax shall be fined from \$1,000 to \$5,000 in addition to the and retail dealers, \$50 to \$500. All mannfacturers of electrorise shall put up their products in wooden packages stamped branded under the regulations pro scribed by the commissioners of internal 1,860,000 first mortgage bonds. It has revenue, and dealers shall be allowed to self-mitation butter only from packages so branded. A violation of these provisions shall be punishable by tine and imprison-

Every package shall be labelled with the number of the manufactory. Neither the stamp thereon nor the package shall be removed, reused or destroyed under penalty of \$50 fine. Manufacturers shall pay a tax of 10 per cent for each pound of oleamargarine manufactured by them, and if any manufacturer shall sell or remove for sale or consamption any oleomargarine on which stamps are not affixed, he shall be liable to fine and imprisonment in addi tion to the tax.

Imported eleomargarine shall pay an in-ternal revenue tax of 15 cents per pound n addition to import duty. Every person who purchases or receives for sale oleo-margarine not branded shall be liable to a penalty of \$50 for each offense and to a penalty of \$100 in addition to the forfeiture of the article, for receiving oleomargarine from a manufacturer who has not paid the special tax. The fraudulent use or possession of olcomargarine shall be punishable by a fine and imprisonment. Rigid penalties are proyided fractions of the law. The bill shall take effect ninety days after its passage.

J. Q. Cannon's Bail.

A certificate of deposit amounting to \$25,000 was received at the treasury department on the 20th and placed to the credit of the department, being the amount of cash deposited by J. Q. Cannon, the Mormon elder, to secure his attendance at his trial next month. Mr. Cannon having fled after his release, his bail is declared forfeited and this is his contribution to the treasury.

Grain in Sight. The number of bushels of grain in store

in the United States and Canadas, April with the previous week, as posted on

		s as follows:	
Wheat 4	1.554.829	Decrease 1	.264,23
Corn 13	3,588,142	Increase 1	,046,28
Outs	1,650,132	Decrease	141,30
Rye	394,523	Decrease	35,92
Barley	575,090	Decrease	128,50:
The amo	unt in Chi	eago elevato	rs on th
date name	d was:		

..... 3,882,621 441.717 Onts. 145,480 56,105

The Greek War Cloud.

At a meeting of the municipal council of Athens a resolution was adopted wishing God-speed to the troops and expressing the hope that they would do honor to their flag in the struggle for Greek unity and freedom. A resolution was also adopted inviting citizens to bid the departing soldiers hearty farewell. The government has received a friendly note from France in which it is intimated that the ultimatum of the French government may he expected shortly. M. DeFreycinet has written to Prime Minister DeGannes assuring him of the sympathy of France, and begging him to use his influence to preserve

Advance in Passenger Rates.

The Union Pacific and Burlington and Missouri roads issued a circular on the 20th, advancing passenger rates to the basis of \$60 first class unlimited from the Missouri river to San Francisco. The Atchison road sent a notice to the officials of other roads running west from Chicago that it would take no more freight except at full tariff rate. The Atchison gave notice also of a change in passenger rates from the Missouri river to California points equivalent to an advance of \$5 on each tickets or further information call on or address, F. E. Moores, agent, 1502 Farnam street, or G. N. Clayton, Northwestern Passenger Agent, Omaha, Neb. classes, \$20 with a rebate of \$10; second and third classes, \$20 with a rebate of \$5.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

Hope of securing the passage of a bank rupt bill has been abandoned by the mechants and bankers of Boston, New York and other eastern cities who have had reresentatives here at work all winter. The have abandoned hope for two reasons, a far as this congress is concouned. There doubt whether either branch of congress would pass the bill, and great difficult would be experienced in securing consideration of it in the house. To push it upon the house, if indeed that could be do would be to unpopularize it, and the friend of the measure are very desirous of retain ing all the friends it has and making a

many more as possible, It is evident now that Secretary Mannin intends to attempt to resume his duties at the head of the treasury department. Th president has visited him within the pas ow days and had a long commitation Manning is confident that he will be all to resume his work within a month. II that the very hard work of the per-had been all cleared up except one from this forward the strain a slight compared with that of th year. The president was delighted a personal advisor again at his doth, and the ablant room. Manning of course, we not a tempt to enter upon all the detaof the position at present, probably belonest fall, and unless he mosts with som thing in the enture of a relapse, he expecto me at his desk by the first of June

The postmaster general has issued as order establishing the free delivery service at Aurora, Ill., with seven carriers, to go into effect May 15th.

Representative McComas, of Maryland ceretary of the joint republican caucus who was authorized to receive the names of the congressional campaign committee when selected by representatives of state delegations, reports the following con mittee which will speedily meet and organize: California, C. N. Felton: Colorado George G. Symmes; Connecticut, Joseph R. Hawley; Illinois, Joseph G. Cannon; In-diana, George W. Steele; Lowa, James F. Wilson, Kansas, Thomas Ryan; Kentucky, W. H. Wadsworth; Maine, C. A. Boutelle Maryland, Louis E. McComas; Massachu-setts, W. W. Rice; Michigan, Thomas W. Palmer, Minnesota, John R. Gifallin, Misuri, Wm. Warner; Nebraska, Geo. W. E. ussey; Nevada, Wm. Woodburn; Nev Hampshire, H. W. Blair, New Jersey, Wn J. Z. Wells; New York, H. M. Burleigl North Carolina, James E. O'Hara; Ohio Albert C. Thompson; Oregon, J. N. Dolph Pennsylvania, H. H. Binghum; Rhoo Island, Nelson Waldrich; South Carolin Robert Smalls, Tennessee, L.C. Hank; Vermont, John W. Stewart; Virginia, Wm Mahone; West Virginia, Nathan Goff, jr. Wisconsin, Lucien B. Caswell, Arizona, A. C. Bean, Dakota, O. S. Gofford, Wyoming Joseph M. Carcy.

THE IRISH LAND PURCHASE.

Previsions of the Bill Introduced b Gladstone in the Commons.

The Irish land purchase bill which the house of commons gave Gladstone permis sion to introduce was issued on the 22d The bill provides that a landlord who de sizes to sell his property shall apply to th state for authority. The latter shall refe the application thus made to the land commissioner, which, after taking inquiry, sha fix the price at which the property shall I sold, unless the state authorities have pr viously come to an agreement. If a land lord objects to the price fixed by the con mission, he may withdraw the applicatio on paying costs. When the sale of proerty has been effected the commission shall pay creditors before making any othe tion of the purchase money, Ca tain rent charges may be brought by the state authority, or payment be continued from tenants' repayments. In cases of property whereon there is reasonable cause to suppose that valuable mineral exists the commissioner shall add to the purchas money a fair sum therefor, and mineral realized from said property shall be vested in the state authorities or such local body as the Irish legislature may provide.

Gladstone on Home Rule. Gladstone has written the following let-

ter to the London Chronicle:

"It is not my custom to answer com ment made by hostile newspapers, but having sincere respect for the Chronicle, I would call attention to an allegation made by it in a leader that I have heretofore thought that home rule in Ireland would be a source of imperial danger. I will not challeng proof of the assertion, which was doubt less made in good faith, but it is entirely an error. I have always asked for an e planation of the meaning of home rule i order to make clear the question whether or not it would be a source of danger. have now learned the demand of Ireland from five sixths of her chosen representa-tives. Such home rule was, in the language of my address of September last, a sour--not of danger-but of strength. The danger, if any, lies in refusing it,

-The Merchants' mill at Harrisburg, Pa. was entirely destroyed by fire caused by the ex plosion of a lamp. The mill was valued at \$150,000, on which there is an insurance of \$40,000 which will cover loss

The Migration of the Geese. The wiid geese, whose large, V-shaped flocks

continue to pass over Connecticut daily and nightly, heading for the frozen shores of Labrador and Baffin's bay, are adding their lofty testimony to the multiplying proofs of the great fact that at last the long northern winter is gone. The flight of the Canadian wild goose is continental. It sweeps from the bayous and sounds of the far south to the desolate shores of the ley arctic seas. These large birds of the black head, neck, and feet, whose wild, gurgling cries, coming down confusedly from the upper air, seem to mix and blend with the wind and the cloud in which they move, are on their way perhaps from the everglades of southern Florida; nor will they evergiades of southern Florida; nor will they make much delay till they reach the far northern wastes where they breed. It would seem that their winters are passed in brighter and pleasanter weather than their summers; but the north is their true habitat. There they rear their broods and they probably best enjoy life, for there they spend seven at least of the year's twelve months on shores too chill and grim for human kind, albeit there the lee melts and there the sum shines for a while all night. grim for human kind, about there the ice metts and there the sun shines for a while all night. Just at present they must find it an inhospitable region. From the northern shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the northward indenitely the rocks are still deep in snow and ice, and the weather is cold. But in the north great changes are affected rapidly as the sun mounts higher. Even in Lake Champlain the ice is said to be still two or three feet thick, but in that curious lake, as in some other tec is said to be still two or three feet thick, but in that curious lake, as in some other northern waters, the lee, when it goes, disappears suddenly. It may show at sunset a lake surface of miles on miles of solid looking ice—and the next morning not a bit of lee is to be seen! But ice or no lee, it is all one to the wild geese. They are sure of their own pastures and still waters—albeit the former may not be very green nor the latter very still; but the grim rocks in the chill seas along upper Labrador, Baffin's bay, and Smith's sound are the places that they are after. May it also be that they go still further and find a milder clime surrounding the earth's northern pole!—
Hartford Times.

War as it Really Is.

put him in the ranks so that he will be

shot at himself. Let the place be the

siege of Port Hudson in June, 1863.

The Union forces have been lying about

the place for some three weeks and are get his hands free. Therefore it is thought necessary to try to carry the rebel works by assault. So the troops are waked and under arms at 2 o'clock in the morning. Through the darkness they creep along, but most of the time they are waiting, standing still or lying upon the ground. It becomes only the keys that strike the notes making friend is not so sure that the sake of raising the price hotter. The troops that preceded us have reached their position, have moved forward and are already enholding an arm that has been broken way. and almost severed by a piece of shell; his face is pallid and distorted with pain; his clothes are bathed in blood. A stretcher is borne past, carrying a desperately wounded man; the stretcher is stained a bright red; the blood drops from it in little spurts as it swings; the smell of fresh blood makes our nostrils tingle. A bullet in some the heart of the man by our side. He gives an agonized glance at us-it speaks volumes-but becannot speak. Me sinks with a lurch; he is dead. worth? But there is no time now for can do no more. Brace your own can, that if during the day you do not meet a like fate, earth-works, are pouring in a terrible fire and so steadily that the crack of their rifles cannot be distinguished, but sounds like the tearing of strong cloth. A ball passes in front of your breath in their postrils. The artilleryfire peals and crashes with terrible wounded going to the rear becomes greater. Now you and your regiment are wanted; your brother, your son, are beside you; the man that wanted to make money by war creeps timilly and painfully behind. You all must be flung upon the altar of the Moloch of war, with seemingly no hope of escape. upon you. Almost at once a captain, was a blank and I knew nothing more a play-mate of your boyhood, is piere- until 11 o'clock next day." ed by a bullet as he is waving his sword; he staggers, is caught by two of his men, and, leaning upon them, still straight and soldierly, walks off the field where the work of his life was finished. As he passes you, there shines in his eyes the consciousness of approaching death and alight that means the only good-by that, whether you live or die, you will ever get from him. The voice of the colonel rings out, urging on his men, but your so that progress is difficult. The enemy are protected by their earthworks and pick off man after man. You step over or upon dead men, or men still living, wounded in every possible way, biting the earth or turning ghastly whose elbow has touched yours on many a day at drill is struck by a ball that passes through both his eyes; in an agony of pain and desperate anticipation of a life-time of blindness, he turns towards the noises and with face covered with blood, curses friend and foe, heaven and hell, alike; in strange and pathetic contrast to the horrors of the scene, a dove, freightened from her low nest by the terrible noises, flies restlessly hither and thither, with soft moanings of mingled terror for herself and of distress for the safety of her little brood.-From an Address by Prof. H. M. Whitney of Beloit College.

Why the Queen Was Hissed.

Letter to the Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette. I could not help feeling that the cian, looked like two persons. ly fulsome in the manner in which he alluded to the way in which the queen attended to all the duties of the state. Now, many of those present had probably never been to a banquet before, and may have thought they were justified in hissing at what they did not consider to be quite correct. I asked several workingmen why they hissed. One said, "Oh, she does nothing for us except what she's obliged to do.' Another said, "I don't like the way she treats Gladstone; she used to take primroses to Dizzy on his birthday, and she never takes any notice of Gladstone's birthday, although the Prince of Wales does." A third said: Why did she send the royal yacht for Salisbury when he went to Osborne and let the Grand Old Man go in a steam tug in rough, dirty weather, when she ought to have been in Buckingham palace?" Bearing these facts in mind, I trust the public will not too severely blame these men, who, under other circumstances, would have acted differently. The descriptive sketch in the Pali Mall Gazette was, in my opinion, certainly not worthy the character given by the attorney general in the house of commons, but on the contrary, a perfectly fair and just account.

A Man Who Was Hanged.

Let us take him once to the field and St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Theodore Baker of Springer, N. M. knows just how it feels to be hanged, and in the Territorial penitentary at Santa Fe, where he is a prisoner, he recently told a correspondent. Baker liable to interruption and dispersion is a tall well-formed, mild-mannered, at any time by the armies of John- talkative man. A faint red mark is ston, if he can only check Grant and visible around his neck, and now and then his wits desert him for a moment, leaving life a blank. These are the only traces of his rough experience on the night of December 24.

The tragedy that led to the hanging was elaborately written up at the time. In brief, Unrow and Baker were neighboring ranchmen. The former 3, 3:30, 4 o'clock. The artillery begins to roar and globes of iron hustle left alone a great deal because of nechad a handsome wife, whom he had through the air. Now and then a essary absence on business. Baker bullet sings by. It is like playing the looked after her, to some extent, in Battle of Prague' upon the piano; her loneliness. Unrow became violently jealous, and, to make matters may at any moment kill a man, and worse, the men quarreled over the that man may be not a mere unit on | boundaries of their adjoining ranches. a muster-roll, but a living soul, a con, One night they met. Both had been a father, a husband. Now that his drinking. They quarrelled and fought own life is endangered, our money at Unrow's house, and the next morning Unrow was found dead, with five such risks should be incurred for bullet holes in his body. Mrs. Unrow was the only witness to the tragedy, of wheat. The artillery-duel grows Baker gave himself up and was put in jail at Springer. Mrs. Unrow is under \$5,000 bonds. The impression prevailed that Baker and Mrs. Unrow gaged. A man comes limping back put up a job to get Unrow out of the

> About 11 o'clock on the night of December 24, five masked men went to the Springer Jail and compelled the jailer to give up the keys. They went to Baker's cell and ordered him to accompany them. Baker gives the following account of what occurred:

"I went with them, and at the jail door I began to curse them, when one mysterious way curves over the of them put the muzzle of his pistol to mound that shelters us, and goes to my ear and said: 'Keep still, damn you, or I'll put a bullet through you.' I knew him by his voice, and knew he would do it, and I kept still. A little further we came to a telegraph pole. How much profit on grain was his life | From the cross-bar swung a new rope. On one end was a big slipnoose. They such thoughts. Draw his body to led me under the rope. I tried to one side lest it be stepped upon; lay stoop down and pull my boots off, as his cap over his face; at present you I had promised my folks I would not die with my boots on, but before I heart to say without a quiver, if you | could do it the noose was thrown over my head and I was jerked off my feet. you My senses left me a moment, and then will try to bury him decently at I waked up in what seemed to be annight. The din is growing greater, other world, As I recollect now, the Some regiments are charging with a sensation was that everything shout. The enmy, sheltered by their about me had been multiplied great many times. It seemed that my five executioners had grown in number until there were thousands of them. I saw what seemed to be a multitude of animals of all shapes own face so closely that it tugs at the and sizes. Then things changed, and I was in great pain. I became conscious that I was hanging by the neck, and noises of every kind. The stream of that the knot of the rope had slipped around under my chin. My hands were loosely tied and I jerked them loose and tried to catch the rope above me. Somebody caught me by the feet just then and gave me a jerk. It seemed like a bright flash of lightning passed in front of my eyes. It was the brighest thing I ever saw. It was fol-You emerge from this sheltering ravine lowed by a tecrible pain up and down into full view of the enemy's works. and across my back, and I could feel The enemy see you and turn their fire my legs jerk and drawup. Then there

Baker hung fully fifteen minutes. Jailor Holcomb ran to Springer, a quarter of a mile away, and gave the alarm. Ira Gale and Will South ran from Springer to the spot where Baker was hanging and cut him down. A hasty examination revealed no trace of life. They could not hear thefaintest beat of his heart, nor was his breathing perceptible. But some-body suggested that heroic remedy for all frontier ills, whiskey, path is blocked by abattis or slashing, and they began to pour it so that progress is difficult. The enejoined the party and pronounced the man dead, and so he seemed to be for several hours. During that time some of the crowd kept at work at Bakerin a rough way, rolling him over and faces to the unpitying sun. The man rubbing him and administering occasional doses of Springer whiskey. They were finally rewarded by signs of life, faint at first, but soon strongly marked enough to show that Baker

was getting back into this world. To take up the thread of his story where he dropped it when he was dangling at the end of the rope and lost his senses:

"My first recollection was being in the court room and saying: cut me down?' There was a terrific ringing in my ears like the beating of gongs. I recognized no one. The pain in my back continued. Moments of unconsciousness followed during several days, and I have very little recollection of the journey here. Even after I had been locked up in this prison for safe keeping, for a long time I saw double. Dr. Symmington, the prison physichairman, Lord Hobhouse, was undu- still troubled with spells of total forgetfulness. Sometimes it seemed I didn't know who I was."

A Peculiarity of Gough.

Judge Tourgee says of the late John B. Gough that he was very nervous, especially when traveling, which was rather singular, as he traveled thousands of miles every year. He would get aboard of a train, and presently you would be attracted to him by the exclamation. "My goodness. I have lost my ticket; why, I thought I had put it in this pocket, but it's not there." Then he would commence a hurried search through all his pockets, and even going through his baggage. He would generally find it in the pocket he had first searched, after all hope had deserted him, and his face would at once resume a relieved expression. In a few minutes he would again get nervous, this time with a thought that he would miss the train he wished to take at the next junction. He would often consult his watch and speculate as to whether or not his train was on time.

The eye of an insect contains from fifty to 20,000 small eyes. It is really composed of eves.