The Signal Service Chief Passes Away After a Brief Illness.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.-General W. B. Hazen, chief signal officer United States army, died here of diabetes coma at 8 o'clock this evening. He had suffered from diabetes for some years, but of late had improved in health and strength and hopes were entertained of his recovery. At the reception to the diplomatic corps given by the president he took a severe cold, causing him to keep his bed Friday, but yesterday he was up and reported himself much improved, saying that he would go to his office on Monday.

This morning General Huzen's physician, P. F. Harvey, U. S. A., was summoned to see him soon after daylight. The doctor at once repaired to his rooms and found an alarming change in his condition, suggesting a poison-ing of the blood from his constitutional discase. He at once adopted measures to over-come this condition and restore strength. A consultation was sought with Dr. D L. Huntington, who agreed in the main with the at-

THE GENERAL'S RELATIVES SUMMONED. THE GENERAL'S RELATIVES SUMMONED.
The case was deemed of secretic gravity
that the general's relatives in the city were
informed and they at once gathered about
him and seared no effort to being him relief.
Some improvements resulted from the treatment, but toward evening the symptoms became agrivated and at the request of the
fam to Dr. Lincoln met Drs. Harvey and
Horsting in the contraction. Huntington in consultation. Every measurthat skill or science could suggest failed to rally the sinking off or and he breathed his last at 8 o'clock. His final illness was not last at 8 o'clock. His final filmess was not accompanied to suffering and his death was

calm and without a struggle.

Information of General Hazen's death was conveyed immediately by Colonel Huntington and Captain Greely to the secretary of war, who communicated the intelligence to the

The general of the army, who was advised of the death by telegram, will be conferred with by Captain Greely in behalf of General Ha-zen's family as to the military honors to be paid the deceased. Owing to the delicate con-dition of the health of his father-in-law, Mr. McLean, the funeral will take place from St. John's church. Mrs. Hazen, who is in France, has been notified by cable and will return immediately to America. CAPTAIN GREELY PRODABLY NEXT.

There were present at the time of General Hazen's death Mrs. Washington McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Bugher, the latter his wife's sister, Captain Greely, who had been with him durug the entire day; Lieutenant Thompson and Drs. Huntington, Harvey and Lincoln, the attending and consulting physicians. The remains were placed in charge of Lieutenant Thompson, an officer of Gone al Hazen's old

Captain Greely, of Arctic fame, seems to be the favorite in public circles to night as General H-zen's successor. His standing with the president is considered enviable by army people, and he is an intimate friend of Colonel Lamont

BY THE TELEGRAPH AND MAIL.

All the members of the Greek ministry were re-elected.

Active preparations for war have been made by the Austrian government.

President Adams requests a thorough, final examination of the financial relations of the Union Pacific to the government.

Anarchist Spies' expected bride has been disinherited by her Pittsburg aunt. The Congo Free State will assist Stanley in his expedition for the relief of Emin Bey. Germans in England have been ordered

to return to their military reserve head-

There is a movement on foot in Mannbeim, Germany, to establish a permanent exhibit of American products.

The International Bricklayers' Union resolved against unarchy socialism and communism.

British market advices quote a probable increased demand for American flour on account of damage to the potato crop in store and the blighting effect of the frosts on vegetables generally.

A caucus of both branches of the Massaclausetts legislature nominated P. A. Collins for the senate. The Red Cross association will investi-

suffering from the effects of last year's drouths.

The house passed the pension bill for the relief of dependent parents of dead or disabled soldiers and seamen.

Five thousand of Dr. McGlynn's late parishioners appointed a committee to request his reinstatement, and pledged themselves not to support the parish under any

A round house and five locomotives were burned at Calumet, Mich. The property belonged to the Calumet & Hocla mining company.

Attorney Wood resigned the office of prosecuting counsel in the Haddock murder case and wrote a letter advising the Sloux City Law and Order League to disband.

SOME WASHINGTON GONSIP.

The sub-committee on postoffices and postroads of the house have finished the postoffice appropriation bill, and it is expected that the measure will be reported to the house soon. The total appropriation made by the billis \$45,689,650, or \$1,323,-787 more than the appropriation for the current fiscal year. Of this increase \$347,-000 is in the appropriation for the exten sion of the Iree delivery service.

The house committee on public buildings and grounds reported favorably on the bill for a public building at Fremont, Neb.; \$50,000.

The house committee on war claims decided to report favorably the senate bill to liquidate the claims of states for expenses incurred in defense of the United States in the war of the rebellion.

The authorization of two national banks -the First National bank of Sheffield, Ala., with a capital of \$100,000, and Sutherland, In., with a capital of \$50,000-has had the effect of causing an inquiry regarding the fact that no more than one-tenth as many national banks are being organized now as five or six years ago. It is diminished by death. It is thought that said that the reason for this is the unstabliness of United States bonds, which must be deposited to secure circulation.

McQUADE GOES UP. New York special: Judge Pratt, of the supreme court, to-day handed down his long-delayed decision in the case of ex-Alderman McQuade, denying the motion for a stay of proceedings pending an appeal. The arguments on the motion were heard by the judge two weeks ago. Mc-Quade was sentenced by Recorder Smith to seven years imprisonment at Sing Sing and to pay a fine of \$5,000. The effect of a denial for a stay will be to cause his immediate transfer to the state prison.

Hastings has good prospects for securing \$100,000 for a public building.

A SERIES OF HANGINGS.

Cluverius, the Firginian and Four Indians Swung Off.

Richmond (Va.) dispatch: Thomas J. Cluverius was hanged at 8 minutes past 1 through Dr. Hatcher, his minister, he says verius suffered the death penalty was for the murder of his cousin, Miss Fannie Lilian Madison, March 14, 1885. Miss Madison was about twento-two years old, and up to the time of her death was teacher of a school in Bath county. Some 200 w tnesses were examined and the evidence fixed upon the prisoner the brand of murderer and seducer, and at the conclusion of the trial first degree. The counsel asked for a new sentenced to be hanged November 25, 1885. life imprisonment, but he could find no reason for interfering. He, however, respited the condenned man until to day

During the forenoon Captain Frank W. Cunningham, Richmond's sweetest tenor singer, who has before visited the prisoner on several occasions and sung numerous lymns in his cell, again called to see Claver-"How Firm a Foundation, Ye Sons of the Lord.

To which the prisoner replied: "I am

"And," said Captain Cunningham, "do you believe in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and believing in him, you assert ernment possesses such knowledge of the that you are innocent knowing that you strength of the French army and of the in-

demned man's cell at five minutes to 1 and announced that time was up, Cloverius showed no signs of emotion, but simply remarked: "I am ready to go with you. he was passing down the steps on the way to the scaffold the vast crowd outside the all caught sight of him and shouts went up from thousands of throats, "Yonder he is. The prisoner never raised his eyes, but kept them down as though in deep thought, and for the first time, perhaps, he fully realized that he was going to die. As he wended his way to the scaffold down the long jail yard, the eyes of over 200 persons were directed to him. He never looked to the right or left, but walked along without the least sign of weakening. None of Cluverius relatives were with him to day. His brother, who had been so devoted to him since his arrest twenty-two months ago, parted with him yesterday. His father and mother, owing to feeble health, did not come to the city to bid farwell to the doomed man.

FOUR AT A TIME. St. Louis dispatch: Albert O'Dell, James Lamb, John E. Choles and John Stephens were hanged at Fort Smith, Ark., at noon to day for murders committed in Indian territory Dec. 25, 1885. O'Dell and Lamb killed a man named Edward Pollard in the Cherokee nation. John E. Choles murdered a man in the territory some time ago and was considered a desperate character. Stephens, colored, murdered his companion in the territory some time ago.

ON TO OKLAHOMA.

But Halted by U. S. Troops, and One Boomer Turaed Into a Stiff.

Ft. Leavenworth special: An official report received here to-day from Camp J. P. Martin, I. T., near Arkansas City, Kas., states that the troops in that vicinity are having quite a lively time. A day or two since a party of wood thieves were arrested by a detachment on the Chickasaw river, but refused to surrender, and the sergeant in charge of the party ordered that if they crossed a certain line they would be shot down. This, however, had no effect, and gate the condition of the 50,000 Texans | the party escaped, as the soldiers were in doubt about their right to fire. Since then the boomers have been booming and think ing that it needed only a little check on their part to stand off Uncie Sam's men. A large party crossed the line, and had their wagons loaded when they were discovered by the same party of soldiers which had made the fruitless attempt to arrest the former party. The sergeant ordered the boomers to halt, but was told to go to a place away above zero. No halt was made. The sergeant seeing that prompt action was necessary and having since the first party escaped, received strict orders to allow no one to pass, he again ordered the party to halt, notifying them, at the same time, that if the order was disobeyed they would be fired upon. This order only had the effect of causing the outlaws to level their guns on the bearer of the order. Before they could fire a volley the troops frustrated them in their purpose, and, with the loss of one of their horses in the leading team, and one man shot through the hand, they surrend ered themselves and were brought to the main camp to await the action of the United States commissioners. The party arrested numbered ten, while the detachment of troops consisted of only five men.

LO IN BAD PLIGHT.

Fort Keogh (Mont.) dispatch: A dispatch from Fort Shaw states that there is terrible suffering and privation among the Cree Indians on the south fork of the Sun river. They are entirely destitute of food and clothing and not in any way fortified against the inclemency of the weather. They subsist entirely by hunting and fishing and the low temperature, combined with a heavy snow, has * *ndered it almost impossible to secure food of any description. They are in reality British subjects, were engaged in the Riel rebellion, and came across the line last summer. When they appeared at Fort Assinaboine they had a large number of articles taken from white people. Their chief was killed last summer in a quartel with a half breed. started south last fall to settle on the Crow reservation but were turned back by troops from Fort McGinnis. When they first came across the line they numbered 400, but the number has since been greatly unless the government takes prompt measures to alleviate the sufferings great fatality will result to the band.

GILDER HEARD FROM.

New York special: Col. W. P. Gilder, who is traveling toward the North pole by the land route through British America, informs the Herald by messenger from York Factory, Hudson bay, under date of Dec. 15, that he would be detained there until after Christmas, owing to the refusal of the Indian guides to start on a journey before they had partaken of the Christmas com-munion. He expects to reach Repulse bay and fall in with the Esquimaux in the

spring.

A lumber company at Ludington, Michigan offers to deed to the United States a strip of land for the construction of a harbor of refuge.

In the atrongest anti-polygamy law ever proposed and declares that it does not get too far, as is claimed by some of the Mormons. He heard Delegate Caine's speech against the bill in the house yesterday and pronounced it the last gasp of the Mormon organization.

WAR CLOSE AT HAND.

American Comment on the Startling Situation in Europe.

New York special: The Sun says: "We don't see how any one can read the speeches and died from strangulation. He died made Tuesday in the reichstag by the greatwithout making any confesion. Speaking est statesman and greatest general in Europe without the conviction that war is he had no feeling of ill-will towards my close at hand. The admissions and warn-man on earth. The crime for which Closings by which Ramarck and Von Moltke ings by which Besmarck and Von Moltke forced the demand for instant additions to the German army were identical in tenor with those uttered in the Prussian landtag during the eventful spring of 1866, and again four years later in the north German parliament. The alarm excited on both of those earlier occasions was but too well justified at Sadowa and Sedan and they have profitted but little by such anamolies the jury rendered a verdiet of murder in the and such precedents who do not now recogtrial which was at oncerefused, and he was Germany and France. If this bill is rejected, said Moltke, we shall most certain The execution of his sentence was stayed by have war. With what power? Not with for over a year by the supreme court, when Russia, as both the context of the general's he was sentenced again to die December 10, 1886. The governor was applied to for a pardon or commutation of sentence to France from which Moltke apprehends an minediate attack, unless the empire's means of defense are promptly strength ened. As a significant coincidence it seems that on the very day when such ominous assertions were made in the reichstag the French ment decided to increase its extra military credit for the current year by more than us and was greeted pleasantly by him. At \$17,000,000, and one of the French minhis request Captain Cunningham sang the listers declared in the senate that the country, should it now be put to a test, would prove that no time had been wasted in the turned to Claverins and asked: "Do you times in the debate, and although his words at first were more audithough his words." he gave in the end full vent to a similar foreboding. From his speech, pronounced in the face of Europe, the interference can hardly be avoided that the German gov have got to answer before God?"

Again Cluverius sa d: "I can say that I render counter preparations a matter of great urgency. Noris the probability that a supreme trial of strength is immenent qualified to any marked degree by Bismarck's avertment than under no circumstances should the provocation come from him That was precisely what he said in the spring of 1866 and the spring of 1870, and most estensibly and technically he kept his word. But when the hour was ripe he took good care to heap up tinder to which his antagonists beheld themselves forced in sheer desperation to apply the match He will find it no more difficult, when it seems a fitting time to strike, to drive the French republic into a posture of aggres-

AFTER A CONGRESSMAN'S SCALP. Washington special: Buffalo Bill is after he scalp of Representative James of Brook yn. In the house the other day Mr. James ntroduced a resolution inquiring by what authority W. F. Cody is permitted to take Indians off their reservation and make a show of them through the country. The nquiry, addressed to the secretary of the nterior, has aroused Buffalo's ice, and he ins sent his line of defense to Representative Dorsey of Nebraska, who knows him ersonally, to be laid before the house. Mr. Dorsey says that Bill will show that the adians also were taken charge of by him have prospered financially and civilly, have grown into cultivation of contentment and respect for law and order and will be excelent civilized agents when they return to their reservations, so that instead of doing them injury he has done and is doing them a great layor. Bill has also appealed to ther members of the hous to sustain him in his action and invites them to visit his s not improbable that the affair will make some fan when the answer to the resolution is received by the house, as Mr. James is reported to be determined to see that the law is observed in this instance.

WEST ON THE MORMONS.

asked if he had considered the provisions of the bill, and what was his opinion as to its effectiveness when enforced in suppressing the evil. Governor West replied:

"It is calculated to effect a great good in the proper settlement of the Mormon question. It is absolutely necessary to that end.

'Are not the present laws very severe, and since they have failed, on what do you base your hopes of the Tucker bill reaching the desired end?"

"The present laws, as against the persons upon whom they have been enforced, have not accomplished the end intended in securing their obedience and respect for the government and its laws. These are ani ated by a religious belief that it is their duty to practice polygamy. They look to higher law rather than civil law. Six months' imprisonment many can and will stand, when, if the period was longer, as in the new bills, say three years, many of them would promise obedience to the law upon which condition sentence has always been suspended and they were allowed to go free.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL,

Washington dispatch: At a meeting of the house committee on rivers and harbors today the Hennepin canal project came up for discussion in connection with a report of the board of engineers presented to the house yesterday. In consequence of the absence of Representative Henderson the committee took no action in the matter, and will be further considered when he returns from Illinois. The friends of the canal wish the appropriation of \$500,000 to be included in the river and harbor bill, as well as a clause accepting the grant of the Illinois and Michigan canal, but con siderable opposition basalready developed in the committee, several members taking the position that the letter of the secretary of war transmitting the engineer's report, as well as the report itself, cannot be re regarded as endorsing the project unle-s exensive changes are made in the present line of route.

SUCCUMBED TO THE BOYCOTT. Detroit dispatch: Three breweries to-day succumbed to the pressure of the boycott placed on them by the journeymen brewers net October, when the big lockout was declared. Since that time the town has been supplied by foreign beer, mainly, and the home brewers' orders have steadily de-

creased. It is expected that most of the

others will speedily yield to the pressure of

the boycot. The journeymen have not suf-fered much, having had a liberal percentage on all sales of the foreign beer in consideration of their efforts to push the sale. POLYGAMY PLAYED OUT. Washington special: Ex-Governor West of Utah, is here and says the bill passed by the house yesterday will eradicate the last vestige of bigamy in his territory. He

THE DEADLY PANIC.

Scenes of Horror at the Hebreic Theater in

London. London dispaten: The half in Pincess treet, Spitsifield, where the fatal panie ocurred last night, is a favorite resort for ews in that part of London. Last evenng the place was crowded. During the progress of the play a man and woman loorway of the hall. The man used vioonce and the woman sersamed. Her cry was heard by a masserby who misunder stood it and cried, fire. The woman's screams and cries of fire were heard inside and created a panic, the audience numberng 500, rising in a body and rushing pell nell for the entrance. The manager of the Hebrew dramatic club was on the stage when he perceived at once there was no ood reason for it, and did all in his power a allay the excitement and to afford all comble facilities for exit to the people The half has a number of entrances, and conce when they would not remain to d. and use all the doorways, but they said no attention to him. The wrowil made for the main entrance, enclosed it were a number of children and comen, who were overborne by strong or attempting to pass by them. As the women and children fell at the doorway as tumbling blocks, they tripped up the es who were crushed down by the frantiroad. Secentres corpses were lound to de of the theater near the door. were all torn, crushed and disfigured. was found that of the dead twelve were on, three were boys, one was a girl and the other was a man. The hall to-day resembles a d sordered

auction room. Broken furniture, crusted toys, children's hats, broken buttles, range peel, actor's wigs, shreds of clothes e scattered over the floor. There are nany blood spots on the chairs and floor Here and there ghastly knots of hair cit o the furniture. Bodies were found at the ottom of the stone stairs leading from the gallery. Here a terrible struggle took place etween the front of the crowd rushing rom the main floor and the leaders of th brong which rushed down the gallers The dead lay mostly in two op using rows, the feet of each row close to use of the others, one row of heads lying close to the gallery stairway, the other toward the opposite of the ball. The faces f the dead are distorted with agonized exressions. The clothes are completely form rou the bodies of some. A little gel, since dentified as Eva Marks, was found lying at the bottom of the pile dead, her lower imbs bare, the upper part of her dress torn o shreds. She must have fought hard for ife. Isane Levy, a venerable Hebrew, was sund among the dead. His wife's body ay opposite. Beside her lay a little boy pants and stockings were torn to breds. A man named Harris Goldbergsay ie went to the gallery of the hall, accom-mised by his wife and family. During th erformance some boys, in order to get : cetter view, climbed up the gas pipes fixed dong the walls. This started the leak. one one shouted, 'Turn off the meter, ast as an actor on the stage made son ry of alarm. Then the people in the gal ry rose and rushed headlong down stairs coldberg's wife was tramped to death. His ix year old son jumped down on the heads of the mass below and escaped by running over their heads. The managers are no blame for the disaster. The passage rom the hall to the street entrance is to cet wide where the struggle occurred, and the door swings both ways. There are say eral minor exits from the gallery, three by ides the staircase. The disaster arese not from the crowding of the passage, but the frantic efforts of the people to love their way down the crowded stairs. The mer not women in front were driven benefits nto the passage, where they met the exited occupants of the pit, and there was a hopeless block.

A DAKOTA LEGISLATIVE SENSATION. St. Paul dispatch: A Bismarck special to the Pioneer Press says a sensation was Washington special: Caleb W. West, of caused in the house of representatives this Kentucky, governor of Utah territory, was afternoon by a motion to reconsider the adoption of the report of the committee on rules and the discovery that a combination had been formed between eighteen of the North Dakota members and seven from the South in opposition to the combination backing Speaker Crosse. Such a combination would control the house. Its object is said to be the removal of Chief Clerk Eakin and Sergeant-at-arms Roorpaugh, the passage of a bill for the removal of the United States court from Yankton and Mitchell, and the establishment of a reform school at Plankinton. The course d Speaker Crosse has occasioned considerable dissatisfaction even among some southern members. The afternoon was taken up with filibustering motions.

GOSSIP FROM PARIS.

Paris, Jan. 18 .- The chief clerk of the Paris postoffice has stolen \$40,000 in postal money

orders and fled. At the cabinet council to-day Admiral Aube, minister of marine, withdrew the bill providing for a special grant for naval construction and fortification of harbors and announced that he would only ask the chambers, on account of the department, for credit to spread over several years, but not to exceed \$4,0.0,000 francs. In the chamber of deputies to day a pro-posal to abolish the indemnity for defraying

the expenses of religious worship in prisons was rejected by a vote of 25d against 241. The Anglo-French fishery agreement lately concluded had to be submitted to the British government, and was not definitive. The ne-gotiations have now been resumed.

A TRUNK WITH DYNAMITE.

Pittsburg dispatch: The baggage car at ached to the New York limited west-bound express was almost blown to pieces near Altoona last night. Baggagemaster Harry Mingus picked up an ordinary trunk and threw it upon some other baggage when an xplosion occurred which blew the roof off ross the car and scattered the baggage. Mingus was quite seriously injured. trunk is supposed to have contained dynamite. The trunk was owned by a miner named John Kagman, who denies that the trunk contained any explosive. He is under arrest. The baginge was transferred to another car and the train proceeded

PENNSYLVANIA'S GOVERNOR.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 18 .- Governor-elect James A. Beaver was inaugurated at noon to day in the hall of the house of representatives. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Mercer, of the supreme court, after Justice Mercer, of the supreme court, after which the governor read his inaugural address. Lieutenant Governor William T. Davis was sworn into office by Judge John W. Simonton, of the Tweifth judicial district, in presence of the senate, at 1 o'clock. In his inaugural address Governor Beaver favored the submission of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. cating liquors.

A GUNBOAT WRECKED.

LONDON, Jan. 18.-The british gunboat Firm was wrecked to day on the Northumberland coast. Nineteen of the crew were saved by means of the rocket apparatus of the life saving service. The fate of the others is yet unknown. The Firm is a composite gunboat of 455 tons and has been used as a tender to the iron turret ship Devastation. CHANGES IN ALABAMA.

The Planters Transferring Their Interests to the Towns Northera Nen Investing Largely La-Parm Lands.

The important change, suger induces by the successful and largely prolitable activity centered at Bermingham, and were fighting outside and near the main which is beginning to be duplicated at Sheffield and Florence, in the northwest corner of Alabama, will be revolutions ary of the business habits of the population and of the home life and character of the people, says a writer in the Louisville Conner-Journal, Alread, many of the planters of the Black belt have taken all the money they have heretofore invested in cotton-raising and have invested it in real estate and industries in Birmingham. The mortgages on the farming lands thus nogleeted will soon expire, and as there is no money to pay these farms will be sold and will fall into the bands of timental valentines. With such advannorthern capitalists. There is some fear felt in Alabama lest, the northern men, in east ng about for tenants for the land they acquire by forcelosure, turn them over to the negroes, in which ease the agricultural industry would be left in thriftless and improvident hands. There seems to be only a theoretical reason for this fear, however, and it is based on the idea that the negro can endure the malarial character of the country better than the white man. This has been greatly exaggerated. The principal cause of unhealthfulness in this belt. I am told by Gen. Wood, of Tuscaloosa, one of the most prominent lawyer of the state and a gentleman of wide information and a close student of his state, is the lack of a pure water supply. This, he says, can be remedied in the Black belt at a less cost than anywhere else. The land is all underland with limestone, which, when exposed, is soft and easily be formed into eisterns for holding water. Exposure hardens the stone, but the rainwater caught in these cisterns is purified, preserved, and becomes the healthiest of drinking water These stone eisterns are already in use on many farms, but in general the water supply is neglected, and disease is invted by drinking the impure water of creeks and rivers. With plenty of good water the agricultural districts ought to be populated by industrious Germans who would vary the crops and nurse the soil, and would not only produce crops to export, but would soon supply the industrial and mining centers north of the belt with all the market produce needed. As it is now, Birmingham, situated at the mouth of a fairly fertile and well-watered valley, is forced to send to Nashville and other Tennesse towns for milk, butter, ch ekens, eggs, etc. There is no necessity for this. few market gardeners in the neighborhood of the town would soon get rich. getting money as fast as the manufac-

> When the break-no comes in the Black belt and northern bankers come in possession of the land, I venture to predict that it will not be surrendered to the negroes. The demand for food supplies in the mining districts will make it necessary for the southern farms to be tilled by expert agr cultur ists, and white men will step in. The negro will move over into M ssissippi, the paradise of his race.

The chief danger in the impending change is in the fact that the lands are falling into the hands of men who will be inclined to consol date it in large holdings, and that the poor man will not get a chane: for a small farm. All the mineral lands are now owned by corporations, and wherever there is a sign of speculative value, land companies have been formed and the ground gobbled up. It is then held for speculation, though in several instances, tably at Florence and Sheffield, the companies are wise enough to appreciate the value of settlers and make a sharp reduction in price if the purchaser binds himself to settle upon and improve the ground he buys. At present the most numerous class of men in Alabama are the real estate agents.

The change of ownership in the lands will drive the present proprietors to the towns, and the process of converting an agricultural populat on into an industrial one will change its whole character. Natives will meet in the mills and furnaces with skilled northern workmen, and native merchants will enter into competition with shrewd and enterprising business men from The credit system, so every state. odious in its effects and so destructive of business activity, will disappear, and in the next twenty years Alabama will be converted from a poor and listless farming territory into a rich, active, and prosperous community, with diversified interests, a mixed and vigorous population, and an entirely new character. The signs of the change are already plain about Birmingham, as they have for some years been visible in middle Tennessee, where the mixture of population has been very The iron-workers from considerable. the north who have settled in Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Birmingham, and the northern merchants who have followed in their wake, have made a notable impression, and have given a great impetus to the business and social changes necessarily inaugurated. The southern character, molded by

the surroundings of slavery, has not had the benefit of the northern leaven of self-rel ance and enterprise. In 1857 Mr. Moses, now of Sheffield, went to New York and exhibited to Peter Cooper and Abram S. Hewitt specimens of the rich red ore found in Red mountain, and told them that it incumbered the soil, lying exposed and entailing no expense for mining. "I have no doubt, .' said Mr. Hewitt to Mr. Moses, "that you really think this ore is there as you describe it in inexhaustible quantities, but I would advise you to go and look again, as it will not be believed in New York. "Why not?" asked Mr. Moses. "S mply because," answered Mr. Hewitt, "we northern men look upon iron ore as so much gold and silver. If you Alabamians have got this gold and silver lying around above ground, why don't you work it up?" The northern man, with his habits of industry and keen outlook for every op-portunity to make money, could not understand that this ore could be left | cinnate Times-Star.

in the ground when immense fortunes were easily to be got for mining it. And not understanding it he did not believe it. The mineral renes of Alabama have been known since 1818. Col. Heliman, of Tennessee, first discovered them, but with slave labor in abundance, agr culture and cotton raising contented the rich planters of the

MAKING VALENTINES.

The Various Processes Through Which They Are Put-Poetry Written by the Yard.

The average citizen is not apt to rewive a com e valentine descriptive of his principal fault or weakness with any degree of pleasure, says a writer in The Brookly's Engle. He oftener gets mad and in some cases searches for the sender. A fatory in this city has during the past ten months, turned out fifteen million comic and five million sentages practical jokers and lovers will have plenty of material with which to work on Feb. 14, Valentine's birthday. The former prevalent custom of venting a petty spite by sending a comic valentine has comparatively diedout in the eastern and and middle states. West of the Mississippi river the valentine has however, a ready sale.

I recently paid a visit to the abovemenitoned factory. The many operations through which toy-books and valentines pass before they are ready to se delivered to the reta ler are interesting. The first floor of the factory is occupied by paper-cutting and embossing machines. The paper on which valentines are printed is received from the manufacturer direct, and is not in a condition for use. It must be cut in pieces, 4x21 feet, and on which are stamped sixteen comic valentines. After being cut, the paper is taken to the second floor and printed. Three hundred out of the four hundred employes in the factory are women and girls. While the majority of the work is done by skilled labor, some departments are operated wholly by machinery.

On the sixth or top floor half a dozen artists draw the pictures used in valentines and toy-books. After a drawing is made and photographed the negative is coated with a solution and exposed to the sun. The negative is again coated, this time w th litographe ink, and placed in a basin of water barely deep enough to cover it. The ink is washed off, except that part of the plate on which the drawing has been photographed. The negative is then ready for the etcher. The etching process is too well known to bear repeating here. After the drawing has been etched on a zinc plate it is ready for the press. The operation by which rough zing is made smooth is interesting. The zine is placed under movable emory paper, which are changed half hourly. These papes vary from hard to soft. The constant friction of the emory wears away the zinc, so that in time it becomes as smooth as glass. Seven papers, differing in qual ty and thickness, are used in the operation.

Superintendent Thompson estimated that the firm owned 159,000 steel and zinc plates. It must not be supposed that a valentine can be struck off complete by one impression. In some cases valentines pass through no less than a dozen impressions. Each impression adds a different shade or color to the picture. Take, for example, a drawing of a machinist at work. The man's hat s red, h's face and arms are pink, the hair and mustache are blue with a tinge of black, the apron and table are yellow, the trousers green, while his shoes are blue with a tinge of black.

Sentimental valentines are made of fancy paper and satin. The plates pass through the same process as comic. The handsome highly-perfumed valentines, which the languishing swain pays from \$3 to \$5 for, are hand-painted, or, as the superintendent said, touched up. The touching-up consists of artistically daubing paint here and there about the outer surface of the valentine. These hasty strokes result in flowers, pictues descriptive of the billings of turtle doves and pastoral scenes. The valentine firm employs a poet, to whom it pays a weekly salary. The genius writes yards upon yards of poetry (?) daily. The tirm's production of comic vulentines this year include 2,000 different designs and the same number of original verses. The poet has, within the past six months, written 2,000 comic verses, in addition to 500 verses of sent mental poetry. It is said that valentine poetry is difficult to write, and if this be true the composer of 2,-500 verses, averaging eight lines each, is entitled to no little consideration.

He Knew He had Been Robbed.

The postoffice door opened with a bang, and a brawney gigantic man rushed into the room.

"Look here?" he shouted, "I've been robbed of \$50 by this office.'

"Why, dear sir, I think not," said Mr Speer, gently and calmly.
But I have. I sent a money order a week ago, and the party hasn't re-

ceived it. Here's the receipt.' He threw down a paper on the table. Mr Speer looked at it, and looked into the face of the irate man, sadly and

That's the money order itself," replied the postmaster. - Denver Tribune.

Newspaers of the World.

A report of the newspapers of the world has already been laid before the Imperial German Diet. It would appear that there exist \$4,000 newspapers, the total issues of which during the year amount to 592,000,000. O these. 19,000, papers appear in Europe, 12,000 in North America, 775 in Asia. and 600 in South America; 16,000 are in the English language, 7,800 in German, 3.850 in French, and about 100 it Spanish.

The Secret of Happiness.

The man who has only a pint cur and has it full ought not to pass many sleepless nights over the knowledge that his neighbor's quart cup is up to get his hands on to a bigger cup. - Cin-