## HONORING THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

*An Occasion Marked by the Presence of Many Distinguished Men.*

Boston special: This is the closing and the greatest day of the Harvard celebration, and great and distinguished men from far and near, who owe more or less of their success in life to the instructions they receive in the world-famed college, are gathering at Cambridge to do honor to the occasion. President Cleveland arrived here shortly before 8 o'clock, and was welcomed by the governor and a throng of spectators. In Sanders' theatre, where the literary exercises were to take place, every foot of space was speedily occupied, and thousands were unable to obtain admission. After the address of Dr. Lowell and the reading of Dr. Holmes' poem, which was greatly applauded, the chorus sang a selection. Honorary degrees were then conferred upon a large number of distinguished persons. During the exercises President Cleveland rose and bowed acknowledgment at every reference to his name. After the exercises the company repaired to the banquet hall, where the viands were amply discussed. An hour was passed in speech-making. Judge Charles Devens first delivered an address of introduction, after which President Elliott responded to the toast, "The University." Governor Robinson then spoke to "The Commonwealth." President Cleveland was then introduced and received with great applause. He said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen—I find myself to-day in a company to which I am much unused, and when I see the alumni of the oldest college in the land surrounding in their right of sonship, the maternal board, at which I am but an invited guest, the reflection that for me there exists no alma mater gives rise to a feeling of regret, which is kindly tempered, only, by the cordiality of your welcome, and your reassuring kindness. If the fact is recalled that only twelve of my twenty-one predecessors in office had the advantage of a collegiate or university education, proof is presented of the democratic sense of our people, rather than an argument against the supreme value of the best and most liberal education in high positions. There certainly can be no sufficient reason for any space or distance between the walks of the most classical education and the way that leads to political place. Any disinclination on the part of the most learned and cultured of our citizens to mingle in public affairs, and consequent abandonment of political activity to those who have but little regard for the student and scholar in politics, are not favorable conditions in a government such as ours, and if they have existed to a damaging extent very recent events appear to indicate that the education and conservatism of the land are to be hereafter more plainly heard in the expression of the popular will. Surely the splendid destiny which awaits a patriotic effort in behalf of our country will be sooner reached if the best of our thinkers and educated men shall deem it a solemn duty of citizenship to actively and practically engage in political affairs; and if the force and power of their thought and learning shall be willingly or unwillingly acknowledged in party management. If I am to speak as the president of the United States I desire to mention as the most pleasant and characteristic feature of our system of government the nearness of the people to their president and other high officials. A close view that is afforded our citizens of the acts and conduct of those to whom they have intrusted their interests serves as a regulator and check upon temptation and press in office, and is a constant reminder that diligence and faithfulness are the measure of public duty, and such a relation between president and people ought to leave but little room in popular judgment and conscience for unjust and false accusations, and for malicious slander invented for the purpose of undermining the people's trust and confidence in the administration of their government. No public officer should desire to check the utmost freedom of criticism of all official rights, and every right-thinking man must concede that the president of the United States should not be put beyond the protection which American love of fair play and decency accords to every American citizen. This trait of our national character would not encourage, if their extent and tendency were fully appreciated, the silly, mean and cowardly lies that every day are found in the columns of certain newspapers, which violate every instinct of American manliness and with ghoulish glee desecrate every sacred relation of private life. There is nothing in the highest office that the American people can confer, which necessarily makes their president altogether selfish, scheming and untrustworthy. On the contrary, the solemn duties which confront him, tend to a sober sense of responsibility. The trust of the American people and an appreciation of their mission among the nations of the earth, should make him a patriotic man, and the tales of distress which reach him from the humble and lowly, needy and afflicted in every corner of the land, cannot fail to quicken within him every kind impulse and tender sensibility. After all it comes to this: The people of the United States have one and all a sacred mission to perform, and your president, not more surely than every other citizen who loves his country, must assume part of the responsibility of the demonstration to the world of the success of popular government. No man can hide his talent in a napkin and escape the condemnation which his slothfulness deserves, nor evade the stern sentence which his faithlessness invites. Be assured, my friends, that the privileges of this day, full of improvement and the enjoyments of this hour, so full of pleasure and cheerful encouragement, will never be forgotten, and in parting with you now let me express my earnest hope that Harvard's alumni may always honor the venerable institution which has honored them, and that no man who forgets and neglects his duty to American citizenship will find his alma mater here."

At the conclusion of President Cleveland's speech, which was received with great enthusiasm, Judge Devens introduced in turn Secretaries Bayard, Lamar, Whitney and Endicott, who were each greeted with deafening cheers. The president and the cabinet officers then withdrew to attend the Faneuil hall reception. Among the first to greet the president were P. A. Collins, Leopold Morse and John Boyle O'Reilly. The first man in line to pass and shake hands with Mr. Cleveland was Capt. Vinal of Scituate, Mass., who had been waiting for the opportunity to present the president with a cane made from a piece of the hull of the frigate Constitution, which the president received with a cordial acknowledgement.

## INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The total collections of internal revenue from the time the present system was organized, July 1, 1862, up to June 30, 1886 were $3,348,290,455. The states in which the aggregate collections reached over $100,000,000 were: New York, $606,700,000; Illinois, $426,600,000; Ohio, $372,600; Pennsylvania, $288,900,000; Kentucky, $201,400,000; Massachtseits, $193,700,000; Missouri, 127,500,000; Indiana, $118,600,000; Virginia, $105,000,000; and New Jersey, $104,700,000.

"The aggregate receipts from internal revenue," remarked an officer of the treasury today, "were sufficient to have paid the entire public debt at its highest figure, $2,756,431,371 and leave a balance of $81,858,884 if they had been applied to that purpose."

## PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTES.

Mr. Howells is to pass the winter at Washington.

President Cleveland not infrequently joins his wife in singing sentimental songs in the evening.

Bishop Ellicot, of the church of England, is a crack billiard player, and paints excellent pictures.

George Francis Train announces that he has now quit talking to children. He writes as much as ever.

Wade Hampton's health grows better as he grows older, and his old wounds now cause him little pain.

Congressman Smalls (colored), of South Carolina, has had his daughters educated in Massachusetts seminaries.

Henry Ward Beecher declares that he will not cross the Atlantic again until there is a bridge spanning its turbulent waters.

Andrew D. White, ex-president of Cornell university, has a library of over thirty thousand volumes, which he intends to leave to Cornell.

Loring Pickering, editor of the San Francisco Call, has just become father to a vigorous boy. Mr. Pickering is 70 years old, and some time ago married for the third time.

Senator Vance's summer home, "Gombroon," is in the wildest part of the Blue Ridge and Black mountain country, 2,700 feet above the sea and eight miles from any railroad.

Prince Bismarck has resumed his little dinner parties. He invites a few gentlemen to each, prefers to see them informally dressed, insists upon frank talk, and gives them two wines only, a good red wine first and a very dry champagne afterward.

Miss Kate Field, the charming literary lady, says she is tired of the world and would be glad to live apart from the fashionable bustle. That is where she differs from the majority of her sister ladies, who evidently like to have to have the bustle about them all the time.

Robert Grant read at the latest meeting of the Papyrus club in Boston a clever skit satirizing both the idealists and realistic extremes in fiction, through a dialogue between representatives of the two schools, who were endeavoring to collaborate in a short love story of the people.

## A PRISON SENSATION.

*The Physician in Charge Mixed Up With Crooked Transactions.*

Jackson (Mich.) dispatch: The board of state prison inspectors this evening suspended Dr. W. H. Palmer, the prison physician, until an investigation of the charges preferred against him in connection with his office. The action of the board created the liveliest sensation, and although the inspectors refused to divulge the nature of the charges made against Palmer, they were easily obtained from a reliable source and added to the excitement. Among the things the doctor is accused of is using his position to secure the release of convicts. During the last six months a number of convicts have been pardoned out on the statement that they had incurable disease and would soon die. The number was so large that it created comment, yet all may be straight cases. There have been also several singular escapes from prison. Convicts have been found armed and provided with money, and one case has been unearthed where a convict has succeeded in flooding the community with counterfeit coins made by himself, the bogus coin having been conveyed out of the prison by some means. A set of dies and a lot of metal were found secreted in his cell. These scandals have attracted state attention, and Dr. Palmer's suspension to-day naturally causes his name to be connected with them in current report. Last Saturday Samuel Payton, a convict and grandson of Commodore Perry, was discharged on the expiration of his sentence. Payton had served as Palmer's clerk. He went before the board and charged Palmer with receiving compensation for getting convicts into the hospital on the score of sickness, where they did not have to work, and were provided with luxuries as invalids. Warden Hatch is censured by popular opinion for the laxity said to exist in the prison management. He is the same warden who last spring had a professional opera company perform light operas in the prison for the amusement of the convicts. Palmer has been refused admission to the prison, but denies all.

## COOL IN THE FACE OF DEATH.

Laredo (Tex.) dispatch: Friday morning in New Laredo, Mex., Pedro Rosendez, the Mexican who assassinated his alleged mistress last Sunday morning in a passenger coach of a Mexican national train, was executed three days after his crime by the legal authorities without the pretense of any hearing or trial of any character. He was led from the jail about six o'clock by a squad of six policemen. He asked them not to blindfold him, but to permit him to smoke a cigarette. This privilege was granted and the doomed man, facing the rifles, deliberately rolled a cigarette, struck a match, took half a dozen whiffs and then raised his right hand as a signal for the officers to proceed with their work. He fell, pierced with four bullets. The death warrant had been telegraphed from Guerro, and was approved by President Diaz by telegraph. The execution took place under a law passed by the federal congress last spring, which declared that anyone caught in the act of interfering with a railroad train should be shot to death at once. This is the first execution on the border under the new law.

## IN A STARVING CONDITION.

Washington dispatch: The secretary of the interior having received from the war department a telegram from Gen. Howard saying that Gen. Miles reports that 700 Hualpal Indians, located on a reservation in Northwestern Arizona, are now in a destitute condition in a barren country and must be fed or starve, has requested that the military authorities issue two-thirds rations per day to those Indians to the extent of $5,000, the whole of the appropriation made by congress for their support, and in event that that sum proves insufficient to subsist them through the winter months, or until they are able to provide for themselves; that the interior department be advised of the fact before the $5,000 is exhausted, when further provision will, if possible, be made for their subsistence. The government ration for an Indian is three pounds of beef gross and half a pound of flour per day.

They say a piece of zinc on the coals will clean a stove-pipe. This is probably cheaper than having it blocked while you wait.—*Puck.*

William J. Sexton has been declared elected to parliament for the western division of Belfast. The court rejected the charge of bribery preferred by Mr. Haslett.

## THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

*No Change in its Attitude Because of the Attorney General's Opinion.*

Washington dispatch: It is stated on authority that the opinion given by the attorney general, as to the unavailability of called 3 per cents as a basis of national bank circulation, will make no change in the attitude of the treasury department, because this opinion only confirmed the rule heretofore followed. The banks have shown considerable diligence in acting under this rule, and in consequence of it they have withdrawn from depost and presented for redemption nearly $40,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds since the 12th of August, the date of the first $10,000,000 call, and at the same rate hereafter it is expected that withdrawals will keep pace very fairly with future calls. Against the $40,000,000 3 per cents withdrawn there have been only about $8,000,000 of other bonds deposited, so that the total bonds on deposit to secure national bank circulation have been reduced by about $31,000,000, which contracts the circulation by about $28,000,000. If these proportions are preserved throughout the changes resulting from future calls of 3 per cent bonds, there may be a further contraction of about $58,000,000 by the time all these bonds are withdrawn. It is said at the treasury that this contraction in the volume of the national bank circulation will not be felt in the channels of trade, because national bank notes withdrawn from circulation will be replaced by disbursements from the treasury, and in addition the banks that surrender bonds and reduce their circulation receive money for 10 per cent of the bonds redeemed and 5 per cent of the circulation surrendered, making 14½ per cent upon the face of the bonds. On August 12 the total amount of 3 per cent bonds held by the banks as a basis for circulation was a little more than $103,000,000, so that when these bonds are all paid their payment will put in circulation $14,500,000 more than the amount of currency then outstanding on these bonds. The redemption of national bank notes is a very slow process. The last report of the treasurer showed that he was holding $60,000,000 lawful money for the redemption of outstanding bank circulation, and of course the more rapid the surrender of circulation the larger will be the amount required to be held in the treasury until the people choose to send the notes in and take lawful money instead.

## HOW IT WOULD STAND.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—According to the vote of Tuesday last the electoral college consisting of 401 electors, would stand as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DEMOCRATIC. | | | |
| Alabama | 10 | New Jersey | 9 |
| Arkansas | 7 | New York | 36 |
| Colorado | 3 | North Carolina | 11 |
| Delaware | 3 | South Carolina | 9 |
| Florida | 4 | Tennessee | 12 |
| Georgia | 12 | Texas | 13 |
| Kentucky | 13 | Virginia | 12 |
| Louisiana | 8 | West Virginia | 6 |
| Maryland | 8 | | |
| Mississippi | 9 | Total | 201 |
| Missouri | 16 | | |
| REPUBLICAN | | | |
| Illinois | 22 | Ohio | 23 |
| Iowa | 13 | Oregon | 3 |
| Kansas | 9 | Pennsylvania | 30 |
| Maine | 6 | Vermont | 4 |
| Michigan | 13 | Wisconsin | 11 |
| Nebraska | 5 | | |
| Nevada | 3 | Total | 142 |
| DOUBTFUL. | | | |
| Calafornia | 8 | New Hampshire | 4 |
| Connecticut | 6 | Rhode Island | 4 |
| Indiana | 15 | | |
| Massachusetts | 14 | Total | 58 |
| Minnesota | 7 | | |

## MORMON FILIBUSTERERS.

Washington special: The Mormons have commenced a new movement designed to test the constitutionality of the Edmunds anti-polygamy law. Snow, one of the Mormon leaders, has been indicted, convicted and sentenced three times. He has served one sentence, and upon a petition to the United States supreme court as to the alleged illegality of some portion of the proceedings, the law has been sustained. He is now serving a sentence under the second indictment, and still has a third sentence before him. Application has just been made in the United States courts to release him on a writ of habeas corpus. This proceeding is based upon the theory that the second sentence is cumulative, and that Snow cannot be twice tried under the constitution for the same offense. It is of course the intention of Mormon leaders to bring this case to the United States supreme court and to have that special question passed upon. This question was not raised in the first appeal to the supreme court which was decided adversely to Snow.

## "OAK VIEW."

Washington special: The president's country home has been called by various names, "Pretty Prospects," "Red Top," Analostan' and so on, but none of them have been sanctioned by its owner. To-day, however, the president and Mrs. Cleveland decided to christen it "Oak View." This name is particularly appropriate as there is a very handsome grove of oak trees near the house, while no one who has driven by the spot can have failed to observe the magnificent view from it. It is expected that "Oak View" will be ready for occupancy in ten days or two weeks. The president and Mrs. Cleveland do not intend to reside there this fall, nor do they at present contemplate living there permanently at all. Mrs. Folsom will occupy the house as her home, and it will always be available for the president and Mrs. Cleveland to go and come as they choose. It will be an admirable rest for the president when he wishes privacy, for he can shut himself up for any length of time without being intruded upon.

## A MADMAN'S BREAK.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 8.—While the Rev. Father Klowter, pastor of St. Phiptomania's Catholic church was saying mass this morning an insane Bohemian named Manna Keestratom walked up the aisle, passing through a side door to the pulpit. Father Klowter had not noticed the intrusion and continued the reading of the mass until the intruder walked up behind him and struck him a terrible blow back of the ear.

The priest reeled, and turning partly around staggered from the altar to the steps. Keestratrom followed and struck him again knocking him down.

The lunatic then attempted to kick the priest, but a number of male members rushed up and dragged him away.

The assault caused a panic among the women and children and a rush was made for the door. Father Klowter had risen by this time, however, and his appearance in the pulpit restored order.

Keestratrom will be sent to an asylum.

The Rev. Klowter was not seriously injured.

## THE GRANT RELICS.

Washington dispatch: The Grant relics bequeathed by the Vanderbilt estate to the government and contained in fifteen large boxes, were delivered yesterday by Col. Batcheldor to the superintendent of the National museum, who will be engaged for several days in completing the inventory before formally receipting for the same. As soon as the relics are properly classified they will be placed in cases, to be manufactured especially for their recepiton, and exhibited to the public.

## SENSATIONAL DIVORCE CASE.

*A London Lady Wants Separation on the Ground of Intimidation.*

London special: The case of Mrs. Sebright, a well-known Southern beauty, against her husband, Mr. Arthur Sebright, for divorce on the ground that force and intimidation were used in obtaining her consent to the marriage to the defendant, was opened to-day. The petitioners' counsel admitted the marriage in the registrar's office last January, but claimed that the contracting parties had never lived together. A money transaction, the counsel said, had caused the marriage, and not affection. The judge thought it would be impossible to nullify the marriage for the reasons stated, but said he would hear the evidence in the case.

Mrs. Sebright was called to the witness stand and deposed substantially as follows: She had inherited a large sum of money from her father when quite young. Mr. Sebright had been a welcome visitor to her mother's house, but was not received as a suitor for her daughter's hand. Sebright finally proposed marriage to the petitioner, and was referred to mother, who refused her consent. Subsequently the petitioner, without the knowledge of her mother, engaged herself to Sebright and he persuaded her to sign some papers admitting the engagement, which she afterwards found were not what they were represented to be, but were bills amounting to £3 325. These she refused to acknowledge, and action was taken to recover the amount. When the writs were served Sebright told her the only way by which she could save herself from financial ruin was through marriage with him. Incensed at the villiany of the man who pretended to love her, she refused to marry him. Sebright persisted, and later, under promise to have the writs cancelled, he took her to a place unknown to her, where the cancellation was to be made. Arriving there, she found herself in the registrar's office, and attempted to leave, but was prevented by Sebright's threats to shoot her if she showed the slightest unwillingness to marry him then and there. A ring was forced upon her finger, but she drew it off and threw it on the floor. She was then compelled to sign the register, which she did unconciously. She heard no legal form read, and was too much frightened to realize all that occurred, but was certain that nothing was read aloud. After leaving the registrar's office the petitioner was taken home. Her marriage was never consummated. The registrar deposed that petitioner was somewhat agitated on the occasion of her marriage to Sebright, but repeated the declaration and went through the form of marriage without hesitation or dissent. He corroborated Mrs. Sebright's statement that she threw the ring upon the floor, but testified that she afterwards signed the register without demurring. The petitioner's mother and two physicians testified to the mental collapse of the petitioner after the ceremony in the registrar's office. The hearing then adjourned.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS.

*The Meeting in Chicago in the Interest of Pure Goods.*

Chicago special: The National Butter, Cheese and Egg association finished its session to-day. The report of the committee on preserving, packing and transporting eggs was read and discussed at some length. The report expressed the opinion that packing eggs in cases was preferable to shipping them in barrels, although in New York the demand is for barrels, because the empty barrels could be sold again. In regard to the preservation of eggs, the report says that no absolutely satisfactory way would ever be discovered until they first learned to prolong human life indefinitely. Boles of Boston said that dealers in his city preferred cases very much to barrels. When an examination of the matter was made they would find that cases were not so much more expensive than barrels.

A resolution was adopted asking congress to make an appropriation early in the session to enforce the oleomargarine law. A resolution to change the name of the association to the National Produce association was referred to a committee, who will report at the next annual session. The election of officers resulted in the choice of H. B. Gurley, of Illinois, as president, and R. M. Litter, of Illinois, as secretary and treasurer. A resolution was adopted requesting all manufacturers and dealers in pure dairy product to withdraw their support and aid to the various organizations throughout the country that have persistently favored the illegal traffic in oleomargarine, and who have aided the manufacturers and dealers in spurious butter by exhibiting and dealing in such was as to assist in its fraudulent sale.

## MUST CLOSE ON SUNDAY.

*The Supreme Court of Massachusetts on the Sunday Law.*

Boston special: Frank Dexter, of Worcester, a barber, was recently convicted of keeping his shop open on Sunday, and appealed the case to the full bench of the supreme court. The court this afternoon gave an opinion in the case, overruling the defendant's exceptions and affirming the conviction under this decision. Barbers in the future will keep their shops closed on Sunday. The decision, as announced, reaffirms the old statute forbidding the keeping open of shops on Sunday, and the doing of any work on that day, save work of necessity or charity. The matter will now be taken to the legislature, and efforts will be made to secure an amendment to the statute, which has been a dead letter for a long time. It probably would have remained so but for the effort of a portion of the barbers to secure the closing of all barber shops on Sunday. Until the legislature takes action those who feel disposed to prosecute druggists, bakers and barbers for keeping open on Sunday can, under this decision, carry their point. No serious effort in that direction is, however, apprehended by anybody, except possibly in the case of barbers.

## THE BOSTON KNIGHTS AROUSED.

Boston dispatch: There has been considerable excitement among the Knights of Labor in this city recently over the discovery that quite a number of members of the order had gone to Chicago to work in the packing houses in which labor troubles are at present existing. The Executive Board of District assembly, No, 30 of the Knights of Labor to-day issued a circular to all Knights in the district, calling their attention to the packing house troubles and forbidding them under penalty, to go to Chicago to work in those houses until the troubles are settled.

## SOCIALISTIC EMBLEMS SEIZED.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—At Hamburg to-day 6,000 workmen attended the funeral of two masons who were killed in a building accident. They formed a procession, the socialists carrying numerous red flags, floral crowns and labor mottoes. Police stationed at the cemetery entrances seized the emblems. The workmen made an attempt to resist, but the police were reinforced and dispersed the crowd. Several arrests were made.

## THE CZAR DISSATISFIED.

*He Declines to Accept the Election of Prince Waldemar.*

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Reliable advices from Vienna says that the czar declines to accept the election of Prince Waldemar, but will not oppose Prince Nicholas of Montenegro.

PESTH, Nov. 11.—After the election of Prince Waldemar to the Bulgarian throne yesterday, the Austrian and German ambassadors at St. Petersburg were instructed by their government to inquire of Russia the name of the candidate she favored as Prince Alexander's successor. If Russia refuses to accept the election of Prince Waldemar or to nominate another candidate, it will be considered that she entertains designs against Bulgarian independence, and, in that event, England, Germany, Austria and Italy will arrive at an understanding similar to the one that extends among them at the period of the Berlin congress.

BERLIN Nov. 11.—In political circles here it is considered certain that Prince Waldemar will decline the post of Bulgarian ruler. Prince Bismarck is inclined to favor the prince of Mingrelia as a candidate for the throne of Bulgaria. He has an especially good society reputation in Berlin as well as in St. Petersburg.

TIRNOVA, Nov. 11.—Prince Waldemar has sent a telegram to the regents, expressing his grateful sense of the honor conferred on him by the sobranje electing him prince of Bulgaria. He states, however, that the decision as to his acceptance rests with his father, the king of Denmark, and adds that other duties may prevent his assuming the rulership of Bulgaria.

The prince's reply is considered to presage his refusal of the throne. Nevertheless the Bulgarian deputation appointed to convey to Prince Waldemar official notification of his election by the sobranje to succeed Prince Alexander departed to-day for Cannes, France where the prince is sojourning.

The sobranje telegraphed to the king of Denmark asking his consent to Prince Waldemar's acceptance of the Bulgarian throne, and adjourned until Satuaday to await a reply.

The Danish papers generally advise Prince Waldemar to refuse the Bulgarian throne. The *Gazette* also says that King George of Greece will leave Athens if his brother, Prince Waldemar, accepts the Bulgarian throne.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.—Baron Mohrenheim is about to return to Paris to resume his duties as Russian ambassador to France On his way to the French capital he will stop at Cannes in order to have a conference with Prince Waldemar.

Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia, who is favored by the czar as candidate for the Bulgarian throne, is a Russian subject and a member of the orthodox Greek church. He is a son-in-law of Count Abelberg and is said to be willing to accept the post of Bulgarian ruler.

## FOUGHT THIRTY-TWO ROUNDS.

New York dispatch: Bill Davis, 115 pounds, and Jack Kenney, 120 pounds, fought with two-ounce gloves to a finish, Marquis of Queensbury rules, near Rockaway, this morning, thirty-two rounds. The first seven rounds were spent in careful sparring. From then up to the twenty-ninth hard fighting was done by both men. In round twenty-nine Davis got in a terrific right-hander, completely closing up Kenney's left eye. In round thirty both men came up very groggy, but desperate fighting was done all over the ring. At the end of the round the men could hardly walk to their corners. In round thirty-one they almost tottered to the center, and at the call of time they hammered each other, abandoning all attempt at science. At the end of the round both fell down from sheer weakness, and although both toed the mark for another round, the referee decided the fight a draw.

## TIRED OF LIVING.

SEDALIA, MO., Nov. 11.—Charles Hudson, a negro, pleaded guilty to the charge of incest yesterday and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. This morning he informed the jailer that he was tired of living, but no attention was paid to him. An hour later the cry of fire was raised by the other inmates of the jail. Flames burst from the cell occupied by Hudson and cries of distress rang out from the unfortunate inmate. He was taken from the cell and the flames extinguished. An investigation showe that he had taken the oil from a lamp, saturated his person and then set fire to his clothing. His body was burned almost to a crisp and presented a revolting sight. He still lingers, but the physicians say his recovery is impossible.

## A FIEND'S HORRIBLE ACT.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 11.—Daniel Crowley, aged 60 years, was arrested here to-night, charged with assault with intent to kill. It is said that he beat his wife, an aged woman, and poured kerosene upon her clothing and set it on fire. The woman was terribly burned and will probably die. Crowley denied setting her afire and says she was burned by accident.

## FORTUNES IN THE MOON.

**More Likely To be Found There Than in the Bank of England.**

What are the facts of the unclaimed fortunes in the Bank of England and in chancery? The bank has issued an official statement which says: "There are no large amounts of unclaimed stock or dividends standing in our books. There are few amounts of £1,000, and probably none that exceed this sum by more than £100 or £200." So much for the bank. Statements like this have been issued since the days when James Buchanan, then our minister in London, made some inquiries about the mythical Evans estate. As to unclaimed funds in chancery, the secretary of our legation prepared last year a statement, under Minister Lowell's direction, in which he said that there was in the custody of the court only £1,000,000 in unclaimed or dormant funds. So much for the court of chancery.

Where, then, are the Jenneus estate ($500,000,000), the Mosher estate ($32,000,000), the Bradford estate ($122,000,000), the Lawrence-Townley or Chase-Townley estate ($800,000,000), and all the other enormous estates that so many persons in America are trying to obtain? Unquestionably they are in the moon.

Those who think they are entitled to real estate or personal property in England should bear in mind the following declaration made by our legation and sent to congress last year:

"Any attempt to recover real estate from the crown or individuals after a lapse of twelve years, (which may be extended to thirty under certain circumstances), and personal property after a lapse of twenty years, however valid the claim of the person making the attempt may have been originally, is certain to end in failure."

Persons who have been led to believe that they are entitled to estates or funds in Holland should read a report recently made by Mr. Bell, our minister at The Hague. He describes the law of 1852 which provided for the escheating of all unclaimed estates within a specified time, and adds: "The law has effectually and finally disposed of all unclaimed funds and estates in this country originating prior to March, 1852. There has, therefore, since 185 , been no such thing in Holland as an unclaimed estate originating prior to that date."

If thousands of deluded Americans who dream of enormous estates in foreign lands to which they are the rightful heirs would only consult an honest and intelligent lawyer or diligently read some good newspaper they would save some money and a great deal of time. There are men who for many years have made good livings out of the delusions of these people, but the swindlers can be defeated and exposed if those whom they live upon will only ask at the right place for information and then use the facts for the enlightenment of others who have been duped.—*New York Times.*

Disastrous floods have occurred in the south of France, doing much damage to railways and bridges.

## ENGLISH BILLIARDS.

**A Silly and Stupid Game That Is Obsolete in America.**

*The Pall Mall Gazette* inquires, in connection with the bankruptcy of Cook, the famous billiardplayer, whether the English taste for "billiards and show games" is dying out. The facts in this case are certainly curious. Cook is one of the best English players, and occupies a position like that of Schaefer or Slosson in this country. Yet he swore that while the rent of his saloon was $1,250 and his marker and his waiter cost him $25 a week the gross receipts of his place since April had not exceeded the latter amount weekly. He attributes his misfortune to a decline in the popularity of the game. Everybody knows that in this country the popularity of billiards is steadily increasing. There is not a billiard saloon in New York of which the weekly receipts are so small as that of the saloon kept by one of the most famous players in London, while a player of Cook's rank could here earn a salary greater than Cook's total receipts by simply playing every day in one place and thus attracting customers to it. In a general way Englishmen are quite as fond of games, either of skill or chance, as Americans are, and it seems odd that while billiards are more and more played in the United States they should be less and less played in England.

The difference must be looked for in the difference between English and American billiards. The British conservatism which Emerson described as "prehensility of tail" is shown in nothing more strikingly than in the manner in which the English cling to the most crude and antiquated forms of pastime. Cricket is a game which nobody who is duly impressed with the shortness and uncertainty of human life has any business with, either as a player or spectator. It commonly takes three days to play out a first-class match, because of the enormous amount of time wasted in observing the conventionalities and traditions of the game, besides the amount wasted in absolute dawdling, if indeed this be not one of the cherished traditions. The American people, to almost all of whom time is of some value, show their sense of its value by abstaining from attendance, in any great numbers, upon the solemn exercises of an international match. If cricket were to become popular in this country it would have to be so transformed that an English cricketer would scarcely recognize it, and this transformation might be effected without sacrificing any of the really admirable features of the game. The old English game of "rounders" is the original of base-ball. The game has been improved beyond recognition, and not the least improvement is the shortening of it, so that a first-class match can now be witnessed after business hours. The result is that probably twenty times as many people have attended base-ball matches in this country during the past summer as ever in one season attended cricket matches in England.

English billiards suffer under equal disadvantages with cricket, though the disadvantages are not the same. The game is played upon a vast plain of seventy-two square feet, broken by six apertures at the sides. This structure requires a space of at least twenty-two by sixteen feet. The breaks in the cushion caused by the pockets preclude the continuous use of the rail and greatly hamper the play for position which in fully civilized countries is regarded as the highest attainment and severest test of skill.

It was on such a table that billiards were played in this country twenty-five years ago, and all the changes that have since been made in it have tended to make the game more scientific and more interesting and consequently more popular. It is curious to reflect that at that remote period American billiard-players not only played a game in which pockets and carroms were mixed, but that the color of the ball pocketed or of the balls carromed upon made a difference in the score. These absurdities were long ago removed from the American game. They survive in the English game. The standard American table is two feet shorter and a foot narrower than the English table, while a smaller size still is used very commonly in clubs and saloons and almost universally in private houses, where such a table requires about two-thirds the room needed for an English table. The only advantage that can be claimed for the English table over the American table is that pool can be played on it. But this is really a drawback, since billiards is an interesting and scientific game and pool is merely a form of riot. If we had been as stubborn as the English in refusing to rationalize billiards our best billiard players might be going into bankruptcy. If the English had followed our example billiards might be as popular in England as they are here, and the English players might be contending with practitioners of civilized billiards in Paris or New York instead of making dismal series of "spot strokes against each other.—*New York Times.*

## The Press.

The press sways the world. It is the great lever by which human minds are moved; the moulder of public opinion; the elevating and enobling power that lifts us, work-worn and weary though we may be, out of the time deepened ruts of conservatism, and places us fairly and squarely upon the even and upward track of advanced thought and feeling.

Every element that has contributed to the growth and prosperity of a beautiful city, and helped to place her in the envied position she occupies among the chief cities of a nation, becomes a subject of pride to her citizens, and of interest not only to them, but also to the great multitude who are connected with her by social ties or business relations. And among the agencies that have brought about this result, none has been more powerful than her press. This is the golden age of the press. Long live the newspaper; verily, it sways the world.—*St. Louis Magazine.*