LONDON, Dec. 20 .- Sir Charles Russel concluded his argument for Lady Colin Campbell in her divorce suit against her husband to-day, and the judge proceeded at once to sum up the case for the jury. He said Lord Campbell denied his wife's charge of infidelity, which depended chiefly on the testimony of Lady Miles. Whatever might be said of Lady Miles by the defense, it would have to be admitted that she was until lately Lord Colin's friend, that she had done all in her power to discourage the bringing of an action against him; that she had only taken Lady Colin's part when she had become convinced that unjust carges were to be brought against the lady. The testimony given by the doctors that Mary Watson was a virgointacta did not negative the testimony given by Lady Miles that she saw Lord Colin and the girl in such a position as to warrant the belief that the pair was guilty. Suspicion, bowever, was insufficient. If adultery were not proved as a fact the jury were bound to find that Lord Colin was innocent. At the last trial, in which Lady Colin secured a decree of separation, it was shown that Lord Colin had given the plaintiff disease in such a manner as to amount to the Guelty which she had alleged as the basis of her petition for separa-

In the present case, the judge continued, the evidence against Lady Colin depended on what the family servants had said. This should be received with suspicion. In regard to the Purfleet incident, there were so many important examples of mistaken identity that the jury would be compelled to carefully consider whether sufficient evidence had been adduced to reliably establish the statement that the woman who was there with the duke of Marlborough was Lady Colin Campbell. If Neptune Blood's testimony was true that he saw Lady Colin on that day at his home, then the Purfleet story was demolished.

Referring to the allegations concerning Lady Colin's conduct at Leigh court, the judge said they all depended again on stories told by servants, and principally on those told by Rose Baer. Her own fellows described her as a chatterer, and she had contradicted herself, and other witnesses had contradicted her on important points. She had first swore that the duke of Marlborough and Lady Colis occupied the same apartments for an entire week at Leigh court, and afterward she testified that the duke of Marlboreugh was at Leigh court only two nights. The judge ce-clared that he believed that Rose Baer had invented the story about Lady Colin and the duke of Marlborough sitting together like lovers on a bench in the Paddington station.

Lord Colin's conduct toward his wife while she was in Paris on the occasion when he tele graphed the Paris police to arrest her and lodge her in the prostitute's prison, Judge Butt characterized as outrageous, remarking that he had never known of anything more dishonest than Lord Colin's allegation to the Paris officials that his wife was living in open adultery with one of the co-respondents and should be arrested and treated as a common woman of the town.

The story told by the man-servant O'Neil that he once saw, through the keyhole of the door of the dining-room at Cadogan place, Chief Shaw and Lady Colin in criminal Intercourse the judge said he could not regard with favor. The jury must consider whether O'Neil's letter to Lady Colin, after his discharge by her, seeking re-employment, was not an attempt at blackmail, and the jury should further consider the question whether Chief Shaw's testimony in denial, as a statement of a distinguished public servant, was not worth as much, if not more, than the statement of such a person as O'Neil.

General Butler, the court thought, should have come into court and given testimony as to his innocence, but so long as he choose to remain away, there was no power in England to compel him to come. It would, however, be impossible to exaggerate the meanness of General Butler. If he was innocent, in remaining away from the court, because, in doing so, he deserted Lady Colin. But the jury should not take General Butler's absence as evidence of guilt on either his or Lady Colin's part.

Replying to a question of a juryman, the judge said that General Butler was beyond the jurisdiction of the court and that a subpæna could not compel him to attend and testify because, being made a co-respondent, he was protected by the clause of the law which made it impossible to ask an incriminating question unless the witness was a voluntary one The case was then given to the jury and

they retired. After a short absence they returned and reported that they could not agree upon a verdict. They again retired to reconsider the case and returned at 10 o'clock with a verdict. They found that Lord Colin Campbell had not committed adultery with any of the co-respondents.

The jury added a rider that the conduct of General Butler was unworthy of a gentleman and officer and had caused the only difficulty which the jury experienced in reaching a decision. The announcement of the verdict was

received with applause. A DESPERATE PRIZE FIGHT.

Boston dispatch: The most savage prize fight, without exception, that has ever been fought in this part of the country occurred at a late hour last night in a disused loft in one of the wharves in this city, the principals being Dick Cronin, of Boston, and Abe Humer, champion light weight of the United States navy. The pugilists' hands were covered with the lightest of kid gloves and they fought until both were unable to stand, when the referee declared the contest a "draw." Eight desperate rounds were fought. There were several knockdowns and blood was freely drawn on both sides. The aces of both men were terribly cut and disfigured and both had to be carried from the spot. Early in the day police got wind of the affair and on three occasions during the evening when the preparations had been completed for the fight they appeared and prevented it. There was bad blood between the principals, however, and finally the loft was sesured, into and from which fighters and spectators had to descend and ascend hand over hand on ropes. Ten well known sporting men contributed a purse of \$200, and only they besides the seconds witnessed

DIRECTED TO THE KNIGHTS.

Chicago dispatch: An important secret circular has been received by district assemblies 24 and 57, Knights of Labor, from Master Workman Powderly, concerning the factional quarrels which have existed in the organization for some time. The circular touches upon several matters, and the most important political questions, and in regard to the condemned anarchists. When the order is promulgated the conservative element of the organization will be pleased with Powderly's commands, while they will fall like a wet blanket upon the radical wing. Powderly has ordered the master workmen of district assemblies 24 and 57 not to allow any money to be collected for the condemned anarchists, ... and instructed that if any funds have been heretofore collected, that such moneys be returned to the assemblies and persons who contributed the same. The general master workman's orders are said to be imperative. Powderly's action settles forever the question of the relation of the Knights of Labor and the condemned anarchists. It also explains why, in joint meetings of these district assemblies last Monday, at the hall on Halsted street. that the sympathy for the anarchists matter was not brought up, when the meeting was for that special purpose.

The collections of internal revenue during the first five months of the present fiscal

LEGISLATIVE NEWS AND NOTES. A Record of Proceedings in Both Branches of the U. S. Congress.

SENATE, Dec. 18 .- The senate was not in House, Dec. 18 .-- Dibble, of South Carolina, asked unanimous consent to put upon its passage the bill appropriating \$500,000 for public buildings at Charleston, South Carolina. Objection was raised to consideration. The Oklahoma bill was then considered until expiration of the morning hour. At this juncture a hush fell over the house and all eyes were turned upon Morrison, who, arising in his seat, said: "Mr. Speaker-I move that the house resolve itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union for the purpose of considering the revenue." During roll call, absolute silence reigned in the house, and many members with pencil in hand were figuring up the vote. The announcement of the result was received with applause on the republican side which was quickly suppressed. Herbert of Alabama, attempted to call up the naval reorganization bill, but was antagonized by Crisp with the Pacific railroad funding bill, and the speaker ruled that the question must first be taken on calling up the latter measure, as it was a prior special order. Springer opposed the measure. He wished its consultation postponed until after the holidays, at which time he hoped to have the privilege of submitting some remarks upon the bill and perhaps some amendments to it. If its consideration was pressed at this time, he would resort to all parliamentary means to defeat it. On a standing vote there was a majority of 117 to forty-five in favor of its consideration, Holman demanding the yeas and nays, pending which Springer made a motion to adjourn, which was, at 2:15, car-

SENATE, Dec. 20 .- On motion of Mr. Hoar, the Pacific railroad funding bill was postponed as a special order until the second Tuesday in January. He expressed the hope that in the meantime the matter would be taken up in the house and be disposed of one way or the other. The house is lifter the relief of the survivors of the exploring steamer Jeannette, and the widows and children of those who perished in the retreat from the wreck of that vessel in Arctic seas, was taken up and passed. The president pro tem announced the following appointments to committees: Committee on claims-Speaker as chairman of Pike, deceased, and Cheney in place of Spooner. District of Columbia-Cheney, in place of Spooner. On improvements of the Miss ssippi river-Williams, in place of Pike. On transportation rontes to seabord-Williams, in place of Manderson, resigned.

House, Dec. 20 .- Mr. Forney, of Alabama, on behalf of the committee on militia, moved to suspend the rules and pass the senate bill amending the statutes making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for militia, with an amendment proposed by the house committee making annual appropriation of \$400,000. Agreed to-yeas 198, mays 49. Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, on behalf of the committee on patents, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill limiting the jurisdiction of the United States courts in patent cases, and to protect persons who, without notice, are bona fide manufacturers, purchasers, venders and users of patented articles. The matter went over. The committee on ban-ing and currency reported back the Weaver resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for information whether any money appropriated by the sundry civil bill has been expended in issuing treasury notes of large denominations in lieu of small notes destroyed or cancelled, and by what authority notes of small denomination were destroyed. The resolution was adopted.

SENATE, Dec. 21 .- Among the petitions presented was one signed by sixty ministers of the Nebraska conference in favor of the Chinese indemnity bill. The senate bill relative to the location of the town of Wallace, Kas., was passed. Among papers laid before the senate was a communication from the supervising architect of the treasury as to the necess ty for add tional vanits for the storage of silver, and for the purchase of additional ground for public buildings at St. Paul. Also a communication from the assistant secretary of the interior, with the report of the government directors of the Union Pacific railroad comnany asking attention to suggestions contained therein concerning legislation affecting that company. A resolution for a holiday recess from to-morrow to January 4 was presented and agreed to.

House, Dec. 21 .- The army appropriation bill was discussed and passed. The Indian pension bill was reported and referred. Mr. Weaver (Neb)., as a privileged question, called up the president's veto on the bill granting a pension to Simmons. Mr. Bragg (Wis.), raised the question of consideration and the house voted to consider the bill. The committee on foreign affairs reported the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill and it was referred to the co emittee of the whole. On motion of Mr. Buchanan (N. J.), the senate amendment to the bill for the relief of the survivors of the Arctic exploring steamer Jeannette, was concurred in.

SENATE, Dec. 22 .- The committee on foreign relations reported a bill providing for the execution of Article II of our treaty with China, of November 17, 1880, on the subject of the opium traffic, and gave notice that he would ask for its consideration soon as possible after the holidays. The committee on pensions reported a bill to amend laws relating to pensions. A resolution was introduced by Dawes on the second day of the session instructing the committee on finance to inquire into and report what specific reduction can be made in custom duties. Internal taxes that will reduce the taxes to the necessary and economical expenses of the government without imparing the prosperity of home industries or compensation for home labor, was taken up and adopted, and then at 12:35 the senate adjourned until Janu-

House, Dec. 22 .- The bill passed granting to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad company right of way through certain Indian reservations in Northern Montana and Northwestern Dakota. The committee on post offices and post roads reported a bill requiring all land grants railroad companies to contruct, maintain and operate telegraph lines. The house went into committee of the whole. The house then resumed consideration of the Oklahoma bill. Proceeding to argue in favor of the bill, Springer declared that the great obstacle to the passage of the measure was the lease of the Cherokee strip to a cattle company. That company leased it for \$100,000 and sub-leased it for \$500 .-000, leaving a margin of \$400,000 with which to corrupt Indians and to send a powerful lobby to Washington. The question to be settled now was whether the land should be held for white people or for the special benefit of large cattle syndicates. At the conclusion of Springer's remarks the committee rose and the matter went over, and the house at 3:30 adjourned until Jan-

A FOUNTAIN OF FIRE.

That Sends Up Flame to the Altitude of One Hundred Feet. Helena (M. T.) special to the Omaha Herald: A Medeara special to the Independent says: A great curiosity was discovered yesterday and reported to-day by a hunting party. The hunters, who have been camped in that region for several weeks, were awakened by a terrific shock and a roar that sounded like the rushing of a mighty torrent. Running out of their camp they saw a stream of fire over 100 feet in height shooting into the atmosphere. This immense blaze poured through the earth for over an hour when it ceased. In about five minutes after the cessation another cruption took place, the flames being about thirty feet high, but this was followed in about ten minutes by a blaze nearly as large as the first. It is the greatest and most interesting discovery made in the northwest for many years, and is the first "geyser of fire, as it has been christened, to make its appearance in the land of endless wonders. It is accounted for by the fact that there are numerous belts of coal constantly burning in the "Bad Lands," and this is the result of a bursting forth of the ignited gases. All who have passed the "Bad Lands" by way of the Northern Pacific have been interested in the burning veins of coal, which the rains and snows of years have failed to extinguish. The phenomenon which made its appearance yesterday is located ten mil s south of the Northern Pacific road. The flames were being emitted about every fifteen minutes, and varied in length from ten to forty feet. The aperture in the ground is small and the noise that accompanies the eruptions is like the roaring of a cataract. The column of fire lends a weired aspect to the surrounding buttes

SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

A special says: There is still talk about a revision of the tariff during the present session of congress, but it is chiefly confined to those democratic members who voted with Mr. Randall against considering the Morrison bill. It is stated by Mr. McAdoo and others of this class that though they voted against the consideration of the Morrison bill they do not want to be known as being opposed to any and every kind of tariff reduction, and it is proposed to hold another conference for the purpose of seeing if some reduction of the tariif cannot be made when the Hewitt administration bill is taken up.

The supreme court of the United States as granted a motion to advance the important bank tax case of the Mercantile National bank against the city of New York, involving the question of the legality of state taxation upon national bank chares. The case is set for argument the first day after the February term.

The estimates of the supervising archiect for the repairs of public buildings have een sent to the senate. Among them are he following: Chicago customs house, extension of ventilation and repairs, \$168,-000; Chicago Marine hospital and breakwater, \$31,500.

PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBTS. Crisp of Georgia says the bill extending and fixing the time for the Pacific railroads' debts to the government will be called up as early as practicable in January, and he has no doubt it will be passed. He estimates that the number of members of the house who are opposed to the bill is about forty. In reply to a suggestion that it had recently been charged that the bill was in the interest of the railroads, he said he did not know whether the railroads were satisfied with it or not, but he did know that it would enable the government to secura payment of the principal and interest their indehtedness. It protects the government as to every dollar of interest. We pay out now one million and a half annually more than we receive, and under the present law will have to continue that losing business for eleven years. Instead of waiting eleven years the bill requires the railroads to begin paying at once a portion of the principal and interest. If they accept this bill they will give the government a lien on all their property; if they fail to accept it it will be necessary to increase to 50 the percentage they are required to pay under the Thurman act. The bill is approved by the government directors of the Union Pacific railroad, the United States commissioner of railroads, the secretary of the interior, and by ex-Senator Thurman and McDonald, who were members of the senate judiciary committee when the Thurman act was framed; and it was unanimously reported by the house committee on Pacific rail-

HUNG BY A MOB.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21 .- News comes from Eaton, O., that citizens gathered in a body about the court-house to-night, and, assault ing the jail, broke into it and took out Will iam Mussell, and at 8:15 o'clock had his dead body dangling from the electric light pole in front of the court house. There was an un-controllable spirit in the crowd that overwhelmed entirely the efforts of the office's to protect the prisoner. A plan had been made to remove Mussel to some other jail to-night, but the mes gathered and acted before it mald be more than

The Present Responsibility. We can no longer shut our eyes to the fact that the American democracy is destined to burdens of which none of its members dreamed five years ago. It must solve new problems for the race, and it must do it, as it has supported other burdens of the kind, soberly, manfully, understandingly. It must, then, study anew the art and practice of considering the circumstances of a case propounded before giving a deliberate judgment. frame of mind which is shown in going off at half-cock in a hasty verdict of approval or disapproval on a half view of surface circumstances was never so dangerous as now. There is a new responsibility on our newspapers, on our clergymen and other teachers, and it bebooves them to meet it and to carry on the consciousness of it to the generations which are pressing on for the future. Hence alone can we have that sober and trained public opinion without which democracy is a foredoomed failure. - The Century.

Independence in Politics.

The entire tendency of the times is toward independence of thought and action in political matters and, though the general emancipation of the people from machine politics, ministration of the office for which he has his application and opened the judgbeen nominated. It is good government, not ment. party supremacy, that is to be the political ing the first five months of the present fiscal year amounted to \$48,005,806, being \$792,500 less than the collections during the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

John J. Fox, of St. Paul, leaped from a limited express train in the suburbs of Pittsburg, the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

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John J. Fox, of St. Paul, leaped from a limited expression in the suburbs of preservation

A CHAFTY WOMAN.

One of the Greatest Confidence Operators of Her Time-How She De-

ceived an Old Man. A Philadelphia dispatch of Nov. 20 to The New York Times says: Charles Dayton Talmage brought his romatic and peculiar connection with the notorious adventuress, Mrs. Annie Wallingford, to a most dramatic climax this afternoon, when he appeared as a witness in a suit affecting his interests which was on trial before Judge Fell. He testified to the fraudulent and crafty methods by which the subtle adventuress got him in her toils and secured from him an assignment of all he owned on earth. The old man's frame shook with excitement and his voice it was a fraud and a cheat. I never owed her a cent of the \$15,000 said to have been a consideration for the \$20,000. She has seventeen husbands Talmage said he knew whereof he spoke, and his knowledge was acquired by long and bitter experience. The public has had only scraps and inklings of the most remarkable chap-

ter in the life of the woman who is easily entitled to the distinction of being one of the greatest confidence operators of her time. She met Charles D. Talmage in Paris in 1878, and their relations soon became quite intimate. In less than a year there was a quarrel, an exchange of rings and gems. A lawver put things in shape and the two actors in the drama separated. Six rears clapsed before they came together again. The meeting was in a boarding-house in New York, where both were living. Mrs. Wallingford has concealed the ravages of time with cosmetics and a tawny wig, and for Kund and Tappenbeck. They found acarly a week she passed before Mr. Talmage's inattentive eyes unrecognized and unknown. Meanwhile she had taken the measure of her intended victim and formed plans which contemplated nothing less than the getting possession of his entire fortune. When the time notions of comfort. They sleep on was ripe she revealed herself, brought up pleasant memories of the past, and prevailed upon the old man to go and ive with her in a flat on Sixth avenue, near Twenty-eight street. Then she commenced to carry out her well-planaed schemes. She knew that at an of all sorts is taken away and thrown carlier period of his life Mr. Talmage's into pits dug for the purpose. They mind had been unsettled, and that he was constantly in more or lsss dread of to follow game. They carve pestles a recurrence of his mental malady out of ivory for pounding manioe, and which might land him in a mad-house. they have astonishing skill as wood This was the string on which she played. She discovered that Counselors two wooden cups representing negro Seorge W. Arundel and R. O. Moon, of | heads, which might readily be taken this city, had in their possession about for European products, owing to their \$8,000 which they had recovered in a superior workmanship. Behind the suit in which they had acted as Tal- | houses of this populous Zenge tribe are mage's counsel. To get this money neatly kept gardens and plantations of was her first object. With all the in- bananas. fluence she had over her deluded vie- When Lieut. Holm visited an isolated Washington dispatch: Representative tim this seemed an easy task. She told settlement of East Greenlanders two n:m that Messrs. Arundel and Moon | years ago he was astonished to find were his enemies and would confine among these natives, of whom the aim in an insane asylum if he came to world had never heard, walrus spears Philadelphia. She assured him that of which the handles were made of his relatives and friends had already wood, although no timber grew there, instituted proceedings to have him de- and the points of hoop-iron. He asclared a lumatic. She hired men to certained that the sea current had track him on the streets of New York, and then pointed them out to him as the poor Esquimaux in the shape of detectives sent over to entrap him and get him back to Philadelphia. By these means she persuaded him that he could not safely come to this city. The question then arose how he was to get flora is actually disappearing and the the money from Mr. Arundel. To this she proposed an easy answer. There place. Exporters are often surprised was nothing to prevent her coming to | to see the familiar plants and fru ts of Philadelphia, therefore give her a judgment note and let her collect it they did not dream of finding them, from the attorneys. Talmage still hes- Kerr discovered the tomato in the far stated, so he was taken to a lawyer's exterior of Africa, and Schweinfyrth office and browbeaten into acquies-

position until it seemed impregnable. Not satisfied with getting Talmage's signature to a judgment note for \$8,400, | doubtless derived from our name for it, she also made him sign an affidavit stating that the judgment was for borrowed money and that he had no defense to it of any kind or sort. Fearful that this might not bind his real estate she took in addition an assignment of all his property. Besides all this she got him to write her a letter, dated in 1879, admitting that he owed her money. To give this paper the proper appearance of age she explained that she would dip it in tea and carry it in her pocket for awhile. These papers she brought on to Philadelphia and spread upon the records of the common pleas court No. 3. No Philadelphia lawyer would assist in the conspiracy, so that she was obliged to act her own attorney until she brought a lawver over from New York with her. She ssued an attachment against Mr. Arundel, and expected that she would get money immediately. Mr. Arundel surprised her by making a most vigorous and persistent defense. Without having any precedent for his action he stood between the woman and his former elient, held on to the money in spite of the orders and protests of the latter, and was fully sustained by the court. Mrs. Wallingford made repeated efforts to force him to give the money up, but was always balked. Finally she got | idg to say that ifdisgusted and kicked Talmage out of the flat. This was just what Mr. Arundel had predicted to the court that she would do as soon as she found herself unable to get the money. Mr. Talmage then came on to Philadelphia, and Mr. Arundel explained to him the true condition of affairs. He was duly grateful | me, and there's my wife's catarrh and and became as bitter against the wo- the baby's whooping cough to be conmanas he had formerly been strong in sulted. Sorry to have troubled you, his passion for her. He retained Messrs. | sir, but all of us have our taste, you Arundel and Moon to assist him in getting the court to open the judgment practical politicians and partisan organs entered on the \$8,400 note. Deposicomes slowly, it is coming surely. It tions were saken, in which he described is not the success of this party or that, of this how it had been extorted from him, ticket or that, but of the particular candidate and declared that he owed the woman whose candidacy promises the more honest ad- nothing. The court promptly granted of 1,000,000 a year. The census of 1880

Past experience had taught the ad-

EXPLORERS ASTONISHED.

Remarkable Discoveries that Some of Them Have Recently Made.

It happens now and then that an explorer makes a sensational and wholly unexpected discovery. Several un que facts with regard to certain tribes of savages have recently been ascertained. Mr. W. Montagn Kerr, for instance, has found among the Makorikori tribe in in Africa, whom he is the first to describe, gunpowder which they make themselves for use in the flint-lock muskets which they obtain from .native traders.

This tribe lives far from the east coast and quite a distance south of the Zambesi river. Their gunpowder burns slowly, and its explosive force is far intrembled with emotion as he declared ferior to that of ours, but it answers their purpose very well. They mix the efflorescence of saltpeter with charcoal which they make from the bark of the assignment. She has robbed me of mufati tree. This mixture is baked in an earthen pot for several hours, and and twenty different names." Mr. | then it is pulverized and spread in the sunlight, where it is left for some time. It is not at all likely that the Makorikoris, like the Chinese, discovered the art of making gunpowder. Their fathers doubtless learned it from the Portuguese or from slaves who had lived among white men on the coast. We hear strange things once in a while of African tr bes, but it was hardly to be expected that a wholly unknown tribe, hemmed in by the mountains of inner Africa, would be found engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder.

A few years ago Lieut. Wissmann came home and told a remarkable story about tribes he had met with south of the Congo river, who were far more civilized than most African people. His report is now fully confirmed by the travels in the same region of Lieuts. last year, between the Congo and Saukuru river, many street villages, with large, gable-roofed huts standing squarely on either side of the street, inhabited by brownish-red, fine-looking people. These villagers have advanced wooden bedsteads instead of on the floor. Their homes are the largest yet found in Africa, and are kept clean. Their streets are about fifty yards wide, sometimes two or three miles long and are carefully swept. Refuse are elever hunters, and train their dogs carvers. Lieut. Kund brought home

brought these useful commodities to wreckage and iron-bound boxes.

It has recently been shown that in parts of Chili where European trees and plants have been introduced the native imported vegetation is flourishing in its other regions growing as exotics where was much astonished to find tobacco in the heart of the continent, where it was raised and enjoyed by natives who renturess caution, and she fortified her | had never heard of its American home. though the name by which the weed was known among some tribes was -New York Sun.

Had a Taste for Tar.

"Can I do anything for you?" politely inquired the young man in charge of the eigar factory office as a stranger

"Why, yes, I guess so," was the rather slow reply. "You make a brand of cigars called the 'Joax,' don't you?"

"Yes, sir, we do." "And you keep advertising that you

are bound to preserve the excellence of the brand?" "Yes, sir."

"Well, I've been smoking the 'Joax's' for a couple of years past, and it's only iately I've noticed a change in the taste. I thought I'd drop in and see about it.' "Why, sir, we are using even better tobacco.'

"And the same fillers?"

"Better fillers, sir." "Well, that's probably the matter. Up to a fortnight ago they had a beautiful taste of tarred rope, and my wife used to inhale the smoke for catarrh. Since that time they seem to have a sort of sheep-twine taste, and the smell is like an old towel on fire. I was go-

"Our cigars are made entirely of cho'ce tobacco, sir!"

"No rope inside?"

"No, sir!" "Oh, well, then, I guess I'll change my brand. Tarred rope lays over sheep-twine any day in the week with know."-Detroit Free Press.

Increase of Population.

In round numbers the population of the United States increases at the rate showed a population of over \$50,000 -000, and close estimates based on local party supremsey, that is to be the political same of the near future. The revolution of Mrs. Wallingford, however, has not censuses give in 1886 56,000,000. Of issue of the near future. The revolution of 1884, which was but the common protest of intelligent, patriotic citizens against forcing an improper condidate into the office of the affidavit, and the tea-stained letter, of action for one foreigh born resident.

HERE AND THERE.

Work has been commenced on the building for the Arizona university at Tueson. The city of Brooklyn, N. Y., derived \$67,-000 revenue from dog licenses last year. "Peek-a-Boo" has brought in W. J. Scanlan

\$30,000 in royalties on the printed copies. It is alleged that parties in Newport, Oreon, are canning dog-salmon, which are worth-

About \$100,000 worth of improvements will be made on school buildings in Washington,

The farmers of Butte county, California, propose to plant olives extensively next spring.

The amount of vacant lands subject to

original entry in Dakota is estimated at 18,-Our country is bigger than China. We have 300,002,000 square miles, and China has only

The establishment of an 'orphan' home is talked of by wealthy citizens at Little

An Augusta, Ga., lawver bus defended forty-three men charge! with murder and clear-

The wegon roads to Albany, N. Y., are nearly all impassable, owing to the heavy thaw of snow

The largest codfish ever taken at Twillingate, New Foundland, was caught lately and weighed 112 pounds. The oldest type-setter in Utlea, N. Y., has

worked at the case forty-nine years, and in one office thirty years, Traffic on the Welland canal shows an in

crease for last season of thirty-four per cent. as compared with 1885. In Boston, the other day, a tramp refused

the gift of a hat because it was "too low in the crown to be in style." Of the 537 students at the University of Ber-

En, Germany, 149 are Americans, a larger number than ever before, Several influential Georgia citizens are

making an effort to have the legislature establish a state labor bureau. Osgood Bradbury, who died in New Glou-

cester, Me., on Sunday, aged 51 years, was born in the town where he died. A Buffalo, N. Y., citizen owns a large spitz

dog which he is willing to wager \$50 can walk a rope stretched across the Ningara Falis. The cotton crop of Arkansas has increased 150,000 bales this year. Arkansas encourages

the immigration of colored people, it is said. The Mexican army, when on a war footing has 160,953 men, divided as follows: Infantry, 131, 522; cavalry, 25,790, and artillery, 3,600.

Probably the largest flock of sheep in York state is that owned by a citizen of columbia. He has under cover and in good keeping 2,753

Frank Mordaunt is vlaving "Un-le Tom" on the Pacific Coast. He carries with him his own cabin on a special car, at an expense of The contract has been let for plowing and

grading a trail twelve feet wide from Regina to Saskatoon, Northwestern territory, a distance of 168 miles. A farmer in Monroe county, New York, owns a 130-acre farm, from which he sold this sea-

son \$400 worth of beans, \$800 of wheat, and \$1,000, of barley. The Scotch shawl, instead of overcoat, and the Highland cap and streamers make a fash-

ionable costume worn by some New York society young men. The nearest approach to the North Pole, made by Lieutenant Lockwood, on May 13, 1882, was 306 miles, or a distance no greater

than that from Albany to Washington. One of the largest bird shows of the season is a great bird-cage show in London, in which the total number of birds exhibited is more than 1,200. The crested canary forms the chief feature of the canary exh bit.

Joseph Armour, brother of the millionaire porkpacker of Chicago, left \$100,000 on his death, for the establishment of a kindergarten and free dispensary, with a physici in in charge.

Phil. D. Armour added \$150,000 to the fund. President Ewell, of the College of William and Mary, claims that the earliest Chair of Law at any American seat of learning was established at his college in 1779, thirty-

six years before that of Harvar I. One of the largest toboggan slides in the world is the one at Saratoga, N. Y. It is a half mile long, and the sieds cover the distance in about nineteen seconds. A restaurant has been built near the slide, and a

French cook will have charge this winter. A New York theater manager has engaged in a commendable effort to induce ladies to la? aside their hats during the performance. He has constructed a bat and cloak room, and hired ladies to take charge of the hats of all those who wish to encourage the new practice.

One of the novelties in Paris is a big wooden cow built in front of a cafe. The milkunid milks a steam of milk proch is a glass, and a placard proclaims the astonishing fact: "France has sent Bartholdi's goddess to America, and America gratefully sends in return &

In Washington dwell two women who own so much brie-a-brae that they have moved into a larger house to accommodate it. Among other rare things is a screen, such as is used in eastern harems, made of carved wood, with curious little windows which open and shut

"The most ridiculous sights at the Greek play," says a New York dramatic paper, "were some Vassar girls, who came down from Poughkeepsie and exhibited themselves in the horse-shoe boxes, arrayed in classic costumes that very much resembled colored night-dresses." In Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, a Polish

couple called on the clerk for a marriage license. The next day the maiden returned with another young man for a beense, explaining that her first choice was too poor to marry, and he relinquished his right to her for the consideration of \$3.

A man is not safe even when he is in prison. One night last week Ham West was locked up in the jail at Lubling, Tex., because of drunkenness, and before morning ...meone broke into his cell and robbed him of \$300, a gold watch, and a diamond ring. He proposes to make the city pay him for his loss.

In Fayette county, Georgia, lives Ubezia Slaton, the father of thirty children. He has been married twice, his first wife bearing him eighteen children and the second twelve. Five of his sons were in one Georgia company during the war. He says he is unable to remember all their names in the order of their

A ragged old document dated Nov. 10, 1803, and conveying from the people of the state of New York to George Snyder and Jasper Un-