THE PARIS EXPOSITION

United States Art Exhibit.

The French Standard Controls Competition—People Who Visit Art Galleries—An American Excursion Party.

Special Correspondence NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

PARIS, FRANCE, September, 1889.

AFTER prolonged wanderings in the interminable labyrinths of painting and sculpture, from every country of the civilized world, we found the modest section, duly labeled "Etats Unis," with a picture of George Washington hanging above the doorway, inside, which assured us we were not in the wrong place. So distinctively French were the leading canvases which greeted our eyes upon entering, as to leave some doubts in our mind, until we met the bland smile of "the father of his country," assuring us we were under the protection of the United States flag.

To the left of the Washington picture are two small canvases, in which the irrepressible negro boy of the Southern States is the prominent figure. These, with four or five other more ambitious exhibits, are about the only compositions, out of nearly five hundred oil and water colors, which indicate that the artists represented had ever so much as seen the United States of America.

Taken as a whole, and without comparison with the splendid exhibits of France and the distinctively strong National contributions of the Germanic and Scandinavian countries, the American department is creditable and full of promise for the future. It is not the fault of our artists if the absence of great National galleries and art schools in our new country compels them to study and reside abroad and paint the things they see there, to the neglect of those at home.

The American art taste is more akin to the French than it is to the more sober German and English. Americans are more like the French, from climatic causes, if no other. Bright skies and clear air give to both France and America a grace unknown to either the Teutons or the Britons. The American feels himself in his native element in Paris, with all the added privileges that centuries of art culture have provided.

"Foreigners make the best Parisians" has grown to be an axiom in France; but the best Parisian, after all, is the American artist. If he is yet an imitator, he imitates the best. If he fails in his flesh coloring, it is because his eyes have not been educated to flesh-and-blood tints—brought up, as he was, in the solitude of a rural farmhouse.

In Paris people live among people. In the pleasure-gardens one goes to see the people; the trees and flowers and fountains are but accessories to human intercourse. When a father wants to give his little son a half-holiday he takes him by the hand to the gallery of the Luxembourg or the Louvre, where people in flesh and blood pass in endless phantasmagoria and painted people smile down upon them from the walls. The policeman off duty goes to the art gallery; the soldier spends the precious hours of his permit in the art gallery. The ouvrier and the grisette, in their immaculate garments (for nowhere are the working people so simply and neatly attired), the student, the shopman, the peasant and the priest all find in the art galleries their diversion and inspiration. This close companionship with art is what has placed France in the front rank in flesh-and-blood painting. Close after her—though but as yet an infant in swaddling-clothes—comes America.

FRENCH BONNE.

The American Exposition exhibit received great praise in France, not as a perfection but a promise; but it was noticeable that of over the hundred artists represented the vast majority are residents of Paris, or have recently removed from there. We looked in vain for the works of such famous artists as Toby E. Rosenthal, the San Francisco artist, whose painting of "Elaine," from Tennyson's "Idyls of the King," and "The Trial of Constance De Beverly," from Scott's "Marmion," are now ranked with the great paintings of the world. Equally in vain did we scan the walls for one of the splendid canvases of David Neal, so well remembered for such masterpieces as "The First Meeting of Mary Queen of Scots and Rizzio," and "Cromwell's First Visit to Milton." Boston, New York, Cincinnati and San Francisco all enjoy the fruits of their skill. But both of these are associated with German art and not with France, and they were either not invited to exhibit, or else they were shut out by the committee, as so many of our popular artists were.

The Association of American Artists in Paris had charge of the United States Fine Art Exhibit at the Exposition. Frederick Arthur Bridgman, of Alabama, who enjoys considerable reputation in Paris as a painter of Algerian scenes, is the President of the Association, and George Hitchcock, of Providence, R. I., the Secretary. The former is a pupil of the famous Gerome, who painted the "Assassination of Julius Cesar," a duplicate of which is in the Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington; the latter is a pupil of Boulanger, Lefebre and other famous French masters. Both have resided many years abroad; Bridgman having taken second and third class medals at the Universal Exposition of 1878. Bridgman distinguished himself at the Exposition of 1889, by contributing to the American department the most painfully realistic picture in the whole exhibit, a romance in three parts, entitled the "Death of Love," the leading characters being an evil-eyed Mussulman and a surprised beauty of the harem.

Hitchcock's notoriety was of a personal character. Waiting until the Exposition was at its highest, he wrote a sensational letter to his wife and ran away with his model, a young artist of Minneapolis, for some time a member of his family. Hitchcock had three pictures at the Exposition. "Tulip Culture" is thoroughly French in theme and handling, showing a fair, slender young flower-girl in a blazing field of poppies. The other two, "Annonciation" and "Maternity," are equally compositions of floral beauty, with the young American as a model. In the "Annonciation" the model stands meekly, with downcast eyes, in a garden of Easter lilies that rise to her shoulders; in the other she is walking in a field of cornflowers, those lovely gentian-blue flowers so dear to the heart of Germany's great Emperor, Kaiser Wilhelm. In all ages of art, painters have immortalized their mistresses, and the Madonna and child appears in a multitude of frames in every gallery of the Old World.

As the American Art Association is so essentially French, by imitations and absorption, it is not surprising that paintings offered by American artists at home or abroad were accepted or rejected from the French standpoint. It accounts for the prominence given to the works of foreign imitators and the rejection of such superior works of art as those of Bierstadt, who has reproduced on canvas so many incomparable wonders of the great Rocky Mountain region.

It is the custom of artists in Paris, as well as other European art centers, to spend a few weeks of the Summer season in the country sketching rural scenes and the primitive villagers. Returning in the Fall they repair to the studios of the masters, such as Boulanger, Meissonier, Lafebre, Gerome, Bougereau and Cabanal and work up their compositions, painting the figures from life models. No instruction is given by the masters, except criticism when the works are finished. But the artist has free access to the private studio of the master; can appropriate his methods and imitate his excellences. Thus the artist unconsciously becomes an imitator of his particular master, and reflects his peculiarities of style and finish on his canvases.

A FAVORITE SUBJECT. CATHOLIC PRIEST.

So it is that Miss Elizabeth Jane Gardner, the Boston artist, so long associated with the artist Bougereau, paints so like her master that her works might well be mistaken for some of his minor compositions. "The Farmer's Daughter," a young girl in peasant costume feeding chickens, is one of the gems of the American Exhibit at the Exposition.

John S. Sargent, an Italian-American, who excels as a portrait painter, and who ranks among the second medalists of the Paris Salon, exhibits a number of portraits, and was fortunate enough to be awarded a gold medal by the jury for a group of four children seen standing in an artistically-furnished interior.

Another conspicuous group of works are those of Julius L. Stewart, of Philadelphia, a native American, who, though still young, has achieved great success in painting large canvases. Early evincing artistic talent, he was taken by his father to Paris to imbibe something of the art spirit of that modern Athens. The elder Stewart was an art connoisseur and a great admirer of Fortuny, whose works formed a conspicuous part of his extensive art collection. Fortuny was a Spanish-Parisian, and Mr. Stewart desired his son to express the same spirit of color, of beauty and artistic fervor. Anyone who has seen Julius L. Stewart's "Hunting Ball," with its gorgeous assemblage of magnificently attired knights and ladies, will understand that the father's wishes were wonderfully realized in the son. The warmth, the shimmer, the blaze of scarlet and the flashing of jewels is marvelous. There are 40 figures in the canvas.

The Americans excel in black-and-white, the rudiments of all art, and the American School of Wood Engraving excited the praise of all true critics. We need only refer to the choice illustrations of our American books and magazines to have this exhibit understood. There was more Americanism in the hundred small works exhibited than in the whole of the remaining collection. In sculpture, small displays were made by a group of New England sculptors, among whom were Adams, Bartlett, French, Kitson, Ruggles, and Warner. William W. Story exhibited the statue of Salome.

A large canvas by Robert Koehler, a German-American, who studied in Paris, represents "The American Railroad Strike" in its most melancholy aspects. The smoky atmosphere, the black mills in the distance, the black-robed proprietor, trying to conciliate the angry men and haggard women, compose a realistic scene, but one devoid of any elements of beauty, which should somewhere afford the lights, if only to intensify the shadows, of a work of art.

Perhaps nothing in the whole collection is more meritorious than the exhibit of four large canvases by J. Gorl Melchers, of Detroit: "Communion," "The Sermon," "The Pilots" and "The Shepherdess." The two former are particularly strong in the vigorous painting of the honest, God-fearing peasants, who bring to the Holy Sanctuary the graces of spiritual illumination and aspiring faith. Next to Millet, there is no artist who better portrays the dignity of humble life.

FRENCH OUVRIER.

Charles Stanley Reinhart, a native of Pittsburg, exhibits striking marine views and portraits, with numerous other drawings; and Huntington, of New York, and Healy, of Boston, are represented with portraits, though Healy had a hard time to get in. Iforenden shows the original of his painting of "The Last Moments of John Brown," the scene representing the venerable martyr stooping to kiss a colored child as he descends the steps on his to the scaffold.

No more beautiful collection is exhibited than that of Alexander Harrison, of Philadelphia, a pupil of Gerome. His "Twilight on the Ocean," property of the St. Louis Museum, is a very large canvas, and exquisite in exposition of the mellow lights of sky and ocean just as the sun goes down. Kenyon Cox, a pupil of Gerome, takes to the mystical and the devotional, "Jacob Wrestling with the Angel" being one of his most ambitious subjects.

American women, excepting Miss Gardner, make a small figure in the collection. Eleanor Elizabeth Greatorex exhibits but one piece, "Tea Roses," painted in her charming manner. Anna E. Klumpke, of San Francisco, resident at Paris, who does conscientious work, and has taken medals at the Salon, had all she offered rejected, except a portrait of her sister in wraps and furs. Rosina Emmet Sherwood, of Minnesota, exhibits two portraits: "September," a young girl seated by a table upon which is a bouquet of Autumn grasses; and "Phyllis."

But what matters it to the average American at the Exposition whether the United States is represented in art or not? Few of them sought out the remote section, and many of those who did walked through, with scarcely a glance. One company of Cook's tourists entered one of the apartments of the United States section as we sat there, advanced about ten feet, ran their eyes rapidly around the room, took the same quick circle all hunted creatures do when pressed for time, passed out by the same door they entered, and were off before we could adjust our Kodak for an instantaneous photograph.

This is the usual way for tourists to visit the Exposition, and the invariable manner in which they "do" the museums and art galleries. "O, come on. We've seen enough of these old things; what I want to see is the streets," said one of the young ladies, whom we saw on her rounds. All very well, if they would not set themselves up for art critics when they get home again.

All in all the American art collection is the best exhibit made by any association representing the United States at the Exposition.

KATE BROWNLEE SHERWOOD.

To Give the Rear Rank a Show.

[*Christian Advocate.*]

A lady tells us that she heard a colored preacher say: "De fo' part of de house will please sit down; fo' de hind part cannot see de fo' part if de fo' part persist in standing befor' de hind part, to de uttah obscluson of de hind part by de fo' part."

A Valuable Animal.

[*Louisville Courier Journal.*]

The dog over which there was a riot the other day in Mississippi must have been a good coon dog. Men do not shoot and kill each other for ordinary brutes.

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WILD BEASTS.

Fierce Denizens of Mountain, Forest and Plain.

BY DR. J. H. PORTER.

BLACK WOLF.

THE wolf represents the typical form among Canidæ, and he possesses all the ordinal characters which have been described as belonging to this group of the carnivora in the highest degree of their development. There is but one family among the Cynoidea, whose structural traits are almost as uniform as those of Felidæ, and although dogs were not specialized at so early a geological period as cats, and their fossil history is not so complete, they nevertheless stretch far backward in time, and their bones are mingled in the breccia of caves with those of the first animals with whom man is known to have been associated.

Certain minor anatomical differences exist between the forms which constitute the genus Canis, but in what Prof. Huxley calls the thooid group—that is, among dogs, wolves and foxes—their value is chiefly classificatory, and does not essentially modify the life of these animals. To such an unusual extent is this true, that naturalists now regard Canidæ as forming a complete series whose highest and lowest forms may be connected in an unbroken structural chain.

According to W. N. Lockington, "the common wolf" is the largest and fiercest creature of the entire group, and "the only one that is dangerous to man." It extends all over Europe, and is distributed widely throughout Asia and America. In these vast regions many diversities occur both in size, color and habits of life. Structurally, the animal has a less marked carnivorous specialization than Felidæ exhibit, and there is a correlative indefiniteness in his conduct as displayed in the struggle for existence. "All the Asiatic thooids distributed north of the Altai range," says Lockington, "are mere varieties of the common wolf." So also is the American form, which in the north becomes, like the Scandinavian, white during Winter. Cuvier describes the Canis lupus of Europe as "a large species, with a straight tail; legs fawn colored, and with a black stripe on the forelegs when adult."

In the Pyrenees and the mountainous regions of France, Spain, Italy and Russia a black variety of the gray wolf is found. On the other hand, throughout Southeastern Europe, in Italy and in the tropical latitudes of America, the coat of the gray wolf assumes a fulvous hue. Within the arctic parallels of both continents the pelage in Summer is lighter, while the hair in Winter is white. Further, there is little doubt that the average French wolf is smaller and browner than the German variety, and that if we compare the Russian and Scandinavian forms, it will be found that the latter is the larger, heavier, and deeper in the shoulder. It is his long body and lengthened hair that gives the body of the former its apparent bulk; but really the wolf of northwestern Europe is the largest and most formidable animal of the whole genus.

On the steppes of Chinese Tartary and Thibet, the wolf of northeastern Asia contrasts strikingly in color, form and character, with the grim and famous wild beast of the West. The packs that run down the kyang, and kill the yak and orongo, are yellowish-white, light-framed animals, like those Col. Prejevalsky encountered in Mongolia, and which, while encamped on Lake Chanco, his dogs easily drove away from the tents at night.

As a rule the wolf disappears in the tropics. "Under the sun" his salient characteristics of temper and shape fall away from him; and the creature in Asia tends to merge in the jackal, and in America to become a coyote. Comparative anatomists have recorded the structural features which distinguish this change, but they need not be recapitulated here, and it will suffice to say that south of the Himalayas, the Indian wolf—Canis pallipes—is more nearly allied to the golden wolf of high Asia than to any other form of Canidæ. This animal whose specific identity Sir Walter Elliot and Horsfield deny, and Jerdon and Blyth affirm, is relatively small and slender, its teeth are comparatively delicate, its tail is "thinly bushy," and it is of a "dirty reddish-white color," with cloudy-white markings. It breeds in holes in the ground, is seldom found in the forests, is either silent or barks like a Pariah dog, and generally bears little resemblance to the wolf of Europe or America. Of the latter, whether it be regarded as a true species or not,

GRAY WOLF.

much the same statements may be made as those which were offered concerning its European ally. Although in conformation and color this creature, from the Arctic circle to the Gulf of Mexico, and from one ocean to the other, closely resembles the European wolf, those differences which are exhibited on the Eastern Continent are repeated here. On the Upper Missouri the animal is white, or nearly so; lower down the valley of the same river it is lead colored, in Florida it is black, and in Texas and Mexico yellow. As a rule, the American variety or species is smaller than the wolf of Central and Western Europe, while its general structure assimilates more nearly to that of the coyote, than does that of the Scandinavian or other transatlantic forms to that of its inferior members of their group.

Leaving now the zoological department of this subject, let us inquire into the character of the animal in question. In song and in mythology, as in folk-lore and tradition, the wolf stands foremost among wild beasts amid the nations of the Celtic and Teutonic races. His fierce visage looks out from the gloom of all of their darker superstitions, and the echo of his unearthly cry lingers in the saddest of all their surviving expressions of dread, forboding and despair. Hans Sachs might call wolves "the hunting dogs of the Lord," but the conception is nearly unique, for everywhere, from Greece to Norway, the wolf has been an object of horror and hate, the incarnation of evil, and the emblem or associate of those powers in which terror incorporated the unknown and destructive agencies of nature.

Dripping with blood, gaunt gray wolves bore the spirits of death upon the Northern battlefields. Geri and Freki, the wolves of Woden, fattened upon the fallen in Valhalla. On earth and in heaven the wolf's form was that around which fearful fancy grouped its most tragic conceptions, and it was believed that, chained in hell, the Fenris wolf awaited the day when the demons of the underworld should be loosed, and when with the "bursting of the vault of heaven," the "twilight of the gods" should come.

Nothing good has ever been said about the wolf anywhere or at any time. His reputation is solely and completely evil, and yet if one consults the existing literature upon the subject it would be difficult to find more than a justification of Cuvier's assertion that wolves were "the most mischievous of the carnivora of Europe," and this would scarcely account for the animal's pre-eminence among all that was terrible, mysterious and fatal, both in this world and the other. He may have been the victim of circumstances to a great extent; but, although anyone who has read much about him can, as Bacon remarks, "Opine probably and prettily" on this point, it is impossible to know anything about it for certain, and we will, therefore, dismiss speculation, and turn to those records which purport to display the character of wolves as they are.

Before presenting any details it may be said that the wolf has, of course, suffered like other wild animals at the hands of his annalists. He has been generalized upon from insufficient evidence, misinterpreted by means of preconceptions arising from prejudice, and misjudged by reason of superstitions in science; so that doctrines the most immature and contradictory gather about him to nearly as great an extent as they do around the tiger, the lion, or the elephant. The only accusation that has never been made against this much-execrated creature is that he is stupid. This no one has said, so far as the knowledge of the writer goes, the wolf's reputation for sagacity closely approximating in universality to his renown for rascality.

Usually the wolf hunts in packs, although in all countries where he exists large old wolves occasionally lead solitary lives, and it has been these animals, for the most part, who have done those deeds which in every country in Europe have made the wolf famous for ferocity, astuteness, and strength. According to Capt. Forsyth they are apt to pair in India, where it is infrequent to find more than six or seven together. Wherever they hunt in numbers the prey is either run down by that "long gallop," which devours distance without any considerable exertion being apparent upon the part of the animal, and which is seemingly tireless; or the pack divides and drives the game toward their ambushed companions, as the practice is with the wild dog and lion.

A wolf will eat any animal matter, irrespective of its kind or condition. When pressed by hunger he consumes vegetable substances also, though not, so far as known, to the same extent as others of the Canidæ, and starving, he is said by Humboldt to fill his stomach with dirt, like the Otomac Indians on the Orinoko, or the savages of New Caledonia, though not for the same reason.

Turning now to the most celebrated as well as the largest and fiercest of all members of the family, we find that, despite those varied

WHITE WOLF.

means which have been used for his destruction, the Scandinavian wolf is increasing rather than diminishing in numbers in many places. Lloyd ascribes this to immigrations, into Sweden and Norway especially, of the wolves of Finland and Russia. However the case may be, recent writers still echo the complaints of Olaus Magnus, in the 16th century, and of the quaint old Bishop Pontappidan, who declared that the country was over-run with them, and that they were "the plague and torment of the land." Thus Von Grieff asserts that in various localities "the wolf taxes the peasant higher than the crown," and I. A. Strom, who was a famous destroyer of the kind, expresses much the same opinion.

Lloyd thinks that in the mountainous and forest regions of this part of Europe the wolf cannot be exterminated, and that hunts, both public and private, traps and poison are alike unavailing to that end. Although the wolf breeds but once a year, the number of cubs ranges from two to seven or even nine. They are extremely hardy and tenacious of life, very cunning, enterprising and active, and notwithstanding that numbers perish every Winter by starvation, both there and throughout the north of Europe and America, the animal everywhere appears to be capable of surviving privations and hardships that would be fatal to almost any other creature.

It has been several times said in the course of these papers that it is impossible to foresee the conduct of any wild beast, and that whether predatory animals fear man or not depends, for the most part, solely upon what sort of relations have existed between them. "Of all carnivorous animals of equal size," remarks Gen. Dodge of the American species, "the wolf is the least dangerous to man or beast." Ross Cox, on the contrary, calls "the wolves of North America * * * the most daring of all beasts of prey on that continent"; but he adds that "unless desperate, they will seldom or never attack a human being." The former statements, like a multitude of similar ones, mutually cancel each other. With regard to the latter, it may be said that no reason exists for supposing the wolves of this country to be more cowardly than those of other lands where they are unquestionably man-eaters. Apart from the loss of life from this cause in India, which is a matter of official record, but where this occurs under exceptional circumstances, since the Hindu makes little or no resistance, it is exceedingly improbable that so many stories of the former aggression of wolves against men here should be pure inventions. However the animal may have been cowed in the North, all through Mexico the lobo is held in considerable respect, and not without cause.

Riding westward through the mountains, which in Mexico join the Andes with the Rocky range to the north, the writer found a woman and two children upon the trail, and offered protection through the forest. This was declined for the reason that a friend's house, to which the party were going, lay near by in a valley that broke down from the elevated ridge they were traversing. Within an hour all of these unfortunates were torn to pieces by wolves. A party of muleteers passed inside of that time and found their remains. Half-a-dozen men, who could have had no previous knowledge of the existence of these victims, told the story, and there is no doubt that it was true. Independently of this, an event occurred deeper in the Sierra which put at rest any doubt that mountain wolves will attack men. After the battle of Albuera, a dragoon sent by Wellington with dispatches was devoured, together with his horse; and the country and its wolves are the same to-day as then. About 50 years ago a company of Russian infantry were exterminated in the passes of the Ural by these animals.

These deeds were done by packs; but when the railroad north of Jubbulpier was being constructed there was great loss of life among the workmen from wolves. In these cases Capt. Forsyth explains that but two animals were concerned, as a rule, one of which caught the man by the neck from behind, while the other tore out his entrails. Every year the wolves of Central India destroy numbers of people. Usually a solitary wolf prefers to attack women and children; but when they are true man-eaters they "will attack anyone." The traditions of every country in Europe attest that at one time the same state of things existed, and where the wolf has not been overawed they exist still. "Daring as the wolf was in olden times," says Lloyd, speaking of the Scandinavian animal, "he has lost nothing of his audacity at the present day." From newspapers, parish registers, official reports, and the evidence of eye-witnesses, he compiles an account of the ravages of wolves and of their destructiveness to life that nearly equals those found in the mediæval chronicles. To finish this sketch, and to show what one of these animals is capable of doing, we may refer to a series of events of which the French, Dutch, Belgian, and English journals of 1765 were full, and which finally came to be a matter of serious concern to the Government of France.

During this period an animal that was not identified as a wolf until after its death, created a reign of terror in the forest country of Provence and Languedoc, devouring 80 persons about Gevandau—"Qui a devore plus que quatrevingt personnes dans le Gevandau." A drawing (from description) was sent to the Intendant of Alencon, and as this looked more like the representation of a hyena than anything else, and also as zoological provinces were not so well known as at present, it was concluded that an animal of this kind more terrible than the man-eating hyena Col. Julius Barras destroyed in Central India a century after, but less destructive than the wolf of the Forest of Fontainbleau, who, in 1653, killed 140 people, had committed these ravages. The State offered 1,000 crowns for its head. The Archbishop ordered prayers for public preservation to be said in all the churches, and the commanding officer of the department scoured the country with light horse. These means failed, and a troop of the 10th Dragoons, by whom the beast was several times seen, pursued it in vain for six weeks through the mountains of Languedoc. Then the reward for its death was raised to 10,000 livres by the province. Louis XV offered 6,000 more, high masses innumerable were said, and cavalry, bands of gamekeepers, and private gentlemen with their servants sought the monster in all directions. Hunters by thousands were in search of it for months, during which its howl was heard in villages by night; children and women were killed in their own farmyards, woodcutters devoured in the forests, men torn out of their wagons and eaten on the highway in broad day.

Finally, those who had escaped with wounds from its attack began to go mad, but nothing indicates that they had true hydrophobia, and the fact that it was alive in the Summer of 1765 shows that the animal could not have been afflicted with this disease. Then the Sieur de la Chaumette, a famous wolf-hunter, appeared upon the scene, and, accompanied by his two brothers, found and wounded the destroyer, which he declared was not a wolf; but shortly after, having been joined by a picked band of hunters drawn from 50 parishes, he took up the pursuit, again however, ineffectually. In September, 1765, the Sieur de Blanterne, with two companions, killed the "wild beast of Gevandau," which had ravaged a large province in southern France for nearly a year. It was brought to Paris and presented to the King, and proved to be a wolf five feet seven inches long and 32 inches high.

(*To be continued.*)

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

GENERAL.

Senhor Barboza, Brazilian Minister of Finance, sent a dispatch to the Legation at Washington denying that there had been serious fighting, and saying that only a few soldiers had revolted. Cable dispatches received in New York reported a further decline in exchange, however, indicating serious trouble, and the Captain of a ship from Rio said general disaffection prevailed, but the people were overawed.——The New York Grand Jury advised that the business of generating and distributing electric currents should be investigated by the next Legislature, in order to provide for the public safety. Charles W. Pierce, a Brush electric light Superintendent, was indicted for manslaughter for the killing of Salesman Harris by an electric light wire.——General Sherman, in New York, laughed at the story that he ever buried a treasure of gold and jewelry in Kershaw County, S. C., during his famous march through the South. Searching parties are now looking for the alleged treasure.——A. W. Thurman, who is supposed to represent the sentiments of his father, Judge Thurman, expressed himself strongly opposed to the candidacy of Calvin S. Brice and John A. Thomas for the United States Senatorship from Ohio.——Owing to serious deficiencies in the finances both North and South Dakota, the new States, will probably be compelled to close some of their institutions.——Hon. Edward Callaghan sent two dispatches from Scottdale, Pa., one to Judge Archibald, and one to ex-President Judge Hand, asking them why they interfered with Constable Washabaugh in his efforts to arrest T. V. Powderly. He also claims he has $50,000 back of him in his fight against the labor leaders.——Archbishop Hill, of New York, has purchased Valentine Hill, at South Yonkers, as a site for a new Catholic Seminary.——Hot factional strife prevails in Oklahoma City, between the "ins" and "outs" of the new city government, as municipal elections approach.——In has been learned that Maj. E. A. Burke, the missing ex-State Treasurer of Louisiana, is in Honduras. The Grand Jury at New Orleans has indicted him on thirteen charges of forgery, embezzlement, and misappropriation of public funds.——Judge Hunt, in Montana, ruled that the Democratic State Auditor must issue a certificate to Roberts, a member of the Republican House, for his per diem and mileage. The Auditor had refused to issue certificates to the Republican members.——Intense factionalism prevails in Rochester, Minn., over an issue of $10,000 worth of railroad bonds in negotiable form.——Nellie Bly, who is endeavoring to encircle the globe in 75 days, reached Hong Kong two days ahead of schedule time.——Milwaukee is the Eastern terminus of a flour blockade that extends as far West as Minneapolis and bids fair to last for several weeks.——The National League for the Protection of American Institutions was incorporated in the Supreme Court of New York.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

James Smith, the New York letter-carrier who shot and killed his two children, was adjudged insane in court and sent to the Poughkeepsie Insane Asylum.——Dr. Paul Zolki, the New York dentist who assaulted Dentist Delameter with an iron bar, was sentenced to five years and to pay a fine of $500.——A tree fell upon a sleigh containing six young men driving along a road near Vancouver, B. C., killing four of the occupants and the horses.——Michael Boland sent a letter to his wife and 12 children in St. Louis, telling them that he had been killed, and then married a girl in Bright Star, Ark.——Eight ragged urchins of Boston organized a robber gang, but came to grief, being arrested by the police for stealing $40 worth of candies.——Ung Hing and Tick Go Hong were murdered in Chinatown, San Francisco, by the Highbinders on Wednesday night.——The second wife of the exhorter and bigamist, Allen Bernhart, now under arrest in Baltimore, is dead, but wife No. 1 and another woman remain to bother him.——Albert H. Conoway, a Wilmington (Del.) lad with particularly sensitive eyes, died from meningitis produced from hemorrhage of the optic nerves. The hemorrhage is believed to have been caused by the boy wearing spectacles of wrong power.——The Captain of the British steamer Benlarig reported to the Hydrographic Office in New York that he saved his ship from being swamped during a gale off Cape Trafalgar by pouring the contents of two barrels of linseed oil upon the water.——The guests were assembled to witness the marriage of John Doughty to his deceased wife's mother in Eastport, Me., when the Town Clerk suddenly interfered by announcing that a Maine law prohibited a man marrying his mother-in-law.——Josie Merrill, a 16-year old girl, who was arrested in St. Louis attired in boy's clothing, escaped with another girl from a convent where she had been sent after her escapade. The two were afterward arrested for improper conduct on the street.——Simon Baruch was arrested in New York on a charge of embezzling 300,000 florins from the Austrian Government. He was discharged, but rearrested on a charge of defrauding his brother out of $96,000.——Otto Leuth, aged 17 years, was convicted of murder in the first degree in Cincinnati after a trial lasting four weeks. His victim was May Maggie Thompson, aged seven years.——The alleged attempt to get rid of George T. Reddington, of Syracuse, by his companions in the West for the purpose of collecting insurance money, turns out to have been a conspiracy, in which Reddington was himself interested. It was frustrated by a telegram reaching Reddington's mother in advance of a letter of explanation.——Mrs. Evangeline L. Hamilton has filed an answer in New York City to Robert Ray Hamilton's suit for annulment of his marriage to her. She denies any conspiracy, and claims the ceremony was performed at the solicitation of Hamilton.——Leander Briggs surrendered to a constable at New Rochelle, L. I., and admitted embezzling $30,000 from Foster & Briggs, Providence, R. I.——Ten colored men were killed in the race riot at Jessup, Ga., originating in the killing of a Deputy Marshal by Bob Brewer, a colored outlaw. The white mob became so furious that they even broke into the jail and killed the colored prisoners. Colored women were whipped and otherwise brutally used.——A thunderstorm swept over New York State. It was accompanied in places by high winds. At Syracuse there was a cyclone, and the great barn of the People's Railway was demolished, and one man killed and several hurt. Lightning and hail accompanied the storm at Auburn and Oswego.

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