

cial proprietors of the London Times. One of the ladies of the family took a special interest in him, and this is not strange, for he was a man of attractive person and manners. Through her active instrumentality an offer was soon made to him of employment in the Times office. This came to him unexpected and undesired, and he was disposed to refuse it. He was urged to accept, however, and was told that it would be easy for him, after spending a few months in the home office in London, to go abroad on some desirable duty for the paper. He accepted the offer, and after a few months was sent to Paris with independent authority and under circumstances every way most agreeable. He is not a subordinate of the noted De Blowitz, but acts as a special commissioner from the editor of the Times in Paris. This brings him into relation with the highest functionaries, and it is doubtful if any one connected with the paper has ever held a more important and responsible place on its staff.

From the time when he left Boston for Montreal this young man's destiny seemed to have been shaped for him by influences over which he has held no control whatever. His name is W. M. Fullerton.

#### A LADY FOR STATE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

THE People's party is distinguishing itself in various ways. In Montana its candidate for Attorney-General is Miss Ella L. Knowles, a lady lawyer well known throughout the State. Strange to say she is not put down as a rampant woman suffragist, but she believes in her right to enter any of the learned professions or skilled trades that her taste or inclination may select. She believes she can discharge the duties of Attorney-General honestly and effectively, and if her fellow citizens repose confidence enough in her to elect her, she sees no reason why she should not draw the salary attaching to the office.

Miss Knowles is the only lady lawyer in Montana. She is a native of New Hampshire, where she was born twenty-eight years ago. She studied law in Manchester, N. H., and when later on she came to Helena, Mont., the legal profession there manifested considerable prejudice toward her. She succeeded in getting the Territorial legislature of 1888-9 to pass a bill admitting women to practice law. In December, 1890, she was admitted to the bar, and now commands a practice said to be equal to that of any fellow-professional of the sterner sex.

#### ANCIENT AMERICA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

"DEPARTMENT M" of the World's Fair at Chicago will be devoted to ancient America, and its chief will be Professor Putnam of Harvard University. The Boston Herald says that the representation will be as complete as energy, industry and knowledge can make it. It says:

"Ancient America will be represented by objects from shell heaps, ancient village sites, burial places, mounds, earth-

works, ancient pueblos, cliff houses, caves, the ruined cities of Mexico, Central and South America, etc. The most distinctive earthworks and mounds of the central portion of this country, to which Prof. Putnam has given special study, will be represented by sets of accurate models. Various State historical societies will make valuable contributions in this respect. Portions of the famous great stone structures of Central America, Mexico and South America will be shown in actual reproductions from moulds, with their elaborately artistic architecture. There will also be plans, photographs and paintings, illustrating many details, together with casts and photographs of inscribed tablets. A reproduction of the great "Portal of Labna" will form an imposing entrance to one portion of the exhibit. The material collected this year by the Peabody Museum Honduras expedition, including moulds of the enormous monoliths and altars of the ancient ruins of Copan, elaborately ornamented with figures in high relief and strange hieroglyphics, will be loaned. The governments of various Spanish-American countries will probably contribute extensively to this division. A comparison of the various exhibits will afford good ideas of the customs, habits and surroundings of the pre-historic American peoples. Archaeological collections expected from various foreign countries will be valuable for comparative study."

#### SILVER IN THE TREASURY.

SENATOR PALMER, of Illinois, recently propounded some questions relating to silver, to the Director of the Mint, Mr. Leech. The questions and answers are as follows:

"First. What number of standard silver dollars are now in circulation?"

"Answer. 56,779,484.

"Second. What number of standard silver dollars are now in the Treasury?"

"Answer. 357,189,261.

"Third. What number of troy ounces, or avoirdupois pounds, of silver bullion purchased with 'silver or coin certificates' is now in the Treasury?"

"Answer. 78,933,000 troy ounces of fine silver or 5,412,548 avoirdupois pounds.

"Fourth. What length of time would it require with the present mint facilities to coin all the silver bullion in the Treasury into standard silver dollars?"

"Answer. Nearly two and a half years (doing no other coinage).

Fifth. What number of standard silver dollars, at the present legal ratio, would the silver bullion in the Treasury (purchased with silver or coin certificates) produce if coined?"

"Answer. 102,055,000.

According to Mr. Leech if the silver bill which recently passed the Senate and got shelved in the House, should become law, all the silver now in the Treasury would have to be coined into money, and it would take two years and a half to do it.

#### HOMICIDES IN 1890.

THE census bulletin relating to homicides in the United States during the year ending June 1st, 1890 is a most elaborate document. It has been prepared by F. H. Wines, special agent on pauperism and crime, and seems, so far as it goes, complete.

On the date mentioned there were 82,329 prisoners in the United States,

and of these 7386 were charged with homicide 6958 were men and 393 were women. Thirty-five were omitted who were charged with double crimes.

As to color, 4425 were white, 2739 negroes, 94 Chinese, 1 Japanese and 92 Indians. Of the 4425 whites, 3157 were born in the United States and 1213 foreign born, the birthplace of 55 unknown.

In habits 972 are given as not known in relation to intoxicating liquors, while 1,282 are classed as total abstainers, 3,829 moderate drinkers and 1,267 drunkards.

Out of the total 7,386 persons in prison for the crime of homicide on June 1st, 1890, 158 were awaiting execution. Forty-nine of these were in the Kansas penitentiary, no date having been fixed for their execution by any governor since 1872. By this procedure the death penalty is practically abolished in Kansas, though not by statute. It is abolished by law in Rhode Island, Michigan and Wisconsin.

During the calendar year of 1889 156 legal executions and 117 lynchings are reported. Texas stands first in the roll of States with 730 homicides, New York next with 473, Kentucky 439, California 418, and so on to Wyoming, the lowest, with 5. Mississippi and Ohio have each 217, but the population of the former is only about a third of the latter. Oregon and Arizona have each 54, but Oregon has 314,000 people while Arizona has only 30,000. New Hampshire and Utah have each 20, with populations respectively of 376,530 and 207,905.

Among the homicide prisoners were 10 preachers, 15 physicians, 2 journalists and 1 reporter. Agriculture, strange to say, furnishes the greatest number, 1873, while mining furnishes only 212. The printing trade furnished 22, while unskilled labor furnished 2194.

Homicide is defined differently according to the penal codes of the various States. New Mexico has five degrees of murder, the three lower of which would be defined manslaughter in other States. In a number of States murder is not distinguished by degrees, while in others it is not even defined by statute.

#### UTAH WEATHER FOR JUNE.

THE average temperature of Utah for the month of June, 1892, as deduced from observations at 27 stations was 65 degrees. It ranged from 53 degrees at Scofield, a station in central Utah, with an altitude of 8000 feet, to 78 degrees at St. George.

The highest shade temperature reached was 118 degrees at St. George, on the 28th, the warmest day known in that place during six years.

The rainfall for the month was scanty, except in northern Utah, where it exceeded the nominal amount for June. Irrigation was resorted to this year considerably later than usual. There were thunderstorms on the 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 29th and 30th of June in various places. Hail fell on the 10th and 11th, and sleet on the 3rd, at Levan, Juab county.

A Boston man wants to exhibit a sky-cycle at the World's Fair. A sky-cycle comes under the head of flying machines.