

gold and silver was used in the United States for money and for art.

The total amount of silver bullion purchased under the Bland act from March 1, 1878, to August 13, 1890, was 323,635,576 standard ounces, costing \$308,199,260. The total coinage of silver under this act was \$378,166,793. The total of silver bullion purchased under the act of 1890, from August 13, 1890, to November 1, 1891, was 66,558,536 fine ounces costing \$68,626,565. Under this act 31,398,575 silver dollars were coined. This makes a total coinage of silver since 1878 of about \$410,000,000.

In addition to the gold and silver turned into coin during the last fiscal year there was manufactured into gold bars over \$31,000,000, and into silver bars nearly \$9,000,000. The aggregate of precious metals used for coinage, the arts, and turned into bars makes about \$131,000,000. There was during the fiscal year, a nett loss of gold by export of nearly \$68,000,000. There was a gain in silver imports over exports of nearly \$3,000,000. During the fiscal year the mines of the United States produced nearly \$33,000,000 in gold and \$70,000,000 in silver. The world's coinage for the same period was, gold \$149,000,000 and silver \$132,000,000.

On the 1st inst. the metallic money in the United States amounted to over \$671,000,000 in gold and about \$540,000,000 in silver. The per capita of money, including gold, silver and paper, in the United States on that date was \$25.30; in France it was \$43.29, in England \$18.33 and in Germany \$18.38. France stands first in sound finance. She has per capita \$23.00 in gold, \$18.00 in silver and only \$2.00 in paper. Out of England's \$18.33 per capita, nearly \$15.00 is in gold. The United States has per capita \$10.48 in gold, \$8.42 silver and \$6.40 paper.

### LATE SENSATIONAL NEW HAMPSHIRE MURDER.

THE story of the murder of which Frank C. Almy was found guilty a day or two ago in New Hampshire, forms a dramatic chapter in criminal history. Some two years since Almy, as farm hand, entered the home of Andrew Warden, a farmer residing near Hanover. He was a smart, bright young man. He claimed that he was a native of the Southern States. He proved a good worker in his new capacity. He was willing, agreeable, industrious and prompt, and became a favorite with the Wardens.

There were in the household two young ladies, Fannie and Christie Warden. They took an in-

terest in their young farm laborer. They felt he deserved a better sphere in life. They invited him to accompany them to little socials and entertainments in the neighborhood. Christie was the better educated of the sisters. Almy was also well educated and had a decided taste for high class literature. He and Christie, by reason of this, gradually drew nearer to each other. They read the same books, sometimes one reading to the other. There was a historic spot not far from the Warden home on the road to Hanover. It is known as the vale of Tempel, a quiet, secluded little place. When Daniel Webster was a student at Dartmouth College, he used to repair to this spot to practice oratory. Here Almy and Miss Warden very often rested to read their favorite books.

In the early part of this year it began to dawn on Christie Warden that Almy entertained feelings deeper than ordinary friendship for her. The family also noticed it. The matter was finally discussed by the sisters and mother. Then Christie declared that she never entertained a thought of Almy save that of sympathy and friendship for one whom she considered worthy of a better calling than that of farm laborer. She soon gave Almy to understand that his love could not be reciprocated, and refused to associate further with him. This made him sulky and stubborn. In April last he informed the Wardens that he intended leaving for the South. Mr. Warden drove him to the railway station and, in a friendly manner, both parted. The family were rejoiced that Almy had left, and they expected no further trouble from him.

The young man did not go South, but went to Salem. He had with him a picture of Christie Warden, and exhibited it to friends and acquaintances as that of his love. In July he returned to the Warden place and secreted himself for several days. On the evening of July 17th, Mrs. Warden and her two daughters were going to a meeting, when Almy met them. He said to Christie, "I must see you alone." He pointed a revolver at the others, and ordered them away. Almy then dragged the girl, to the very spot, Vale of Tempe, where they used to read, and there shot her several times. The alarm was at once given, but Almy had so completely disappeared that not even a trace of him was discovered. For five weeks he was hunted all through the United States, but not a clue found. Finally, on the 17th of August, he was discovered in Warden's barn, where he had dwelt all this time. Every night he would sally out, procure food, visit Christie's

grave and place flowers on it. The barn was surrounded by several hundred people and Almy was captured. But not until he had held the multitude at bay for ten hours. After his arrest he was identified as George Abbott, an escaped convict, who had been born and raised at Thetford, fourteen miles from Hanover. His family are respectable, but George was always considered a scoundrel.

This, in short, is the story of the murder of Christie Warden, stripped of a number of other details which came out during the trial, and which give it an aspect of the Eugene Aram and Claude Duval character. It is one of the most sensational and dramatic murders that the history of New England chronicles.

### THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

THE point which occupies most attention in the political horizon at present is, where and when will the Republican National Convention be held next year. The question will be answered on the 23rd inst. at Washington, when the National Committee of the party will decide. The fight for the place of holding it is likely to be sharp and bitter. New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, Minneapolis, Cincinnati and San Francisco are competing for the honor. The time is likely to be in May or early in June. The Republicans always favor early conventions. That which nominated Abraham Lincoln at Chicago assembled May 16, 1860; that which nominated Grant and Colfax (also at Chicago), assembled May 20, 1868. The Republican leaders believe that their party always profit by a long campaign. The party has had nine National conventions, two of which came off in May, and the others early in June.

The Democrats believe in late conventions. A short and sharp campaign they deem the most effective. The St. Louis convention of 1888, however, preceded that of the Republicans in that year. Three national conventions have been held in June since 1856, all the others in July.

The Rexburg (Idaho) Press is agitating the establishment of a tannery at that place. It says: "Farmers and ranchers having a few hides each year prefer to let them hang around their yards and corrals to finally rot, rather than to haul them to the railroad to ship, only to realize the bare freight." The residents of Rexburg are of the enterprising kind, and the result of the agitation will doubtless be that a leather factory will be established before a great while.