THE NEW NAVY.

Secretary Whitney Submits His Annual Report.

Progress and Expenditures Under the Present Administration.

Secretary Whitney, of the Navy, begins his annual report to the President by remarking that this is an appropriate occasion for a brief review of the condition of the navy as it will exist March 4, 1889, in comparison with the navy as it existed March 1885. At the earlier date the United States had no vessel of war which could have kept the seas one week as against any first rate naval power and was dependent upon English manufacturers for gun forgings, armor and secondary batteries—that is, machine and firing guns. The department's first step was to cease buying armor and gun steel abroad. Contracts were pending in March, 1885, for armor and gun steel purchased in England amounting to \$227,365,29. The final payments upon those contracts made subsequent to that date amounted to about \$100,000. No further, purchases of either armor or gun further purchases of either armor or gun steel have been made abroad since March,

lts second step was to hold back contracts for armor and gun steel "until contracts of some magnitude could be offered to the com-petition of domestic manufacturers, one con-dition of the bidding to be the erection of a plant in this country adequate to the manufacture of both armor and gun steel up to the highest standard of European require-

ments."

As a result of this policy "upon the 1st day of June, 1887, contracts were entered into with the Bethlehem Iron Company, of Bethlehem. Penn., one of the largest and most enterprising of American steel manufactories, under which the United States was guaranteed that within two and one half years from the date of the contract this country would have within its borders a plant equal to and probably the superior of any in the world for the production of armor and the forgings for high powered guns."

"So far as armored ships are concerned," says the Secretary, "the conditions are such that everything necessary to a first class fighting ship can be produced and furnished to the department in this country."

The work of the department since March, 1885, has been devoted to unarmored cruisers, concerning which the Secretary says: "The

concerning which the Secretary says; "The department is able to report that when the department is able to report that when the ships in course of construction and those authorized shall have been complete it the United States will rank second among the nations in the possession of unarmored cruisers, or 'commerce destroyers,' having the highest characteristics—viz.: of a size 3000 tons and upward, and prosessing speed of nineteen knots and and possessing speed of nineteen knots and upward. The importance which has been placed upon this branch of naval armament will be appreciated from the statement that England and France possess sixty-five vessels of the class known as unarmored cruisers."

The Secretary then refers to the need for

greatly improved machinery to give the high speed required and says: "An examina-tion of the state of the art in 1883 led to the tion of the state of the art in 1883 led to the conclusion that the machinery of naval vessels ought to be so designed as to produce ten-horse power for each ton of machinery; and it was determined to make that the standard, and to enter into no contracts that were not based substantially thereon.

"It results that all the contracts for the construction of ships which have been entered into since March, 1885, call for the production of power by machinery equal to the highest standards."

The Secretary then gives in tabular form

highest standards."

The Secretary then gives in tabular form the aggregate expenditures of the Navy Department for the years ending June 30, 1882, 1883 and 1884, in comparison with the aggregate expenditures of the department for the years ending June 30, 1886, 1887 and 1888. The year ending June, 1884, is omitted as having been not wholly in either administration. The expenditures fixed by statute or The expenditures fixed by statute or otherwise beyond control of the Secretary of the Navy amounted to \$27,757,866,35 for the three years of the Arthur administra-tion, and to \$30,910,486,25 for the three years the three years of the Arthur administration, and to \$30,910,486,25 for the three years of the Cleveland administration. In the last named period the amount expended for "increase of the navy," "vessels and monitors," "steel cruisers," "monitors," "purchase of steamer Stiletto" and payments on ships built prior to 1881-82 exceeded the amount paid for new ships or similar items during the Arthur regime by \$3,404,522,16. But the total expenditures for the department during Arthur's three years amounted to \$47,979,397,63, while during the same period under President Cleveland the total expenditures reached only \$46,530,630,24. In other words, Secretary Whitney spent for a new navy \$3,404,523,16 more than did his predecessor in the same length of time, and yet made a saving in total expenditures of \$1,148,763,39 in three years.

Notwithstanding the large expenditures for the new navy in the last three years, the reduction in other directions has made the total expenditures of the department less for these years than for three years ending June 30, 1881, the ordinary expenses of the department having been reduced over 20 per cent.

During the years of 1884 and 1885 over 50 per cent. in value of the supplies of the department were obtained by open purchases without competition. During the last year the proportion of such purchases was less than 11 per cent., and in the course of the next fiscal year it is believed that the open purchases can be reduced to about five per cent.

The report says that by careful watch-

cent.

The report says that by careful watching of the disbursements on foreign stations and calling the attention of pay officers to the subject of their drafts, by which greatly improved rates have been procured, the department is able to report that on the items of commission, interest and exchange, whereas a net loss of \$103,493 was made in the two years and ten months ending April 24, 1885, for the three years enting June 30, 1888, a net gain of \$703 was made.

A chapter is devoted to naval progress during the year at home and abroad, and in it the Secretary says:

"The necessity for increased numbers of fast protected cruisers, whether for purposes of protecting or destroying commerce, or for service with a fleet as scouts, has been emphasized during the naval manceuvres of the year, and is fully recognized by all naval

the year, and is fully recognized by all naval

the year, and is fully recognized by all naval powers."

The Secretary's estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, amount to \$26,-767,677,74, of which \$13,934,678.76 is for the ordinary objects of expenditure and the remainder is made up as follows: Increase of the navy (construction and armament), 49,717,000; improvements of all kinds at yards and stations, \$2,214,248,98; for new Naval Observatory, \$240,000, and for other special objects, \$302,3 0.

The following table shows where the chief

savings were made:		
General Bureau Ex-	Years ending June 30, 1992, 1993, 1994.	Years ending June 3), 1986, 1987, 1888,
Bureau of Construc- tion and Repair	84,510,179	60 000 101
Bureau of Steam En-	03,010,119	\$2,997,424
gineering Bureau of Provisions	3,268,417	2,241,193
and Cloth ng	3,887,395	4,018,327
Bureau of yards and Docks Bureau of Equip-	2,532,370	2,276,385
ment and Recruit-		
ing	2,581,080	2,006,289
Bureau of Ordinance Bureau of Naviga-	876,441	731,017
Bureau of Medicine	511,189	326,310
and Surgery	219,770	272,800
Pay, miscellaneous	1,105,830	978,/91
Contingent, navy	329,005	11,797

.#90,921,531 \$15,92),148

as an object the supply of a reserve to meet the demands of the country for rapidly man-ning and increasing its fleet upon the out-break of war. At present no means exist for providing the fleet with a single trained man beyond the number prescribed by law for the peace establishment. The passage of the Whitthorn bill will do much to remedy this avil."

LATER NEWS.

THE Boughton Acid Works, located at Titusville; Penn., have been completely destroyed by fire. These works were the largest of the kind in the country. The fire was caused by a burst in the natural gas pipes. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

Two policemen and a white man at the point of death, one colored man dead, another fatally shot, and others wounded, are the casualties resulting from a riot in a negro quarter of Savannah, Ga. Whisky was the cause of the uprising.

HARRISON'S plurality over Cleveland in Illinois is put officially at 21,881. Fifer for Governor beats Palmer 12,532 votes.

In Iowa the Republican Presidential electors have an official plurality of 31,721.

THE walls of Alban's coal mine, Olney, Ill., caved in, crushing two men to death.

A HEAVY freight and passenger train came in collision at Bismarck, Dakota. Both engines were completely wrecked. Seven employes were injured, four fatally. CHARLES G. WINCHELL, treasurer of Spink

County, Dak., has fled. He is short in his accounts over \$100,000, JOHN H. MEGER, one of the murderers of

John Lowell, has been hanged at Placerville, Cal. He had to be carried to the scaffold. He cried and moaned piteously until the A NEW organization of Democratic soldiers,

distinct from the G. A. R., is being formed in Indiana. State Adjutant-General Koontz is prominent in the movement. THE United States Treasury disbursements

were unusually large during the month of November, the pension payment alone amounting to \$22,000,000. SIR HENRY NORMAN has been appointed

Governor of Cucensland. THE dispute between France and Holland

over the boundary of their possessions in Guiana will be submitted to arbitration. A MINE at Robertsdale, Penn., became suddenly flooded, and 150 miners were imprisoned ten hours in water up to their chins

before they were rescued. The pecuniary loss is very heavy. HENRY PAUL, James Orr and James Patterson were run over and killed by a train at Altoona, Penn. Their bodies remained on

the track all night and several trains passed over them, cutting them in small pieces. FURTHER developments show C. G. Winchell's defalcation as County Treasurer, at Redfield, Dak., to be \$16,300. Twelve bonds-

JUDGE DUDLEY M. OLIVER, of Evansville, Ind., committed suicide at his residence because of domestic and financial troubles.

men will have to settle with the county.

FOUR men, including the boss, were killed and several were injured by the premature explosion of a dynamite blast near Lexington, Kv.

In Wilkes County, Ga., Tim Smith and John Coleman were lynched by being drowned in the river. They had made threats of shooting and burning out good citizens.

HRONEK, the Chicago Anarchist, who plotted to kill Judges Grinnell and Gray and Inspector Bonfield, was given twelve years' imprisonment by the jury.

VAN CANADY, the assassin of Joseph Philbeck and his wife, was taken from the Shelby (N. C.) Jail by an armed mob and hanged.

ROBERT CORRIGAN, aged nine, after receiving several slaps from his sister Rosa, aged thirteen, seized a revolver lying on the table, with the remark "I'm a cowboy," and fired, killing her.

ORDERS have been issued from the War Department at Washington detailing a class of officers to attend the course in torpedo practice at Willett's Point, N. Y.

REAR ADMIRAL EDWARD SIMPSON, United States Navy, has died of Bright's disease, from which he had long been a sufferer, at

THE National debt increased over \$11,000,-

000 during the month of November. THE President has appointed John G. Enright, of Michigan, to be Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs

GEORGE B. HALL, of Minnesota, has been appointed Superintendent of the Dead Letter Office, vice John B. Baird, resigned.

MR. SEXTON has been re-elected Lord Mayor of Dublin, Ireland, by a unanimous vote.

PRESIDENT DIAZ has again been inaugurated as Chief Executive of Mexico. This is Fresident Diaz's third term and the second consecutive term. The Government made a great display with firing of cannon, parade of the troops, etc. There was no popular

THE fortieth anniversary of the accession to the throne of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, was the occasion of an eulogy of him spoken in the Reicherath by its President.

A LABOR NATIONAL BANK.

Pittsburg's Workers in Glass to be Their Own Financiers.

The Window Glass Workers' Association is one of the largest labor bodies in Pittsburg, and possibly the richest labor organization in the country. Its members are constantly paying in dues for prospective strikes and present needs, and altogether the officers have a good deal of banking to do. They have had some trouble with the bank in Pittsburg which they have patronized, and now they propose to start a national bank of their own. The plan is nearly completed, and search is being made for a building. The new bank will probably have three business men on its Board of Directors in order to attract the custom of merchants and manufacturers, from some of whom promises of deposits have already been made. The organizers expect to have 3000 depositors from their own people within three days after the doors are opened. One of their reasons for wanting a bank of their own is toat they are puzzled where to put their money. They say that they cannot tell in these days whether a bank is safe or not, and if a cashier should skip, or anything else happen to make their deposits worthless, they would be at the mercy of their employers in case of a strike, for then they wouldn't have any funds to draw on during idleness. Hence they want an institution whose affairs they can always know about, and whose mashier they can watch themselves. the country. Its members are constantly

STATE OF THE UNION.

Synopsis of the Annual Reports of Cabinet Officers.

The Interior Department, the Postoffice and the Army.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior shows that 47,180 patents for agricultural lands, covering 7,500,000 acres, an increase of 25,622 patents and 3,000,000 acres; 1034 mineral patents and 114 coal land patents, covering 829,162.45 acres, were issued during the year. Under swamp land title 98,205,42 acres passed to State, and on miscellaneous claims patents covering 26,402.51 acres were issued, making a total of 8,605,194.20 acres to which title was passed. There were 70,463 final entries, embracing 11,340,162.55 acres, 72,479 original entries, embracing 10,945,670,01 acres, and railroad and State selections comprising 7,790,851.91 acres made during the same period. Receipts from the disposal of public lands amounted to \$12,701,072 and from Indian lands \$821,113.77, making a total of \$13,522,185.77, the largest receipts since 1826.

There were 238,156 final and 350,953 orig-

There were 238,156 final and 350,953 original entries on hand June 30, and at the same time railroad entries aggregating 25,-429,866.11 acres were adjusted.

The Secretary suggests a special examination of the entire department by a commission of Congress, with a view of securing new and necessary buildings, increasing the salary of responsible officers, and making more secure the tenure of office in the department. He recommends, also, the repeal of the Desert Land law, which he characterizes as "very empirical," and commends the adoption by Congress of a law providing for an investigation into the best methods of utilizing the natural resources of the country for an investigation into the best methods of utilizing the natural resources of the country by taking possession of the valleys and gorges along the streams and the construction of great reservoirs for the storage of water to be distributed on the sterile areas. He shows that since March 4, 1885, there 83,158,990.51 acres restored to the public domain, and recommends that 65,020,5.33, 33 additional be reserved.

dditional be reserved. In relation to Indian affairs be reports that no disturbance or general trouble has any-where occurred. He refers to the fact that several Indians have established, by the progress they have made, their capability progress they have made, their capability of acquiring the civilization of the Caucasian races, while still others are troglodytes in barbarism. The legislation of the past few years has broken up the tribal system of government among some tribes, while with others it is at the point of disintegration. He also refers to the increase in the efficiency and honesty of Indian agents, though much remains yet to be accomplished. An increase of salaries be accomplished. An increase of so of these officers is recommended, finds that the settlement of entire Indian question can be accomplished

by the education of Indian youths, because then there will be no Indians when the generation of youths becomes the generation of manhood. The Indian census for 1887-88 shows a population of 246,035. The extent of territory reserved for Indians is 112,413,440 acres, an average of 2456 acres for each Indian. Exclusive of the tribes of civilized Indians and the New York Indians there are 27,394 engaged in civilized pursuits, 17,203 houses occupied, 26,223 Indians speak the English language, 62,625 wear the dress of civilization, 231,558 acres of land have been cultivated, 242,647 rods of fencing built, while in raising of grain and dairy products they have made marvelous progress. The summary shows 233 schools in operation, with an enrollment of 15,212 pupils and average attendance of 11,430, and a total expenditure of \$1,203,748.30 for their maintenance He recommends a liberal policy in providing for the education of the Indian youths, and indicates \$4,000.030 as a proper appropriation for this purpose. The extent of territory reserved for

for this purpose.

From the chapter devoted to pensions it is earned that 60,232 original pensioners were added and 45,175 increases granted, while 15, 730 names were dropped from the list, leaving a total of 452,557 names. Of these 3:3,020 are a rotal of 4-3,307 names. Of these 3.3,029 are army invalid pensioners, 90,880 widows, children and dependent relatives, 2815 navy invalids, 2083 navy widows and dependents, 806 survivors of the Mexican war, 10,787 widows and dependents of that war, 10,060 Mexican soldiers, and 5104 widows of Mexican soldiers. Pen-sions recent from \$5 per possible 5, 115, 65, the sions range from \$2 per month to \$115,66, the average annual value being \$1555.33, and the aggregate annual value \$56,707,230,92, an increase of \$3,882,579.73. The amount paid during the year was \$78,775,161,62, an increase of \$5,308,280.22, the difference between actual payments and annual value being consequents. crease of \$5,305,280.22, the difference between actual payments and annual value being occasioned by first payments involving arrears. The cost attending this disbursement was \$3,262,524.67, making the total expenses of the bureau \$2,028,385.50, or 2134 per cent. of the government's income and thirty-one per cent. of its total expenditures. The average age of pensioners is fifty years and the average of life sixty-seven years. During the year there were 1941 pension appeals heard by the department,

by the department.
In the Patent Office there were filed 40,177

by the department.

In the Patent Office there were filed 40,177 applications and caveats, and 23,533 patents, including reissues and designs, were granted; 1083 trade marks and 25 labels registered. During the same period 2957 patents were withheld for non-payment of fees, and 11,511 patents expired. The receipts of the office were \$1,122,294.83, and expenditures \$933,790.14, leaving a surplus of \$162,294.69, which, with the balance in the Treasury, leaves \$3,337,666.65 to the credit of the Patent Office.

From the report of the Commissioner of Labor it is found that during the year there were 853 strikes, affecting 4862 establishments. This branch of the report is summarized for a period from 1880 to the present time, during which there were 22,301 establishments involved in strikes, of which New York had the largest number, there being 9247 strikes and 1628 lockouts. The flotal number of persons involved was 1,323,293. In 10,375 establishments success followed, in 3004 partial success, and in 8910 failure. In lockouts 534 were successful, 190 partly successful, and 1339 failures. The assistance given strikers was \$3,324,557, and \$1,106,035 to those affected by lockouts. The employers lost \$30,701,553 by strikes and \$3,654,251 by lockouts. No intelligent estimate can be given of the losses to those engaged in the trikes.

Secretary of War's Report.

The annual report of Secretary of War Endicott shows the expenditures of the War Department to have been \$41,165,107,07, of which \$23,337,245.11 was for support of the army, and \$9,158,516,63 for public improvements, including rivers and harbors.

The army is reported in good condition, the only had feature being desertions. An appropriation of \$200,000 for the repair and preservation of forts is asked.

Secretary Endicotin his annual report almides feelingly to the death of General Sheridan, which he says deprived the army of a chief pre-eminently fitted for such command, whose wide experience, ready resources and personal qualities made hum a tower of strength in council and action. The Secretary again invites the attention of Secretary of War's Report.

of strength in council and action. The Secretary again invites the attention of Congress to the defenseless condition of our sea coast and lake fronts. It appears more important than ever that immediate and liberal action in this direction should be taken at the coming session of Congress, in view of the fact that the last session gave appropriations for the construction of heavy ordinance.

For the construction of needed defenses in which to place these new guns, an appropriation of \$2,840,000 is asked for. Torpedoes and sub-marine mines, the Secretary says, are now acknowledged by all nations to be absolutely necessary to the efficient defense of harbors and scaports: and for the purchase of these and the necessary appliances for operating them, and for experimenting to ascertain the best of many torpedo inventions, an appropriation of \$1,590,000 is recommended.

Under the provisions of the army bill for the procurement of pneumatic dynamite guns, the necessary specifications are now being prepared and advertisements for proposals will issue early this month for guns of fifteen inches caliber to throw projectiles carrying a charge of about five hundred pounds of explosive gelatine. Secretary Endicott renews the recommendations made in previous reports for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War. Such an officer is imperatively needed, he says, for the proper and efficient administration of the War Department. The Secretary's estimates of appropriations to the War Department for the year ending June 30, 1890, calls for \$44,642,507. This includes \$25,293,372 for the military establishment and \$13,785,234 for public works and river and harbor improvements. The appropriations for the last fiscal year amounted to \$41,165,107, and for the current year, \$59,679,934. AN INCENDIARY PLOT.

The estimated postal revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, is \$56,567,576.

In the Railway Mail Service an increase of about 12,000 miles is shown, as against the

the number of miles traveled per annum, and a decrease of 73 per cent. in the rate of cost per mile traveled, and an increase of 3.32 per

cent in the average number of trips per week. The total volume of business in the money

depredations), \$177,525.12. A recommendation is also made that at the

termination of existing contracts for the manufacture of postage stamps, postal cards, and stamped envelopes, the Government take the work into its own hands.

Director of the Mint's Report.

The report of the Director of the United

States Mint shows that the home production

States Mint shows that the home production of gold and silver was \$32,500,000. The value of gold and silver bars manuffactured at the Mint was \$60,000,000. The earnings of the Mint and assay offices were \$9,800,000 and expenses \$1,500,000. The production of gold and silver of the world was \$234,555,250, of which \$86,557,000 is credited to the United

It is estimated that on July 1 we had \$595,349,837 in gold coin, 299,708,790 silver dollars and \$76,405,376 in subsidiary silver

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE United Order of Linemen has been or-

Georgia cotton pickers are paid forty

FIELD hands in Mississippi receive \$10 per

WESTERN drug clerks are trying to organ-

THE 'altwins, of Philadelphia, have built seven hundred locomotives this year.

Girls employed in the cotton factories of

THE daily working hours in the Lucka-waena (Penn.) collierus have been reduced

THOSE who work on South Carolina rice plantations, labor all the year for, in many

Laron statistics collected in Connecticut show that long hours, slow payments, and child labor go together. In the counties in the State where the largest proportion of the laborers are children the hours are longest and the hands are paid once a month.

Macon, Ga., earn as high as \$9 per week, A St. Joseph (Mich.) basket firm is engaged upon a large order from New South Wales.

cents a day.

onth and board.

ize a national union.

from ten to nine.

cases, less than \$100,

sixteen cents an hour.

ing to advance prices.

previous year's estimated increase of 6 miles. There is an increase of 17,077,999

Eight Men Perish in the Calumet and Hecla Mine.

The great Calumet and Hecia copper mine at Marquette, Mich., is on fire again. The fire was the deliberate work of a cool, calculating, murderous fiend, who would not only destroy the mine, but the lives of the miners.

destroy the mine, but the lives of the miners. Of the two or three hundred men on duty at the time all but eight, who were burned to death, escaped unharmed. The shaft is 3800 feet deep, with twenty-seven levels.

There were about two hundred men on the seventeenth level on the night shift. About eleven o'clock they smelled smoke, and at once understood the terrors of their position. An attempt to signal the surface disclosed the fact that the signal wire was not working. They were cut off from communication, and but for the coolness of the men in charge, from escape as well.

but for the coolness of the men in charge, from escape as well.

There is nothing to check the rapid spread of the flames, which are now running through all the chambers of the mine. The main engine shaft is closed and banked, as is also No. 3 shaft, but the smoke forced its way through the covering and hangs over everything in great, pungent clouds. There is no means of approximating the loss to the mine company. The fire last year burned for thirteen weeks and caused a loss of millions of dollars. The loss this time will be heavier, and the fire may burn for years. Smoke and hot air are now coming out of the mouths of other shafts, and it is possible that the entire property Report of the Postmaster-General. The report of Postmaster-General Dickinson shows the gross revenues for the year to be \$52,695,176,79, and total expenditures \$56,885,403,81, leaving a deficit of \$4,190.227.05, as against over \$7,000,000 for the year pre-The report says that owing to the increased efficiency of the service the com-plaints of losses of mail have diminished. The granting of special appropriations to railroads for carrying mails is opposed, and favors giving the department control of the A comparison with foreign service shows that the United States leads in the average and it is possible that the entire property may be destroyed. that the United States leads in the average number of pieces per capita. He opposes granting subsidies to American steamers. favors the bill providing that the United States shall own all buildings used for post-offices, and recommends the abolition of the franking privilege.

In 1887 the cash deficiency was \$4,297,238.

and it is possible that the entire property may be destroyed.

The eight dead men were all married but two, and all but one were Cornishmen.

At 6½ o'clock the fire burst through the coverings, and a huge pillar of flame and sparks shot upward like a volcanic eruption.

The shaft was again smothered by coverings of which and if it were not for the streams of specks which arise from the cometer and of smoke which arise from the great mound, nobody would believe that one of the most disastrous conflagrations in the history of mining is raging under ground.

REJOICING IN FLORIDA.

Frost All Over the State and Yellow Fever Dying Out.

The total volume of business in the money order division for the year is upward of \$143,000,000, and shows a net profit to the Government of about \$50,000. The volume of ordinary mail matter has largely increased, and it is estimated that the revenue on the number of pieces handled during the past year would have been, without reductions of postage, upward of \$70,000,000. The business of the registration division has increased during the year \$.7 per cent. over that of the previous year. The free delivery service was extended to 160 alditional places under the act of January 3, 1887, making a total of 358 free delivery cities. The number of carriers was increased from 5310 to 6346.

During the past year 24,880 such offices A Jacksonville dispatch says that there was a heavy white frost there, completely covering the roofs, lawns and pavements. There was great rejoicing thereat, and the people talked of nothing else. Business revived perceptibly. Ice formal in at least a dozen places about the city.

The Board of Health Committee of the auxiliary association and Doctor Peters held a conference relative to giving immediance.

conference relative to giving immedi a conterence relative to giving initial attention to such preliminary work and necessary precautions as shall open up the usual channels of business throughout the State at the earliest moment. Steps were During the past year 24,880 such offices were carefully inspected. The inspectors collected or caused to be deposited in the Treasury on account of cases of class C. (cases which are not strictly to be called mail depredations), \$177.525, 12

State at the earliest moment. Steps were taken to remove all embargo on travel.

Telegrams from many portions of the interior of the State reported heavy frosts and in some cases the formation of ice.

It is perfectly safe for people to travel now in any part of Florida. Railroad trains have resumed their customary winter schedule. Disinfection began at Jacksonville, and will take at least twenty days. Hunter's immense mill furnace will be used for burning infected bedding and Smith's laundry for the the disinfection of clothes, etc.

the disinfection of clothes, etc.

The official bullstin gave only two new cases and no deaths. Total cases, 4677; total deaths, 408,

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

MRS. MORTON, wife the Vice-President-elect, was graduated at Vassar. THE "Bantam of Berlin" is the latest popular name for the German Emperor.

BISMARCK has been made a doctor divinity by the University of Giessen. DANIEL THWAITES, who recently died in England, made \$15,000,000 brewing beer. PJETUR PJETURSSON, Bishop of Iceland, has just celebrated his eightieth birthday. PRESIDENT PATTON, of Princeton College,

has never become a citizen of this country. GENERAL HARRISON, according to a religious weekly, refuses to open his mail on Sun-

WE are to have the Empress of Japan and the Empress of Austria in this country at the same time.

THE Emperor of Japan devotes a deal of his time to pipe-smoking and is fond of fish-ing and duck-shooting. AMERICAN carpet manufacturers are unit-

SOUTHERN foundries are reported as being unusually busy this season. KING KALAKAUA is contemplating a visit to this country. He will protably remain here a number of months. THE union bakers of Indianapolis stamp their leaves with the letters U. B.

THE Commander-in-Chief of the English army, the Duke of Cambridge, has completed his fifty-first year of service.

POTTER PALMER, the Chicago hotel m nate and real-estate owner, is credited with having a rent roll of \$3000 a day.

MRS, HARRISON, wife of the President-elect, is said to be loth to have her pictures placed on sale, and none is to be had.

THE Duke of Veragna, and lineal descend-ant of Columbus, has made a fortune as a breeder of bulls for the Madrid arena. THE President and Mrs. Cleveland will be the guests of Secretary and Mrs. Whitney for the week succeeding the 4th of March.

EMPLOYES of the Reading Railroad in Pennsylvania work nineteen hours a day at MAJOR ALFRED R. CALHOUN was seen on a New York street corner recently listening to a brass band as it played "Marching Through Georgia." He is the author of the place and made a pretty sum of money out of it. After the war he went to Georgia and edited the Columbus Enquirer a while. He is now a story writer for the New York Ledger and other weeklies. THE next convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will be held at Denver, Col., October 17, 1889. A DETERMINED attempt will be made by all organized labor to break down the con-spiracy law which exists in reveral States. There are three Farmers' Alliances composed of colored men at Cedar Creek, S. C. Cotton picking pays fifty cents per hundred,
The Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen has a membership of 14,000. hirty-six new lodges have been organized within a year rest.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK.

past.	Beeves 3 35 @ 5 40	1000
THE new locomotive cabs being turned out	Milch Cours, com. to good 35 00 @55 00	
by the Valley shops at South Easton, Penn.,	Calves, common to prime 3 00 @ 4 25	be
differ from old engine cabs in not having a	Sheep 3 50 @ 5 50	1000
single moulding.	Lambs 4 75 @ 6 60	tes
	Hogs-Lave 5 70 (6 6 12%	1000
SHEFFIELD, Ala., one of the newest iron	Dressed 7% @ 7%	for
centers of the South, has commenced ship-	Flour-City Mill Extra 4 90 @ 5 25	
ping pig iron to Pittsburg, one of the oldest	Patents 6 00 @ 7 20	100
iron centers of the North.	Wheat-No. 2 Red 1 011/6 1 01%	St
A WORKINGWOMEN'S SOCIETY formed in	Rye-State 63 @ 67	100
Detroit ten years ago to care for girls out of	Barley-No. 1 85 @ 103	die
employment and secure situations has just	Corn-Ungraded Mixed 37 @ 49%	1000
dedicated a magnificent building.	Oats-No. 1 White State 6 42	be
DEACON RICHARDSON in Brooklyn has	Mixed Western 3034@ 33	Bio.
	Hay-No. 1 90 @ 1 00	100
given notice that hereafter only American	Straw-Loog Rye 75 6 80	he
citizens, native or naturalized, will be em-	Lard-City team @ 8.100	1000
ployed on his street car lines as conductors	Butter-State Creamery 23 68 34	rie
or drivers.	Dairy 20 @ 29	ye
FIFTEEN MILLION spindles of the 20,000,00	West, Im. Creamery 21 @ 28	1000
controlled by the United Cotton Spinners'	Factory 1814@ 26	wi
Association of Manchester, England, have	Cheese-State Factory 10%@ 11%	ye
been started on short time to kill a combina-	Skims-Medium 7 60 8	100
tion in New York and Liverpool.	Western 9%@ 11%	1
CARROLL D. WRIGHT, United States Com-	Eggs-State and Penn 26 @ 27	277
missioner of the Department of Labor, asserts	BUFFALO.	de
that no girl under sixteen years of age should	Steers-Western 5 00 @ 5 25	100
be allowed to work, and that the country	Sheep-Medium to Good 4 00 @ 4 50	for
would be better off if none under twenty	Lambs-Fair to Good 4 00 6 5 50	Pr
were allowed in factories,	Hogs-Good to hoice rorks 5 45 @ 5 53	1000
THERE is a one-armed compositor in Chi-		nu
cago named Henry Penrod. To-day he can		10
set type with the average compositor, and at	Wheat-No. 2 Northern 66 1 1st/4	100
a recent test be set 400 ems in twenty min-	Corn—No. 3, Yellow 42 @ 43	
utes, which is remarkable time even for a	Cata-No. 2, White 68 3354	m
man blessed with both hands,		A
	DOSTON.	10000
LARON statustics collected in Connections	Slower Spring Wheat watte 7 to 48 7 50	The same

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET, Feef - Dressed weight..... Sheep -- Live weight..... Lambs..... Hogs -- Northern....

The boot and shoe makers of Massachu-setts make on the average about five pairs of shoes a day. In 1845 the average number of shoes made on each working day was about two pairs. The increase is said to be due largely to the introduction of machinery and improved processes. THE offices of the Town and Country Journal, at Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is \$500,003. The offices were the finest

A BOLD STAGE ROBBER.

Astounding Feats of a Lone High-wayman in California.

J. B. Hume, special agent for Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Company, at San Francisco, after months of careful investigation has established the fact that the recent series of stage robberies in California by a highway man is the work of "Black Bart," the notorious stage robber who was released from State prison last January after spending seven years behind the hars. This man, whose real name is Bolles, is the most daring and successful of all the "knights of the road" who have operated on this coast. He perpetrated thirty-one robberies before he was captured, and his arrest was only a mere accident. It was his custom to rob stages which he knew carried bullion or coin for Wells-Fargo. He was equipped with a strong pair of field glasses, through which he could learn whether armed express messengers were on board or not. If there was only the driver he halted the coach. He frequently held up outfits in which there were six or eight men, but he showed such nerve and cat-like agility that no one dared to attack him. He would promptly go through passengers, with great politeness, and usually would return their jeweiry and trinkets to women. He would then break open the treasure-box, rio open the mail bags and disappear with their contents. After the first few robberies he began to leave bits of doggerel verse, ridiculing the efforts of the detectives, and signed "Black Bart the Pos."

In 1883, after robbing a stage near Nevada City, he accidentally left one of his cuffs by man is the work of "Black Bart," the notori-

efforts of the detectives, and signed "Black Bart the Po8."

In 1883, after robbing a stage near Nevada City, he accidentally left one of his cuffs by a broken express box. The Chinese laundry mark was the clew which led to Bart's arrest. It was found that he had come to San Francisco regularly after each roblery, and lived in comfort on the money he secured. He was known there as Bolton, a mining man, and his frequent trips into the country were ascribed tomining expeditions. Bart was convicted and was sent to San Quentin for seven years. His term expired last January. He had become a good chemist while in prison, and declared that he was going to lead an honest life and return to his old home in Missouri. These professions, Detective Hume says, were false, as Bart coldly refused to have anything to do with his deserted wife, who was forced to go out to service in Hannibal. Mo., to support her three daughters. On July 17 he committed the first of a series of six stage robport her three daughters. On July 17 he committed the first of a series of six stage robmitted the first of a series of six stage rou-beries by a lone highwayman in the northern part of California. The heaviest haul made by the robber was near Downerville, where he secured gold bullion worth \$2200. Hume asserts that there is no doubt that this highasserts that there is no doubt that this high-wayman is again waging war upon the ex-press companies. The officers have no clue to him, but from the full descriptions they possess, they hope soon to capture him. This noted highwayman is a man of slender build, sharp features and low, but gentle voice. In the State prison he secured much sympathy because of his gentle man-ners and good conduct, but the detectives say he is a cold-blooded criminal.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Amounts Collected and Expenses of Running That Service.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows receipts amounting to \$124,3 23,475.22, and taxes of \$4,978,283,39, The expenses of revenue agents were \$7,382,-

There were 1974 violations of the law reported, resulting in the arrest of 731 persons and the confiscation of property valued at \$20,036,342. During the year 403 stills were destroyed, 812 persons arrested and one officer killed and another wounded. The commissioner recommends the enactment of a law to reimburse agents for the loss of property during the prosecution of their business. There were \$85,598.09 received from cases compromised during the year. The force employed comprises 63 men in the field, 947 collectors and deputies, 181 clerks, 29 messengers, and 1979 gaugers and storekeepers. Additional employes are requested owing to the

tional employes are requested owing to the growth of the business. There are 2884 fruit stills registered, nearly all of which are in

The capacity of the grain and molasses distilleries in operation on September 1 was 140,761 gallons. There were 16,122,509 bushels of grain used in distilleries during the year, a decrease of 2,000,000 bushels from the preceding year.

The commissioner opposes the reduction of the tax on fruit brandy as it would seriously cut into the sale of whisky, on which a tax of ninety cents per gallon is levied. There are over 2000 registered fruit distilleries, and from all sections come complaints from whisky distillers of competition from this

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

HONEY in the comb is scarce. THE Mississippi is to be bridged at La Crosse, Wis. SWITZERLAND does two per cent. of the trade of the world.

THE rice crop of Louisiana amounts to about 675,000 bags. NEARLY 20,000 Norwegians migrated from their country last year.

ORGANIZED raids on rabbits are again being made in California. SILVER is being found in great quantities in the Madras Presidency, India.

THE shipment of apples to Europe has been an unusally beavy one this year. Since January 1,1,571,180 barrels of apples have been received in New York.

It is discovered that 100 colored women in male attire voted at Raleigh, N. C. THE French Government will prosecute a Paris paper for ridiculing the army.

A DENTAL school for colored students has een established at Nashville, Tenn. THE number of court personages and at-indants at the Vatican is about 1200.

A SEW Roumanian Ministry has been been with anti-German tendencies. For every 10:0 inhabitants the United tates runs trains 9700 miles annually. Signon Ingami, a Roman advocate who ed recently, left \$2,200,000 to the Pope.

WITHIN the last two years 145 persons have sen convicted for stealing books in Paris. A FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLAR funeral was old in a Massachusetts town the other day. The New York city elevated railroads car-ed 171,529,789 passengers during the past

THE increased moisture favors the winter heat crop, and the acreage is equal to last

In 1887 there were registered in France 8,056 marriages, 859,333 births, and 842,797

BUT one vote was cast in South Carolina r General Fisk, Prohibition candidate for

THE Vermont Legislature has passed a bill making seventy pounds standard weight for a bushel of salt.

A nout 5,038,000,000 pounds of case sugar and 5,588,000,000 pounds of beet sugar are produced annually.

Two English daily papers have been for-bidden sale or circulation in Turkey because they exposed the Sultan's drunkenness and

THE insuguration of Garfield (processions, ball and display) cost \$39,000; that of Cleveland \$69,600; that of Harrison is expected to cost \$75,000.