

The present permanent population of Oklahoma is about 20,000.

The boundary question between Ecuador and Peru will be settled by a conference at Quito.

The civil service rules affect nearly 30,000 officials in the employ of the United States Government.

A return shows that no fewer than twenty-nine persons died from starvation in London in twelve months.

In Sweden, Denmark, Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemberg there is practically no one who cannot read or write.

The leader of the Sudanese dervishes, Nad-el-jumi, boldly announces that he has set out to conquer the world.

The Italian murderer of the future has been done for by the philanthropists at last. He is never more to be executed.

During the Paris Exhibition no less than sixty-nine international congresses will meet in the French metropolis under Government patronage.

Says the *Detroit Free Press*: "The talk of annexing Canada to the United States continues unabated, and in so friendly a spirit that no harm can result."

The New York *Herald* has discovered that English ladies take a great deal more interest in politics than the wives and daughters of American candidates do.

It is a fact worth moralizing over, opines the *Chicago Sun*, that annually a million tons of flax straw go to waste in the United States, instead of being worked into linen products.

The possessions of Trinity church, in New York city, foot up to \$140,000,000. Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, its pastor, has a nominal salary of \$12,000, but really receives as much as he wants.

Speaking of the lower classes of Japan, Mr. Arthur May Knapp, himself a missionary to the "Yankees of the Orient," says they are morally much superior to the corresponding classes in the United States.

The grizzly bear is following in the footsteps of the buffalo and gradually going hence. It is now only among the most broken country of the territories that he can be found at all, and he isn't half as full of fight as he used to be.

The income of a professional rat catcher averages \$1500 per year, announces the *Detroit Free Press*, and there are only ten of them in the United States. The average income of lawyers is only \$700 per year, and the ranks are overcrowded.

Men living in other countries, and owing allegiance to other powers, own land enough in the United States to make about ten States like Massachusetts, more than the whole of New England, more land than some governments own to support a king.

The Cologne (Germany) *Gazette* published a column of American census statistics which justify the prediction that before the middle of the coming century the western continent will be studied with cities of 1,000,000 inhabitants and upward.

The colony on Pitcairn's Island in the South Pacific numbers 120 people, all related by blood or marriage, and the amount of money circulating among them has never been over \$80. The one who gets hold of \$20 in this is considered a millionaire.

One Chicago ice wagon, driven by a pale-faced and harmless looking young man, has killed five persons this season, and it may be observed that the performance is not yet over. Every coroner's jury exonerates the driver and certifies that he is very careful and considerate.

The fire losses in the United States during the first six months of the year aggregated over \$70,000,000, against a total loss of but \$46,500,000 for the same period last year. In loss of life and losses of property through other agencies the first half of 1889 has been notable.

The New York *Mercury* observes: "The Quakers are practical, if anything, and, believing that the royal road to a man's heart lies through his stomach, they have determined to convert the noble red man through the cooking stove as a means of grace. Already they have laid before President Harrison a proposition to send women among the Indians to teach them housekeeping, and Congress is expected to make an appropriation for this purpose. It all depends on the character of the cooking. Heavy biscuits and muddy coffee will exterminate the remnants of the tribes to a dead certainty."

Since 1872, when the last elaborate computation of the armies of Europe was made, the taxpayers of the Continent have expended \$7,500,000,000 on preparations for a war that has not come, or nearly twice what we at home expended on our four years of Civil War.

A Russian officer, with the same powers as an American constable, can make or forbid a holiday in a village, forbid work on a certain day, order every house to be searched, seize and hold all cattle for inspection, and in fine play autocrat with higher hand than any man in Germany, France or England.

Fifteen years ago, says Chauncey M. Depew, one man owned a majority of the stock of the New York Central Railroad, and a few others most of the balance. Now it has 10,000 proprietors, and the large majority of them are people of small property. This indicates a process of distribution which will speedily change the character and management of American corporations.

Of 13,000,000 barrels of salt annually consumed in the United States, Michigan furnishes two-sixths, New York one-sixth, ten other salt-producing States one-sixth, and two-sixths are imported. The Michigan and New York product practically controls the market, excepting along the Atlantic coast, where, by reason of cheap ocean freights, the foreign article comes into competition.

Poor Carlotta, ex-Empress of Mexico, lives in the Castle of Boushout, in Belgium, in strict seclusion. Once a year, for a day—the day of Fete Dieu—the castle grounds are opened to the public, and a formal procession of priests and citizens passes through. This year the ex-Empress was seen to be watching the procession from a window of the castle. Her hair is now quite white, but otherwise she has not changed for years.

Almost everybody will be glad, remarks the *Boston Cultivator*, that a new issue of one and two-dollar bills is soon to be made. They are to be silver certificates, and will take the place of the silver dollars that to those who deal much in money have become a burden. Bright, new and clean bills are better. It is well to have currency convenient and neat, as it induces economy. There is more temptation to spend a tattered and dirty bill than there is one that is crisp and new.

How many trade secrets have died with their possessor? One such case has just occurred at Findlay, Ohio, in the death of Frederick J. Seymour, the Superintendent of the American Aluminum Company. He was the inventor of processes by which aluminum could be extracted from common clay. In secret he added some chemical to a fluid mass of the clay, which enabled his fellow-workmen to wrest the valuable metal from the earth. He died of a paralytic stroke and had no opportunity to reveal his secret. The stockholders of the company, among whom are General Russell A. Alger and Senator Palmer, of Michigan, it is said will employ chemists and endeavor to rediscover the secret.

The *News and Courier*, of Charleston, fulminates against the people who are forever trying to tamper with the White House at Washington on the plea of improvement, new decorations, extensions, or the turning of the building into offices for national business. A far better plan, this paper suggests, "would be to authorize the erection of an edifice of some description on the Potomac flats for the employment of these artists for all future time. Perhaps if they were allowed to control such a building, and to spend their time and the people's money in putting it together and taking it apart and setting it up and pulling it down, they would feel that they were earning their salaries in a way and would let public property be."

Samuel R. Lowery, of Birmingham, Ala., a very intelligent colored man who has for some years devoted his time to silk culture with a view to the development of this industry in the South, is now trying to raise \$5000 to purchase looms for this work. He has been very successful in producing the raw silk, and is highly commended and endorsed by Senator Morgan and other leading men who have personally known him for many years. His object is to develop at Birmingham a silk-making industry in which the colored people can engage. We believe, says the *Manufacturers Record*, of Baltimore, that the enterprise is worthy of the practical aid of those who desire to develop this important industry in the South, and thus furnish employment to many women and children who are forced to remain idle.

Mrs. Cyrus W. Field is said to guard as the chief among her treasures a small silver box presented to her husband by the municipality of New York, and containing the freedom of the city. This was given to Mr. Field after the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, and was the last time that the honor was bestowed.

In Sitka, Alaska, a town of 1000 inhabitants, not a foot of land is owned in fee simple, but buildings and improvements pass from one to another by simply a bill of sale, and this practice is universally regarded as in every respect a complete and perfect title.

FLOODS IN NEW JERSEY.

Many Cities and Villages Damaged by Raging Waters.

Seven Dams Burst and Sweep Away Houses and Bridges.

The flood gates were lifted during the late heavy rain in New Jersey, and since the Johnstown disaster was fresh in the minds of all, it would be hard to gauge the amount of terror that existed in some parts of that State for a few hours. The streams were already running full, and a succession of deluging showers in the afternoon and evening caused them to overflow. The rainfall was especially heavy on the Orange Mountains, and the result was that cities like Newark, Plainfield and Elizabeth on the low land which received the mounded-up water suffered from floods. Bridges, dams and houses were washed away, trains stalled, and other damage done.

The greatest flood, Plainfield, N. J., has ever known followed this heavy downpour of rain and was one of the most terrible were the result. At 4 o'clock Codrington's dam, on Stony Brook, gave way, and the large body of water thus freed carried away Codrington's house and threatened the Green Valley Mills with destruction. The damage wrought by the course of this stream was heavy, for many farms and other buildings were washed away.

At 4:30 o'clock the great dam at Felville gave way, and the rush of the water down the Green Valley Mills compelled the mill to move in short order. Frenche's mill and carriage factory were threatened with destruction. All the cellars and first floors of the stores in Somerset street were flooded and the damage to property was great.

At 5:40 o'clock the dam in Green Brook gave way, precipitating a great body of water through the center of the town. This broke the water into a series of rapids, and the town covering three square miles was entirely submerged.

At 5:50 o'clock the dam in Green Brook gave way, precipitating a great body of water through the center of the town. This broke the water into a series of rapids, and the town covering three square miles was entirely submerged.

Several houses situated along the brook were completely submerged, and the mill and carriage factory were threatened with destruction. All the cellars and first floors of the stores in Somerset street were flooded and the damage to property was great.

At 6:30 o'clock the dam in Green Brook gave way, precipitating a great body of water through the center of the town. This broke the water into a series of rapids, and the town covering three square miles was entirely submerged.

At 6:40 o'clock the dam in Green Brook gave way, precipitating a great body of water through the center of the town. This broke the water into a series of rapids, and the town covering three square miles was entirely submerged.

At 6:50 o'clock the dam in Green Brook gave way, precipitating a great body of water through the center of the town. This broke the water into a series of rapids, and the town covering three square miles was entirely submerged.

At 7:00 o'clock the dam in Green Brook gave way, precipitating a great body of water through the center of the town. This broke the water into a series of rapids, and the town covering three square miles was entirely submerged.

At 7:10 o'clock the dam in Green Brook gave way, precipitating a great body of water through the center of the town. This broke the water into a series of rapids, and the town covering three square miles was entirely submerged.

At 7:20 o'clock the dam in Green Brook gave way, precipitating a great body of water through the center of the town. This broke the water into a series of rapids, and the town covering three square miles was entirely submerged.

At 7:30 o'clock the dam in Green Brook gave way, precipitating a great body of water through the center of the town. This broke the water into a series of rapids, and the town covering three square miles was entirely submerged.

At 7:40 o'clock the dam in Green Brook gave way, precipitating a great body of water through the center of the town. This broke the water into a series of rapids, and the town covering three square miles was entirely submerged.

At 7:50 o'clock the dam in Green Brook gave way, precipitating a great body of water through the center of the town. This broke the water into a series of rapids, and the town covering three square miles was entirely submerged.

At 8:00 o'clock the dam in Green Brook gave way, precipitating a great body of water through the center of the town. This broke the water into a series of rapids, and the town covering three square miles was entirely submerged.

At 8:10 o'clock the dam in Green Brook gave way, precipitating a great body of water through the center of the town. This broke the water into a series of rapids, and the town covering three square miles was entirely submerged.

At 8:20 o'clock the dam in Green Brook gave way, precipitating a great body of water through the center of the town. This broke the water into a series of rapids, and the town covering three square miles was entirely submerged.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

The United States gunboat *Yorktown* returned to New York from a cruise at sea, undertaken to test the ship's strength and stability and the effectiveness of her main battery. The results were highly satisfactory.

A cyclone, followed almost immediately by a terrific rain storm, visited North Wilbraham, Massachusetts, doing considerable damage to property. The earth was torn up, plowing a furrow fifteen feet wide for a long distance. It threw water fifty feet high. Public thoroughfares were badly damaged in many sections of western Massachusetts.

LAUREL, Del., and the surrounding country have been visited by a disastrous storm, which continued with unintermitted fury for two days. Small wooden bridges, crocks, the streams and fences have been washed away, and fields and orchards ruined.

JOHN IRELAND, a well-known New Yorker, who for years has kept a popular restaurant on Leonard street, was robbed of \$48,000 in securities while a patient in Chambers Street Hospital.

E. & A. H. BATCHELLER, of Boston, Mass., one of the largest boot and shoe firms in the country, have assigned. Their liabilities are \$1,250,000.

EDWARD STYLES, son of Dr. D. W. Styles, and Captain Philip H. Wagner, both of Buffalo, N. Y., were drowned while boating.

McKEAN & APPLETON, shoe manufacturers, of Salem, Mass., have failed, their estimated liabilities being between \$65,000 and \$75,000.

In Ulster County, N. Y., a tornado destroyed several houses, and three persons were badly hurt, one of them fatally.

The bill to move the State capital of New Hampshire from Concord to Manchester was killed in the Legislature by a big majority.

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR E. H. ROLLINS, of New Hampshire, is dead, in his sixty-fifth year. He had been twice Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives; was elected to Congress three, and in 1877 was chosen to the United States Senate.

FRED FABR, aged twenty-five, an engineer on the Carthage and Adirondack Railroad, killed his wife at Clayton, N. Y., and then committed suicide.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, the prize fighter, was arrested in New York city by Inspector Byrne at the request of Governor Lowry, of Mississippi, and was held at Police Headquarters while awaiting the action of Governor Hill.

W. F. JOHNSON & Co., leather dealers of Boston, have failed with liabilities of \$250,000.

SIX THOUSAND colliers of the Connellsville district of Pennsylvania have gone on strike. Four thousand others are idle.

HOBACE D. PHILLIPS, manager of the Boston (Fenn.) Baseball Club, has been declared insane.

A riot occurred among 500 Italian railroad hands at Beaver, Penn., during which Antonio Costinello was killed, two Italians fatally injured, another shot in the leg and several others badly beaten.

The license bill was passed by the Rhode Island Legislature, after which the special session adjourned.

The Cannon Fruit Commission and the Wichita Wholesale Grocery Company were sued out in Wichita, Kan. Loss, \$170,000.

The five men accused of complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin—Coughlin, Beggs, Woodruff, Kuenze and O'Sullivan—were arraigned in Judge Horton's court in Chicago. All pleaded not guilty.

THE STORM-SWEPT AREA.

An Estimate of the Damage Wrought by the Late Deluge.

Dispatches from many points in the farming district within a radius of one hundred miles of New York city show general damage to crops by unusually heavy rains. The total losses in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey will mount up between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 and perhaps more.

The public debt statement shows an increase of the public debt during the month of July of \$1,017,511.51. Total cash in the Treasury, \$934,728,023.44.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has directed that an additional allowance of \$78,000 be granted Postmaster Van Cott, of New York city. His present allowance is \$1,004,000. An additional force of clerks, to the number of 32, is also allowed, which with his present force will make an aggregate of 1295 employees.

PRESIDENT HARRISON left Deer Park, Md., and arrived in Washington.

Foreign.

MR. SEXTON, member of Parliament and Lord Mayor of Dublin, Ireland, complains to the State Department at Washington, that President Harrison's letter, thanking Dublin for the sympathy expressed with the Johnstown sufferers, had been opened in transit and the official seal defaced.

The United States revenue cruiser *Rush* recently seized the British schooner *Black Diamond*, while sailing in the Behring Sea.

DR. TANKER, member of the British Parliament for Cork, Ireland, was sentenced to Tipperary to one month's imprisonment for assaulting Police Inspector Stephens in May last. When judgment was pronounced he cried out in the dock: "I defy you. The magistracy are the real criminals." For this outburst three months was added to his sentence.

The Japanese town of Kumamoto on the island of Kiu Siu has been destroyed by an earthquake. A great number of people perished.

SIXTY more dervishes have been killed in a skirmish with the British forces in the Sudan.

The Shah of Persia arrived in Paris from England. He was received by President Carnot.

SAN LUIS, a village near Santiago, Cuba, has been visited by a disastrous fire. Sixty houses were destroyed and two children were burned to death.

LATER election returns from Paris show that General Boulanger was elected in twenty-five departments. A Boulangist organ, accusing the Government of falsifying 3,000,000 voting papers.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON, Canadian Minister of Justice, signed the warrant for the extradition of Burke, the alleged murderer of Dr. Cronin. He was taken to Chicago for trial.

Two deserters from the Mexican army were captured by mounted soldiers, fifty miles from Ensenada, Mexico. The prisoners were compelled to follow their captors on foot at a rapid pace to Ensenada, where on their arrival both fell dead from exhaustion.

A MACHINE gun exploded on board the French trading frigate *Couronne* at Havana. Eight persons were killed and seventeen injured.

THIRTY persons were killed and eighty injured by the recent earthquake on the island of Kiu-Siu, Japan.

The German squadron, escorting the Emperor William to England, sailed from Wilhelmshaven.

The steamer *Rapel*, from Valparaiso to Montevideo, was totally wrecked at Hamelin Island, and the chief engineer, purser and eight of the crew were lost.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Brooklyn has the biggest bakery.

PITTSBURGH has the biggest ax mill. Boot and shoe manufacturers are busy. Window glass factories will soon start up. The bakers of Leipzig have gone out on strike. ELECTRICITY is used to haul coal out of mines. GREAT BRITAIN has 1500 co-operative unions.

ENGLAND is complaining of the arrival of pauper labor. The European workmen are opposed to standing armies. One of the street car drivers in Dubuque, Iowa, is a woman.

SHK manufacturing is growing very rapidly in the United States. The United Order of American Carpenters is said to be increasing rapidly.

THERE is a wonderful increase in the number of foundry and machine shops. On June 30 388 furnaces were in blast in the United States, and 236 out of blast.

A. J. DREXEL, the New York banker, has founded an industrial college at Wayne, Penn.

BELFAST flax weavers get \$5 per week. Other workers make from fifty cents per week up.

ENGLISH iron workers are agitating "no Sunday work" and five days per week with Monday off.

ENGLISH mill men who are obliged to work on Sunday, are making an effort to have it stopped.

SPAIN allows children from nine to thirteen to work five hours daily. From thirteen to eighteen, eight hours.

ELECTRICAL coal mining machines are being introduced into English mines which can do as much work as four men.

The Indianapolis steamboats have succeeded in carrying the eight-hour schedule after a struggle of fifteen months.

The University of Atlanta, Ga., has a course in blacksmithing, as has also the University of the City of New York.

THERE is a great falling off in the immigration of laborers this year on account of the enforcement of the Contract Labor law.

The only woman barber in Boston is Jennie L. Dodge. She is a New Hampshire girl and has followed her trade with success since 1888.

SILK weaver's wages have declined twenty percent in ten years, but they are said to be arising nearly as much because the machinery is better.

LEADING Paterson (N. J.) firms will establish an industrial school for the education of pupils in designing, dyeing and the working of all textile work.

The *Manufacturers Gazette*, of Boston, says: "There is not another country on the face of the globe where workmen are so well provided for as in America."

A WHOLESALE vaccination contract was entered into recently by the American corporation at the works, Manchester, Mass., taking in the whole 8000 operatives at the expense of the company.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company has discharged 330 of its employees at Sacramento, Cal., 160 being mechanics. The officials say that this action is taken to lessen the expense of the road.