

Hubert Herkimer, the famous English painter, sees the beginning of a splendid future for architects in America.

There is great complaint of the adulteration of food in the City of Mexico. Even the bread is tampered with.

It is predicted that \$300,000,000 of English and Irish capital will be invested in this country within the next four years.

They are attempting to acclimatize American oysters from Connecticut in several places along the coast of Sweden. So far the oysters thrive well.

There are in the Treasury vaults at Washington nearly a pint of diamonds and other precious stones that were presented to various Presidents by admiring friends.

The English "canteen," a system by which regular soldiers improve the comforts of army life—never too great at the best—has been introduced in American army posts with great success.

A man in Chicago threatens suicide if that city does not prove to be larger than Brooklyn. His fellow-citizens do not care what he does, comments the *Detroit Free Press*, if he will only live long enough to be counted.

General Sherman has offered a prize of \$100 for the best essay written by an army officer of the school of application on the subject of the influence Fort Leavenworth, Kan., has had on the civilization of the surrounding country.

In the United States Army there are eight per cent. of officers and ninety-two per cent. of men out of a total of 27,167, and in the English Army there are four per cent. of officers and ninety-six per cent. of men out of a total of 210,105.

The Washington *Star* says that the discovery by the ornithologists that a war upon the pestiferous sparrow, in order to be successful, must be carried on by Canada and the United States in concert, furnishes a new argument for union between the two countries.

At the close of the past year there were completed and in course of construction in this country eighty-five electric railways, comprising about 450 miles of track, and the reports show that during the first year over 18,000,000 passengers have been carried over these lines.

The United States Supreme Court has repeatedly said that a man's right under his patent for an invention is as absolute as under a patent for lands, and no one would say that one should lose the right to his house because some one else saw fit to take possession of it against his will.

A Kentucky man shot himself with suicidal intent, the other day, and died after several hours of intense suffering. Being asked how it happened that with his known skill with the pistol he did not kill himself instantly, he said he wished to live long enough to be forgiven for his act.

Says *Harper's Bazar*: "The figure 9 in our dates is with us and has come to stay. No man or woman, now living, will ever date a document without using a 9. It now stands on the extreme right—1889. Next year it will be the second place—1890—and there it will stay for ten years. It will then move up to third place—1900—and rest there for one hundred years."

If any persons have been frightened by recent rumors of a coming deficiency in the beef supply of the country, they can find reassurance in this year's report of the Agricultural Department on farm animals. To put the statement in round numbers, there were 25,000,000 in the United States in 1890, 33,000,000 in 1880, and 50,000,000 in 1858, the year covered by the last report.

No Treasury in the world ever contained so vast a sum of money, boasts the *San Francisco Chronicle*, as that of the United States. The last statement shows that there is in the Treasury vaults over six hundred millions in gold and silver coin and bullion. Of gold coin and bullion the amount is \$303,504,519; silver coin and bullion, \$315,343,180. By the side of this vast accumulation the treasures of other countries, and those recorded in history, sink into insignificance.

A curious question of etiquette will prevent the Shah of Persia from visiting the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople. The latter is too full of pomp and dignity to go down to the train to meet a guest, and always receives his visitors at the Yildiz Kiosk. The Shah, however, thinks that the Turkish potentate should meet him at the depot, and as neither will yield the point, the difference of opinion on this subtle question of etiquette will prevent the Shah from seeing the beauties of the Sultan's harem.

It is now announced that Commissioner Morgan has determined to substitute as rapidly as may be possible on the Indian reservations, non-partisan public schools under the supervision of the Indian Bureau, for the schools under charge of several religious bodies—Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, Quaker, Roman Catholic—which have received Government support since General Grant's first administration under the contract system.

For several years past learned, or apparently learned, arguments have appeared in Western newspapers to the effect that the level of the great lakes is lowering, and that a period of low water is beginning. These theories, according to the *New York Tribune*, have been upset the past month by the rise of the level of the lakes and the passage over shallow places of large vessels conveying big cargoes. One propeller, the *Corsica*, has just passed through the lakes carrying the heaviest cargo ever shipped on a lake vessel.

Apparently John Chinaman has his vanities as well as men of other races. The *New York Jeweler's Weekly* says that "the only ornament worn by the Chinese of the lower laundry class is a wristlet, a polished translucent ring of white or greenish stone, just large enough to slip over the hand. They are quite expensive, ranging from \$3 for an inferior dull white specimen to \$50 for the green rings that are most highly prized. They must be entirely free from imperfections and emit a clear, sonorous ring when struck a light blow."

During the last session of Congress the sum of \$200,000 was appropriated for the establishment of a zoological garden at Washington. The necessary site for it has now been selected. It comprises about 150 acres, lies to the northwest of the city, about two miles from the White House, along the banks of Rock Creek, and is said to be admirably situated and in every way well adapted for its purpose. It is expected that before next winter the necessary arrangements will be so far advanced that the animals now inappropriately housed in the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution can be moved to their new quarters.

The greatest and most useful, as well as promising, scientific proposition of this country and day, declares the *Trenton (N. J.) American*, is that for the diversion and storage of the tributary waters of the Upper Mississippi, so that they may be used for the irrigation of the arid plains of Idaho, and their absence mitigate the floods which devastate the low lands along the Mississippi. It was a system of irrigation that converted Salt Lake City into a garden, and if the vast area of the sterile fields of Idaho can be brought into cultivation and production, it would in many ways repay the National Government for any amount of financial help that it might give the enterprise.

In sending to Professor C. V. Riley, of this country, the insignia of a Knight of the Legion of Honor, M. Faye, the French Minister of Agriculture, writes: "In conferring this high distinction upon you, the French Republic has sought to show its indebtedness for the important services which you have rendered to the general agriculture of all countries, and particularly to France, by your labors and discoveries. I consider it a personal honor to have had the occasion to confirm to our Chief Magistrate the excellence and importance of your services." M. Tisserand, Director of Agriculture, wrote at the same time to Professor Riley as follows: "It is a small reward for your services, and would have been granted long ago if you had not declined to accept the honor. France is but paying an old debt of gratitude, and I am most happy in knowing that the importance of your work is thus recognized."

The *New York Tribune* says: "Will the coming man drink ice water? The contemporaneous man uses a large quantity of it in spite of Dr. Hammond's philippic, and it is interesting to note that the opinion of the doctors and druggists of Boston is decidedly favorable to the beverage. The *Boston Globe* asked thirty-eight doctors what they thought of it. Sixteen pronounced it very beneficial; twelve agreed that it was very good if not taken to excess; three were non-committal, and only seven of the thirty-eight advised that it should be left alone. The druggists did still better by this popular drink. Forty-six of them were viewed; twenty-six of them regarded it as very beneficial; none reported that it ought to be left alone, while the other twenty certified that it was very beneficial. It looks from this as if a Prohibition amendment aimed at ice water stands no chance of being grafted upon the Constitution of Massachusetts for the present. In fact, ice water has probably come to stay, the country over."

Dr. Nansen, the explorer, says that the ice in Greenland is 6000 feet thick.

KILLED FOR A SLAP.

Judge Terry Shot After Insulting Justice Field.

Tragic Sequence to a Famous California Divorce Case.

A dispatch from San Francisco, Cal., says: One of the most sensational tragedies that ever startled the people of the Pacific coast occurred during the morning at Lathrop, a small town on the Southern Pacific Railroad, a few miles from Stockton, in San Joaquin County. David S. Terry, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California, is a dupe of United States Senator David C. Broderick, assaulted United States Supreme Court Justice Stephen J. Field in a public dining room at the railroad station, and was shot dead by United States Deputy Justice David Nagle, who was traveling as Mr. Field's body guard.

The shooting occurred in the presence of about sixty or seventy people, and created a scene of the wildest excitement. The cause of the shooting was the wildest of feuds existing between Judges Terry and Field, which grew out of the latter rendering a decision adverse to Sarah Althea Hill, plaintiff in the famous Sharon divorce case, who during the litigation became the wife of Terry. Dispatches from Lathrop, Cal., state that upon the arrival of the Southern overland mail at 7:20 A. M. Justice Field and Marshal Nagle walked into the dining-room for breakfast and sat down side by side. Judge Terry, who was traveling with Nagle, who figured in the Sharon divorce case, came in also. They were going to another table when Mrs. Terry recognized Justice Field, and immediately retired to the train. As soon as she had left the dining-room and before she had reached the train Judge Terry walked over to where Justice Field sat, and, stooping over him, slapped his face.

Deputy Marshal Nagle thereupon arose from his seat and shot Judge Terry through the heart. While he was falling Nagle shot again, but missed Terry, the bullet going through the floor. Both shots were fired within a few seconds and before any one could interfere.

Whether Judge Terry's intention was to provoke Justice Field and draw a weapon before the latter could turn is, of course, not known, as Deputy Nagle, who sat opposite Field, prevented this by firing, his first shot resulting in the death of Terry.

After the shooting Deputy United States Marshal Nagle backed up against the wall of the dining room and warned every one not to arrest him, saying he was a United States officer in the discharge of his duty. There was no semblance of an attempt to molest him at any time. Constable Walker took Deputy Nagle from the train at Tracy and proceeded with him to Stockton, where he is now in jail.

District Attorney White ordered the arrest of Justice Field on arrival at San Francisco, and telegraphed the order to the Sheriff of San Francisco.

Justice Field maintained his quiet demeanor, and replied to a press representative, when asked to narrate the particulars of the shooting, as follows: "I am not a lawyer. I can tell you the story in a few words. For the last few months all manner of reports, both public and personal, have reached me that Judge Terry had threatened to subject me to some form of indignity, if he should have to meet me. This fact caused the United States Marshal to decide to provide such protection as he could during my stay in this State. When I started for Los Angeles to hold court, Deputy Nagle accompanied me. He seemed to be a quiet gentleman, but I was not to be deceived. He followed me, but paid no attention to the fact. When we arrived at Lathrop, we entered the dining room for breakfast. I took a seat at the end of the table, while Nagle sat on one side of me. Terry and his wife came into the room soon after. As soon as she saw me she went out of the room, as I afterward learned, returning to the car for her satchel. Judge Terry rose and I supposed that he intended accompanying her. Instead of doing so, he walked back to me, and struck me on the nose with his hand. I was completely astonished, and, seeing he was making ready to strike again, Nagle cried out 'Stop, stop!' but Terry did not desist, and as he was raising his hand to strike me a second time, he fell to the floor, Nagle shooting a second time, but the second shot did not strike him. That is the complete story so far as I am aware of the facts," said the Justice in conclusion.

Protection was accorded to Justice Field, it is claimed, by authority of Attorney General Miller, who telegraphed from Washington to the Marshal of the district to see that the person of the Justice was protected at any hazard.

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THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

The annual athletic exhibition of the Cinnabar Club at Philadelphia was attended by 25,000 persons. The profits, which amount to \$5000, will be devoted to securing the arrest and punishment of the murderers of Dr. P. H. Cronin of Chicago.

DR. ALA SANDER BROWN MOTT, one of the most noted American surgeons, and a son of the famous surgeon, Valentine Mott, died at his country seat, near Yonkers, N. Y., of pneumonia. Dr. Mott was born in New York March 31, 1826.

H. WEBB, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., thirty-four years of age, and Herman Newmayer, of the same place, forty-five, jumped from a train at Chain Dam, Penn. Webb was instantly killed and Newmayer was fatally hurt.

The Riverside and Oswego mills property in Rhode Island and New York have assigned with liabilities of \$900,000.

THE STEAMER CITY OF PARIS lowered the ocean record eastward, crossing from New York to Liverpool, England, in five days, twenty-three hours and forty-four minutes.

JUDGE BOOKSTAVEL, in the Court of Common Pleas, has annulled the decree of divorce granted to Mrs. A. M. Clack, wife of the Sheriff of New York. The annulment is on the ground that the divorce was fraudulently obtained, without Mrs. Clack's knowledge or consent. Lawyer Wright in an affidavit threw the blame for the fraud on the shoulders of Monell and Referee Meeks. Meeks was forced to resign his office of sheriff.

THE CITIZENS OF Danbury, Conn., are greatly excited over repeated attempts which have been made to burn the town. Fifteen fires were started within seven days, burning many buildings and causing the loss of one life.

JOHN HENDERSON, of Syracuse, N. Y., and Bernard McKesson, of Philadelphia, two of the crew of the schooner *Marion*, man-of-war, from Baltimore, were swept overboard and drowned.

LIGHTNING caused heavy loss by fire in oil works at Bayonne, N. J. A Government building at Sandy Hook was destroyed.

PRESIDENT HARRISON visited the shipyards at Bath, Me.

WILLIAM JONES, for twenty years a trusted employee of E. H. Butler & Co., educational publisher, Philadelphia, has disappeared. He is said to be short \$40,000 in his accounts. Jones is a bachelor.

THE STATE COMMITTEE met in New York City and decided to hold the Republican State Convention at Saratoga on September 20.

ABOUT 2300 plasterers struck in New York City for an increase of wages from \$4 to \$4.50 a day. About 700 had their demand conceded.

PROFESSOR ELIAS LOOMIS MUNKSON, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy at Yale University, died in New Haven, Conn., of Bright's disease. He was born in 1811.

GREAT devastation was done by storms on the New Jersey coast. Many watering-places were seriously damaged.

AFTER a nine-day's vacation in New England President Harrison left Bar Harbor, Me., for Washington. He stopped at Concord, N. H., to drive about among the mills. At Concord, N. H., he was formally received by members of the Legislature in joint convention. He made a brief address. He went thence to Fall River, Mass., where he took the steamer *Pilgrim* for New York.

DURING the late storm Benjamin Andreas and William McDonald, both married, were drowned at Walnut Port, Penn. They were employed on the bridge being erected across the Lehigh River.

THE RETURNS from the school elections in Kansas, on the day after the election, showed that about 30,000 women voted. Many ladies were elected to office.

DR. J. R. WORTHAM, of Winchester, Va., committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

THREE brothers, named David, Joe and Albert Hill, brutally murdered Edward Standford, their sister's husband, five miles north of Shelbyville, Ind. All were hanged.

THE boiler of Thomas Anderson & Co.'s steam factory at Deacon, N. Y., exploded. James Jackson was killed and six others seriously injured. Laton Messer and Dennis Purdy, who were wounded, have since died.

DR. JAMES L. CARROLL, senior member of the faculty of the University of Virginia, died a few days ago at Ovation, Va. He was born in Nelson County, Va., August 26, 1813, and graduated from the University of Virginia in 1833.

"JIM" BROOKS, colored, was arrested at Orange, Texas, for assaulting a white woman nearly eighty years old. He was taken from the guards next morning by a mob of five hundred men, who hanged him to a tree and then riddled his body with bullets.

A FIRE at Truckee, Cal., burned all east of Bridge street and north of the railroad to the roundhouse. Forty dwellings were burned, rendering many families homeless. The loss is about \$75,000.

AN engine at the South Omaha (Neb.) Steam Yards, and instantly killed James Connelly and Owen McDonald.

GREAT damage was done to Western railroads by recent storms; a flood at Lincoln, Neb., made several hundred people homeless.

SULLIVAN, the prize fighter, was indicted on two counts by the Grand Jury in Purvis, Miss., and Kilrain was arrested in Baltimore on a requisition from Governor Lowry.

A GREAT electric storm struck Allamogosa, New Mexico. A driver and his team were killed and many people were stunned. Much property was destroyed.

THE Burton Building in Chicago, which was gutted by fire some weeks ago, collapsed, burying a number of workmen in the ruins. Joseph Hopp and Nick Sever were killed.

THE Iowa Republican State Convention convened at Des Moines. Mr. Hutchinson was nominated for Governor on the twenty-fifth ballot. On the second ballot Poyner was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

FRED TORIEMAN, a saloon keeper, was lynched at Roslyn, Washington, for shooting a man named Nick Sever with a rifle and then deserting. The latter owed him \$2 and would not pay it.

CAPTAIN PHILIP W. MCKINNEY was nominated for Governor by acclamation by the State Democratic Convention of Virginia in session at Richmond.

BILL WESTMORELAND, colored, has been hanged at Jacksonville, Fla., for killing his wife on the night of April 5 last.

ARMY DESERTERS.

The War Department Alarmed at the Increasing Number.

The War Department officials at Washington are greatly exercised over the number of desertions from the army, especially as they are increasing in number every year.

During the six months ending June 30 last the army records show an increase of 135 over the number reported for the corresponding period last year. For the past six months of the present year there were 1467 desertions against 1399 for the same period in 1888.

Fully seven-eighths of the desertions took place during the first year of enlistment.

The importance of these figures is appreciated by General Schofield. This has been the subject of much thought and discussion lately, and some plain action will be taken toward modification of existing articles of war which will receive the General's earnest advocacy and be presented to Congress.

A number of officers believe that one of the best ways of breaking up desertion in the army would be to put a bonus to the soldier who would do much extra work. When a man enters the army he expects to become a soldier. When he finds that in addition to his duty as a soldier he has to do all the work around the garrison and the officers' quarters, the soldier feeling this out and he deserts at the very first opportunity.

A decrease in the number of useless calls, now prevalent at army posts will also, it is said, result in fewer desertions.

BOULANGER FOUND GUILTY.

The Fugitive General Convicted of Conspiracy and Treason.

The State Council of France has annulled the elections in twelve cantons in which General Boulanger was recently elected to the Council-General on the ground that the General was not legally eligible to the position. General Boulanger has written a letter, in which he states that he gave the sums of money which he is accused of embezzling to his chief clerks in the War Office, to be used for the relief of widows and orphans of soldiers.

Five lodgers in the house of Mrs. Pourpres, the former companion of General Boulanger, have sworn that the General was in Paris on July 15, 1877, the day on which, it is alleged, he visited the city in disguise.

The Senate Court during the afternoon found General Boulanger guilty of conspiracy.

The court also found Dillon and Rochefort guilty of conspiracy with Boulanger in his plots.

They further decided, by a vote of 195 to 10, that Boulanger was guilty of treasonable acts against the State in connection with the Lyons depot incident.

October: From Mexico—General Angel Ortiz Monasterio, Venezuela—Mr. Nicanor Bolet Pieraza, a distinguished litterateur and political economist.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has definitely determined to place the clerks of the Census Bureau under the civil service rules.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular from Washington prohibiting the refilling at distilleries of casks or packages previously used at the same distillery.

THE light offerings of bonds have resulted in a steady increase in the Treasury surplus at Washington, which amounts to \$70,500,000, being the highest point reached since October last. The pension payments for the present month are estimated at \$18,000,000.

Foreign.

A FIRE at Sachsenberg, Germany, has destroyed one-half of the town. The losses are very heavy. The poor are the chief sufferers. Many families lost everything, and the greatest distress prevailed.

MRS. MATRICK, the American convicted of poisoning her husband, was sentenced to be hanged in London on Monday, August 26. Mr. Lincoln the United States Minister, and many Americans in London signed a petition for a reprieve.

THE Duke of Fife declines to permit his wife, Princess Louise of Wales, to accept any share of the recent Parliamentary grant to the royal family.

SEÑOR SARDINA, who was recently kidnapped by banditti in Cuba, has been released on the payment of a ransom of \$12,000 in gold.

INVENTOR THOMAS EDISON ascended the Eiffel Tower at the Paris Exposition and took luncheon at the summit. A number of artists took the opera were present and sang into a phonograph, which afterward reproduced the airs. King Humbert has appointed him a Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy.

THE Emperors of Germany and Austria witnessed a sham battle at Spandau, Germany.

THE second anniversary of Prince Ferdinand's ascending the throne of Bulgaria was observed with appropriate festivities. Four thousand troops were reviewed, banquets were held, and in the evening Sofia was illuminated.

GENERAL BOULANGER, Count Dillon and M. Henri Rochefort are sentenced by the French Senate in Paris to imprisonment in a fortress.

An attempt will be made by France to obtain General Boulanger's extradition from Great Britain.

TWO EMPERORS AT BERLIN.

A Royal German Welcome to the Ruler of Austria.

The Emperor of Austria has arrived in Berlin, Germany. He was met at the station by Emperor William, Prince Henry and Prince Bismarck. Among the distinguished persons present were Count Herbert Bismarck, General von Moltke and General von Blumenthal.

The meeting between the two Emperors was of the most cordial character. After Francis Joseph and Prince Henry had exchanged salutations the imperial visitor shook hands with Prince Bismarck. The imperial party took carriage and drove to the Emperors as they passed. The Thiergarten and Unter den Linden. Troops were stationed along the route from the station to the castle. The houses were decorated with flags and bunting. Large crowds assembled along the route and cheered the Emperors as they passed. Salutes were fired by the artillery in honor of the visiting Emperor. The weather was fine.

Upon arriving at the palace the Austrian Emperor was welcomed by Empress Augusta and her daughter, Empress Frederick.

THE *Reichsanzeiger*, an especially prominent article, welcomes Emperor Francis Joseph on behalf of the German people, as a friend and ally of Emperor William. The *North German Gazette* says the visit of the Austrian Emperor will further insure the peace of Europe.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Three Men Killed by an Accident to a Threshing Machine.

A terrible accident occurred about noon at the farm of Charles Dinmore, eighteen miles southwest of Aberdeen, Dakota. Three men were killed and several others seriously injured by the explosion of a threshing-machine engine boiler.

The engineer, Frank Arnewoldt, aged twenty-nine years, was blown seventeen rods and instantly killed. William Shaefer, aged twenty-three, was blown twelve rods, and was dead when picked up. The fireman, whose name is unknown, recently from Jackson, Mich., aged about twenty-five, had his head blown off.

K. Kried had a leg broken and was badly scalded on the other leg and body. Two others were injured, but not dangerously. A team of horses attached to a water wagon was blown into the air and carried several rods. The wreck of the engine was scattered all over the prairie.

J. Shinsky, the owner of the engine, was absent at the time of the accident. It is supposed to have occurred from a defective boiler which had been used five years and twenty-three, was blown twelve rods, and was dead when picked up. The fireman, whose name is unknown, recently from Jackson, Mich., aged about twenty-five, had his head blown off.

THE wreck of the engine was scattered all over the prairie.

THE THRESHING crew was composed mostly of Russians and information is difficult to obtain.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE hop crop is a failure.

PEACHES are unusually scarce.

THE table glass trade is the latest.

THE Cuban insurrection is spreading.

ELECTRIC street cars are gaining favor.

THE salt trust has apparently collapsed.

SERIOUS rains are reported in England.

GREAT forest fires are raging in Oregon.

A WATER famine is threatened at Vienna.

THE invasion of Upper Egypt is at an end.

AN ice trust has been formed at Savannah, Ga.

A TYPHOID epidemic is prevalent in Chicago.

FIFTEEN States will this fall choose State officers.

AERIAL navigation is again attracting attention.

THIS has been a poor season for Labrador fishermen.

THE cotton crop of Texas will be worth \$84,000,000.

THE losses in Spokane Falls amount to \$10,000,000.

THE sugar trust made a net profit last year of \$19,000,000.

ELVEN bridges cross the Harlem River at New York.

THE California raisin crop is estimated at 1,350,000 boxes.

THIRTY-FOUR missionary societies are at work in Africa.

THE German imperial budget shows a deficit of \$4,000,000.

RICH petroleum deposits have been discovered in Tabasco, Mexico.

NEW YORK city supports 500 blind paupers out of its charity fund.

THE Austria-Hungarian crops are twenty-five per cent. below the average.

THE anti-slavery congress at Lucerna, Switzerland, has been abandoned.

FIVE HUNDRED schools on the American plan hold daily sessions in Turkey.

THIS year's crop of sweet potatoes in Florida is the largest ever known.

COAL is cheaper in St. Louis than it is in any other large city in the country.

OUR NEW NAVY.

Condition of the Vessels Built Under Secretary Whitney.

Official Report of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

A statement has