Hubert Herkomer, 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 \$500,000,000 or English and Irish capital will be invested in this country within the next four

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 it 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 sestiferous 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

A Kentuckian 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 fignre 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 1860, 33,000,000 in 1880, and 50,000,000 in 1888, 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 the opinion of the doctors and drugsix hundred millions in gold and silver coin and bullion. Of gold coin and bullion the amount is \$303,504,319; 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 insignifi-

A curious question of etiquette will prevent the Shah of Persia from visiting the Sulian 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 Kiosque. 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 Dr. Nansen, the explorer, says that the 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, Episcopalian, Quaker, Roman Catholic-which have received Government support since General Grant's first administration under the contract sys-

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 Jewelers' Weekly says that "the only ornament worn by the Chinese of the lower of laundrymen 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 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 agricuture 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 recog-

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 there is in the Treasury vaults over gists of Boston is decidedly favorable to the beverage. The Boston Globe asked thirty-eight doctors what they thought of it. Sixteen pronouned it very beneficial; twelve agreed that it was very good if not taken to excess; three were noncommittal, and only seven of the thirtyeight 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 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 engrafted upon the Constitution of Massachusetts for the present. In fact, ice water has probably come to stay, the country over.

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, Rairoad, a few miles from Stockton, in San Joaquin County. David S. Terry, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California, siayer in a duel of United States Senator David C. Broderick, assaulted United States Supreme Court Justice Stephen J. Field is a public dining room at the railroad station, and was shot dead by United States Deputy Marshal David Nagle, who was traveling as Mr. Field's body guard. The shooting occurred in the presence of 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 well known quarrel existing between Judges Terry and Field, which grew out of the latter rendering a de-cision adverse to Sarah Althea Hill, plaintiff

cision 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 David S. Terry and wife, who figured in the Sharon divorce case, capita in

ured 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

District Attorney White ordered the arrest of Justice Field upon his arrival at San Fran-cisco, and telegraphed the order to the Sher-iff of San Francisco.

Justice Field mantained his quiet demeanor, and replied to a press representative, when asked to narrate the particulars of fhe

ooting, as follows: 'I can tell you the story in a few words. For the last few months all manner of re-ports, both public and personal, have reached me that Judge Terry had threatened to subme that Judge Terry had threatened to subject me to some form of indignity, if he should happen 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 gentlemanly official, though I only met him twice while away from Los Angeles. He asked me while away from Los Angeles. He asked me in that city when I intended to return, and accompanied me, taking a seat in the sleeping car opposite to me. We heard this morning that Judge Terry and his wife were on the train, but paid no attention to the fact. When we arrived at Lathrop, we entered the eating station to get 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 as see saw meshe went out of the room, as a fiterward 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 a heavy slap in the face. I was completely astonished, and, seeing he 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 arm a second time, Nagle shot at him, the bullet entering his heart. 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 Wash-ington to the Marshal of the district to see person of the Justice was protected

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

desertions from the army, especially as they are increasing in numbers every year.

During the six months ending June 30 last the records show an increase of 155 over the number reported for the corresponding period last year. For the past six months of the present year there were 1467 desertions against 1209 for the same period in 1888.

Fully seven-eighths of the descritions 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 which will look toward modification of existing articles of war 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

hest ways of breaking up desertion in the army would be to put a stop to the soldiers doing so much extra work. When a man en-ters the army he expects to become a soldier. When he finds that in addition to his duty as soldier he has to do all the work around garrison and the officers' quarters the sol-r feeling dies out and he deserts at the

very first opportunity.

A decrease in the number of useless calls, 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 Councils-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 embezaling to the chief clerks in the War Office, to be used for the relief of widows and orphans of soldiers.

Five lodgers in the house of Mme. Pourpres, the former companion of General Boulanger, have sworn that the General was in Paris on July 15, 1987, 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. Councils-General on the ground that

he court also found Dillon and Rochefor ity of complicity with Boulanger in hi

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

The annual athletic exhibition of the Cianna-Gael 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. ALK CANDER BROWN MOTT, one of the most noted of 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 pneumonia. Dr. Mot York March 31, 1826.

H. WEBE, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., thirtyfour years of age, and Herman Newmayer, of the same place, forty-five, jumped from a train at Chain Dam, Penn. Webb was in-stantly killed and Newmayer was fatally

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 BOOKSTAVER, in the Court of Com-

mon Pleas, has annulled the decree of di-vorce granted by him to Mary A. Flack, wife of the Sheriff of New York. The annulment is on the ground that the divorce was fraudulently obtained, without Mrs. Flack'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 searcher.

THE citizens or Danbury, Conn., are greatly excited over repeated attempts which have been made to burn the town. Thirteen fires were started within sevendays, burning many buildings and causing the loss of one

John Henderson, of Syracuse, N. Y., and Bernard McKennon, of Philadelphia, two of the crew of the schooner Marion Manson, from Bath, Me., for 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 shipvards at Bath, Me.

WILLIAM JONES, for twenty years a trusted employe of E. H. Butler & Co., educational publishers of 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 Septem-

ABOUT 2200 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 MUNSON, Pro-

fessor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy at Yale University, died in New Haven, Conn., of Bright's disease. He was born in

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

AFTER a nine-days'-vacation in New Eng-After a nine-days-vacation in New England President Harrison left Bar Harbor, Me., for Washington. He stopped at Manchester, N. H., long enough 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

South and West.

THE returns from the school elections in Kansas, on the day after the election, showed that about 50,000 women voted. Many that about 50,000 wemen voted. ladies were elected to office.

by shooting himself through the head.

THREE brothers, named David, Joe and Albert Sill, brutally murdered Edward Standford, their sister's husband, five miles north of Shelbyville, Ind. All were drunk. THE boiler of Thomas Anderson & Co.'s stave factory at Dawson, Ky., exploded.

James Jackson was killed and six others seriously injured. Laton Menser and Dennis Purdy, who were wounded, have since died.

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

"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.) Stock Yards struck 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 Albuquerque, 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 Iown 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 TOSHMAN, a saloon keeper, was lynched at Roslyn. Washington for shooting a man named Thomas. 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. A CYCLONE 200 feet wide by a mile and a half long struck Russell, Ill., inflicting great

An engine which was being repaired at Charlotteville, Va., exploded, killing two men and injuring several others.

Washington.

First Comptroller Matthews has decided that the appropriation of \$600,000 made by the act of March 2, 1889, for "agricultural experiment stations" can be used for the nefit only of the forty stations for which estimates were made.

THE Superintendent of Census has ap-cointed Dr. J. S. Billings, Professor Henry lannett and William C. Hunt to report upon he relative merits of the several systems of abulating the Eleventh Census returns.

SECRETARY WINDOM has designated thame of "Lot M. Morrill" for the new evenue marine vessel just finished at Balti-nore for the Charleston (S. C.) station.

October: From Mexico—General Angel Ortiz Monasterio. Venezuela—air. Nicanor Bolet Pieraza, a distinguished litterateur and po-litical economist.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has definitely de-termined not to place the clerks of the Census Bureau under the civil service rules.

THE Commissioner of Internal Reven issued a circular from Washington prohibit-ing the refilling at distilleries of casks or packages previously used at the same distil-

THE light offerings of bonds have resulted at Washington, which amounts to \$70,800,-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 suffer-ers. Many families lost everything, and the greatest distress prevailed.

MRS, MAYBRICK, 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 any 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 SENOR SARDINA, who was recently kidnapped by banditti in Cuba, has been re-

ed on the payment of a ransom of \$12,000 INVENTOR THOMAS EDISON ascended the

INVENTOR THOMAS EDISCY ascended the Eiffel Tower at the Paris Esposition and took luncheon at the summit. A number of artists from 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, Ger-

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 il-

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

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

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, eral von Molike and General von Blu

menthal.

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 carriages and drove to the castle by way of the Thiergarten and Unter den Linden. Troops were stationed along the route from the station to the castle. The houses were decorated with flars and bunting. Large 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 ex-Empress Frederick.

The Reichsanzeiger, in an especially prominent article, welcomes Emperor Francis Joseph on behalf of the German people, as a triend and ally of Emperor William. The North German Gazette may the visit of the

Austrian Emperor will further insure the cace 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 Dinsmore, eighteen miles southwest of Aberdeen, Dakota. Three men were killed and several others seriously injured by the explosion of a threshing-ma-

The engineer, Frank Arnswoldt, aged twenty-nine years, was blown seventeen rods and instantly killed. William Sheeler, 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.

lown off.

J. Kritel had a leg broken and was badly scalded on the other leg and body. others were injured, but not dangerous 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 was cracked and rusty. The threshing crew was composed mostly of Russians and information is difficult to obtain.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE hop crop is a failure.

THE trunk lines are at war. PEACHES are unusually scarce. THE table glass trust is the latest. THE Cretan 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. Ax ice trust has been formed at Savannah,

A TYPHOID epidemic is prevalent in Chi-FIFTEEN States will this fall choose State

AERIAL navigation is again attracting This has been a poor season for Labrador

THE cotton crop of Texas will be worth THE losses in Spokane Falls amount to \$10,000,000.

THE sugar trust made a net profit last year of \$19,000,000. ELEVEN bridges cross the Harlem River at New York.

THE California raisin crop is estimated at 1,250,000 boxes. THIRTY-FOUR missionary societies are at ork in Africa. THE German imperial budget shows a decit of \$4,000,000.

RICH petroleum deposits have been discov-red in Tabasco, Mexico. New York city supports 500 blind pau-ers out of its charity fund.

THE Austria-Hungarian crops are twenty-five per cent, below the average. THE anti-slavery congress at Lucarne,

FIVE HUNDRED schools on the American lan hold daily semions in Turkey.

OUR NEW NAVY.

Condition of the Vessels Built Under Secretary Whitney.

Official Report of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

A statement has just been prepared by Commodore T. N. Wilson, Chief of the Burean of Construction and Repair of the United States Navy, for the use of Secretary Tracy, showing the condition of vessels of the navy in progress of construction at the time the new administration en-tered upon its duties on March 4, last. Under the act of March 3, 1885, \$1,895,000 onder the act of March 3, 1885, \$1,885,000 appropriated for the construction of two cruisers and two gunboats. The Newark, cruiser No. 1, and Yorktown, gunboat No. 1, were contracted for with W. Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia at the prices of \$1,248,000 and \$455,000 respectively. The former is not to be completed until October 27 next. The Yorktown has been placed on the dock in New York to be cleaned and painted for her turning trials at New-Works, Baltimore, price \$245,000, and will have a third trial.

By the act of August 3, 1886, \$2,500,000 was appropriated, and the bureau prepared plans for nine vessels. Contracts were let as follows:

Baltimore, cruiser, No. 3. W. Cramp & Son, \$1,325,000. Will be completed about

November.

Vesuvius, dynamite cruiser, Dynamite Company, New York, \$350,000. Its steam trial was satisfactory.

Torpedo boat, Herreshoff Company, Bristol, R. I., \$82,750. In process of construction.

The following vessels are being built at the navy yards named: Maine, armored cruiser, New York; Texas, armored battle ship, and Amphitrite, monitor, Norfolk.

cruiser, New York; Texas, armored battle ship, and Amphitrite, monitor, Norfolk. (The latter's engines were put in by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, of Wilmington, Del.) Monadnock, monitor, Mare Island, Cal.; Terror, monitor, New York. She will be sent to the Boston yard to receive pneumatic gear. The Puritan, monitor, will also be constructed at Norfolk.

The act of March 3, 1887, authorised the

The act of March 3, 1887, authorized the building of two cruisers and two gunboats, building of two cruisers and two gunboats, and of five monitors to be constructed at a total cost of \$2,429,000, and one coast and harbor defence vessel. Under this act the following contracts were made: Philanelphia, cruiser No. 4, W. Cramp & Sons, \$1,350,000, to be completed in October next; San Francisco, Union Iron Works, \$1,428,000, also to be completed in October: Concord and Rennington cup. in October; Concord and Bennington, gun boats Nos. 3 and 4, N. F. Palmer, Jr., & Co. New York, \$550,000 each, to be completed this month. Work on them, however, is reported to be progressing slowly. The Miantonomah, monitor, is being built at the New York Navy Yard and is nearly completed. The construction of the coast and harbor defense vessel has been Francisco, at a contract price of \$1,628,950, and it is to be completed in three years. No name has yet been selected for this vessel.

The sum of \$3,760,000 was appropriated September 7, 1888, for one armored cruiser of 7500 tons, one protected cruiser of 5300 tons, two protected cruisers of 3000 tons each, and three protected cruisers of 2000 tons each; also a practice ship for the naval school, the latter to cost \$260,000. Plans for the 2000 and 3000-ton Plans vessels are complete, and bids will be open soon for their construction. The 2000-ton vessels are limited to a cost of \$700,000 each, and the 3000-ton vessels to \$1,100,000 each. The total of these figures more than exhaust the amount of the appropriation, \$3,500,-000. The limit of the cost fixed by the bureau of the 5300-ten vessel is \$1,800,000, and of the 7500 tonner \$3,500,000. tice cruiser authorized by this act will be about 800 tens, armored, and carrying a battery of rapid firing guns. Plans for this ves-sel are well under way, and will soon be

pleted. The Bureau of Construction and Repair, the Commodore states, is at work on plans for the vessels authorized by the act of March 2, 1889, which appropriated \$4,055,000 for construction purposes, besides \$140,000 for four steam tugs. Bids for these tugs have just been opened, but the contracts are not let.

The principal vessel provided for in this last act is the armored submerged cruiser monitor known as the Thomas ship, its general design having been suggested by ex-Congressman Thomas, of Illinois. Plans for it are nearly completed, and it is estimated to cost \$1,500. and it is estimated to cost \$1,500,000. Two steel cruisers, or gunboais, estimated to cost \$350,000 each, will be 1290 tons each, carrying batteries of rapid-fire guns. Plans for these are well under way. There were also provided for in the act of 1889 a harbor ram of the plan designed by Admiral Ammen, and a dynamite cruiser of the Vesuvius type. Nothing has yet been done toward the construction of these vessels. The cruiser is estimated to cost \$350,000, but no

ward the construction of these vossess. The cruiser is estimated to cost \$350,000, but no estimate is made upon the ram.

The original four ships of the new navy, constructed under acts passed prior to March, 1885, and in accordance to the requirements of the Naval Boards of 1881, are the Atlanta, Boston, Chicago and Dolphin

VETERANS IN A WRECK.

Rails Spread Under a Pennsylvania Train With Fatal Effect.

An excursion train on the Butler branch of the West Pennsylvania Railrond, loaded with veterans returning from the reunion of the 102d Regiment at Butler, was wrecked at Sarvers, seven miles east of Frosport, Penn., two passengers being instantly killed, three two passengers being instantly killed, three or four others fatally injured and twenty-

or four others fatally injured and twentyfive more or less seriously hurt.

The dead are: Mrs. Duff, an old lady, residence unknown; Farrell, child, Butler; W.
Powers, Laurenceville, Penn.

The wreck was caused by the rails spreading on the end of a small bridge that spans
Buffalo Creek, the timbers on which the rails
were laid being so rotten that the spikes had
been forced out the side by the weight of the
train passing over them.

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The rails plowed through the second cor and the escapes were miraculous. One lady had her dress cut from the wrist to shoulder, another lost a small piece of her cheek, a third had her chin cut and many others in the second car narrowly escaped.

The train consisted of a smoker, day coach and combination coach. The engine stood about 100 yards from the wreck still uninjured on the track. The smoker was smashed in splinters and fell fifteen feet down the embankment.

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The front truck of the coach was also thrown over the embankment, the hind truck remaining on the track. The combination also remained on the track. Of the twenty passengers in the smoker one was killed and nineteen injured, it being a marvel that all were not killed.

At the wreck the sight was truly heartrending. On either side of the track, for a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile, injured veterans were laying on cushions and, in some instances, on the bare ground. Women and children, wounded and bespattered with blood, sat and lay around pieces of the wreckage.

The doctors and others on the relief train at once set to work to care for the injured.

GREAT excitement over the finding of pearls in the streams is reported from Albany, Wis. They are of all shades, and from the size of a pin's head to that of a large-dized pea. Men, women and children have been digging in the streams in search of the provided and clams containing the pearls.