Great interest is being manifested in the subject of interior waterways.

According to reports to date the wheat crop of 1889 in this country will take rank among the three largest ever harvested.

The English Government is interesting itself in the color blindness of seamen, and some rigid examinations and experi- Italy. ments are to be made when all the naval reviews and shows shall have ended.

The American Iron and Steel Association report that the production of pig ircn in the first six months of 1889 was larger than in any preceding six months in the history of the American iron trade.

proved again in a startling manner the stage of the cure consists in sleeping in other day when an Austrian soldier was killed by one at target practice at a reputed range of over two iniles and a half.

At the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 the only exhibit of electrical apparatus symptom having disappeared. were two dynamos and some arc lights run by clock work. Now there are \$510,000,000 invested as capital in the electric light business.

Dr. Henry C. McCook, in a paper in the North American Review on the extermination of the mosquito, holds that there is hope for us in an increase of dragon flies and spiders, the particular enemies of this particular insect.

A remnant of the Seneca tribe of Indians still lingers in Warren County, Penn., spearing fish, etc., for a living. The tribe, all told, barely numbers 1000 members, and has so dwindled that marriage among blood relations has area of land, and the erection of imbecome almost a necessity.

Dueling has not only long been sanctioned in the French army, but a recent order of the Minister of War seems to encourage it. The order interdicts the use of fleurets, or foils, and specifies either small swords or sabres. Duels with sabres, as fought in the French army, are almost always fatal to one of the combatants.

General Crook, the famous Indian fighter, wonders how so great a fraud as Sitting Bull could be made such a hero. He says that the old Indian is an arrant coward, but so full of conceit that he from rye straw. The substance is steeped impresses people with his importance. "And no wonder he is conceited," adds the General, "for he has had offers of marriage from white women and endless the sort of tobacco used for wrapping requests for his photograph."

The luggage of all travelers crossing the Swiss frontier into Germany is being subjected to a most rigorous inquisition at the hands of the German customs officials-a measure of which the German papers are complaining as injuring Germany's own interests by driving foreign passeners to avoid Germany altogether and to travel to and from Switzerland

Dr. Briand, a young Frenchman, has discovered or invented a new cure for consumption. We have had the cold water cure, and now we shall have the cold fresh air cure. Slowly accustoming the patient to the action of air, Dr. Briand first open the window, then moves

only by way of France, Austria and

the bed on which the "subject" is lying The range of the Mannlicher rifle was every day a little nearer to it. The last the open air regardless of wind, rain or snow. It is said that the four patients who submitted to the kill-or-cure treatment last winter have gone home to their families rejoicing, every consumptive

> The Argentine Republic is probably the most progressive of the nations south of us. Every head of a family is entitled by law to 250 acres of land free, and as much more as he may want to purchase, to a limit of 1500 acres, at seventy-five an acre. Or a settler may acquire 1500 acres free after five years, by planting 200 acres in grain and twenty-four acres in timber. They also have free transportation from Buenos Ayres to the place of location, exemption from all taxation for ten years; and the Government will loan them money, not exceeding \$1000, at six per cent. per annum, upon the cultivation of a certain provements of a certain value. As a result of these liberal laws, over a million acres a year are added to the agricultural area.

> The use, or the alleged use, of cabbage leaves for tobacco made up in large cigars that sell for small prices is now an old thing. In the opinion of a New York paper, "one might suppose that there is sufficient genuine tobacco raised in this country and in the West Indies to meet the demands of all the smokers, but competition or something else has brought out a new imitation of the veritable leaf of Sir Walter Raleigh. This is a preparation in a strong solution made from tobacco stems, and is then manufactured in such a manner as to make a fair imitation of cigars. The flavor of the tobacco stems is communicated to the rye straw, and there is stamped on it the grain which is noticed in the leaf used for wrapping. It is said that many of the cheaper cigars now on the market have this spurious wrapper."

A FATAL LAND SLIDE.

Part of the Heights of Quebec Fall on the Houses Below.

Many Homes Demolished and People Killed and Injured

A landslide occurred at Quebec from the face of Cape Diamond, below the Citadel, at twenty minutes past seven in the evening. crushing the houses beneath it and imprisoning the inmates below the debris, which was piled to a height, in some cases, of twenty to thirty feet over the houses which were stand-

ing below. Two fearful days of rain and flood succeed-ing a month of dry weather filled the crevi-ces of the soil immediately below and beyond the southern extremity of Dufferin Terrace, and an enormous mass was detached from the cliff, and hurled as with the noise of many thunders, slowly and majestically at first, but rapidly increasing in momentum through its slide of a couple of hundred feet, over the retaining wall, pushing half a dozen houses out of its way and crushing most of them beneath its weight as though they had been so many paper boxes. Some of those who saw the slide were standing at the doors of their ouses, and were too paralyzed to move out of its way. Others ran to a place of safety. The debris of rock filled up the narrow

street to the depth of some thirty feet and cut off all communication between the portions of the city north and south of it. On the shind where the houses had stood, vharves] scattered timbers and the earth and rock that partly covered them were mingled with huge piles of coal that left little passageway between them and the river. The river policemen, whose station is close

by, and the city police from Champlain Market were among the first to rush to the relief of the imprisoned, the wounded and the dying sufferers. As soon as an idea was obl of the extent of the dis-the whole force of municipal tained aster police was turned out to render assistance, and Chief Colonel Vohl applied to B Battery at the Citadel for assistance. A strong force of the military, under command of Major Wilson, turned out to aid in the removal of the debris. Fire broke out almost immediate ly in some of the ruins, but the brigade when summoned soon extinguished the flames and set to work to assist in the search for the dead and dying. Nearly all the doctors of the city were in

Nearly all the doctors of the city were in attendance and did all that was possible for the relief of the sufferers, for whom, in the absence of the Mayor from the city, stimu-lance were promptly obtained in the name of the size

Quebec's famous promenade, Dufferin Ter-race, has been fearfully shaken by the slide, especially that portion of it lying nearest the Citadel, which almost overhangs the cliff whence the land slide fell. Between the two has the protect in the protect of the start last klosks it has parted so much from the rock to which it clings that it has been condemned and closed to traffic by order of the City Engineer, there being also a wide rent in the rocks between it and the Citadel. The mass of rock detached from the cliffs

side left a vacant space of extraordinary di-mensions. The houses in that locality were built of stone and brick, and inhabited by ship laborers, etc.

The officers and men of the Royal School of Cavairy and the Redemptorist Fathers went to the rescue with ropes, picks and shovels. About 600 men were put to work. The damage is estimated at \$100,000, and the killed and injured at about fifty.

Later Details

With the break of day was started afresh the work of removing the debris of the de-molished houses, and willing hands dexter-cusly wielded picks, ares and shovels obtained for them by the City Engineer. The Royal Canadian School of Cavalry, under command of Captain Howard and Lieuten-ant Lessard, which, with B Battery, had done excellent service throughout the night and had retired at a late hour in the morning for necessary repose, returned to work in good time and continued the valuable aid

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. Two trains collided at Tioga Junction, Penn., resulting in the death of two persons and injuring about twenty-live.

THE tin box containing the clothing of Dr. P. H. Cronin, who was murdered at Chicago, was shipped to New York and is now there. It was intended to be sent to Eng-

land to mislead the police. SENATORS HOAR, Pugh, Butler and Eustis, of the Committee on Relations with Canada, visited Cambridge, Watertown, Lexington and Concord, Mass.

By an explosion of gas in the Neilson shaft at Shamokin, Penn., two men were fatally and severally others seriously injured.

GENERAL E. BURD GRUBB has been nominated by the Republican State Convention at Trenton for Governor of New Jersey.

FIFTY prominent colored men of Massa setts, in conference at Boston, have passed resolutions demanding a better recognition of their race in political life.

TEN stores and several residences, the Town Hall and the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall at Seaford, Del., have been destroyed by THE United States man-of-war Kearsage has arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard

from Hayti.

HERRICK LAPES, aged thirteen, of Ware-ham; Mass., was killed by Joseph Lebarron, a boy nine years of age, with a pocket knife. A HEAVY bridge near Danbury, Conn., col-

lapsed, carrying down a wagon, horses and ten men a distance of twenty feet. One of the men was killed and four others badly injured.

South and West.

FRANK AMOS, a prominent citizen of Morgan County, Ohio, was murdered by his niece, Mrs. Hamilton, who hacked his head to pieces with a butcher's knife.

DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL NA-GLE, who shot Judge Terry, has been released on his own recognizance in bonds of \$5000, by a decision of Judge Sawyer, at San Fran-

FIRES have raged near Spring Valley lakes, California, in Ventura County, Sonoma County and other parts of the State. Miles of fences, much timber and many buildings have been destroyed.

A PREMATURE discharge of a blast at the Lake Chabot reservoir at Oakland, Cal., has resulted in the death of four Chins and several others were seriously injured.

A CHICAGO letter carrier claims to have en Le Caron, the Brit sh spy, in the Postoffice of that city.

been derailed at Atlanta, Ga., and the engineer, fireman and brakeman killed.

THOMAS E. JACKSON, aged eighteen, was killed in a prize fight by "Ed." Ahearn, in St. Louis

Waterloo, for Governor, and S. L. Bestow of Lucas County, for Lieutenant-Governor

were drowned.

MRS. HIRAM SNELL, of Malad, Idaho, has

ern armies at the battle of Chickamauga, at a meeting in Chattanooga, resolved to turn the battlefield into a National park.

TWENTY students have been arrested at Kieff, Russia, on the charge of being Nihil-

LORD MAYOR SEXTON, of Dublin, has de-clared that Mr. Balfour's proposed Catholic university will not divert Irishmen from eeking home rule.

A WAR fleet has been ordered to Tangier Morocco, by the Government of Spain, and 10,000 troops held in readiness to back its de-mand for the release of Spaniards captured by Moors.

LATER NEWS.

LEONARD & ELLIS'S oil refineries at Shadyside, N. J., have been burned. The total loss reaches to about \$500,000.

THE World's Fair Committee on Site and Buildings have selected the north end of Central Park, Morningside and Riverside Parks, and the Bloomingdale Asylum grounds, New York city, as the place for holding the Exposition.

AT the Alaska Colliery, at Mount Carmel, Penn., two miners, Hugh Roberts and Anthony Marchetty, were instantly killed by a fall of rock.

MAGGIE TOBIN, aged ten, of Philadelphia, shot and killed her six-year-old sister Ellen, while playing with a revolver that had been carelessly left within the children's reach.

MRS. PATRICK FARRELL, a boarding house ceeper at Jermyn, Penn., was stabbed to the heart while trying to separate two fighting boarders.

Ons person has been killed and severa' injured by leaping from an electric car, which plunged down Mission Ridge, Chattanooga, Tenn. The current had failed it.

BLACKMAN BROTHERS' SAW mill and sash factory at Snohomish, W. T., has been burned. Loss \$150,000; no insurance.

JOSEPH T. RAYMOND, aged twenty-siz, was hanged at Moorhead, Minn., for the murder of a policeman.

SUPERINTENDENT KIMBALL, of the Lifesaving Service has recommended an increase in the number of life-saving stations on the Atlantic Coast,

At the regular meeting of the Woman's National Industrial League at Washington, it was resolved that the women of America should insist on the right to be properly represented in the great Exposition of 1892.

The freedom of the city of Dublin has been conferred by Lord Mayor Sexton upon Lady Sandhurst Stamfield, the English Home Ruler, amid great enthusiasm.

CROPS in Austria are greatly damaged by a heavy snowfall. Peasant costages are snowed under.

THE British warship Lily has been wrecked on the Labrador coast with the loss of seven lives and the steamer Florence foundered in the Irish Sea and nine persons perished.

THE Wyoming Constitutional Convention has adopted a chapter vesting ownership of irrigating waters in the State and recognizing rights of prior appropriation.

In a riot which has taken place at Oklahoma City, the soldiers charged the mob with fixed bayonets, and many persons were wounded.

A PACKAGE containing over \$40,000 belonging to the United States Express Company has been stolen from a bank vault in Hurley, Wis,

THE United States ship Pensacola has been detailed to convey the members of the Solar Eclipse Expedition to St. Paul de

15,000 LIVES LOST.

The Greatest Disaster In the History of Japan.

Whole Towns Buried Under Avalanches From the Mountains.

The province of Kii, in the southwestern part of Japan, has been visited by the greatest tragedy in the history of the country. Probably more than 15,000 people have been killed, several towns have been wiped completely off the face of the earth, and others have been nearly demolished. The catastrophe was occasioned by floods in the western part of the province and by the crumbling of a mountain which buried siz villaces under a base villages under a huge mass of rocks and Barti

earth. The early part of the month was remarkable for rain, and the rapid rise of the rivers soor became alarming. The banks of the Kinogawa River, a stream over 100 miles in length, broks near the city of Wakayamo, and s mountain of water, like that which swept through the Conemaugh valley when the dam above Johnstown broke, rushed out upon the fields and towns, wrecking houses, bridges, fences, temples, and all things in its bridges, fences, temples, and all things in its path. In that district 200 houses were carried away and 5000 were ruined by the water, leaving 30,000 people dependent upon the local officials for food.

Owing to several landslides which occurred close to the source of the Hidakagawa vast numbers of trees, some of which were very large, were uprooted and swept on to the fields, where several thousands are now ly-

ing. Relief has been sent to the ruined district but inadequate facilities for collecting and distributing provisions will make the suffer-ing intense, and in the outlying districts

It is impossible to furnish aid to all the thousands of sufferers, and many must die of hunger and thirst. The losses in lives and money will never be known, as whole tow have been wiped from the earth, with no survivor to tell the story.

As an instance of the disaster it may be mentioned that the Portuguese gunboat Rio Lima, on her voyage along the coast, was greatly obstructed by the wreckage of roofs, timbers of houses, etc., so that on several oc-casions she had to stop to prevent damage to her screw. This debris extended at least ninety miles along the coast. This is the greatest disaster Japan has known for cen-turies, and further details only bring stories of more desolation and more suffering than have thus far been related. The Japanese newspapers, after careful estimate, think the loss of life does not fall below 15,000.

ANOTHER DAM BURST.

People Forced to Flee to the Hills for Safety.

The breast of the large dam belonging tothe Kennebec Ice Company, of Wilmington, Del., located at Hibernia, Penn., burst and a tremendous mass of water rushed down the Brandywine, overflowing the banks and

Transywine, overnowing the banks and sweeping everything before it. The large bridge which crosses the Brandy-wine, just below the dam, was swept away and several frame buildings were carried down to Contexville, several of the streets of Contexville being four feet under water. The people living along the stream were warned by the sound of the rushing waters and escaped to the hills. The flood made the creek road impassable

In places the meadows were covered to the depth of eight and ten feet. The break was caused by a heavy fall of rain.

THE LABOR WORLD.

IMPORTED laborers in Alabama recently trere paid five cents per day.

A TWO-STORY brick building on Park avenue, Chicago, was blown down in a storm and two men fatally injured. By the breaking of a lamp in San Francisco, women and her baby were burned to death.

THE south-bound Central freight train has

TUEY GWOK YING, the new Chinese Em-bassador to the United States, has arrived at San Francisco accompanied by a large delegation of Chinese dignitaries.

Two members of the Common Council of Spokane Falls, W. T., are charged with ap-propriating funds contributed for the relief of the sufferers by the recent fire.

THE Democratic State Convention of Iowa has nominated Horace Boies, of The steam yacht Leo, of Lorain, Ohio, has been lost on Lake Erie, and nine people

THE Cincinnati, Washington and Balti-more Railroad has been sold under a foreclosure for \$5,000,000.

just given birth to six children-three boys and three girls. THE survivors of the Northern and South

The total original cost of the British war ships of all sorts at the last Spithead review, paraded for the inspection of the German Emperor, was more than \$85,-000,000. The number of ships present Was seventy-three, of torpedo boats, thirty-eight. The weight of metal contained in the heavy guns was 8609 tons. The tonnage was approximately 360,000 tons. Five hundred and sixty-nine heavy guns, irrespective of quick firers and machine guns, composed the armament.

A New England manufacturer says that street musicians are a serious expense to manufacturing companies in country towns. A gypsy girl playing a tambourine recently passed his establishment, and, he says, cost the company about \$200. Every employe in the big factory ran to a window, and work was suspended for nearly a quarter of an hour. Every circus parade costs him hundreds of dollars, and when a minstrel brass band marches by it costs from twenty-five to fifty dollars.

It is estimated that over \$2,500,000.-000 is invested in the dairy business in this country; that 15,000,000 cows supply the raw material; that to feed the cows 60,000,000 acres of land are nnder cultivation; that 750,000 men are employed in the business, and over 1,000,-000 horses. The cows and horses each year cat 30,000,000 tons of hay, 90,000,-000 tons of cornmeal, about as much oatmeal, 275,000,000 bushels of oats, 2,000,-000 bushels of bran, and 30,000,000 bushels of corn. It costs \$450,000,000 a year to feed these animals, and \$180,-000,000 to pay the hired help.

Plenty of men are eager to volunteer their services for exploration enterprises, observes the New York Sun, no matter how hazardous the undertaking. When Nansen announced his plan for crossing Greenland most people said he was either mad or tired of life, but about fifty men were anxious to share the perils of the trip with him. Before De Long sailed to his fate on the Jeannette several hundred men and one woman expressed their wish to go along with him to the North Pole. Stanley was simply overwhelmed with the applications of adventuresome fellows who wished to take part in his last expedition, and he was compelled to disappoint about 2000 of them. Exploring is a business to which many feel called, but few, after all, are chosen.

The opponents of capital punishment claim that hanging does not lessen the crime of murder. "This," the New York Star regards as "rank nonsense. Certainly that operation prevents the fellow that is hanged from killing any more people; and that is a good deal gained toward the protection of society. So would the hanging of burglars tend to lessen the crime of housebreaking-both by reducing the number of that class of criminals and by deterring others from entering into the business as a means of gaining a livelihood. And the latter crime must sooner or later be made a capital offense. When a man enters a house for the purpose of committing robbery he goes prepared and determined to commit murder if necessary to carry out his purpose or to escape detection. This is the history and nature of the crime everywhere, and it is high time the law-makers of the country should awaken to the fact, and give to the community that protection' against burglary

to which it is entitled."

It throws light upon Chinese methods to read in the same issue of the Shanghai journal which describes the great breach in the Yellow River banks the memorial from the Peking Gazette recommending special honors to the mandarins who furnished materials for the embankments. The Chinese, in carrying on this work, persistently refuse to employ European engineers or to listen to their suggestions. The result was costly work which was opposed to all scientific principles and which lasted only a few weeks after the laborers had put the last touches to it. The mandarins in charge made fortunes in commissions and received honors for services which, in any other country, would have led to their dismissal from office. The San Francisco Chronicle considers that the incident is noteworthy as a specimen of the hopelessness of attempting any large public works under the present Chinese system. There must be radical reforms or else it is idle to talk of an efficient army or navy, or even railroads, telegraphs or the electric light. Where every public work is regarded as an opportunity for plunder no advance is possible.

given by them during the night.

twelve o'clock noon the spectators at the Morgue were horrified to witness a procession of more dead bodies from the ruins and they came one after another borne upon stretchers erected by the men of Champlain They were carried into the River Po street.

Mrs. McCann, one of the victims, had been paying a visit to some friends. When found her position was as if she was about tying the strings of her bonnet.

Mrs. Burke, one of the victims, met a most ruel death. When found she was lying uncruel death. der a cross-beam, terribly strained. At four o'clock the crushed bodies of Mrs. James Bradley and one of her children were taken from the ruins of their home. The body of Mrs. Martin Ready was also taken from the

depris. Still another sad incident came to notice in the rescuing of Mr. Farrell at the time of the calamity. He had his babe in his arms. The two were found together. The dead were all laid out in the Water

Station, whence about ten were removed by friends. The Coroner reported de-composition as having already set in, and composition as having an any ing in immense said that the rats were swarming in immense numbers from the wharves, so that he had to have coffins constructed as rapidly as pos

Honore Mercier, Prime Minister of the province: Joseph Shebyn. Provincial Treas-province: Joseph Shebyn. Provincial Treas-urer: Owen Murphy, M. P. P., and Mr. Fitz-patrick, Crown Prosecutor, went around and viewed the bodies in company with the Cor-oner, the Sisters of Charity and many priests. Alterative battacen eights and one but Altogether between eighty and one hun-dred people were injured in one way or an

Sir A. P. Caron and Sir Hector Langevin both telegraphed their sympathy with the sufferers, and the former sent down a mili-tary engineer from the Royal Military College, Kingston, to inspect the cliff,

RACE AFFRAY IN ILLINOIS.

Colored Men Storm a Jail to Rescue a Prisoner-Eight Men Shot.

A race affray between whites and colored people has occurred at Lawrenceville, Ill. A St. Louis colored man named "Slick" came to town and attacked a white man with a

to town and attacked a white man with a knife. The latter escaped after receiving two wounds, and "Slick" then dashed down the street, slashing at every one. Judge Barnes, of the county court, ordered the man to stop. He attacked the Judge, but the latter retaliated by knocking him down. The man was then disarmed and arrested. Mcanwhile the colored people hearing of the arrest, determined to rescue the prisoner. A few white men rallied around the Judge. There was a hard fight, in which the colored mer, were beaten back, and four of the ring-leaders arrested. The prisoners were taken to the county jail and the sheriff and his deputies were ordered by the Judge to guard the building.

to the county jail and the sheriff and his deputies were ordered by the Judge to guard the building. The colored men quickly organized and made an attack on the jail. The sheriff was ordered to fire on them but refused, and they forced their way into the jail and rescued the prisoner. Judge Barnes organized the white and charged on the colored men at the jail. There was a bloody fight, in which pistols, knives and clubs were used. Judgo Barnes was cut and shot, but his wounds are not fatal. Dr. Johnson, Ed. Lamb and three other white men were seriously hurt. Two colored men were shot, and a half hurdred heads were broken. The whites won, and the ringleaders were a in put in jail and a heavy guard placed around the building. The riot has created great asciencent.

MISS SALLIE L. BULL, of Alaska, has been appointed a copyist in the Interior Department at Washington, on certificate from the Civil Service Commission. Miss Bull is the first person ever appointed to the department service from Alaska.

THE residence of Mrs. A. Lenbower, near Deer Park, Md., was destroyed by fire dur-

ing her absence, and her two children, aged three and six years, were burned to death.

Washington,

SECRETARY TRACY has sent a dispatch to ex-Secretary Whitney, congratulating him on the magnificent performance of the Balti-

THE President has appointed Judge L. A. Goff, of Omaha, Commissioner of the General Land Office, and William Smythe Postmaster at Oswego, N. Y

SECRETARY WINDOM has appointed Rob-ert Ha Terrell, of Massachusetts, Chief of the Navy Pay Division of the Fourth Auditor's The new appointee is a colored man.

A DEMAND has been made upon Virginia for the repayment to the United States Treasury of a loan made to Military Gover-nor Pierpont before the reconstruction of the State

SECRETARY TRACY has decided to build one of the 3000 ton cruisers in the New York Nevy Yard and the other in the Norfolk Navy Yard.

THE American Consul at Kingston, Ja-maica, has cabled that a riot has occurred at the island of Navassa, and several Ameri-cans were killed. The man-of-war Galena has been ordered to the scene.

THE Cour d'Alene Indians have agreed to ell 250,000 acres from their reservation in Idaho to the Government for \$500,000.

The Secretary of War has decided to ac-cept the offer of the Indian Rights Associa-tion to purchase a tract of land in North Carolina for Geronimo's band of Indians, and to establish them there in a more civil-ized mode of life.

MAJOR THEOPHILUS GAINES, of West Virginia, has been appointed Chief of the Pen-sion Division of the Third Auditor's office, and E. L. Jordan Assistant Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Foreign.

A CAN of powder exploded at the stone quarries, Vancouver, British Columbia, kill-ing two men, and badly injuring four ota-

A FAMINE prevails throughout Tigre, a State of Abyssinia. Bands' of starving peasants are ravaging the country around Srkota.

THE anniversary of Mexican independ-ence and the birthday of President Diaz were observed with great enthusiasm in Mexico.

THE captain and crew of the British steamer Garston, wrecked in the Pacific, reached Wallis Island after being twenty-two days in an open boat without food or water

KING MALIFTOA has returned to power in Samoa, and German support has been with-drawn from Tamasese.

THE Bonton sugar refinery in Bordeaux. France, has been burned. Three hundred thousand kilograms of sugar were destroyed. The loss is placed at \$600,000.

AT Cairo, Egypt, enteric fever is epidemic among the soldiers in garrison there. Several deaths from the disease occur daily.

THE Haytian Constituent Assembly has been called to mest at Gonaives. The elec-tion of General Hyppolite is a foregone con-At Fermoy, Ireland, Father O'Dwyer has been sentenced to five months' imprisonment and several companions to various terms for offences under the Crimes Act. After sentence was pronounced the prisoners same

"God Save Ireland."

A HEBREW family of six persons, at Szatmor, Hungary, have been killed with batchets and terribly mutilated by unknown persons. The motive of the crime was rob-

Loando

THE result of the French elections has been a substantial victory for the Repub-Heans.

THE Government of the South American Republic of Ecuador has prohibited the immigration of Chinese

WILLIAM H. K. REDMOND, an Irish Home Rule member of Parliament, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for offenses under the Crimes act.

CAPTAIN MUNGO and Lieutenant Cabura. two Mexican cavalry officers, have been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for crossing into the United States territory in search of deserters.

THE accounts published for the fiscal year of 1888 show that the Russian Government receipts exceed the expenditures by 30,000,-000 rubles.

THE business portion of Kensington, Prince Edward's Island, has been burned.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Summary of the Annual Report of Commissioner Mitchell.

C. E Mitchell, the Commissioner of Patents, has filed with the Secretary of the Interior the preliminary report of the operations of his bureau for the year ended June 30, 1889. There were received during the year 36,740 applications for patents, 808 ap year 36,740 applications for patents, 808 ap-plications for design patents, 101 applica-tions for reissue patents, 1281 applica-tions for registration of labels, and 2345 cav-ents, making a total of 42,047. The number of patents granted during the year, includ-ing reissues and designs, was 21,518, the num-ber of trade marks registered 1111, the num-ber of tables registered 312, making a total of 22,041.

The number of patents withheld for non-payment of final fees was 2858, and the num-

payment of final fees was 2858, and the num-ber of patents expired 11, 910. The receipts from all sources during the year aggregated were \$1, 186,557, and the ex-penditures, including printing and binding, stationery and contingent expenses, \$999,697, leaving a surplus for the year of \$186,800, which makes the total amount in the United States Treasury to the credit of the patent fund \$3,524,526. A comparative statement shows that the receipts of the office were \$63,563 in excess of those of last year, while the expenditures were \$45,967 in excess of those of 1888. At the close of the fiscal year 1888-1889, the business of the Patent Office, says the report, was in a satisfactory condi-tion as compared with former years.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THERE are now 170,000 Mormons in Utah Territory

THE Belgian Exhibition in London next year will open on April 15.

The gold export from the Cape and Natal, outh Africa, during August amounted to South A1 \$600,000.

THERE is building in a shipyard in Maine, what is said to be the largest clipper ship in the world.

A COMPANY has been organized at Daven-port, lows, for the object of building a \$1,000,000 union passenger depot.

STRAY dogs are seized in Birmingham, ingland, and after being poisoned are cre-sated in a furnace at the rate of fifty a

THE Parliament of Sweeden has pass law prohibiting the importation of a margarine, and restricting its manufact at home.

ENGLAND'S Engineers has 52 000 embers, and has spent \$14,092,575 in benefits since 1852.

THE Amalgamated Machinists' Union of New York city is active in its efforts to form a national organization

The convention of the International Cigarmakers' Union of America was recently in session in New York city.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has become me of the foremost champions of the eighthour movement in England.

THREE workmen were discharged by a leather manufacturer in Newark, N. J., because they did not work on Labor Day.

In some of the densely populated districts of London there are barbers who shave customers for the moderate sum of one cent aach.

ACCORDING to the news from Maine all the sawmills on the Penobscot River are now in full operation under the new adjustments of wages.

The greatest single industry in any city in the world is said to be the manufacture of carpets in Philadelphia. It employs 7350 looms and 17,800 workmen.

It is not likely that there will be another strike of the seamen on the ocean steamers at the English ports for a long time again. The last strike was a miserable failure.

The National Textile Workers' Union which holds a charter in the American Fede ration of Labor, now has a membership of 3000, distributed among nineteen branches.

AT the Convention of the National Brew ers' Union in Cincinnati, eighteen branches were represented. New York will continue to be the headquarters of the National

THERE are limestone works at Glenarm, in County Antrim, Ireland, where several hun-ireds of people are employed at wages ave-raging \$4 per week for very hard work and long hours.

THE organized bakers in New York and other parts of the United States are still keeping up those efforts that have been the means of securing important advantages for them within the past few years.

THE percentage of wages paid for food by American workingmen as shown by a recent return from various countries, is much less than is paid by the workmen of either Ger-many, Spain, Great Britain, France, Italy or

THE daughter of the celebrated Professor Agassiz is busy in Boston establishing a man-nal training school. Over 2009 boys and girls shared in the advantages of this school last year. Efforts are being put forth to have the school adopted by the city.

THE 7200 miles of new railroads built in 1888 called about 36,000 new men into the service, reckoning five employes to the mile, including officers and men in all capacities. The present railway system of the United. States has an army of 785,000 men.

NEW YORK CITY has an interesting society NEW YORK CITY has an interesting society devoted to the discussion of laber questions. It is known as the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, and both capitalists and wageworkers join in the debates, which are apt to take a religious

THE report of the Saxon factory in THE report of the Saxon factory inspectors-in Germany, states that during the past year no less than 10,652 children, from tweive to fourteen years of age, an increase of 1000 in-round numbers over the previous year, are employed in the various industrial establish-

A BRICK wall can be built more cheaply in. Columbus, Ohio, than in Leipsic, Germany. The bricks cost more than in Leipsic and the laborer is paid about the same in either city, but the American bricklayer does so much more work in a given time that the difference in the unice of bricks is more than offset. n the price of bricks in more than affset

UNITED STATES TREASURER HUSTON re-cently signed two checks, one for \$17,000,00 and the other for \$21,000,000. The check are for money that has been grid-out fo