

The Emperor of China, it is said, has determined to expel Americans from his domain.

Thomas A. Edison asserts that in a few years the world will be one gigantic ear. Nobody will then dare gossip, for fear of being overheard by a concealed phonograph.

The assurance that the South has of phenomenally big crops is making business more active in every department where Southern interests lie. Marked activity is renewed among the investors in Southern land companies.

The Czar of Russia is ridding himself of his relatives at a lively rate. He has ordered the Prince of Oldenburg to amuse himself in some other country for a year, and it is not long ago that he bounced his brother, the Grand Duke Alexis.

Theodore Kamensky, the Russian sculptor, who was exiled from Russia by the Czar in 1874, is now a Professor at the American Art School in New York city. His offense consisted in putting the name "Liberty" on a toy locomotive in one of his marble groups.

The man who first made the old-fashioned split clothes pin, selling now for about twenty cents a bushel, hit the idea so dead right that nothing better has been asked for since. Half a dozen other sorts have been invented, but old "two-legs" still holds his own and is on top.

Bishop Fowler thinks that Prince Li, the Viceroy of China, is "one of the greatest statesmen the world has ever produced." General Grant used to say that the two men who had impressed him most during his travels around the world were Prince Kung, formerly Regent of the Celestial Empire, and Prince Bismarck.

The French are having twinges of conscience about that law which for so many years past has excluded American salted meats from France, and there is now some talk of its repeal. This is probably so as to remove any temptations to reprisals while French trade is under discussion by the All-American Congress at Washington.

The statistics furnished by the ex-United States Commissioner of Education, show very gratifying progress in education. In the country as a whole the increase in school enrollment has been in advance of the increase in population. The increase is almost wholly from the Southern States. Of the white school population in the South, sixty-four per cent. is enrolled and fifty-three per cent. of the colored children are reported as attending school. The ex-commissioner is opposed to compulsory education.

All of the American nations, excepting San Domingo, accepted the invitation to attend the All-American conference. San Domingo declined on the ground that the United States Senate refused to ratify a treaty negotiated with her several years ago. Evidently, observes the San Francisco Chronicle, the motto of the San Domingans is the whole hog or none. A few years ago they were anxious to be attached to the United States; now they have refused to be present at a congress of American nations because they assume that this country will take the leadership in the affair.

Our neighbor, Guatemala, seems to be a particularly prosperous little commonwealth. Within the past two years the average value per acre of its agricultural land has been more than doubled, while the area under tillage has at the same time been increased in about equal ratio. Next year, it is estimated, the coffee crop will amount to a million quintals, worth \$11,500,000. The revenue is increasing at the rate of about \$300,000 a year and the general finances of the nation are in a healthful condition. Altogether it is just the sort of State between which and this country closer commercial relations might be cultivated to the advantage of both parties.

A tramp knows what it is to be leg-weary, says the Witness, a farm laborer to be body-weary, a literary man to be brain-weary, and a sorrowing man to be soul-weary. The sick are often weary, even of life itself. Weariness is a physical or spiritual "ebb-tide" which time and patience will convert into a "flow." It is never well to whip or spur a worn-out horse, except in the direst straits. If he mends his pace in obedience to the stimulus, every step is a spark subtracted from his vital energy. Idleness is not one of the faults of the present age; weariness is one of its commonest experiences. The checks which many a man draws on his physical resources are innumerable; and as these resources are strictly limited, like any other ordinary banking account, it is very easy to bring about a balance on the wrong side. Adequate rest is one kind of repayment to the bank, sound sleep is another, regular eating and good digestion another.

In England the newspapers rarely comment upon cases which are pending in court, and such a thing as challenging a juror is almost unheard of.

Crickets have taken possession of Constantine in Algeria, and to keep out fresh arrivals the city has been surrounded with a fence six feet high and 36,000 feet long.

Edwin Arnold, editor of the London Telegraph, the morning newspaper with the largest circulation in England, has been on a short visit to this country. He praises American newspapers.

A single sheet of paper six feet wide and seven and three-quarter miles in length has been made at the Watertown (N. Y.) Paper Works. It weighed 2207 pounds and was made and rolled entire without a single break.

London is high in the esteem of the paper-makers, and no wonder for 99,000,000 pounds of paper are, it is calculated, used each week in printing the London metropolitan dailies, penny weeklies, and three principal illustrated weeklies.

August Boorfried is the name of the Minnesota stone-mason who says he has discovered a process by which granite marble cobbles may be liquified and run into molds. Mr. Boorfried has gone to New York city to interest wealthy capitalists in his strange invention. He says mankind ought to be able after a while to live in translucent houses, so that the whole neighborhood will know, by the soft glow that will permeate the walls, every time a lamp or a gas jet is lighted. He proposes to provide this translucent building material.

Some journals in France, Spain and Germany, appear to fear the results of the Pan-American Congress. They predict a revolution in the existing condition of trade. They are afraid also that the United States will secure a very considerable commercial advantage by coming into closer relations with Central and South America. Some of them go so far as to suggest that the United States will start upon a career of aggression and subsequent political domination. So far as any political aggression is concerned, these journals may as well save their anxiety. So far as commercial conquests are concerned, remarks the New York Observer, there is no doubt that the United States is destined to dominate the marts of South America. This is in the natural order of things, and the countries of the Old World may as well prepare themselves to submit to the inevitable.

The "touch of nature which makes the whole world kin" was exemplified last summer in a little Swiss village. An American gentleman traveling for his health, accompanied by his sister, died suddenly of hemorrhage at the village inn. A temporary interment was necessary to permit communication with friends this side of the water. At the simple service in the little cemetery on the mountain side the bereaved sister noticed with surprise four gentlemen, evidently not relatives, standing a little away from her with uncovered heads. She found afterward that of these self-imposed mourners one was a Scotchman from Glasgow, another an Englishman from Sheffield, and the others two German gentlemen. The latter were traveling in company, but were strangers to the others, who in turn were unacquainted with each other. Yet all of them had delayed their departure over one diligence to pay a tribute of respect to the unknown man, dead in a strange land, and the solitary mourner far from home.

If it is any advantage to a country to increase in population, the Boston Transcript considers France remains at a disadvantage compared with other European nations, notably with Germany, whose population steadily advances in spite of emigration. The French Journal Officiel publishes the statistics of the movement of population in the republic for 1888, and they are decidedly interesting. There were registered during 1888, in France, 276,848 marriages, 4708 divorces, 882,639 births and 837,867 deaths. The natural increase of the population—that is, the excess of births over deaths—was 44,772 in 1888, against 56,536 in 1887. The births in 1888 were 16,794 fewer than in 1887, and these figures show the steady decline of the number of births in France from year to year. In 1884, there were 937,558 births; in 1885, 924,758 births, or 13,200 less; in 1886, 912,838 births, or 11,720 less; in 1887, 899,333 births, or 13,505 less; in 1888, 882,639 births, or 16,794 less. At this rate of decline, says the Transcript, it is easy to see that the number of deaths in France will soon exceed the births, and the population would begin actually to decline if it were not for the immigration, which is larger into France than into any other European country, seeming to prove that in France the conditions of life are easier than elsewhere in Europe and life itself better worth living.

TALMAGE'S CHURCH BURNED.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle Destroyed by Fire.

Electric Light Wires Thought to Be the Cause.

Dr. Talmage's church, the Brooklyn Tabernacle, has been completely destroyed by fire, including the furniture and magnificent organ.

At 2:45 A. M. Patrolman McCaffery, while patrolling his beat, saw flames issuing from the small window over the main entrance of the Tabernacle. He at once went out on alarm. The fire department responded promptly. The flames made rapid progress, and before the water could be directed on the building a solid column of fire illuminated the sky. A second alarm was sent out, realizing that there was no hope of saving the building, the firemen directed their efforts toward saving the surrounding houses.

Within half an hour the immense building was a mass of flames. The heat was so intense causing the firemen to keep at a respectful distance, peeling the paint from the houses opposite and destroying nearly every pane of glass in the buildings within 300 feet of the Tabernacle.

Inside the Tabernacle the auditorium resembled a huge furnace, the flames licking up everything with wonderful rapidity. In twenty minutes after the discovery of the fire the wooden and iron girders supporting the roof gave way and fell, causing a tremendous crash, carrying with them both side walls and large portions of the front and rear main walls. Simultaneous with the crash an immense volume of flames, smoke and sparks mounted high in the air. After the collapse of the roof several streams of water were turned upon the burning mass, but it was not quenched until nearly every vestige of wood-work had been destroyed.

During the morning hours came thousands of people who gazed upon the ruins of the famous Tabernacle. They were kept at a safe distance, however, as the remaining portions of the front wall were liable to fall at any moment.

All that remains of the once handsome building are the front and west gables, most intact, and portions of the rear and side walls, which are completely bare. The interior of the building was completely gutted, not a vestige remaining of the organ, platform, gallery, seats or other furnishings. The wooden doors in the main entrances were consumed by the flames, while the entrances themselves are filled with masses of brick and other debris. The polished marble gallery, which ornamented the base of the front gables, and the sides of the entrances are intact, as is also the small sign bearing the name of Sexton John Dey in gold letters at the left of the east entrance.

How the fire originated is a complete mystery. Some of the firemen charge it against the electric light wires which were put in the Tabernacle. The flames could not have been started by the furnaces, as there was no fire in any of the buildings. It is concluded that the fire started in the gallery, as the flames first discovered issued from the windows facing Schermerhorn street, directly in the rear of the gallery. No fire had started in the furnaces since the spring of 1887, and the weather could not have been cold enough to render the use of the heat necessary.

A member of Dr. Talmage's family saw the flames of the burning Tabernacle and hurried to the scene. He found the building in flames, and there for a time watched the flames. After becoming satisfied that it was the Tabernacle that was on fire he dressed himself and, accompanied by his son, entered the burning building. He was very much overcome by the destruction of the building, and was soon induced to return to his home, after seeing that the building was doomed to destruction.

Dr. Talmage, with the consent of the trustees of the Tabernacle, has issued an appeal for a liberal response to the request for a fund of \$100,000 to rebuild the church.

EUROPE'S GRAIN CROPS.

A Deficiency in Nearly Every Country on the Continent.

The United States hopes to reap some benefit from the misfortune of Europe in the failure of her grain crops. Mr. James H. Smith, the Commercial Agent of the State Department at Mayence, says in a recent report that this country will have to be looked to to supply the European deficiency. The average wheat crop of Europe annually from 1881 to 1886 is put at 1,311,072,192 bushels. In 1888 the crop amounted to 1,340,379,925 bushels. This year it is estimated to be about 15 per cent. less. The grain harvest of Austria-Hungary are said to be the worst of the last decennary. The consequence is that Hungary has a deficit of about 12,000,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, and Austria about 3,000,000 bushels, making a total of 42,000,000 bushels for the Austro-Hungarian Empire; 31,040,000 bushels of rye less, 24,000,000 bushels of barley less, and 31,340,000 bushels less of oats than in 1888. Austria-Hungary is one of the countries to which those countries of Europe which do not produce grain enough for their own needs look for their supplies; but Austria-Hungary will have no wheat to export this year. Rye turned out to be better than for several years past, but in wheat, barley and oats the yield was not up to that of the preceding year. Wheat gave 74 per cent. of an average harvest; rye, 87; barley, 82; and oats, 85. In Russia most wheat was cultivated than before, but the yield was only 75 per cent. of an average harvest. Rye is officially put at 75 per cent. in the estimates, but that figure is thought to be too high. Russia requires a great deal of rye, and will be compelled to import a considerable quantity. Barley did very poorly, and the product is much worse than that of the year before. For a fine yield of potatoes the prospects in Russia are good. The Saxons wheat crop is estimated to be 80 per cent. of an average harvest, the rye crop 70 per cent. Barley and oats are reported to be satisfactory. Germany never produces grain enough for its own consumption, and has always to look abroad for a large supply—to Austria-Hungary, Russia, Roumania, the United States and India. This year Austria-Hungary will not be able to supply her, and Russia and Roumania have experienced unfavorable harvests. The Russian wheat crop being about one-half as much as in 1887. The rye and barley crops were a little better than the wheat crop, but not much.

The Russian crops have been on the whole poor, and it is remarkable that those districts which showed the best results last year, the worst showing this year. Bessarabia has harvested but one-third of a crop this year, while last year the yield was 135 per cent. Likewise unfavorable are the reports from the Charkow, Poltava, Kursk and Kiev districts, which had good harvests last year. The quality of the grain, however, is fine. In northern districts the wheat crops have been better, but an average crop was not raised in any of them. The rye and barley crops were a little better than the wheat crop, but not much.

Recently there were great subterranean conflagrations, followed by tremendous explosions of gas and steam, in the town of Geyser Basin, Yellowstone Park. Many geysers which have long been dormant, and were supposed to have been extinct, are active.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage is about to start for Palestine, to be gone two months. His object is to obtain fresh material for use in a life of Christ, which he is writing. His pulpit in Brooklyn will be supplied by ministers from other cities.

JOHN FITZGERALD, alias Liverpool Jack, convicted of kidnapping men in New York city and sending them to become virtually slaves in Central America, has been sentenced to nine years in Sing Sing prison.

SAMUEL W. HODGINS, an ex-Alderman of Boston, was run over by a team at Stoughton, Mass., and instantly killed.

The three-story brick building of Oliver Brothers' mill in Pittsburg, Penn., has been burned. Loss \$300,000.

In the election which has been held in Connecticut, the prohibitory amendment was defeated.

The New York Committee on Finance of the International Exposition of 1892 have made a report suggesting that a public subscription be taken for a preliminary fund of \$5,000,000.

The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America has met in convention at Pittsburg, Penn. The Council embraces 846 churches and 250,000 members.

The New York Electrical Execution law, which came up before Judge Day at Auburn on a habeas corpus proceeding in the case of Kemmler, the Buffalo murderer, has been sustained.

The Triennial National Congregational Council opened in Worcester, Mass.

Six of the officers of the Navassa Phosphate Company, who were involved in the recent riots in the island of Navassa, have arrived in Philadelphia.

The fertilizer factory of G. Ober, Sons & Co., at Baltimore, Md., has been burned. Loss \$300,000.

The State Board of Health has issued a proclamation declaring diphtheria to be epidemic in Carbonate, Penn. Some of the undertakers have refused to further endanger the lives of their families by handling the bodies of the dead.

The House of Deputies at the Episcopal Convention in New York city rejected the resolution designed to facilitate the establishment of a Court of Appeals.

GOVERNOR HILL and Chauncey M. Depew spoke at the laying of the corner-stone of the new World building in New York. The structure, when completed, will be the highest building in America.

South and West.

By the bursting of a boiler near St. Thomas, Dakota, three men were killed and one fatally injured.

LATER returns from Montana give a Democratic majority of seven on joint ballot in the Legislature. Toole (Dem.), for Governor, has a majority of about 800. Carter (Rep.), for Congress, has a majority of about 1200.

GENERAL CHALMERS, Republican candidate for Governor of Mississippi, has withdrawn.

By the bursting of a steam pipe in the Galaxy flour mills of Minneapolis, Frank Banks, assistant engineer, and Joseph Evans, fireman, were killed.

GEORGE T. RICE, an aeronaut, made a balloon ascension and parachute descent at Mount Vernon, Ohio. In dropping he fell into the Ohio River, and was drowned. It was his fourth ascension.

MRS. FRITZ KATZ, a young wife, poured a half bottle of carbolic acid down her baby's throat and then swallowed the remainder herself. Both are dead. The mother is supposed to have been crazed by sickness.

FIRE in the wholesale grocery establishment of William Edwards & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, destroyed the upper part of the building and most of the stock. Loss \$125,000.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL ROGERS, of Louisiana, has made public the statement that Major Burke, ex-State Treasurer, deliberately issued or failed to destroy State securities to the amount of \$400,000. Major Burke is now in England.

MAYOR ORWAX, of Horace, Kansas, was burned to death in the caboose of a freight train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The caboose caught fire from the engine of a passenger train.

FOUR successive failures of crops in Stevens County, Kansas, have rendered the people there destitute.

THERE is an epidemic of typhoid fever at Aurora, W. Va., and in that vicinity. Scarcely enough people to nurse the sick remain well.

The magnificent stone residence of Clem Studebaker at South Bend, Ind., which cost about \$300,000, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Mrs. Studebaker was dangerously injured.

THE east wing of the prison at Jackson, Mich., has been burned, and fire destroyed the jail at Painesville, Ky.

ROBERT BRANTON, of Salt Lake City, in a fit of drunken jealousy fatally shot his wife, then shot himself dead.

THE Southern Yellow Pine Lumber Association met at Birmingham, Ala., and advanced the price of yellow pine lumber \$1 per 100 feet.

SUPERINTENDENT TIM WADLEY, of Davis & Lamar's mine near Langley, S. C., was killed by the caving in of a bank while he was in the mine.

Washington.

EDWARD O. LEECH, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed Director of the Mint, vice Dr. J. P. Kimball.

The President has made the following appointments: Cyrus Anderson, of Kansas, to be Register of the Land Office at Oberlin, Kan.; Alfred Lundvall, of Nebraska, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Reliance, Neb.; Charles R. Drake, of Arizona, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Tucson, Arizona.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY OWEN A. GALVIN, of Boston, has sent his resignation to the President.

SENOR CAMAÑO, lately President of Ecuador, has arrived in Washington. He is accredited as the Ecuador delegate to the Pan-American Congress, and to the Maritime Conference.

A square of Knights Templar were entertained at a brilliant reception by President Harrison.

J. P. S. GORIN, of Pennsylvania, was elected at Washington Grand Master and Hugh McCurdy, of Michigan, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar of America.

ALFRED T. HANEY has been appointed by President Harrison Postmaster at Detroit, Mich.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY BUSBY has reversed the order of ex-commissioner Tanner re-arranging all pensions at not less than \$4 per month.

Foreign.

SIR WILLIAM FINDAL ROBINSON, a blind member of the British House of Commons, committed suicide in a fit of insanity at Brighton, England.

THIRTY farmers, tenants on the Smith Barry estate in Tipperary, Ireland, were arrested for refusing to pay market tolls to their landlord.

FLAMES in the business section of Antwerp, Belgium, destroyed twenty houses, causing a heavy loss.

THE next French Chamber, according to the best estimates, will stand: 303 to 306 Republicans, 100 Royalists, 38 Bonapartists, 45 Boulangists.

GENERAL BOULANGER has removed himself and his effects from London to the Island of Jersey.

A terrific gale has prevailed in the Irish Sea, causing a large number of shipwrecks. The British gunboat Enterprise was wrecked on the island of Anglesea, North

Wales, during the recent gale. Everybody on board was saved.

The steamship City of Paris reports that on her passage eastward her decks were swept by heavy seas. A female steerage passenger and her child were swept overboard and drowned, and ten other passengers were severely injured.

THE Grand Jury of Kingston, Ontario, has returned a true bill in the case of Twichell, son of the United States Consul there, charged with burglary and assault.

THE Hon. Sir ISAAC FULLER, ex-Lord Mayor of London, and the second member of the Jewish faith to occupy the position, has died in that city.

A RIOT occurred at Bristol, England, on the arrival of a number of laborers to replace 300 gas stokers who were on strike.

CARDINAL TANGHERRAU, of Quebec, presided at the creation of several canons and the unveiling of a statue of the late Bishop Guignes at Basilica. Over 150 priests were present.

GENERAL BOULANGER has taken a villa near St. Helier on the island of Jersey. He is preparing a work on European military science.

ENGINEER JOHN POLES was killed by the explosion of the boiler in a shingle mill at Lindsay, Ontario. The mill was wrecked.

A BAKER who was put into an oven by his companions in the city of Mexico was asphyxiated. To hide their crime they afterward burned the body in a furnace.

SMALLPOX is ranging in the Government of Oppeln, in Prussian Silesia, and its victims are counted by the thousands.

THE Argentine Republic is about to float a loan of \$40,000,000 with a syndicate of European bankers.

THE LABOR WORLD.

The loss barbers of Philadelphia have formed another association.

THE Newsboys' Union of San Francisco claims a membership of 250.

NON-UNION carpenters in Rome, Ga., work eleven hours a day for \$1.25.

THE plate-glass works throughout the country are all in active operation.

In making bread boxes three men can do the work of thirteen men by the old method.

In the manufacture of boots and shoes the work of 500 operatives is now being done by 100.

CLEVELAND'S journeymen barbers will appeal to the Ohio Legislature for a Sunday closing law.

A STRIKE which lasted seven months at the rolling mills of Lancaster, Penn., has been settled by a compromise.

ACCORDING to its Secretary, the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators has now 7000 members and 136 local unions.

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY 30, of Massachusetts, will form a Central Council of Boston's city laborers, who are Knights of Labor.

THE wages of the Boston and Maine freight handlers at Boston, Mass., have been advanced from \$1.65 to \$1.75 per day.

THE Iron Car Company, of New York City, has closed a contract with the Minnesota Car Company, of Duluth, to build 1500 cars.

THE national organization now most active in promoting the eight-hour movement is the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

ALL the painters' unions in New York city have combined against the German-American Painters' Union, which was recently organized.

THERE were 600 delegates from almost as many cities at the annual convention held in Kansas City by the National Association of Fire Engineers.

THE Hospital Fund assessment upon the 14,000 employees of the Union Pacific Railroad is to be advanced from twenty-five to forty cents per month.

WITHIN the past few months there has been a general advance for the iron workers in the Schuylkill valley of Pennsylvania, and about 6000 of them are affected by it.

It is claimed by the three carpenters' unions in Boston, Mass., that they have enrolled 100 new members in a month, and that they have 350 more members than they ever had before.

TWO THOUSAND women workers of the East End of London held a meeting at which they resolved to organize for the purpose of improving their condition. The Bishop of Bedford presided.

To permit the men employed in the great Carnegie (Penn.) works at Bradocks to attend the funeral of their late Superintendent, Captain Jones, involved an expense for the company of \$50,000.

TWO THOUSAND trolleyway and omnibus employes of London formed a union to obtain shorter hours and the redress of a number of grievances. A manifesto appealing for aid was issued. Lord Rosebery presided.

ABOUT 100 delegates from Mississippi Valley States met at Superior, Wis., two weeks ago to urge on the general Government to build ship canals twenty feet deep through the shallows and rivers connecting the great lakes.

AN organization of clerks is talked of in London, where there are thousands of clerks, from people who can read, write and cipher up to experienced bookkeepers, out of work. The future of clerks in London and other large cities in England is very discouraging.

THE co-operative bakery recently established by the bakers of Brooklyn, N. Y., is being helped along by the Brooklyn labor organizations, who have taken liberal blocks of stock in the new venture. All the organizations in New York city have been requested to buy stock.

A CURIOUS strike occurred at Rochester, N. Y. The osteologists and taxidermists in Ward's Natural Science establishment, where Jumbo's skeleton was prepared, stopped work and, as a result, many rare birds and animals being prepared for collections in different parts of the country, were left partly mounted.

TWO HUNDRED HOMELESS.

Fire Almost Destroys the Town of Serpent River.

Fire broke out in Cook's lumber yard at Serpent River, Ontario. A heavy northwest wind blowing extended the flames and soon the whole town was on fire. There was forty buildings in the town, general stores and dwelling houses.

A special train with fire engines and a brigade of Sault Ste. Marie (Ontario) firemen left at once for the scene of the conflagration. Fifty million feet of lumber, this year's cut, was consumed. The loss is estimated at \$500,000.

The vicinity is strewn with household goods and homeless families for acres. The steamer Africa and schooner Marquis, which were loading at the docks, pulled out into the lake and were saved.

There are about 200 people homeless, and temporary structures are being erected to house them.

A UNIQUE UNDERTAKING.

A Railroad President Starts on a Walk Over His Road.

President D. J. Mackey, of the Mackey system of railroads, has just begun what was perhaps never undertaken by such an official. He has started from Mount Vernon, Ill., on foot, and declares it to be his intention to go over the four hundred miles of the system in that way.

REV. MR. TUCKERSON'S address in London is disturbed by a rumor that he is seriously contemplating retirement from the pulpit.

LATER NEWS.

THE great trotting match at Fleetwood Park, New York city, between Belle Hamlin and Harry Wilkes, for \$5000, was won by the former in two straight heats. Time—2:16 3/4, 2:19 3/4.

JOHN PECKS, a Western Union lineman, was killed by an electric light wire in New York city. His body hung in midair for nearly one hour while thousands looked on. Six men have died in New York city from the same cause within a few weeks.

THOMAS SHIELDS, whose negligence in leaving rails unspiked led to a fatal wreck at North Haven, Conn., has been found guilty of manslaughter.

In Frankford Township, Penn., a child was instantly killed by a mad bull. The animal's horn caught the little girl in the back and penetrated to the heart.

THE leading manufacturers of Philadelphia have signed a document declaring New York city to be the financial centre of the country, and recognizing it as the appropriate place for holding the World's Fair in 1892.

COLONEL CONLEY, of Chicago, has just bought the great trotter Axtell for \$105,000.

THE switchmen in the yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Toledo, Ohio, struck for higher wages, causing a suspension of business in the yards of the Pennsylvania, Hoeking Valley and Ann Arbor roads.

WHILE boring for natural gas at Pueblo, Cal., a vein was unexpectedly struck and the escaping gas taking fire from a lantern burned one man to death and another very severely.

The large livery barn of Orby Bros., at Corwith, Iowa, has been burned. Six horses, including a \$1500 stallion, were roasted in the flames. Two men who slept in the barn are missing.

At least 500,000 pounds of tobacco in the county of Fleming, Ky., have been entirely destroyed by frost.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has appointed John W. Blackburn, of Utah, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

THE French Government will send a commission to Panama to inquire into the condition of the canal works.

DISASTROUS floods prevail in the Department of the Jura, France. A number of bridges have been carried away by the high water. Lons-le-Saulnier, the capital of the Department, is inundated.

At Sonora, Mexico, two companies of Mexican soldiers were caught in swimming by Yaqui Indians and all of them were slaughtered. The Mexican Government sent 4000 men against the Indians.

THE treasurer has appointed Andrew W. Smythe, of Louisiana, to be Superintendent of the Mint of the United States at New Orleans, and Charles A. Cook, of North Carolina, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

MAYOR GRANT, of New York city, has given orders to cut down all electric wires not operated according to the rules of the Board of Electrical Control.

THE delegates to the International American Congress visited Niagara Falls and were entertained at dinner by Erastus Wiman.

JOHN F. DONAHUE, post office-order clerk in the Hartford (Conn.) postoffice, is a defaulter to the amount of about \$1000.

WHILE a wrecking crew was engaged in clearing away a freight wreck at Lansing, Mich., the