The four new States come into the Union with an area three times as great ras the British Isles.

Since August 4, 1887, up to recent date, the Government has purchased bonds to the amount of \$201,720,650, at a total cost of \$234,497,744.

Captain Chapel, of the French Artillery, has devised a projectile which is literally "to shoot round a corner." It is to be sent over the heads of men behind breastworks, turn a somersault, return and take them in rear. "Projectile retrograde," he calls it.

The Bostonians are pluming themselves upon the fact that Sir Edwin Arnold said that they remind him of Englishmen. But, when he added that they "talk the English language in its native purity," the Commercial Advertiser says, they began to be doubtful of the value of the compliment.

Every one in Paris was surprised at the youthfulness of Mr. Gladstone during his recent visit. Being asked by some one how many lines of the "Iliad" he still remembered, he replied, after a moment's hesitation: "If some one would give me the first line of any page I think I could repeat what follows to the bottom of that history. Hundreds of new houses are in page."

One of the most interesting localities to visit in London during the recent dock strike was the "Booth Arms," a hostlery conducted by members of the Salvation Army. The food was plain, but plentiful and good, and sold at an almost nominal rate. One hundred thousand dockers were estimated to have been fed there during the strike. Soup, bread, sandwiches, coffee, tea and cocoa were the principal items on the menu.

Some convicts in the penitentiary at Salem, Oregon, display energy in proving that they hate work. Several of them within a year have maimed themselves so as to be unfit physically for the tasks allotted them. Recently a colored man, John Snell, took a hatchet and cut off the fingers of his left hand. He is now resting in the infirmary. He has four more years of his sentence of five to serve out. Some one-handed work will be found for him as soon as possible.

According to the New York Sun Long Island can boast of a farm which is operated entirely by the labor of insane people. It is known as the Islip farm, and 250 lunatics are employed upon it. It was a wilderness a few years ago, but has been brought to a high state of cultivation. Grain, fruits and flowers are grown upon it, and the men engaged in their production are said to take a deep interest in their work. They are sent there from city institutions by the commissioners of charities and correction, and the experiment is declared to have proved a pronounced success.

A question upon which opinion was much divided at the international botanic congress, in Paris, was whether the grains of corn found in the Egyptian sarcophagi had any seminal virtue left. It appears that most, of the so-called mummy corn, remarkable for streaks of tar on the surface and sold to travellers in Egypt at the rate of about \$1 per twenty-five grains, is a gross imposture. A gentleman who received a few grains from M. Maspero himself planted them in various soils and positions. A good many sprouted, some even grew about two feet, when they looked like ordinary spring wheat, and then rotted away, but none ever came to

A story full of pathos of the death of a brave man was made known to the London public the other week. He was a fireman, and in searching for possible sufferers in a burning factory his retreat was got off. His companions escaped through a small window, but he being too bulky was prevented from following them, and though at the outset he called to his companions to let them know of his plight he said never a word when he saw that all hope of escape was lost, but stood and burned to death with the fortitude of a hero. When his body was found his legs were entirely consumed, but in his charred hand he still held the nozzie of a fire hose. He had done his duty to the last.

The experiments which have recently been brought to a conclusion abroad with a smokeless powder, the latest of the kind invented, have disclosed one defect which militates strongly against its introduction. Immediately upon the discharge of the shot, there is such an intolerable smell produced by the combustion of this new explosive that several of the officers and men at the firing-point have fainted. The powder creates hardly any perceptible smoke, and imparts to the shot a higher velocity than any former compound. The statement that it is noiseless is, however, erroneous. On the contrary, the discharges are louder than hitherto with the old black powder. The new smokeless powder has not yet teen made applicable to artillery.

Dr. G. W. Knox believes that Japan will yet become the centre of the Christian agencies that are to revolutionize in

the East. The Government of Denmark has for years spent over \$50,000 yearly for the maintenance of dairy schools. The result has been an immense improvement in dairy precincts, and a lively demand for Danish butter.

The Argentine Republic will have an International Exposition of Agriculture next year, and has charged the distinguished engineers-Gamiza, Otamendi and Pereyra-with preparing the building plans. The Argentine Republic does not admit that in agriculture it plays second fiddle to anybody.

The Chicago is now the strongest fighting ship in the American navy. As she was not expected to do much running, her speed is not more than sixteen knots an hour. The Baltimore, San Francisco and Philadelphia were built more with a view to speed, but we hope not so much for running away as running after.

A City of Mexico correspondent says: "This city is in the midst of one of the biggest building booms ever known in its the course of construction in suburban streets. Suburban real estate is relatively advancing in price. Most of the buildings being erected are for residences, and the sums put in the work runs up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

It is now confidently stated by advanced thinkers, as a result of the recent extraordinary progress in biological discovery, that almost all diseases, excepting, of course, that resulting from injuries and transmitted weaknesses of organs, is preventable, since it is the result of the attacks of lower forms of life upon us. When we know exactly what form of low life constitutes the germ of the disease, we can in time find out how to attack it in our turn and destroy it.

In the early days of petroleum an old lady wanted information as to what sperm whales were to do for a living when kerosene should become cheap. Since then petroleum has been discovered nearly all over the world, but the sperm whale thrives as heartily as ever, notwithstanding the competition imagined by the old lady. It is but the other day that a huge school of the monsters was sighted about fifty miles off Hatteras, sportive and caring no more for kerosene than if rock had never taken the place of blubber. Competition is the life of trade.

The Franco-German frontier running through the Vosges is being carefully rectified by officials from the two countries. In some places the frontier line passes through such dense forests that extensive clearings have to be made to mark the divisions and erect the frontier posts. The Germans have put up two hundred posts, strong iron columns cemented into granite beds so as to prevent any malicious removal of the boundary mark. At the top of each post is a big disc bearing the Hohenzollern eagle in black, surrounded by red and white bands to complete the national colors, and inscribed "German

Kimberly, South Africa, is fast obtaining a reputation that will compare favorably with that which Denver and Leadville possessed in their palmiest days. The revolver is in daily action, and murders, robberies and burglaries are matters of continual occurrence. Editorial amenities are exchanged with a force, power and vividness of description that would shame the editor of the Arizona Kicker. Swindlers, frauds and blacklegs are almost in the majority. The script of the Tharsis Gold Mining Company was recently forged. The forger was arrested. There is no social life, and the barrooms are reaping rich harvests where the drinking is of the heaviest.

France is not satisfied with the results of Panama, and is projecting the building of a canal on its own soil. It is thought if Paris be connected by a canal with the outlying ocean it will become a scaport and thereby greatly increase its commercial operations. Paris is too greedy, remarks the Chicago Herald. It has the earth, and now it wishes a slice from the universe. It is the second city in the world. It has treasures beyond limit; it has palaces, parks, libraries and schools, grand old churches, vast wealth; what more can it have that will contribute to its greatness? Its art, its science, i' manners, dress and refinement lead the world. Commerce would soil its silks and satins, and the coarse odors of hide and tallows would overpower its exquisite perfumes.

The Vanderbiits own several farms and each one is conducted on strict business principles and an account kept or all expenses and income. In this way turnips are raised at a cost of \$3 per bushel, hay at \$65 per ton and oats a about five times what they can be bough:

THE NAVASSA MASSACRE.

Full Details of the Murder of Five Americans.

The Ringleaders Taken to This Country in Irons on a Warship.

Further and fuller details of the massacre of five white Americans on the island of Navassa by colored laborers, in September, are brought by the Atlas line steamship Athos, which arrived a few days since at New York.

Navassa is a rocky island of volcanic origin Navassa is a rocky island of voicanic origin containing about three square miles, and is situated about thirty miles southeast of Cape Dame Marie, Hayti. It is rich in bird guano and is occupied by the Navassa Phosphate Company, which employs a large force of colored men to dig and prepare the fertilizer for shipment to the American market. There are no women on the island and none of the car is requirited to land. For several years sex is permitted to land. For several years Navassa has served as a mail station for the Navassa has served as a mail station for the Hayti-New York mails, a regular fortnightly service having been established and the Atlas Steamship Company giving gratutious service between the ports on the southern coast of Hayti and the island. The bags collected are left in charge of the Superintendent of the company, who delivers them to the first homeward bound vessel that touches at the port after their reception. Up to the 14th of September last this service had been rendered by Mr. Shay, the Superintendent, an amiable and kindly gentleman, an American, and believed to have leman, an American, and believed to have seen a native of New York State. On the afternoon of that day, in endeavoring to escape from a murderous gang of mutineers, he lost his life, after first seeing four of his companions massacred in celd blood.

The Athes sailed from Port au Prince on September 21 and headed for Navassa for the suppose of intercenting the steamship Alene

purpose of intercepting the steamship Alene, of the same line, and transferring to her the nails from Hayti for New York ng at the island the officers of the ve were surprised when they were boarded by an officer of the British war vessel Forward, instead of Superintendent Shay. The officer informed the Captain of the Athos that a mutiny had taken place, and that of the eleven officers of the Phosphate Company only six survived, and that they were on located the Forward and world the Forward and the control of the Phosphate Company only six survived, and that they were on located the Forward and world the Forward and the Company of the Phosphate Company only six survived. board the Forward and would be taken by that vessel to Jamaica. Then after some difficulty the story of the tragedy was learned, although the causes leading thereto

ere not made quite clear. The trouble began on September 13 between The trouble began on September 13 between one of the "digging superintendents" named Roby and the gang of men under his charge. Complaint had been made of inferior food, although this afterwards proved to be without foundation, and resulted in a physical encounter. Roby was terribly beaten and was carried into camp wounded and bleeding. This was immediately followed by the assembling of an anger prob. in frost of Scorring bling of an angry mob in front of Superintendent Shay's house. They made threatening demonstrations and demanded a change in the administration of affairs. The conduct of the mob became so violent that on the following day the Superintendent ordered the arrest of one of the laborers. The officer who attempted to carry out this order was set upon and beaten. A free fight ensued, and in order to frighten off their assailants the officers began discharging their revolvers.
The negroes retaliated by throwing stones, and eventually drove their superiors into Mr. Shay's house. Later on they obtained Mr. Shay's house. Later on they obtained some dynamite, and drove the officers out. A parley followed, and then a man, who appeared to be the ringleader, proposed that if the eleven men would surrender their arms all further hostilities would cease.

This offer was foolishly accepted. No

sooner were the officers helpless than the mob-rushed upon them again. Two of them— Thomas Fales and Thomas N. Foster—were literally chopped to pieces. They were stabbed and backed with pitiless ferocity, and the ground was dyed with their life blood. John McMahon, the third victim, was shot through the head and almost instantly killed. Samuel Marsh was wounded in so many places and suffered such extreme agony that he became insane and, leaping int ca, was drowned. Superintendent Shay, nding such fearful odds against him, sought sca, was drowned. to escape by flight. He ran up a ledge of cocks, and, leaping overboard, struck out in the direction of the British brig Amorette, lying in the harbor. One of the mutineers threw a rock, striking the swimmer on the head. Poor Shay sank, but whether the blow stunned him or he was captured by a a shark is a matter of conjecture. At all

events he was never seen again.

The Captain of the Amorette, when he found what was going on, immediately weighed anchor and set sail for Morant Bay, Jamaica, and from there sent a cablegram to United States Consul Allen, at Kingston. By Consul Allen's request the Forward was despatched to Navassa, to await there the arrival of the United States man-of-war Ga-lena, which was at Port-au-Prince. No official orders were received, and the United States man-of-war had no knowledge of what was going on until October 2, when she fell in with the Atlas line steamship Ailsa at Gonaives and received from her a copy of a New York paper containing a brief account of the mutiny. The Galena immediately started for the island, and Admiral Gherardi upon his arrival made a thorough and ex-

austive investigation.

The result of this was that several of the supposed ringleaders were captured, put in irons and sent to this country on board the Galena. One hundred and twenty-four of the mob were put on board the brigs Alice and Romance and sent to Baltimore. The round of which are the saltimore of the round of the bright and the saltimore of the bendeat and a fresh lot of laborers. The Alice was in the harbor and was temporarily sed into service as a prison ship by orders

SWEPT BY A TIDAL WAVE.

Eight Hundred Lives Lost on the Japanese Coast,

A tidal wave has occurred in Japan in which nearly 800 persons lost their lives and about 2000 houses were washed away. At Okudo all the houses, twenty-three in number, were washed away, and out of ninety inhabitants fifty-four lost their lives. At Jitsuroku forty houses were washed away, and about fifty out of the population of 250 were killed. At Ikuta-Mura 129 houses were washed away, about twenty broken up, and about forty of the inhabitants killed. At Yoshida-Mura 330 out of the 650 houses were washed away, and 628 of the population of 2260 were killed. At Toba-Mura, containing 220 houses and a population of 1130, ten houses were broken up and ten persons per-

In addition to those already enumerated, 369 bodies have been found, and there are yet 280 persons missing. The Emperor and the Empress have sent \$1500 and \$500, respectively. for the relief of the sufferers.

MET DEATH UNDER GROUND.

Disastrous Explosion in an English Colliery.

An explosion has occurred in the Bentilee colliery, at Longton, England. Seventy miners were in the pit at the time of the accident, only eleven of whom are alive. The pit was completely wrecked, and the task of recovering the buried miners was one of great difficulty. The men engaged in a search for victims found fifty bodies of the

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. QUARTERMASTER WILLIAM H. STOWE, of Admiral Foote Post, G. A. R., of New Haven, Conn., is short \$4000 in his accounts with the post.

George P. Maris, once prominent in Bal-timore society, died from chloroform poison-ing in a lodging house in New York city. THE grave of Ralph Waldo Emerson at

Concord, Mass., was opened by vandals; the coffin was exposed to view, but the body was

A FIERCE storm raged off the Massa-chusetts coast and did much damage to

A WOMAN named O'Brien was killed with her babe by failing from the roof of a tene-ment house in New York city. THE American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions began their annual session in New York city.

THE Episcopal General Convention in New York city decided that it was in favor of further revision of the Prayer Book. More than three-fourths of the private land

actually needed for the great fair of 1892 in New York city has already been voluntarily offered by property owners. THE annual meeting of the Republican clubs of New Jersey was held in Elizabeth. THE schooner Laura capsized in the East River, close to New York city, and three

sailors were drowned. THE first general assembly of the Demo-cratic societies of Pennsylvania was opened in Philadelphia.

THE United States steamship Pensacola has sailed from New York with the African Solar expedition on board.

THE entire plant of the Brush Electric Light Company, of Boston, Mass., has been sold to the Thomas-Houston Electric Company for about \$3,250,000. GOVERNMENT control of timber land was

urged before the Forestry Congress at Phila-THERE lads, each about eighteen years of

age, were run over by a locomotive at Hud-son, N. Y., and were all killed. EX-GOVERNOR JOHN F. HARTRANFT, of

Pennsylvania, died at his home in the sixtieth year of his age. By the breaking of a scaffold at Bethlehem, Penn., two men were killed and three severe-

Ex-Congressman Amos J. Cummings has been nominated by the Tammany Hall Convention of the Ninth Congressional District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman S. S. Cox.

South and West.

Trit total vote for Governor in South Dakota shows: Mellette (Rep.), 53,129; Mc-Clure (Dem.), 23,441. For prohibition the vote was 39,509, and against, 33,456. The contest for the temporary capital resulted in Pierre's getting 27,095 votes, to 14,944 for Huron, 11,979 for Watertown, 11,763 for sux Falls, 7516 for Mitchell and 2414 for

An engine at Heinlein's sorghum mills at Bucyrus, Ohio, exploded, killing the engineer

and two other men. DAVID MENCIA and his son, Alphonse, quarreled on their ranch near San Antonio, ex., and the father was killed and the son fataliy wounded.

BOTH parties at last accounts were claiming the Montana Legislature.

Dr. W. M. Terr, of Nicholson, Miss., quarreled with F. C. Collins and shot him dead. A few minutes after he met the same fate at the hands of J. W. Turner, Collins's brother-

The nine-year-old daughter of C. G. Brown, a farmer living near Herrington, Kan., fell into a vat of boiling sorghum and FIVE THOUSAND railroad brakemen assem

bled in St. Paul, Minn., to attend the second annual convention of the Brotherhood and had an imposing parade. NINE men and three women, all colored,

have been arrested, charged with robbing over 100 residences and business houses in Charlotte, N.C. Robbery is a capital offense in North Carolina. THE stem of the new coast-defence ve has been successfully cast at the Pacific Roll-

ing mills in San Francisco. Sixteen thousand pounds of molten steel were poured into the ROBERT BERRIER, who shot and killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. Walzer, near Lexington, N. C., was captured near Greensboro, and

taken to Lexington, where he was hanged to a tree on the outskirts of the town. REPRESENTATIVES of an English syndicate have purchased the three largest breweries in Indiana, all situated in Indianapolis,

A FRIGHTFUL collision has occurred at Sterling, Cal., between a Burlington and a Union Pacific passenger train, in which about thirty passengers were killed and many in-

In a fight between members of the Farmers' Alliance and the town party at Dothen, Ala., two men were killed and several severely injured. THE Ohio River steamboat Minnie Bay, bound from Manchester to Cincinnati with

125 passengers aboard, struck a snag opposite Moscow, Ohio, and sank. The passengers and crew were saved.

While five men were digging a large well at the Victor coal mines, in Colorado, the walls caved in, killing two white men and one negro.

PAUL McBride, son of a well-known St. Louis lawyer, while drunk shot and instant-ly killed Frank Loftus, a fireman, who acci-dentally jostled against him on the street.

LESSING, SOLOMON & ROSENTHAL, Whole sale dealers in dry goods and cotton in Waco, Texas, have suspended, with liabilities

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, spoke to a large crowd at the Atlanta Exposition.

of nearly \$1,000,000.

Two bands of brigands are raiding Came-on County, Texas. Many murders and robron County, Texas. Many murders and rob-beries are reported, and the people of the county are in a state of terror.

GREAT destitution prevails among the farmers of Central Dakota, caused by the almost total failure of crops. Many are without wheat, corn or vegetables. A relief committee has been organized.

JOHN OSLEN and William Draper have been hanged at Placerville, Cal., for the murder of John Law. J. H. Myers was hanged for participating in the same crime some time agó.

MRS. SCHOLL, of Santa Ana, Cal., mur-dered her two children to prevent their from falling into the hands of her husband, from tempted to take her own life. ONE man has been killed and several fatally

njured in a railroad wreck at Lebanon,

F. F. Kimball, United States District Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, has died in Kausas City. By the explosion of a boiler in a saw-mill at Marshall, Ill., two men were killed, and

three badly injured.

James Hickey, who had confessed to being concerned in some brutal murders, was lynched in Chilton County, Ala. R. F. Perrugesw and Gideon C. Moody have been elected United States Senators by the South Dakota Legislature.

SECRETARY BLAINE has arranged an ex-cursion for the nation's South American guesta to start South in December.

ADDITIONAL appointments by the President: Daniel M. Frost, of Kansas, to be Register of the Land-office at Garden City, Kan.; Daniel L. Sheets, of Colorado, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Durango, Col.; William B. Newman, of Missouri, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Ironton. Mo.

THE President has appointed Carroll E. mith postmaster at Syracuse, N. Y.

In his report for the last discal year Chief Bell, of the Treasury Secret Service, shows that 427 arrests were made and a large quantity of plates, dies, moulds, etc., was seized, counterfeit money representing

THE Convention of Railroad Telegraph Operators at Washington elected C. H. Dal-ton President.

GENERAL A. B. CAMPBELL, C. one of the prominent candidates for the Pension Commissionership, has been given the Consulship at Melbourne, Australia

THE International Maritime Conference at Washington has completed its organization and entered upon its deliberations.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has appointed Oliver C. Bosnyshell, of Pennsylvania, to be Super-intendent of the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, and Rienard E. Sloan, of Arizona, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arszona.

Foreign.

The Russian Czar and his son have been visiting the German Emperor at Berlin. Extraordinary precautions to guard the persons of the royal visitors from violence were

CARINTHIA, Austria, has been inundated by an overflow of the Drabe. A number of bridges have been destroyed, and much other

THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED coal miners went on strike at Lens, France.

THE Italian Government has declared a

otectorate over Abyssinia. In a battle between the British and a force of natives at the Island of Demarara, on the ndian Ocean, twenty-two of the latter were

Arr, the engineers and stokers on the Transatlantic steamers lying at Antwerp went on strike for an increase in wages, and iber of vessels ready to sail were de-

layed in consequence. A FRENCH council of war was held in Paris to discuss the increase of the German

frontier corps. THE arrivals of American cattle at Liverpool, England, have recently been very heavy. The cattle sheds are crowded beheavy. The cattle sheds are crowded beyond their capacity and steamers have been waiting for days to discharge their cargoes.

A FRENCH sergeant named Nogues has

been sentenced to imprisonment for life for offering to sell a Lebel cartridge to Count von General Hippolyte has been unani-mously elected President of Hayti.

The Russian gunboat Nasr-ed-din-Shah has sunk at Batoum, in the Black Sea. The crew were drowned.

A senious outbreak of smallpox on the island of Pelee, in Lake Erie, is reported. The wildest excitement exists there,

THE Emperor and Empress of Germany started from Berlin on their trip to Athens to attend the marriage of Princess Sophie and the Crown Prince of Greece. THE fisheries have altogether failed at Esquimaux Point, on the Labrador coast, and over a hundred families are starving. The local government authorities will send sufficient food to relieve their immediate wants.

BOYCOTTING WHOLE TOWNS

South Carolina Farmers Undertake a Big Fight. The war waged by the Farmers' Alliance

in South Carolina against the Jute Bagging Trust now involves several side issues. The Alliance has placed under its ban not only

the dealers in jute bagging, but also newspapers, towns and cities.

The Greenville News, one of the five daily newspapers published in the State, has been boycotted by a local Alliance, and the city of Greenville, the third largest city in the State, has been made to suffer a stagnation of business. The city of Spartanburg, next in size to Greenville, has been boycotted by the Spartanburg County Alliance, and Charleston, the largest city in the State, has been boycotted by the Sumter County Alliance, whose members are forbidden to send any cotton to Charleston. The Alli-ance has adopted a new method of disposing of its cotton on a given day. It gets up a procession of cotton wagons and marches into the nearest town. The cotton is then offered for sale, and unless satisfactory prices are obtained the procession returns to the farms, either storing the cotton or taking it back to the barns. In many parts of the State the farmers are holding back their cotton, and as a consequence there are com-plaints of duil business. The boycott prom-iess to assume large dimensions, and next year it may get into the political campaign.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THERE was twelve tie games in the League the past season.

THERE were 518 games played in the League this year, against 515 last year.

THE attendance at the games in Chicago averaged lower than it had for many sea-FAATZ, the Cleveland first baseman, was

fined more often than any other League player this seasou. CLARKSON won the pennant single-handed for Chicago in 1886, and came near doing it for Boston this year.

CARUTHERS pitched twelve consecutive winning games for Brooklyn, which is about the record for the season.

CINCINNATI won eighteen games out of twenty from Louisville. That beats Boston's record with Pittsburg, 16-3. THE St. Louis Club won every series with

the other American Association Club, in-cluding that with the pennant winners, the THE Kansae City team will have quite a ormidable array of talent in the field next

car to do battle for the championship of the The New York team won a series from every club in the League but the Bostons, and lost fewer games on its own grounds than any other club in the League.

Just as well, observes the Dansville Breeze, that Boston didn't get the baseball pennant. How would it look to see such an alliterative heading as "Baked Bean Boston Base Ball Pennant."

THE number of games decided upon to be played for the world's championship between the New Yorks and the Brooklyns was eleven, the club winning the first six to re-ceive the coveted pennant.

THE St. Louis Club's President, Von der Abe, feels very sore because he lost the American Association championship to Brooklyn, and says: "It was scheming and not bad playing that beat us."

The work of Clarkson has been of the finest possible description. Not only has he pitched in a larger number of contests than any pitcher in the League or the American Association, but no pitcher has a larger number of victories to his credit.

LAST spring a watch company offered a prize of a gold watch, valued at \$250, to the player in the National Lesque who succeeded in making the best percentage in stolen bases during the post season. Mr. Young, President of the League, finds that Fogarty, of the Philadelphia Club, has secured the prize

| END OF | AMERICA | NA | SHOCE | ATION | SKASON. |
|------------|---------|------|-------|-----------|------------|
| | | | Wirm. | Lost. | Percentage |
| Brooklyn | | | 93 | 44 | .679 |
| St. Louis. | | | 90 | 45 | .667 |
| Athletic. | | | 75 | 58 | .504 |
| Cincinnat | | | | 63 | .547 |
| Baltimore | | | | 65 | .519 |
| Columbus | | | 60 | 78 | ,435 |
| Kansas C | ity | | 55 | 803 | .401 |
| Louisville | | | 27 | 111 | .196 |
| | | gena | | No commen | |

THE PENSION OFFICE

Facts and Figures From the Commissioner's Report.

Green B. Raum Succeeds Corporal Tanner as Head of the Bureau.

The annual report for the fiscal year 1888-89 of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that at the close of the year there were 489,-729 pensioners. There were added to the rolls during the year the names of 51,921 new pensioners, and the names of
1754 whose pensions have been previously
dropped were restored, making an aggregate
of 53,675 pensioners added during the year.
There were dropped from the rolls for various
cause: 16,507 pensioners leaving a pet in causes, 16,507 pensioners, leaving a net in crease to the rolls of 37,168 names.

The average annual value of each pension at the close of the year is shown to have been \$131.18. The amount paid for pensions during the year was \$88,275,113.28. The total amount disbursed by the agents for all purposes was \$89,131,968.44. Amount paid as fees to attorneys, \$1,363,583.47.

In the aggregate 1,248,146 pension claims have been filed since 1861, and in the same period 789,121 have been allowed. The amount disbursed on account of pensions since 1861 has been \$1,052,218,413.17. The issue of certificates during the year shows a grand total of 145,298. Of this number 51,921 were original certificates. At the close of the year there were pending and unallowed 479,000 claims for all classes.

Commissioner Tanner recommends that Congress be asked to amend the act of June 6, 1874, so as to extend the benefit of all pension laws, as to rates, to all pensioners whose pen-sions have been granted by special acts passed subsequent to said date, and that pensions be granted to the widows of soldiers who died from causes originating in the service prior to March 4, 1861.

General Green B. Raum Made Commissioner of Pensions.

The President has appointed General Green B. Raum, of Illinois, to be Commissioner of

General Raum was born in Golconda, Ill., December 3, 1829. He received a common school education, studied law and was ad-mitted to the Bar in 1853. In 1856 he re-moved with his family to Kausas. He re-turned in the following year to Illinois and moved with his family to Kansas. He returned in the following year to Illinois and settled at Harrisburg. At the opening of the Civil War he made his first speech while attending court at Metropolis, Ill. Subsequently he entered the army as Mayor of the Fifty-sixth Illinois Regiment, and was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers on the 15th of February, 1865, which commission he resigned on May 6, in 1866 he obtained a charter for the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad Company, aided in and Vincennes Railroad Company, aided in securing its construction and became its first President. He was then elected to Congress, and served from 4th March, 1867, till 3d and served from 4th March, 1867, till 3d March, 1869. In 1876 he was President of the Illinois Convention, and in the same year he was a delegate to the National Convention in Cincinnati. He was appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue August 2, 1876, and retained the office till May 31, 1883. During this period he collected \$850,000,000 and disbursed \$30,000,000 without loss. He wrote "reported of his bureau for seven sucwrote 'reports' of his bureau for seven successive years. He is also the author of "The Existing Conflict Between Republican Government and Southern Oligarchy" He is at present practicing law in Washington, D. C., and is a prominent member of the G. A. R.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

One Killed and Many Injured in a Crash Near Omaha.

A terrible wreck has occurred on the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad at Gibson, a few miles from Omaha, Neb. Aboutfifty passengers were injured. Two engin were completely demolished and a chair car and a combination car were thrown from the tracks and crushed to atoms. Train No. 6, the local between Lincoln and Chicago, ran into No. 9. Both trains are due at Gib-son at 6:45 p. m. No. 9 was slightly behind time, and had just crossed the spur when the engine on No. 9 struck it, the snock hurling both engines and the two coaches from the track. The combination coach and the chair car were both crowded with passengers, all of whom were more or less injured. Peter Reuland, proprietor of the Tremont House (Omaha), was so badly injured that he died shortly after being taken to the hospital. The chair car, after being overturned caught fire, and many of the passengers were slight ly burned, in addition to their other injuries

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

It is said that Buffalo Bill will take his "Wild West" show from Paris to St. Peters-SARAH BERNHARDT is reported to have made an immense hit with "Theodora" in

ists, are doing well at the Fifth Avenue thea tre in New York. MAGGIE MITCHELL made her first appear ance in New York city the present seas her new play, entitled "Ray."

P. T. BARNUM and his circus have gone to England for the winter. They will be back in New York probably next April. H. B. FARNIE, whose name as an alapter of comic opera is as well known in this coun-try as in England, died recently in Paris.

Dr. Nansen, the distinguished explorer of Greenland, will visit this country next spring. for the purpose of delivering lectures, young bride will accompany him. EDWARD GRIEG, the composer whose works

are just now so popular among musicians, is a native of Bergen, Norway. He was born in 1843 and is accordingly 46 years old. MAX ALVARY, who was such a pronounced favorite at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York city last season, has made a great hit at Carlsruhe in the role of Siegfried.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE, the humorist, who has been acting as pastor of the Lower Merion Baptist Church, near Philadelphia, during the summer, has started on his lectur-

DR. HANS VON BULOW will be heard in New York city next spring. The emiment pianist has been engaged for a series of twenty concerts in the principal cities, be-ginning March 20.

It is said that there are at least 20,000 actors in England, of whom only about one-half make a comfortable living. If England has 5000 actors who deserve to make a com-fortable living on account of their histrionic rapacity, she is at least twice as lucky as the United States.

CHRISTINE NILSSON, the famous prima Johnson, owns quite an amount of railroad property in South America. Some of it does not pay. Recently a judgment was recorded in her favor in the Washington City Court for \$175. It was for interest due on bonds of the Bogota City Railroad.

Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan have sent the synopsis of a new opera to Rudolph Aronson, the New York operatic manager. It is of a much lighter texture than "The Yoeman of the Guard," and the scene is Venetien. Rehearsals were begun on the spera at Savoy Theatre, London, with locked foors.

The resources lavished upon the revival of "The Dead Heart" at the London Lyceum contrast markedly with the pecuaiary value of the piece as originally assessed by its first proprietor, Benjamin Webster. Two hundred and fifty dollars was all that Watta-Phillips received in the first place for the copyright, though he was afterward presented with \$500 as an honorarium.