

Nevassa or Navaza is a small island of the Caribbean Sea, off the west coast of Hayti. It furnishes guano. It is owned by a Boston syndicate. The questions as to jurisdiction are now before the United States Attorney-General, and the place has just been made interesting by a guano labor strike and riots.

According to a Russian paper there are actually in Russia more than 500,000 beggars who carry on begging as a business with the indorsements of village, city and church authorities. Upward of 3200 of them are of noble blood; 3491 of the clerical calling, and 181,932 peasants. Moscow, of all Russian cities, contains the most beggars of noble origin.

The Mormons who expect to find an asylum in the Canadian Northwest where they may practice polygamy undisturbed will find, asserts the San Francisco Chronicle, that the Dominion authorities are not partial to any vagaries on the marriage relation. The "saints" would do better to strike for some South American country where the moral lines are not drawn so strictly.

Private letters from Honolulu indicate increased discontent with the manner in which the affairs of the kingdom are being conducted, and a growing feeling in favor of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. Three treaty powers—England, Germany and the United States—are bound by compact not to annex the islands, but Hawaiians argue that there is nothing to prevent them from petitioning the United States to place them under its protection.

Laborers digging a sewer at Ticonderoga, N. Y., found a stone under which was a partly decayed oak coffin, containing a well-preserved skull and some bones. An inscription showed that this was the grave of that Lord George Howe, the English infantry officer, who fell before the French at Ticonderoga in July, 1758. Relic hunters were with difficulty prevented from taking pieces of the coffin before it could be put in a place of safety.

A vote was taken at the St. Louis Exposition on the national flower question, resulting in favor of the golden rod by a vote of 6347 to 4743 for the sunflower. Sixty-one different flowers were voted for, but those running the highest were: Rose, 3241; daisy, 1342; violet, 951; pansy, 842; lily, 741; tuberoses, 643; pink, 556; morning glory, 451. The violets, pinks, pansies, daisies, and other modest flowers of beauty drew ballots largely from ladies.

The admirers of Prince Bismarck in Germany are developing plans to found a Bismarck museum in Berlin on the next birthday anniversary of the Chancellor. Collections have been made already and requests sent out for all relics pertaining to the Prince or his family. It will, in all probability, be arranged somewhat after the style of the well-known Hohenzollern museum, which is in one of the palaces of Frederick the Great. The Chancellor is flattered by the idea.

Colonel W. W. Rockhill, recently secretary of legation at Peking, China, has returned to Washington after a journey through Tibet. He estimates the population of the country at 2,000,000, one-third of whom are lamas or priests, who practically monopolize education and wealth. There is a nominal King, beside the grand lama, but the country is governed by the Chinese minister and residents, and pays tribute to China. The country is poor and largely a wilderness.

The controversy as to the island upon which Columbus first landed when he reached the New World and which he named San Salvador is likely to be reinvigorated by the coming celebration in honor of his great achievement. The New York Sun says the trouble is that "the hardy old mariner in his log book gave anything but definite and minute descriptions of the many islands he visited. His discovery of Cuba, the crowning achievement of his first voyage, distracted attention from the Bahamas. They were very little known for many years after Columbus discovered them, and were never correctly charted until this century. Washington Irving made the long narrow island, now known as Cat Island, the scene of Columbus's first appearance in America. His theory was long ago discarded. Other students declared in favor of Grand Turk, Mayaguana, Samana, and one or two other islands, but serious flaws have been found in their arguments. The supposition advanced by Munoz nearly a century ago that the little Watling's Island lying under twenty-four degrees north latitude is Columbus's San Salvador best stands the test of investigation and recent geographers, by a comparison of the great discoverer's log-book with the correct charts of the Bahamas, are generally agreed that in all probability Watling's Island was the first bit of the New World visited by Columbus."

TELEGRAPHIC TICKETS.

An Interesting Budget of Late Dispatches.

A Mexican Military Escort Murders Its Sergeant.

A serious mutiny has occurred among the train escort on trains near Vera Cruz, Mexico. A Corporal and four privates attacked their superior officers, severely wounding the Lieutenant and killing a Sergeant outright. The affair occurred about 5:30 P. M. The object of the mutineers seems to have been to stop the train and make their escape. They first attacked the Sergeant, and in the scuffle which followed this officer was run through by a bayonet, which pierced his lung and stood out several inches behind his back. The young Lieutenant, who was smoking a cigarette on the platform, hearing the disturbance entered the car, and seeing the dead body of his Sergeant, drew his sword and began to lay about him, wounding one or two of the soldiers.

On the fall of the Sergeant other soldiers who first had wavered joined the mutineers, and by one of these the young Lieutenant was shot, the bullet entering his body near the shoulder. He then caught hold of his sword with his left hand and continued to defend himself, but was at last overpowered and thrown to the floor.

The train was almost due at Soltepec and the mutineers now directed their efforts to climbing on the engine with a view of forcing the engineer to make a halt. The escort car is always attached to the tender, and no difficulty was experienced in reaching the engine, but to intimidate the engineer and fireman, both of whom were armed, proved to be no such easy matter. The engineer was an American and the fireman a Mexican. Seeing that they would probably fail in their object, the five ringleaders jumped from the train, but so unskillfully that one was run over and cut in two and the other four were all more or less injured. They succeeded, however, in getting up and making off.

The greatest alarm prevailed in the passenger cars, and several ladies fainted. On arriving at Soltepec a detachment of rural guards surrounded the escort car, and entering it with cocked rifles, they succeeded in dispersing the remaining mutineers, who were then secured.

Desertions in the Army.

Major General George Crook, commanding the Division of the Missouri, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of War. The subject of desertions is given prominent attention. He says: "The number of deserters has increased so rapidly of late years, and the remedies thereto, which have been adopted, proved so entirely useless to prevent the offense, that I think it is now well said that desertion is now the greatest evil existing in the army. Many remedies have been proposed and many causes assigned. Among these causes the one most frequently alleged is that the soldier is required to perform a great deal of manual labor, and that he is subjected to harsh and tyrannical treatment by his officers and non-commissioned officers. A careful examination of the subject leads me to the opinion that this statement is true only to a limited extent. While soldiers are expected to work when necessary, it will be found, I think, on examination that the amount of work required of them is small, and that as far as their treatment by their officers is concerned it is with some exceptions, as good as could be expected. I feel much hesitation in proposing a remedy, it seems to me not inappropriate, however, to suggest that a remedy, or at least a mitigation of the evil, may be found in the change of the method of recruiting the army.

To illustrate, a recruiting office is established in this city. The recruits enlisted here are in most cases men of whom nothing is known. The recruiting officer has no means of ascertaining anything about them or their families, who their friends are, or what the character of the applicants may be. Such men having been sent to their regiments become dissatisfied with the discipline and hardships of military life. A large proportion of such men desert. I am of the opinion that if some means could be adopted by which we could obtain for service in the army a different class of recruits, a class whose family connections and habits of associations are known, we should thereby reduce largely the number of such desertions. Again, I am decidedly of the opinion that if a soldier could, after a reasonable term, sever his connection with the military service, and at the same time receive his enlistment and service had cost the Government, it would go far also toward preventing his desertion. I would also suggest the propriety of shortening the term of enlistment."

Heavy Smuggling of Opium.

Investigation has made it apparent that a gang of opium smugglers have been at work in San Francisco a number of months, and have defrauded the United States Government of a large amount of money. The largest firm in China exporting opium is the house of Sing Wo & Co., of Hong Kong. They export three-fourths of the opium sent out from China. A prominent Chinese merchant in San Francisco, who has been in the business for many years, has been making shipments made by Sing Wo & Co. in 1888 and for the present year. Last year 1845 boxes were shipped; in the first six months of this year 840 boxes, and since July 1, 83 boxes. "Signatures" at the Custom House demonstrate that scarcely any opium has been received there through the Custom House. The net loss to the Government in customs duties during the last half of 1889 will approximate \$20,000. There is no decrease in the amount of opium consumed. On the other hand, it is presumed that the consumption is greater than ever, and as the smugglers furnish all opium not brought through the Custom House, the ring has, during the last six months, been making a profit of over \$2,000 a month.

Sweating Drops of Blood.

The death under very peculiar circumstances is reported in the township of Westminister, Ontario, of a middle-aged woman named Janet Jackson a few days ago. She had been nursing her aged mother, who was very ill, and overcome with grief, remarked to a friend that if she could only die with her mother it would be all right. Immediately she was taken seriously ill with spasms, and those who witnessed her suffering, which lasted for about fifty hours, until death came to her relief, say they never saw anything so terrible in their lives. Two hours before she died the poor woman was sweating drops of blood, which issued out of the pores of the skin. Ten medical men who made a study of the case say they are unable to account for it. She had her wish, as her mother died a few hours after the daughter had passed away.

BIG CAPTURE OF TRAMPS.

In twenty-four hours officers arrested about thirty tramps between Reading and Lebanon, Penn., and they were all sent to jails in those two cities and Harrisburg. For months past the Lebanon Valley has been overrun with tramps, and many crimes have been committed, houses and stores have been burglarized, highway robberies committed, women insulted and abused, and houses and barns burned. Stolen goods in large quantities were found in possession of the tramps, some of which have been identified by merchants as their property. Evidence is being gathered which is expected to send some of them to prison for long terms.

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THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

A fast freight train jumped the track at Rahway, N. J. Three men received fatal injuries.

MURDER OF CLAREMONT, N. H. aged fifteen, committed suicide by placing the muzzle of a gun to one of his eyes and firing the gun with a cane.

THE REV. T. DE WITT TAINAGE, accompanied by his wife and daughter, left for the Holy Land on the steamship City of Paris. The steamer will carry him to Liverpool; after a short stay there, the reverend gentleman will take a steamer up the Mediterranean.

THE STEAMERS Cleopatra and Crystal Wave were sunk in a collision off the Delaware Capes.

T. W. D. PHILLIPS, of Burlington, R. I., has become insane in consequence of his removal from the postmastership in that town.

EIGHT workmen were seriously injured, some fatally, by the collapse of two houses built on Buddensiek principles at Passaic, N. J.

WILLIAM HENRY CRESSON, cashier of the Atlantic Bank, of Conshohocken, Pa., is a defaulter in \$50,000. The bank is closed.

South and West.

FIVE men are to be hanged in Hancock, Tenn., on December 23, for the murder of Henry Sutton, a prominent stock buyer. The murder was the result of a family feud, and the Tennessee Supreme Court has confirmed the sentence of the lower court.

MR. AND MRS. MILLER, an old couple who lived near Unadilla, Ga., were brutally murdered by thieves, and their house ransacked and robbed.

P. M. ARTHUR was re-elected Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at the convention at Denver, Col.

OLIVER GARRISON, seventy-nine years old, who built the first steamboat to ply between New Orleans and St. Louis, has committed suicide at the latter city.

SERGEANT T. C. BARON, Thirteenth Regiment, U. S. A., was fatally wounded by a butcher named Taylor, during a drunken brawl in Guthrie, Indian Territory.

FIRE in the packing-house of Armor & Co., in Kansas City, has caused a loss of \$10,000.

GREAT excitement exists at Lexington, N. C., on account of the arrest of thirty white men, charged with the recent lynching of Robert Berrier, who murdered his mother-in-law.

FIVE Chinese lepers have been shipped back to Hong Kong from San Francisco.

THE forty-third annual meeting of the American Missionary Society opened in Chicago.

THE drug establishment of O'Neil & Dyas, at Akron, Ohio, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$250,000.

THE United States ship Monongahela, which arrived at San Francisco from Samoa, brought the body of Captain C. M. Schenck, of the United States man-of-war Vandalia, who was drowned in the great storm of March 15.

THE Indiana State Board of Health has received information that hog cholera is prevalent in the northern and northwestern counties.

ONE of the large boilers of the Bellair blast furnaces at Bellair, Ohio, exploded with terrible force, cracking two other boilers in the main battery and wrecking the boiler-room. The damage to the mill and adjoining property is \$200,000. No one was injured.

WHILE a portable engine was being worked on the Pacific, the boiler exploded, killing Adam Mann and seriously scalding five others.

Washington.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has appointed John C. Slocum, of Florida, to be Surveyor-General of Florida.

SECRETARY TRACY has awarded the contract for the building of the new 3000-ton cruiser to the Columbia Iron Works and Dry Dock Company, of Baltimore, at their bid of \$1,255,000.

PRIVATE SECRETARY HALFOED has returned to Washington from Fort Monroe, and resumed his duties at the White House.

JOHN FIELD has been appointed by President Harrison Postmaster at Philadelphia.

ACTING SECRETARY BATHCHELLER has decided that Chinese laundrymen are laborers, and that the Chinese restrictive act, and therefore prohibited from landing in the United States, no matter whether they have been here before or not.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MILLER has appointed James P. Van Rensselaer to be Assistant District Attorney for the Southern District of the Government.

REAR ADMIRAL WALKER was entertained at dinner by his friends in Washington; and Admiral Frankin, in the same city, gave a dinner to the delegates to the Maritime Conference.

THE annual report of Brigadier-General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Division of the Pacific, has been received at the War Department. He recommends appropriations of \$30,000,000 for sites, plants and guns.

SECRETARY BLAINE has acquitted Consul Lewis of the particular charge made against him by Ramon Azogue, interpreter at the Tangier Consulate, of withholding money due to the Government.

THE President has appointed William B. Sheppard, of Florida, Collector of Customs at Apalachicola, Fla.; also the following Surveyors of Customs: John Mahood at Galena, Ill.; William H. Alexander at Omaha, Neb.; Henry C. McArthur at Lincoln, Neb.

THE Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad in their report to the Secretary of the Interior say that the interests of the United States demand early action to secure the payment of the company's indebtedness to the Government.

L. P. DAWSON, son of ex-Education Commissioner Dawson, is under arrest in Washington for stealing postage stamps from the rooms of the bureau.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WAXMAYER has made public an order fixing rates on Government telegraph messages for the current fiscal year.

Foreign.

A CANADIAN Government organ has announced that proclamation of the Veldon Extradition Act is deferred until the United States Senate takes action on a new British Extradition Treaty.

THE United States ship Mohican, which arrived at Honolulu from Callao, received orders to proceed to Samoa to reinforce the Adams, which is there now.

PRINCE FRANCIS HATZFELDT has been married to Miss Clara Huntington, daughter of C. P. Huntington, the American railroad magnate, in the Brompton Oratory at London by Bishop Emmons.

IN a railway accident near Agra, in India, fifteen persons were killed and forty injured. The British ship Bolan, from Calcutta for Liverpool, has foundered at sea. Thirty-three lives were lost.

THE General Transatlantic Line steamer Ville de Bres burst her boiler in Tunis Bay. Five persons were killed by the explosion.

BY EIGHT THOUSAND miners employed in the collieries in Barinaga, Belgium, went on strike.

HERA GOSCHKE, professor of literature in the University of Halle, Germany, has committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

PRESIDENT BARRILLAS, of Guatemala, is reported to have killed twenty-four of the leaders of the recent revolution in that State. They are said to have been supplied with arms from Mexico and New York.

THE London Missionary Society has received news of the massacre by natives of Rev. Mr. Savage and a number of native

LATER NEWS.

HARRISON LORING, of Boston, has been awarded the contract for building cruiser No. 11, one of the 3000-ton type, for \$774,000.

IN a saloon row at Nashville, Tenn., Sheriff Grigby, of Dickinson County, was shot to death by J. C. Arelidge, a distiller.

THE 2000 Indians occupying the Wind River Reservation, just north of the Yellowstone National Park, W. T., are in want and many may die of starvation before spring.

THE attempted assassination of a Chinaman in Chinatown, San Francisco, led to a pitched battle between highlanders, in which several persons were wounded.

THE estimated stock of gold and silver coin in the United States Treasury for November 1, shows gold coin, \$619,640,450; full legal tender silver coin, \$343,688,901; subsidiary silver, \$76,628,781.

THE total gold coinage at the mints during October was \$2,570,966.50; total silver coinage, \$3,310,564.35; total minor coinage, \$4,015,153.44.

THE Treasury Department officials estimate that the public debt reduction during October amounted to about \$9,000,000.

THE cruiser Charleston has been formally accepted by Secretary Tracy.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has expressed his official opinion that passenger rates in the West are too high.

THE President has appointed Jerome A. Watrous, of Wisconsin, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Milwaukee, Wis.

THE French Government has suspended the payment of the stipends of fifty-five priests in various parts of France for preaching political sermons on the occasion of the recent elections.

NICOLAS GABRILOVITCH TCHERNITSCHEWSKI, the father of Nihilism in Russia; is dead, aged sixty years.

THE Swiss Government has apologized for a mistake made last August in the arrest of five American gentlemen on the charge that they were pickpockets.

THE members of the Irish Home Rule party who have been traveling through Australia have finished their tour. They collected \$100,000 to advance the Irish cause.

THE LABOR WORLD.

BOSTON'S electricians are going to start a union.

MANY Southern unions are composed altogether of colored men.

THE National Association of Stationary Engineers has now 4811 members.

THE eight-hour rule is observed by the Cincinnati Board of Public Works.

ONE HUNDRED type-writers will be employed by the United States Census Bureau.

THE Knights of Labor claim that 3340 men signed their order during August and September.

THERE are good prospects for the project of forming an International Wood Workers' Federation.

TWO-THIRDS of the cigar dealers of San Francisco have pledged themselves not to sell cigars made by Chinese.

THE eight-hour movement has been started in Albany, N. Y., the trades unions and the Knights of Labor co-operating.

FIVE assemblies of the Knights of Labor in Cincinnati have joined the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

THE journeymen tailors' strike in Chicago, which lasted five days, has been declared off and the men have returned to work.

STOVECUTTERS in St. Louis complain that their situation is threatened by the competition of convict stonecutters in Illinois.

J. J. GERAGHTY, candidate of the miners and other workmen, has been elected mayor of Streator, Ill., after an exciting contest.

IN New Hampshire working children under the ages of 14 and 16 years are compelled to go to school three months of the year.

A UNION of machinists is to be formed at Indianapolis, Ind. The Bookbinders' Assembly of that city is going to reorganize as an open union.

THE Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators has 7000 members enrolled in 135 local unions. Receipts last year were \$6401; expenses, \$5290.

THE silk trade in England is threatened by France, which is running up a large number of silk mills and producing some of the finest work in the world.

BROOKLYN has the largest and best appointed labor hall in the country. It is owned and managed by workmen. It is known as the Labor Lyceum.

TRADE is very good in the iron and steel industry at Youngstown, Penn. All the mills are running at full blast and no one is idle who is willing to work.

A PURCHER ticket, which reached the office of the American Federation recently, states that a number of unions in Paris have begun to agitate for an eight-hour workday.

OVER seven hundred men are now employed at the granite quarries of West Sullivan, Me. The product of the quarries averages from three to four millions of paving blocks a year, besides other work.

THE strongest labor organization in the United States is the Film Glass Workers' Union. There are 6000 film glass workers in the country, and all are union men with the exception of less than 100.

IN 1870 there were 730,167 children under sixteen years of age at work in factories in the United States; in 1889 they had increased 1,118,255, and it is believed that in spite of factory laws there are more than ever of children employed.

AN investigation lately made into the condition of colored labor in the South in blast furnaces, rolling mills, iron works, mines, lumber mills and similar industries showed that 9000 colored people were so employed. Of these 2200 are skilled workers.

THE latest scheme to relieve the employer from liability in the case of injury to an employee is the design of an insurance company in London. The workman takes out an accident policy and the premium is paid from his wages. He also signs a contract indemnifying his employer.

A NUMBER of years ago attempts were made to make paper in Ireland out of peat moss, but the results were not satisfactory. A new process has just been discovered by which good paper can be made out of this material, and experiments on a large scale will be made to show its practicability.

IN the Isle of Man, which is in the Irish Sea, there are large lead mines, which are believed to be very ancient, and employ half the population of Laxey, the village in which they are situated. The men work in very small wages, but are contented. The largest mine is the design of an insurance company in London. The workman takes out an accident policy and the premium is paid from his wages. He also signs a contract indemnifying his employer.

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MANY WOMEN CRUSHED.

Buried Under Falling Walls in Glasgow, Scotland.

A New Building Blown Down on a Carpet Factory.

A terrible disaster has occurred in Glasgow, Scotland. The wall of a building that was being erected alongside of Templeton's Carpet Factory, was blown down, and a large mass of debris fell on the roof of the weaving department of the factory, crushing it in, and burying fifty girls and women employed in the weaving rooms.

There were 140 girls in all at work in the carpet factory. All made a rush for the exit, which quickly became jammed. Many made their way out through the crush safely, but eighteen were badly injured. There were many narrow escapes.

It was at this exit that the casualties occurred. The work of searching the ruins was begun immediately, with the aid of electric lights. By 1 o'clock in the morning twenty-five bodies were recovered, and twenty-five were still missing. Many pathetic scenes were witnessed among the parents and friends of the victims.

The accident happened soon after the workmen had left the new building, which was 300 feet long. Survivors of the accident relate that a sudden extinguishing of lights was the only warning. The tremor resulting from the fall was felt for a great distance. It was rumored that the foundation of the building was laid over a disused coal pit.

THANKSGIVING DAY NAMED.

The President's Proclamation Fixing the Date.

The following proclamation, setting apart Thursday, November 28, as a day of National Thanksgiving, was issued:

By the President of the United States—A proclamation:

A highly favored people, mindful of their dependence on the bounty of Divine Providence, should seek fitting occasion to testify gratitude and ascribe praise to Him who is the author of their many blessings. It behooves us, then, to look back with thankful hearts over the last year, and bless God for His infinite mercy in vouchsafing to our land enduring peace, to our people freedom from pestilence and famine, to our husbandmen abundant harvests, and to them labor a recompense of their toil.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, do earnestly recommend that Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of this present month of November, be set apart as a day of National Thanksgiving and prayer; and that the people of our country, ceasing from the cares and labors of their working-day, shall assemble in their respective places of worship and give thanks to God, who has prospered us on our way, and made our paths the paths of peace; beseeching Him to bless the day to our present and future good, making it truly one of thanksgiving for each reunited home-circle, as for the Nation at large.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fourth.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President.

JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Nine Men to Hang at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Judge Parker, of the United States Court for the Western District of Arkansas, has passed sentence of death at Fort Smith upon Sam Goins, Jimmon Burris, Harris Austin, John Billy, Thomas Willis, M. James, Jefferson B. Jefferson, and Charles Taylor. The execution is to take place Thursday, January 16, 1890. This is the largest number ever sentenced in the court at one time, and as there are no extenuating circumstances connected with any of their cases, they will all likely be executed on the same day and at the same time, making the largest number by three ever hanged in Arkansas on the same day.

Goins and Jimmon Burris, Choctaws, killed Houston Botes in the Choctaw Nation in November, 1888. Harris Austin, Chickasaw, slew a white man at Tishomingo in 1884. John Billy, Thomas Willis and James, Choctaws, murdered Matson Williams in the Choctaw Nation in April, 1889. Jefferson B. Jefferson, Choctaw, killed Henry Wilson in the Choctaw Nation March 13, 1889. George Taylor, colored, slew another colored man at a dance in the Choctaw Nation. Charley Bullard, colored, murdered Walker Dean near Gibson Station, Cherokee Nation, in March last.

THE New York Club won the series of games with the Brooklyn Club, the former representing the League and the latter the American Association—for the world's championship. Score, six games to three.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
Beaver	3 50 @ 4 50
Milch Cow, com. to good	30 00 @ 50 00
Valves, common prime	4 25 @ 5 00
Sheep	4 25 @ 5 30
Lamb	6 00 @ 6 50
Hogs—Live	4 30 @ 4 65
Dressed	5 50 @ 6 50
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 30 @ 4 50
Patent	4 75 @ 5 75
Wheat—No. 3 Red	83 50 @ 83 50
Rye—State	50 @ 57
Barley—Two-rowed State	55 @ 57
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	39 50 @ 43
Oats—No. 1 White	24 @ 26 1/2
Mixed Western	24 @ 26 1/2
Hay—No. 1	80 @ 85
Straw—Long Rye	60 @ 70
Lard—City Steam	24 1/2 @ 25 50
Butter—Elgin Creamery	24 1/2 @ 25
Dairy, fair to good	15 @ 23
West. Im. Creamery	10 @ 18
Factory	7 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Cheese—State Factory	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Skim	