

England and France want to be connected by a tunnel, and yet are afraid of it.

The number of visitors to New York City every month is said to be greater than the total number of its fixed residents.

Cable cars have rather lost their popularity, finds the St. Louis Star-Bayings, since the electric system has proved a success.

A President's expenses amount in four years to about \$80,000. His income for the same period being \$200,000 it is not difficult to see that he has an excellent chance to start a bank account.

An idea of the enormous travel in New York streets may be gained from the annual reports of the railroads just filed at Albany. These show that during 1890 the elevated and surface roads carried over 400,000,000 passengers.

Among those who can reasonably complain of hard times is the Government of Portugal, which, with a population of 5,000,000, is about \$700,000,000 in debt, with an annual interest charge which is considerably more than half of the revenue.

A significant development of the Census of 1890, notes the Washington Star, is the fact that the increase of wealth and manufacturing in the South was greater than the increase of population. In the decade from 1880 to 1890 the Southern States gained in population 19.9; in actual wealth, 62.5, and of capital invested in manufacture, 20.7 per cent.

The canned fruits and meats exported by the United States have improved thirty per cent. in the last two years, and are again being largely purchased in countries which had almost outlawed them, announces the Detroit Free Press. Packers found that adulterating their goods, in haste to get rich, simply killed a market in one season, and only first-class goods are now shipped.

Professor Bickmore, says the New York Sun, is not alarmed by the five earthquakes, two of them in this country, that have been recently reported. Yet he holds that there is always danger of these convulsions of nature in the United States, as well as in South America. He says that the workings of the forces of the under world have been extensive during this century, and that the time of movement in the rocks of the earth's crust is by no means at an end. But the discoveries of the age have not enabled man to do anything to prevent earthquakes.

The discovery of tin ore in large quantities on the Colorado River, Texas, is a most important industrial event, avers the Washington Star. It naturally excites intense interest. Heretofore there have been few deposits of tin out of Cornwall, England, the mines of which, having been worked, since early Carthaginian times, are becoming unproductive. There are deposits in the Black Hills, North Dakota. The tremendous development of the canning industry in the United States has, however, required the use of more tin than was readily supplied, and the discovery of large additional deposits will still further stimulate the business.

George William Warren, the well-known organist and composer, says that the writing of church music is largely a labor of love. He began composing over forty years ago, and has published over one hundred works, but the royalties he receives from them form a comparatively small part of his income. Dr. Warren was born in Albany, N. Y., and his father tried to make a hardware dealer of him till the musical instinct in the lad asserted itself. Besides playing the organ in St. Thomas's Church in New York City, and directing the music of the parish, Dr. Warren lectures at Columbia College, and has enough pupils to keep him busy the rest of the time.

Mrs. Henry M. Stanley, wife of the explorer, gave an interview at Minneapolis, Minn., to a reporter. She said it was the first interview she has granted in this country. Asked as to her idea of the United States, Mrs. Stanley said: "Oh, it is very great, and I cannot find words to express my admiration of the many things I have seen. There are such magnificent buildings and luxurious homes; such straight, broad and well-planned streets—in fact, everything is on such a huge scale." She thinks New York City lacking in finish, its streets beastly dirty and kept in wretched repair; the Elevated Railroad, although a capital method of locomotion, very ugly. The American people she considers extremely hospitable, and the American reporter came in for his share of attention on account of the numerous interviews written by him which have no basis in fact.

There are believed to be nearly 50,000 Christian Scientists in the nation, about 10,000 of whom live in New York City and Brooklyn.

In 1894 it will be 1000 years since Hungary became an independent Government, and it is proposed to celebrate the anniversary with great pomp.

The late General Terry was one of the few civilian commanders who won the respect and admiration of the West Pointers. That is to say, his soldierly qualities were so pronounced and effective that his lack of military education was never spoken of to his disparagement.

"Our giant trees in California are still in danger," laments the New York Observer, "if all accounts are to be believed. There are now two thousand six hundred and seventy-five of these giants, the largest being over thirty-three feet in diameter. There is not one too many. They are certainly among the wonders of the world, and the vandalism that would destroy them ought to be prevented by stringent measures on the part of the Government."

Some public spirited women in a winter resort in Florida have formed themselves into a society which they call the Village Improvement Association, and have assumed the duty of keeping the streets clean. They employ a man to pick up every scrap of refuse which litters the pavement or gutter, and as this factotum is practically in the employ and under the authority of every woman in town whose vigilance is unceasing, his work, explains the Atlanta Constitution, is thoroughly and efficiently accomplished. At intervals along the pavement they have caused to be placed neatly painted barrels, with a bit of verse begging the passer-by to utilize them by tossing into them the bit of paper, cigar stump or fruit skin which would otherwise be thrown down untidely. They have also organized the children into a society pledged not to throw any kind of litter into the public ways. That town is a model of utopian cleanliness, and suggests the idea that "city mothers" instead of fathers might be successful.

It is the conviction of the Louisville Courier-Journal that little things sometimes amount to more than great things. Australia furnishes a fine illustration of it. The value of the milk produced last year in the colony of Victoria was \$23,000,000. The butter and cheese were valued at \$15,000,000. Thirty years ago Victoria's only attraction was gold. Nothing else was thought of. The gold mined in 1889 amounted to only \$5,000,000, or less than one-seventh the value of the dairy's output. A great export of butter and cheese has begun to England, and a source of wealth for Victoria is promised. Such lessons as this should not be lost upon the South. Of course cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar and corn will remain her staple products, and as long as there is a small population spread over great areas, the major part of agricultural industry will be diverted toward the cultivation of a few great staples, whether it be in the South or the West. But as people begin to cluster in the cities and towns, dairying, gardening and small farming will gradually and profitably usurp the cotton and tobacco lands, and we will be much the better for it.

The far-reaching revelations of the United States census of 1890 are but faintly appreciated, asserts the American Agriculturist, because not yet available to the public. It is certain, however, that there has been an enormous development of our cities at the expense of country districts. The urban population, that is the number of people in cities of over 8000 inhabitants, compares with the rural population (the inhabitants of towns containing less than 8000 persons) in this manner:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Urban Population, Rural Population, Total Population. Data for 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890.

The final official statement will not materially alter the statistics or their relation. The startling truth is that during the past decade urban population has grown three and a half times as rapidly as rural, a proportionate increase in cities nearly twice as large as during the previous decade. This is not explained by the impetus which the war gave to cities from 1860 to 1870. The actual increase in the three decades has been:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Urban Increase, Rural Increase, Total Increase. Data for 1860-70, 1870-80, 1880-90, and Total.

If the urban statistics were based on cities of 4000 or over, the figures would show more faithfully the real farming community, and on this basis it is quite possible that there has really been no appreciable increase in our agricultural population pure and simple from 1880 to 1890.

TELEGRAPH AND CABLE.

The Latest Important Events at Home and Abroad.

Nine Foolhardy Parisians Drown in the Seine.

An accident by which nine persons lost their lives occurred at Paris, France, a few days ago. The Seine, with the exception of the centre, has been frozen over for some days. The whole river was covered with ice, the middle of the stream, however, being hidden by what the police judged to be a dangerously thin sheet of it. Consequently the authorities forbade people to attempt to cross the river, and the police were instructed to enforce the order. A number of men and boys, however, disregarding the warnings of the police and of the crowds of people who were watching them, attempted to cross the Seine. As they came near the middle of the stream, dull, cracking reports were heard, and the ice beneath them broke. The foolhardy persons to rush back to the sides of the river, where the ice was much thicker. Others pressed on. Suddenly the ice gave way and precipitated a crowd of people into the freezing water. The police and life-savers rushed to the scene of the disaster; but, in spite of their efforts, and though a number of men and boys were drawn from the river, nine persons were known to have been drowned.

She Killed Her Son.

Henry Mullins, aged nineteen, was shot and killed recently by his mother near Crab Orchard, Ky. A few days ago a relative of the woman went to Danville, leaving a little three-year-old child with her. Henry, coming back from town in a rollicking mood, snatched up the child and began tossing it. This angered his mother, who told him to stop or she would kill him, but he went on with his capers. The woman reached after an old army pistol and shot him through the breast, killing him almost instantly. After the unnatural deed was done she seemed to comprehend its enormity and tried to drown herself. Next morning she was seen by a neighbor on the river bank, where she had evidently been ever since the killing.

He Shot the Sheriff Dead.

A most horrible and tragic event occurred at Randolph, Ala., on a recent night, upon the arrival of the north-bound passenger express. Among the passengers were B. H. Jones, Sheriff of Jackson Parish, La.; Oliver Reed and James Tate, the latter a murderer arrested in Louisiana. As the parties alighted from the train in the broad glare of the lamps at the station and hotel, a bold assassin, scarcely ten feet from his victim, raised his pistol, and with two shots fired in rapid succession, almost instantly killed the Sheriff, who was leading the manacled prisoner to the hotel. The murderer escaped under the cover of darkness, the prisoner making his escape at the same time and following his rescuer.

Killed His Wife and Himself.

Anton Bruecker, who had lodged with his wife since Friday in a third-story room in the house of Miss Mary McLaughlin in Philadelphia, Penn., at an early hour the other morning shot his wife and himself dead. Jonathan is said to have been the cause. Bruecker was a German, aged thirty-five, an ex-saloon keeper, and at the time of his death a clothing cutter, out of employment. Mrs. Bruecker was shot twice in the back, one of the bullets going through her. The murderer had ended his own life promptly with a ball through the heart.

Hurled Through the Air.

A locomotive at Gordon, Penn., on the Reading Railroad, exploded. Engineer Martin Saenger was hurled 50 feet in the air and landed in a large pond. Brakemen John Smith, Irwin Bolch and Nicholas Hamp were struck by flying debris and horribly mangled. Smith and Bolch were killed and Hamp was fatally hurt. The engine and neighboring buildings were entirely demolished. A large piece of the boiler almost killed an entire family.

The Army Limited List.

The bill that passed the United States Senate transferring officers of the Army from the limited to the unlimited list of the retired list will, as stated in the committee report, result in the immediate transfer of ninety officers, and in placing fifty of the sixty officers now eligible for retirement on the limited list.

A Teamster's Horrible Death.

Scott Loop, while walking backward in front of his logging team at Goshen, Ind., ran into a load of logs ahead of him and by the tongue of his own wagon was held in the air and pinned to the ground. The tongue crashed into him, breaking his ribs and injuring him so that he died in a few minutes.

Great Fire at Bombay.

A disastrous conflagration has caused much suffering in Bombay, India. Over two hundred houses have been burned to the ground and hundreds of families are rendered homeless.

KOCH'S SECRET.

The German Scientist Reveals His Lymph's Ingredients.

The long talked of secret of the ingredients entering into the composition of Professor Koch's famous lymph has been at last given to the world at large. Professor Koch states that his lymph is composed of pure generated tuberculous bacilli in a solution of glycerine, which latter forms from forty to fifty per cent. of the compound. The lymph, he says, is a derivative of albumen, and acknowledges that it contains a mass of necrotic substance that attacks even certain solid tissues of the body when injected.

His remedy simply consists in a powerful glycerine extract derived from the pure cultivation of the specific microbes which entering the lungs, cause consumption and are known as tubercle bacilli. When these tiny organisms get into the living tissue of the body they produce a poison, which gradually breaks down the tissue till it becomes necrotic, or dead matter, and wasting suppuration ensues. By inoculating the consumptive with his preparation from the pure culture of the tubercle bacilli themselves, he so increases the amount of necrotizing substance in the lung tissue that the dead matter swamps the invading bacillary force, cutting it off from its only means of subsistence in the living protoplasm, and the decaying part of the tissue is detached, carrying with it the enclosed microbes and ejecting them from the field. To use a military phrase, the bacilli are thus thrown into the position of an army corps "in the air"—powerless to strike an effective blow and compelled to retire in disappointment. The affected lung simply parts with a portion of its tissue to save itself and the whole body from destruction. Professor Koch's remedy is being tested at a lymph factory will be started at the Marine Hospital, New York Harbor.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

ELEVEN Pittsburg (Penn.) laundries have formed a trust to fight Chinese competition and reduce expenses.

FIRE in New York City destroyed the grain elevator and mills of E. M. Van Tassel and the seven-story factory of Vought & Williams, iron merchants. Loss, over \$300,000.

THE New Jersey Legislature assembled at Trenton, and Governor Abbott sent his annual message; in the Senate Mr. Blair, of Hudson County, was unseated, and E. F. McDonald, who was turned out last May, was seated in his old place.

THE Democratic candidates for State offices in Connecticut were sworn in by the Senate at Hartford, and made formal demands for the offices, which the present incumbents declined to surrender.

THE Court of Appeals of New York has granted a new trial to ex-Sheriff James A. Flack and William Flack, convicted of conspiracy to secure a divorce for James A. Flack.

GEORGE M. BARTHOLOMEW, the defaulting President of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, returned to Hartford, Conn., after four years' exile in Canada, and was sentenced to State Prison for one year.

A LOADED car became unmanageable and ran down a steep incline at Split Rock, near Troy, N. Y., killing four persons and seriously injuring four others.

THE report of the Treasurer of Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., made to the Overseers, shows the invested funds of the college to amount to \$7,121,854.

SENATOR J. DONALD CAMERON has been nominated by the Republicans of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and Dr. J. H. Gallinger has been nominated by the Republicans of the New Hampshire Legislature to succeed Senator Blair.

THOMAS IVISON, aged forty-nine, and Ties Hunt, aged twenty-nine, farmers, were killed by a train while walking on the Central track near Utica, N. Y.

HANKEY, E. H. HOBNER, of Wall Street, New York City, was arrested for mailing circulars containing a list of prizes drawn by foreign lottery bonds.

JAMES M. DOUGHERTY, Mary Anderson's mad admirer, was convicted in New York City of murder in the second degree for the slaying of Dr. Lloyd, of the Flatbush Asylum.

A SEVERE shock of earthquake was felt at Pepperell, N. H., and neighboring towns.

THE Stoneboro (Penn.) Savings Bank and the Sandy Lake (Penn.) Savings Bank, both of which were largely managed by the same parties, have failed.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRANK P. DEMAREST, of Rockland County, N. Y., was arrested on a charge of forgery, having raised tax bills of the Union Steamboat Company, of Upper Nyack, N. Y. He confessed and paid up \$1333 which he embezzled, but will be prosecuted.

South and West.

TREASURER WOODRUFF, of Arkansas, is \$60,000 short in his accounts.

THE Tennessee General Assembly organized at Nashville and the message of Governor Taylor was read.

THE California Legislature elected Leisl Stanford as United States Senator to succeed Hiram Johnson.

FARMERS' Alliance men captured all the offices of the Kansas House.

A STORMY session in the Colorado House of Representatives called out troops.

ALL station agents and telegraph operators on the St. Paul (Minn.) Railroad resigned.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE NELSON, at St. Paul, Minn., has decided in favor of Russell Sage in his suit against the St. Paul, Stillwater and Taylor's Falls Railway Company, which involves a land grant of 3,000,000 acres of land, valued at \$10,000,000.

HARRY LEWIS, Dennis Simmons and Joseph Hewes, three graders in the employ of a railroad at Silver City, South Dakota, were instantly killed by the explosion of eighteen sticks of giant powder.

JOHN C. HALL, formerly of the law firm of Hall & Rodgers, of San Francisco, Cal., and trustee of the estates of John Hawley and Marvin A. Baldwin, deceased, has confessed to the embezzlement of sums aggregating about \$150,000 by dealing in stocks.

JOSE A. HART, Mayor of Chattanooga, Tenn., and one of the wealthiest men in that State, died from a second stroke of paralysis.

LIEUTENANT JAMES D. MANN, Seventh Cavalry, United States Army, died at Fort Riley, Kan., from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Wounded Knee.

EX-GOVERNOR OGLEBY has been nominated for Senator by the Republicans of the Illinois Legislature.

THE bodies of Walter and Miles Adams, brothers, were found dead thirty miles from San Diego, Texas. Scarcely a party butchered and it is thought the two men were killed by thieves to cover up their crime, the brothers, in all probability, having detected them in the act of slaughtering the animal.

JOHN JOHNSON, a fifteen-year-old colored boy, was hanged at Opelika, Ala., for the murder of Jonathan Johnson on the scaffold said he felt "like he had religion." His last request was of the Sheriff, whom he asked to bury his body nicely.

A. C. PETRIE & Co., wholesale dealers in lumber at Dallas, Texas, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors; liabilities, \$150,000.

AT Belts, Texas, George Smith, a farmer, entered a saloon and compelled seven men, at the point of a revolver, to hand over their money and valuables. As he was leaving the saloon Jim Sibbel, the Town Marshal, fired, but missed him, and Smith returned the shot, killing the Marshal.

Washington.

THE President has nominated Henry H. Swan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan; Robert E. Harney, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas.

THE White House was the scene of a large and brilliant reception given by the President and Mrs. Harrison in honor of the Diplomatic Corps. The guests asked to meet the diplomats were from Congressional, Judicial, Army and Navy circles.

THE President has nominated as Collector of Customs Eldridge H. Byrant, District of Columbia; M. Patrick H. Downing, District of Wilmington, Cal.

SECRETARY TRACY wrote an official letter to Commander G. C. Reiter, United States Navy, refusing to grant the latter's request for a trial by court martial for neglect of duty in connection with the Barrunda affair in Guatemala.

FOREIGN.

THE Tugarc, the head hunting tribe of the Russian budget for 1891 shows an estimated surplus of \$1,167,840. The estimates include an extraordinary expenditure of \$2,775,000 for public works and \$12,913,593 for armaments.

GENERAL WOLSELEY, Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, is concentrating the 10th at Cork, Dublin and Belfast. There are nearly fourteen thousand soldiers in the Dublin and nine thousand in the Cork command.

THE scourge known as "black death" has reached the city of Tobolsk, the capital of West Siberia. The whole of Asiatic Russia, from Barmarkand to the mouth of the Obi, is suffering from the pestilence. Thousands are lying at Obdorsk.

THE Chilean rebel warships are blockading the ports of that country.

THE Scotch railway strikers tried to wreck a train near Greenock and were riotous at Perth.

THREE earthquakes occurred at Parral, in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. The gallery at the Convent of the Sacred Heart gave way, killing six persons and wounding six.

HURRICANES have been raging at Marcellus, France, and on the Algerian coast.

OFFICIAL Russian reports show that 300 persons were transported to Siberia in 1890.

THE Turkish Ambassador in Vienna, Austria, Sadullah Pacha, made two attempts to commit suicide. He was fatally injured.

THE body of the Duke of Bedford was, according to his expressed desire, cremated at London, England.

A SMALL party of the Chilean navy took part in a revolt; the army remained loyal to the Government.

M. FLOUQUET has been re-elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies.

SENATOR M. A. MARTINEZ, President of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, is dead.

THE death at London, England, of Charles Kings Russell, ninth Duke of Bedford, is announced. He was born on October 4, 1819.

THE Uruguay Parliament has passed a bill which increases the customs duties.

THE Chins of Farther India made a raid on Pinthaw, a village of Burmah, killing eight persons and capturing twelve.

VIOLENT snowstorms are again prevailing throughout Austria-Hungary. A blizzard raged in the city of Vienna all the afternoon, the railroad lines are again blocked.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

SENATOR SHERMAN is six feet three inches tall.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, is forty-two years old.

QUEEN VICTORIA has contributed \$1000 to the Irish relief fund.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL, of Massachusetts, is just thirty-four years of age.

THE widow of Professor Schliemann will continue his archaeological works.

Mrs. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT has made \$500,000 by her literary work.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., gave King Kalakaua a reception and the freedom of the city.

EMIN PACHA is to be Governor of the western portion of German East Africa.

THE Earl of Russia has signified his intention of visiting London the coming season.

SENATOR SQUIRE, of Washington, has an income of \$10,000 a month. He owns a great deal of real estate in Seattle.

LADY TAYLOR, one of the most brilliant women of Queen Victoria's reign, has just died at Bournemouth, England.

ON his farm at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, Senator Pettigrew has a large menagerie of buffalo, deer, prairie dogs and moose.

THE Empress of Japan is a scholarly woman, who has done much to further the social revolution of the last twenty-five years.

DR. SCHLEIMANN'S will discloses the fact that the great archeologist was an American citizen and had a divorced wife living at Indianapolis.

RUSSELL SAGE, the largest individual lender of money in New York, perhaps, is said to have a rule never to loan more than \$500,000 given day.

SENATOR TELLER, of Colorado, is a short, slight man, with a long face, gray hair and gray beard. In public he has an appearance of settled melancholy.

TOMAHAWKS BURIED.

The Hostile Indians Surrender to General Miles.

A late dispatch from Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota, says: The Sioux outbreak of 1890-91 is over. The great majority of those who revolted against the authority of the United States Government have removed their war paint and are camped near the friendly Indians to the southwest of the agency, just across White Clay Creek.

They string along the west bank of the creek for a distance of two miles. They are mounted, walking, riding on wagons and in fact are advancing in every manner known to them. They are driving and leading immense herds of ponies. Some of them are entering the friendly camp, others are pitching their tepees on the west bank of the White Clay. These are the Ogallallas. The Brules, however, are camping in the bottom around Red Cloud's house and half a mile from the agency buildings.

Frank Gourard, the scout, estimates the number of lodges at 742, though he cannot estimate the number of Indians. The latter cannot, however, be fewer than 3500. The Indian camp, two miles from the agency, has been broken up.

The advance guard of the hostiles had scarcely reached the agency when Big Road sent word that he had collected the arms of his followers and wanted to surrender them to the agency. When the war party came in they were found to consist of simply two short guns, a heavy rifle and a broken carbine, two Sharp's rifles and one Winchester-nine gun in all. This surrender is an evidence that the Indians do not propose to give up all their guns, and that they have hidden their best weapons on the hills. On this basis the entire hostile band would be expected to give up in the neighborhood of 100 guns when it was known that every tack in the ownership of a weapon, American Horse, Standing Bear, White Bird and Spotted Horse, friendly chiefs, asked protection from the hostiles who camped among them.

From early morning until afternoon a constant stream of Indians, on horseback and in wagons passed to the west of the agency. The removal of the hostile camp was in obedience to the orders of General Miles, who instructed the Indians to remove their camp from the northwest of the agency to a point southeast of that point.

It was a grand sight. No such body of Indians was ever on parade before the eyes of white men. When they had passed along, to the number of several hundred, their cavalrymen started out, and, crossing to the hills, marched a single file over the tallest peak with the regularity of veterans, seemingly desiring to show General Miles that they, too, had a drilled body of men able to cope with any regiment. These men were commanded by Turning Bear, the idol of the young men who are still eager to fight. Behind them came the infantry, in single file, making a line nearly a mile long.

When the cavalry reached a point on one of the hills where they found the plain below large enough to make a manoeuvre, they waited for the infantry, and, closing ranks, stood for a while four abreast, evidently listening to a speech. Then they started again, finally taking up a position to the south near the camp of the friendly Indians. On every peak of the surrounding country they left sentinels, probably as a precaution against white treachery.

All this time the procession of friendly Indians trudged along, equipping the teams, the wounded Indians in thinly covered wagons, the bucks on ponies and their wives on foot. They occupied two and a half hours in passing.

Some of the vanquished were cheerful. There was a prospect of sufficient food, but the larger portion had a morose and vicious appearance. They had unwillingly surrendered to superior force, and therefore retained their pride to be as savage as was possible in the face of an army that was large enough and willing enough to wipe them out of existence.

The land of Young-Man-A-Fraid-of-His-Horses, which has been visiting the Crow for the past two or three years, arrived about three hundred, arrived. They were accompanied by about fifty of the most aged and worn-out hostile squaws that have ever been seen on the reservation.

General Miles has already assured the Indians that hereafter they will have nothing to complain of so far as their treatment by the Government is concerned.

There will be no repetition of the Wounded Knee affair. Instead of giving the troops the task of disarming the warriors the work will be done by the Cavalry. Contact with the soldiers would certainly precipitate a fight, so General Miles insists that each chief shall bring the arms of his band. The guns are being loaded into wagons in the hostile camp, and will be turned over at division headquarters.

SALVADOR, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica have combined in asking the United States Government to send them separate ministers, and will withhold their recognition of Minister Pacheco until a definite answer has been received.

THE MARKETS.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price, and Unit. Lists prices for various goods like Bees, Milk, Calves, Sheep, etc.

SOUTH AMERICAN REBELS.

Revolts Have Occurred in the Argentine Republic and Chili.

Cablegrams from South America give vague accounts of revolutions in the Argentine Republic and in Chili.

According to the dispatch from Buenos Aires, a large rebel force is said to be assembled in the province of Entre Rios. The news of that province are in a state of considerable alarm. The telegraph lines have been cut, and the national troops in strong force have been sent to suppress the revolutionary outbreak.

The wildest rumors are circulated. Entre Rios ("Between the Rivers") is a province of the Argentine Republic between the rivers Uruguay and Parana. Its capital is Bajada de Santa Fe, having a population of about 150,000. Financial circles in the Argentine Republic are excited at the proposal made by the Argentine Government to tax the deposits of private banks at the rate of two per cent. per annum.

A telegram containing further news of the rebellion in Chili has just been received in London, England. It says that a number of the naval rebels had disembarked at Coquimbo, and that the troops were trying to surround the insurgents and isolate them from loyal districts. The dispatch adds that President Palma has issued a manifesto officially asserting his authority, and re-asserting the integrity of the Republic. An unsigned telegraphic dispatch from Iquique, Chili, says that the Navy has given notice that it will enforce a blockade at Pisagua and Calta Buena, beginning January 23.

WATERBURY (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price, and Unit. Lists prices for Beef, Sheep, Lambs, etc.

PHILADELPHIA.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price, and Unit. Lists prices for Flour, Wheat, etc.