

It has been calculated by a statistician that in Illinois out of a total of 720,000 young men, not more than 220,000 attend church.

Chief Justice Green, of Oklahoma, has decided that women, in the absence of any statute to the contrary, are eligible to hold any office not incompatible with their sex.

Dr. R. J. Gatling, the inventor of the famous gun that bears his name, says that he also invented the first wheat drill in this country. That was in 1843, and the invention led the way for the succeeding wonderful advance in agricultural implements.

Queen Victoria has, in the estimation of the New York Press, just done a prudent thing. She has ordered her agents to use \$1,500,000 of the immense private fortune she has thriftily accumulated in paying off the debts of the Prince of Wales.

There is much loose talk, says the New York Times, about the knotty questions that would have arisen had Benjamin Harrison crossed the border into Mexico when he was invited to do so by President Diaz, but President Arthur left this country two or three times while he was President—all in one week and while he was muskallong fishing among the Thousand Islands.

The New York World soliloquizes: Count us by progress and America is old. Compute us by time and every now and then some fact recalls the newness of much of our country. Senator Chilton, who takes Mr. Reagan's place and is noted as the first native Texan to occupy a seat in the Senate of the United States, is only thirty-seven and his State but eight years older.

The scarcity of farm laborers, a phenomenon particularly noticeable throughout New England, and the crowding of cities with men almost starving for the want of work, do not appear to be confined to the United States. According to a writer in the Nineteenth Century, they exist in Australia, where the demand for labor to develop the immense agricultural resources of the country is very pressing. There, as here, a disproportionate growth of rural and urban populations has taken place.

Promises of aerial navigation are multiplying with such rapidity, observes the Pittsburg Dispatch, that all that is necessary to inspire definite hopes of seeing, within the present generation, aerial navies flying through the blue, is an ounce or two of performance. The Western flying machine companies have given us glowing statements of what they are going to do; but up to date their most imposing achievement has been the creation of immensely capitalized companies on the expectations of the future.

Among notable printers in politics the New York World names Governor Hogg, of Texas; Governor Peck, of Wisconsin; John H. Oberly, of Illinois; Ex-Civil Service Commissioner, the late Daniel Manning, Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury; Assistant United States Treasurer E. H. Roberts. United States Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Congressman Davis, of Kansas; Cummings, of New York; Fithian, of Illinois; Williams, of Massachusetts; and Senators Hawley, of Connecticut; Daves of Massachusetts, and Plumb, of Kansas.

The Australian farmer is eagerly engaged in turning his attention to the cultivation of cotton, and every assistance is being given him by the Colonial authorities. Immense quantities of excellent cotton also grow wild in Africa, and the opening up of that continent to trade may result in the extension of its cultivation and export, placing it, in the opinion of the American Agriculturist, in formidable rivalry with both India and America. The cotton plant, moreover, is indigenous in many of the islands in the Pacific, where it produces a splendid staple. The trees attain a height of ten feet, and the bolls are as large as a turkey's egg.

There are to-day, according to the New York Sun, over 1,000,000 men in the United States who are out of employment. And Buffalo Truth pertinently asks: "Will you kindly think of it for a moment? Realize what it means! Out of work, don't know where the next meal for themselves and their families is coming from. Why is this? The world is not completed yet! Equally surely there must be work for willing hands to do! Is there no one in want of something which labor, applied to the earth, the true source of all wealth, could supply? There is—there must be. We, in the circumstances, do not hesitate to say that a moment's consideration will show that there is something rotten—something more than wrong—somewhere. Where is it?"

Von Moltke was little known at the age of sixty. His greatest work was between the age of sixty-six and seventy-one.

The London Standard says the world's wheat crop this year will be 20,000,000 quarters short, and as America can't supply it all a prosperous outlook exists for English farmers.

Eight thousand acres of land in Missouri have been bought by a syndicate and will be planted in corn and used as a fattening ground for range cattle. The projectors of the scheme expect it to make Missouri the leading cattle State in the Union.

East Gravelly Conn., boasts of supporting the smallest school in the Union. The Cooper Hill district has only two children of school age. One of them being a stout boy, stays at home this term to help on the farm, leaving only one to attend school.

There are twelve streets in Amsterdam, Holland, on which no horse is ever allowed to be driven, even to draw a hearse or fire engine. They are kept as clean as floors, alleges the Detroit Free Press, and when a pedestrian wants to rest he sits down in the street in preference to roosting on a dry-goods box.

Writing from Valparaiso, Chili, Fannie B. Ward says: "English goods are almost exclusively sold; an English newspaper is published; there is an English church, an English hospital, English doctors and dentists galore; in fact, Valparaiso is little more than a great English colony, with a liberal sprinkling of Germans and Frenchmen, a few Chileans and fewer Americans."

The secret of New Mexico's rapid growth from desert tracts to fertile plains is explained by the statement that there are over 3000 irrigated farms to be found in it. There is abundance of water in the Territory, and the only difficulty is how to direct it where it is most needed. The problem appeared difficult of solution a few years ago, but it seems to have well-nigh succumbed now to ingenuity and enterprise.

A New York horse-life insurance company, insuring only sound and generally young animals worth between \$100 and \$400 each, reports that of 704 horses dying within the last five years 183 died of colic, seventy-seven of inflammation of the bowels, seventy-four of kidney trouble, fifty-one of pneumonia, fifty-two of sunstroke, thirty of pinkeye, ten of heart disease, four of blind staggers, nine killed by runaways, four were drowned, two were killed by lightning, 123 died of unknown diseases, and eight were burned.

Washington is the only city of a quarter of a million inhabitants in the Union that has no factory girls. The lack of manufacturing and commercial enterprises reduces the working women to a minimum. A few are employed in retail stores, photographic galleries and private offices, but the majority who earn their living are in politics. Another novelty is the total absence of tenement house life. Even the poorest little colored mammy has a house of her own, where she reigns queen of the castle and high priestess of her daughter's children.

According to a writer in the Nation, members of the Mafia, the Italian secret society, have a playful manner of indicating to the friends of one of their victims the whereabouts of his removal. If he has overheard the secrets of the society, his ears are cut off; if he has seen more than it is safe for one man to see, the skin of his forehead is flayed and turned down over his eyes; or if he has injured one of the Mafiosi, a hand is cut off. These mutilations do not hurt the victim, who is dead before they are inflicted, but they convey a lesson that is seldom lost on his surviving relatives.

It is an open secret, asserts the New York Times, that the United States, during the recent war in Haiti, threw the weight of its moral support with the Hippolyte faction, by reason of an implied if not expressed assurance that, if victorious, Mole St. Nicholas would be ceded to the United States. "But every one familiar with the Haitian character," said a man the other day who has had considerable experience in that land, "anticipated the difficulties which Admiral Gherard encountered in his ineffectual attempt to conclude negotiations for the ceding station. It is a trite saying that a politician of the Haytian Republic is perfidious and time-serving. The natives have, however, an almost superstitious reverence for prophecy. In a cemetery in the northern portion of the island is the grave of a Cabinet Minister, and over it is a monument inscribed with naught but the name and appreciative sentence: 'He was honest.' Sublimely simple epitaph, in which is summed up the rarest virtue in that clouded land!"

THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

The President Enroute From the Pacific Slope.

Receptions in the Cities Through Which He Passed.

The Presidential party arrived at Salt Lake City, Utah, via the Union Pacific Railroad, at an early hour on the twenty-sixth morning of the trip, and had an enthusiastic welcome, in which all the residents, without regard to politics or religion, seemed to join. Escorted by Governor Evans, Mayor Scott and a large delegation of citizens, the party proceeded to the Walker House at 8 o'clock and partook of breakfast. They then took place in a procession composed of United States and Territorial troops, Grand Army men, veterans, pioneers, and other local organizations, and were escorted to a gaily decorated pavilion in Liberty Park, where a formal address was made by Governor Thomas on behalf of the Territory, Mayor Scott and Mayor Scott on behalf of the city. Responses were made by the President, Postmaster-General Wamamaker and Secretary Rusk, and their speeches were loudly applauded. The visitors were then taken to the new Chamber of Commerce and the President formally opened the building for business. He afterward reviewed the public school children on East Brigham street and heard them sing "America" and "Hail Columbia." The Presidential party then paid a short visit to the Mormon Tabernacle and other points of interest.

President Harrison and party arrived at Glenwood Springs, Colo., early on the morning of the twenty-seventh day of the tour, though it was not intended, he had a busy time of it. The visitors were welcomed formally by Mayor Rogers, of Glenwood Springs, and a committee and escorted in carriages to the Grand Hotel, where they had breakfast. The President, Postmaster-General Wamamaker and Mrs. McKee afterward attended divine service at the First Presbyterian Church. During the morning the President received the delegations from Leadville, Grand Central Springs, and Aurora. A children's mass meeting was held at Durand's Opera House at three o'clock, in honor of the visitors and it was attended by an immense crowd. The Rev. H. M. Law presided and after the usual devotional exercises Mayor Rogers introduced the President and the Postmaster-General, each of whom made a short address.

The people of Leadville, Colo., by personal attention and perfect arrangements made the most visit of the Presidential party to that city in the twenty-eight day of the outing one of the pleasantest experienced on the tour. The President's train left Gypsum at 3 o'clock in the morning, preceded by special trains having on board Mayor Rount, ex-Senators Hill and Tabor, Mayor Rogers, Denver, Mayor Sprague, of Colorado Springs; Colonel H. L. Higgins and the Leadville reception committee. It was 7:30 o'clock when the Presidential train arrived at the Denver and Rio Grande station in Leadville. There was a tremendous crowd in waiting, and the President stepped from the platform to the observation car a great cheer went up. The party was escorted through the elaborately decorated depot to carriages. Military and civic organizations, secret societies and Grand Army posts and municipal officers formed the escort of the party to the Hotel Ketchikan, where the formal ceremonies took place. Speaking for the people of Leadville, Judge L. M. Goddard welcomed the guests to the city, and in concluding his speech presented the President, on behalf of Leadville, with an appropriately inscribed silver brick weighing nearly seven pounds. The President made a brief reply, and Messrs. Wamamaker and Rusk delivered short addresses. The party then returned to the hotel. The pupils of the public and private schools were congregated at several points along the line of march, and as the President's carriage approached the children sang patriotic songs. To each company of pupils the President expressed his thanks. Mountains of flowers were presented to Mrs. Harrison and the ladies of the party. The Presidential party spent an hour in Pueblo, Colo., that afternoon. After Mayor Hamilton had informally welcomed the party to Pueblo the party was escorted to the Mineral Palace, a hotel built being made on route to allow the President to review the pupils of the public schools. At the eighth street station, where a temporary platform had been erected, the President made an address.

President Harrison and his party reached Denver on the morning of the twenty-ninth day of the trip none the worse for an accident at Colorado Springs, where they slept in the vestibule train. None of the party was in the accident, though it was rumored for time that the President had been hurt. He had concluded his speech from the hotel balcony and was holding a reception in the parlors with Mrs. Harrison, while Mr. Wamamaker was speaking to the press. The railway gave way beneath the weight of the crowd that was pressing into the parlors. Thirty men and women were thrown into the area below the porch, a distance of eight feet. Some of great confusion ensued. Cries for help were heard, and the crowd of flowers soon receded and no one was found to be dangerously injured. The President and his friends were received at Denver by the Governor, Senators Teller and Wolcott and a tremendous crowd of cheering people. That afternoon Mr. Harrison and other members of the party made speeches from a stand on Lincoln avenue.

The "special" bearing the Presidential party entered the State of Colorado at an early hour on the morning of the thirtieth day out from Washington, and the President began the work of the day at 6:30 o'clock, which was the time of his arrival at Hastings. A large crowd, including Grand Army men, gathered at the station, and the President's appearance on the rear platform provoked enthusiasm. The Chief Executive made an address. Governor Thayer, Lieutenant-Governor Major, and all the State officers joined the visit at Grete and welcomed them to the State. The travelers arrived at Lincoln at 9 o'clock and received a cordial welcome. A procession was formed and the visitors were escorted in carriages to the Capitol, where formal addresses of welcome were made by Governor Thayer on behalf of the State, and by the Mayor of Lincoln on behalf of the citizens. Appropriate responses were made by the President, the Postmaster-General and Secretary of Agriculture. No where did the President receive a warmer or more enthusiastic welcome than was accorded him by the citizens of Omaha. The people turned out on a mass in honor of the occasion, and they cheered the President nearly to the time of his appearance in the city in public. The visitors were met at the station by a large committee of citizens headed by Mayor Lansing and the City Council, and taken to the Court House stand. The President held a public reception, during which he shook hands with several thousand persons. The reception was followed by a drive over the principal part of the city and to the high school, where nearly 12,000 school children were gathered. They greeted the Chief Magistrate with national airs and I received his thanks in a short speech. A similar scene was enacted at Creighton College, after which the visitors proceeded to the residence of ex-Senator Saunders and had dinner.

Thousands of visitors from neighboring towns helped the people of Springfield, Ill., welcome President Harrison to the Flower City in the most enthusiastic manner on his jaunt. At Springfield Junction, a short distance from the city, Governor Fifer, Senators Cullom and

Spilfinger, Mayor Lawrence and other prominent persons met the President at 9:15 o'clock. Notice that the President had arrived at the station was given to the crowds in the streets by a Presidential salute fired by State troops. Carriages in waiting were placed in the center of the procession and the President was escorted through the principal streets to the Lincoln monument. A temporary stand at the monument accommodated the Presidential party and the hosts during the exercises. Mayor Lawrence presided, Governor Fifer delivered an address, and welcome to which the President made brief answers. This concluded the exercises, and the visitors were driven rapidly under an escort of mounted aides to the State House. Another great crowd surrounded a platform in front of the Capitol. A few minutes were spent here, the President making brief remarks to the assemblage, and carriages were again taken. Quick driving brought the party back to the station at Indianapolis at 10:20 o'clock.

The President and party had an enthusiastic reception at Decatur where they arrived at 11:30 o'clock, and remained ten minutes. They were met at the station by Mayor Chambers and a committee of citizens and escorted to a stand near by, where the President made an address. The Presidential train arrived in Indianapolis at 4:45 o'clock in the afternoon, and its approach was heralded by a salute fired by Battery A, Light Artillery. The preparations for the President's reception were magnificent in every way. The crowd was at the station at 9 o'clock, and Governor Hovey addressed the multitude, and Mayor Sullivan, in a neat speech, welcomed the President home, and President Harrison responded briefly. As the President remained but a brief time in the city the entire programme of the line of march was not carried out. A hurried embarkation was made, and the party was on the home stretch for Washington.

The special train bearing the President and his party arrived at Washington at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon of the thirty-second day of the ninety mile journey on schedule time. There was no demonstration at the station. Secretaries Foster and Proctor, Attorney-General Miller, General Nettleton, and several other prominent officials were on hand to greet the chief. The McKee children had been brought down, and immediately upon alighting from his coach the President clasped his little grandsons in his arms. Then came the little granddaughters' turn for a squeeze and a kiss, and then the President shook hands cordially with the Cabinet officers. The party proceeded to the carriages in waiting and the President and family were driven at once to the White House. The train was without incident. A light rain was falling and the streets were almost deserted. The President's train was delayed only seventeen minutes in Pittsburgh and arrived at 9:50 A. M. at Altoona, where a large crowd had gathered. Children of railroad officials nearly filled the observation car with mounted flowers. The President and Secretary Rusk made brief speeches. From Altoona to Harrisburg the trip was devoid of special incident, no stop being made except at Huntingdon, where Superintendent and Mrs. Thayer, who joined the party at Altoona, left the train. It was 1:15 when the train rolled into the station at Harrisburg, and it remained fifteen minutes. Postmaster-General Wamamaker took lead of the party at the station, and a train for New York, whence his family sails on a European tour, Governor Patton, State Secretary Harry, Speaker Thompson and Adjutant-General McClelland were among the first to greet the President. President Harrison thanked the assembled multitude for the courtesy of the reception.

The President and party arrived at Altoona, Pa., at 9:50 A. M. on the morning of the thirty-third day of the tour. The train was without incident. A light rain was falling and the streets were almost deserted. The President's train was delayed only seventeen minutes in Pittsburgh and arrived at 9:50 A. M. at Altoona, where a large crowd had gathered. Children of railroad officials nearly filled the observation car with mounted flowers. The President and Secretary Rusk made brief speeches. From Altoona to Harrisburg the trip was devoid of special incident, no stop being made except at Huntingdon, where Superintendent and Mrs. Thayer, who joined the party at Altoona, left the train. It was 1:15 when the train rolled into the station at Harrisburg, and it remained fifteen minutes. Postmaster-General Wamamaker took lead of the party at the station, and a train for New York, whence his family sails on a European tour, Governor Patton, State Secretary Harry, Speaker Thompson and Adjutant-General McClelland were among the first to greet the President. President Harrison thanked the assembled multitude for the courtesy of the reception.

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THE LABOR WORLD.

PARIS HAS 195,000 dressmakers.

THE strike in Belgium is spreading.

JEWELERS are complaining of dull times.

NEW YORK stonemasons get \$3.50 for eight hours.

GRIFTERS, the "Powderly of the West," is dead.

THERE are 62,000 coal miners on strike in Belgium.

SPANISH quicksilver miners get twenty cents a day.

HUNGARIAN miners get from 84 to 62½ cents a day.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., will start a trade school for colored people.

GREAT FALLS, (Montana) stonemasons struck for \$5 a day.

HOOD-CARRIERS' wages throughout the country average \$2.44.

IT costs the State of Pennsylvania \$2,000 a day to keep the militia in the coke regions.

THE first plastering ever done by white men in America, Ga., was recently finished.

THE Supreme Court of Indiana, sustained the new law limiting a day's work to eight hours.

THE miners of the Boone coal fields, Iowa, have fixed the price of mining for the next year at \$1 per ton.

THE National Convention of Machinists at Pittsburg decided that colored men were not eligible. Shorter hours will be demanded next May.

ENGLAND has more women workers than any other country in proportion to population—twelve per cent. of the industrial classes are women.

FRENCH and Belgian strikers are communicating by means of carrier pigeons. In the Liege district the strike is abating. Numbers of the men are returning to work.

BETWEEN 1850 and 1880, a period of thirty years, the wages of the toilers in England and Scotland had advanced about fifty per cent. This is credited to the ten-hour day.

MRS. ANNE DE BAR, the young Chicago woman who earns a living by running a stationary engine, is a slight creature of delicate physique. She is about thirty years old, of medium height, and has very engaging manners.

EIGHTEEN STRIKERS SHOT.

A Denver Brickyard the Scene of a Fatal Encounter.

A terrible fight took place the other forenoon at Denver, Col., between a party of striking brickmakers and a gang of colored men who had been engaged by F. N. Davis, the proprietor of the brickyard, to take their places. Davis, his son and seven colored men, all heavily armed, were going to work when they were intercepted by a band of strikers who advanced back. Davis warned the strikers to get out of the way. The latter refused and Davis and his men opened fire. Two of the strikers are mortally wounded and sixteen others are more or less hurt. The Davis party were all unharmed. Davis says the strikers had guns, but the latter deny it.

RUSSIANS DROWNED.

Nineteen Workmen Perish on the River Dnieper.

An accident by which nineteen workmen lost their lives occurred on the Dnieper River, St. Petersburg, Russia. A flatboat containing a number of workmen proceeding down the river came into collision with a steamer bound up the stream. The flatboat sank immediately, drowning nineteen of the men. The captain of the steamer is blamed for the accident.

MEXICAN STANFORD has decided to undertake the manufacture of dressed lumber on his big vineyard in Tehama County, Cal. He has hired a champagne expert from Lyons to take charge of the experiment.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Crawford County Grand Jury, Meadville, Penn., found three true bills for embezzlement against ex-State Senator George B. Delamater and his sons, ex-State Senator George W. Delamater, Thomas A., and Victor M. Delamater.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND addressed the Cleveland Democracy at Buffalo, N. Y., at the opening of its new club house.

THE Presbytery of New York decided that Professor Briggs should be tried for heresy.

LEVY BROTHERS & Co., one of the largest wholesale clothing manufacturers in New York City, were closed up by the Sheriff. Their liabilities are \$900,000, and the assets nominal. The senior member of the firm went crazy over the catastrophe.

SPINAL meningitis continues to reap a harvest in McKeesport, Penn., among the children. Within the period of two days not less than six died from this disease alone. More than one hundred children and young people have died from this disease since McKeesport within the past few weeks.

An order was issued from the headquarters of the National Guard which directed the last of the troops from the Pennsylvania coke region. Sheriff McCormick informed Governor Pattison of his ability to preserve the peace.

THE Senate of Connecticut, on motion of Senator Cleveland, adjourned until June 15.

THE late Senator Hoar's horses were won at Sheepshead Bay (N. Y.) race track; Tournament fetched \$33,500, Canvass \$31,500; total for twenty-six head, \$124,000.

AMEER BEN ALI, known as "Frenchy No. 1," the alleged American imitator of "Jack the Ripper," has been held by the Coroner's jury in New York City for the murder of Mrs. Brown, or "Old Shakespear."

THE fifth Brooklyn Handicap worth \$23,000, was run at the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Jockey Club track and was won by "Pike" Barnes, with Prince Royal second, and Tea Tray third. Seventeen other horses ran. Time 2:10.

THREE Polish miners were crushed to death by the fall of the roof at the Gaylord mine of the Kingston Coal Company, Plymouth, Penn.

POSTHUMOUS investigations show that the late Medad W. Stone, President of the American Docks and Trust Company, New York City, was a defaulter in a heavy amount.

South and West.

ASBURY GREEN, colored, sentenced to twenty-one years in the penitentiary for a felonious assault upon Mrs. Howard Johnson, was taken from jail at Centerville, Md., and hanged to a tree. The mob was composed of farmers.

RICARDO TRUMBULL, a member of the Chilean Congress and partisan of the insurgent party, was arrested at San Francisco, Cal., by the United States Marshal for violating the neutrality laws, in connection with the shipment of arms and munitions of war, on the schooner Robert and Minnie and on the steamer Itata. His bail was fixed at \$15,000, and he was released, with John D. and Adolph Spreckels as sureties.

By a boiler explosion in a sawmill at Wilson's Station, Md., three men and a boy were killed and two others were seriously hurt.

THE Indians in the Okanagon country, Washington, are in a state of consternation owing to the prevalence of "la grippe." One hundred or more have died. They are moving rapidly to Idaho and other parts.

THE Halls and the Steeles, two well known families of Hager, W. Va., engaged in a fight. The two families have long kept up a feud. Samuel and Hiram Steeles were slain, and Lon Hall and Lewis Hall desperately wounded.

O. R. WILSON, ex-Mayor of Great Bend, Kan., has absconded. He is a defaulter to the extent of \$40,000.

THE Chicago and Northwestern Railroad summarily discharged all union switchmen, 400 in number, for insubordination. The other employees support the company.

THE Rev. Thomas F. Gaylor, Chancellor of the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., has been elected Bishop of Georgia by the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

THE Kentucky State Democratic Convention at Louisville nominated ex-Congressman John Young Brown, of Henderson, for Governor, and M. C. Alford, of Lexington, for Lieutenant-Governor.

GEORGE E. GEROW, Superintendent of the Indian Agency at St. Stevenson, North Dakota, has been arrested on a charge of misappropriating Government funds. Gerow is an ex-Methodist minister, and formerly lived at Sydney Centre, N. Y.

Washington.

PENSION COMMISSIONER RAUM estimates that the expenditures for pensions during the present fiscal year will be \$116,000,000 or \$2,000,000 less than the amount appropriated for soldiers' pensions.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total value of the exports of domestic broadstuffs from the United States during the month of April, 1891, were \$12,573,227. April, 1890, \$13,543,912.

THE State Department received notice that the Italian Government has selected Cesare Poma, now Consul at Boston, Mass., to act as Consul at New Orleans in place of Consul Corte, recalled to Rome by his Government.

THE total value of the exports of domestic mineral oils from the United States during the month of April, 1891, was \$3,808,229; 1890, \$3,716,283.

COMMANDER EVANS, Lieutenant-Commander Couder and Lieutenant Meigs have been designated as a board to conduct the tests of the guns of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius in Chesapeake Bay.

THE report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows an increase since April of last year of more than 100 per cent. in the price of corn and oats, thirty per cent. and more in wheat in primitive areas, thirty-two per cent. in Chicago for choice berries and thirty-four per cent. for TEXAS, and advanced values of all cereals and meats.

THE United States ship Mohican has been ordered to relieve the Ranger, which is now on the Mexican coast making a survey.

SECRETARY FOSTER has directed the Collector of Customs at New York to refuse entry of goods in the name of the custom house brokers or others who are merely consignees, unless they disclose upon the entry the name of the ultimate consignee or purchaser.

JUSTICE BREWER, of the United States Supreme Court, granted the application of counsel for James E. Boyd, who was denied Governor of Nebraska, for a writ of error to the Supreme Court to test the questions involved in the decision of the majority of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, who decided that he was not an American citizen, and therefore not eligible to the office of Governor of Nebraska.

PENSION COMMISSIONER RAUM'S son, Green B. Raum, Jr., resigned his position as Assistant Chief Clerk of the Pension Bureau, under charges of irregularities.

THE Washington Evening Critic has ceased publication and has been placed in hands of a receiver.

Foreign.

MRS. BLAVATSKY, the noted co-founder of the Theosophical Society, died in London, England, recently, aged sixty. Her body was cremated at Woking.

AT Harlsbeck, Germany, the wife of a blacksmith named Hornfeld, while possessed with religious mania, dressed her two children in white, held them over a vessel and cut their throats, letting the blood fall into the receptacle.

THE House of Commons expelled Captain

Verney, who was recently convicted of immorality.

A CHILIAN man-of-war, detained by an insurgent cruiser, went into Callao for repairs. The Peruvian authorities refused to allow her to make the repairs and sit out again.

An anti-European riot has taken place at Woo Hoo, China. The natives attacked and burned the Catholic mission and a number of dwelling houses belonging to Europeans. The Europeans took refuge on the hulks anchored in the river.

A MACHINIST named Franz Meyer, living in Hanover, Germany, beheaded his wife with a hatchet while she was cooking supper, and then committed suicide by hanging himself to the kitchen door frame.

RECENTLY, while riding in company with a few other men, the late General Hippolyte, of Haiti, was fired upon by four men hidden under a bridge over which he was passing. Two of his companions were killed, and in the excitement which followed the assassin escaped.

THE Anglo-American, of the City of Mexico, publishes a number of the statistics of the State by the United States cruiser Charleston, but gave neither time nor place. The authorities there said they had no information whatever concerning the matter.

AS Inverness, Canada, the house of F. Hudson was destroyed by fire. James Hudson, aged twenty-two, and a daughter, aged six, were burned to death.

CHINA has determined to send an exhibit to the World's Fair.

PREMIER DI RUSSIA told the Italian Chamber of Deputies that European sympathy was with Italy in the New Orleans affair.

THE Czarevitch of Russia is more seriously wounded in Japan than is admitted by the authorities. The assailant of the Czarevitch is a nihilist who escaped from Saghalien, and who succeeded in entering the Japanese police service.

THE Portuguese Cabinet has resigned on account of the financial troubles.

SERIOUS anti-Semitic trouble has again broken out in Corfu. Two Hebrews were killed and a number were injured. Troops again dispersed the rioters and surrounded the Hebrew quarters. British and French gunboats have been ordered to the scene.

DURING a fierce storm which swept over the town of Massarah, Egypt, a building used as a barracks and containing a number of Italian soldiers suddenly collapsed, killing six of the men outright and seriously injuring ten others.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

CLEVELAND needs pitchers.

RADBOURN, they say, is worth \$30,000.

PITCHER EHRET is Louisville's mainstay.

THE American Association is prospering.

PITCHER HUTCHINSON is still Chicago's mainstay.

MIKE LEHANE has been elected Captain of the Columbus team.

PITCHER BRAHAM, of Troy, N. Y., is said to be ambidextrous.

PHENOMENAL SMITH has been released to Kansas City by Pittsburg.

ARTHUR WHITNEY is playing a great game for the Cincinnati Reds.

THERE are nearly two dozen varieties of gloves and mits for ball players.

GAFFNEY has made a big sensation in the Western League by his fine umpiring.

THE Rochester Club has signed Pitcher Lev Shreve, formerly of Indianapolis.

MIKE SLATTERY has not so far given satisfaction to the Cincinnati League Club.

QUITE a number of valuable Western Association players are afflicted with grippe.

KANSAS CITY has a larger proportion of lady enthusiasts than any other Western city.

THERE hasn't been a hitch or jar of any kind in the Association since the break-away.

THE New York club has finally made up its mind to retain Bassett as substitute infielder.

WHEN Kelly is on the bench George Andrews is captain of the Cincinnati Association club.

JOHN CLARKSON, of the Boston League team, complains of weak arm and consequently loss of speed.

MCALEER, Davis and McKean, of Cleveland, are certain to beat a fly ball home from the outfield. All are speedy men.

THE New York team is well equipped with substitutes for any