

Prussia has only 1062 citizens whose annual income exceeds \$25,000 and 12,821 whose income exceeds \$5000.

A New Yorker who has just returned from a trip through Holland says that he did not see a single beggar during his stay in that country of frugal and industrious people.

It is estimated that at least \$50,000,000 of the Government's paper money supposed to be in circulation has been lost or destroyed. By the sinking of one vessel off the Atlantic coast some years ago \$1,000,000 in greenbacks was lost.

One-third of the students in Europe, it is said, die prematurely from the effect of bad habits acquired at college, one-third die prematurely from the effects of close confinement at their studies, and the other third govern Europe.

The young ladies who reside upon Foundry street, Detroit, have petitioned the city council for a change in its name, declaring that the young gentlemen who call upon them "wickedly, maliciously, and against the peace of the State of Michigan" refer to it as "Pig Iron Alley."

A writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, speaking about the western part of Australia, says: "The aborigines succumb very easily to the diseases of the white man. Lung troubles are particularly fatal with them. The black man comes into a white settlement, wears the clothes of a white man, gets restless, goes back to the bush, throws off his cloths, catches a cold and dies. I believe Australia is as good a place as ever for a young man to make money."

The statistics of floriculture furnished by the Census Bureau are of a very interesting character. There are, it appears, 5000 establishments throughout the country engaged in raising flowers and plants; \$40,000,000 is invested in the industry, and nearly 20,000 persons are employed in it. The products during the census year were valued at \$26,000,000, and among the products were 50,000,000 roses. "Both from the practical and the aesthetic side," comments the Philadelphia Record, "the extent of this industry is gratifying. The passion for flowers is one of the most delicate sentiments in human nature, and its subtle and refining influence is a factor in moral growth and elevation."

The immigration from Europe to the ports of Boston and Philadelphia, as well as to the port of New York, has been unusually heavy thus far this year; and at these ports as at this port a large proportion of the immigrants are Italians, Slavs, and Russian Hebrews. There is news, also, of the arrival of many immigrants at several cities of the Southern seaboard. "We trust," comments a New York paper, "that the inspection of average passengers at all our ports will be made as thorough as it now is here. If the immigration laws had been enforced at New Orleans in past times, the Mafiaites and other foreign criminals who are now there would not have been allowed to land, and the city would have been saved from their misdeeds."

One of the most unique attractions of the Chicago Exposition will be a bazaar of all nations, which is to be located at the intersection of Midway Plaisance with Jackson Park. The Exposition Directory has granted space for the bazaar, and set apart eight acres for it. In this area is expected to be crowded stores of every nation on the globe, and all of them will be allowed to sell trophies and relics of the Exposition. Native merchants will be in charge of these stores, in every case. A company in Japan has sent in a request to be allowed to build a Japanese village, with picturesque streets, and to people it with 500 Japs. Similar propositions have been received from Cairo and several oriental countries, and the grounds and buildings committee is puzzled to find space for them all.

The phrase "great property" to-day has a very different meaning, declares the New York Press, from that which attended it years ago. Before the late war men who could honestly say they were worth \$100,000 over and above their liabilities were regarded as "well off." Men who owned property fairly valued at \$250,000 were rich. A millionaire was an individual rarely encountered. To-day all this is changed. A man with a single million is not "in it." The marvelous speculations which attended the progress of the civil war brought to the front a class of dealers never before known in this country or any other. Their operations were truly wide horizoned and embraced everything from shoddy to steel, from flour to shoe leather, from cheese to powder. Enormous fortunes were made by the favored few and large properties attained by the many.

After a time, suggests the Chicago Herald, sheep may be useful only for mutton. Wool, the chemists say, can be made more cheaply from wood fibre than it can be grown on sheep.

A permanent horse exhibition in connection with a hospital for the treatment of sick and wounded horses is to be established in Berlin. A school for the training of coachmen and stablemen is to be carried on as a part of the exhibition.

President Bonney, of the World's Congress Auxilliary, says that the indications are that the proposed congress on education, temperance, religion, agriculture, labor and other great subjects, will be so large that great difficulty will be experienced in providing large enough assembly rooms.

A United States Treasury official, speaking of the embarrassment the dime pocket savings banks are causing the Treasury Department, is quoted as saying that it is estimated that there are \$1,000,000 in dimes hidden away in these pocket banks to-day, and there appears to be no way to draw upon this reserve until the bank is glutted to its full capacity. It is getting to be a craze.

There is one thing that has kept pace with the ascending buildings, asserts the New York Tribune. It takes you less time to reach the eleventh story of a new structure nowadays than it took to reach the third floor a few years ago. When you step into an elevator in a modern building, you feel as if you were flashed through space. You are no sooner in the car than you hear the monotonous "ninth," or "tenth," or "eleventh" of the elevator boy. You find yourself over a great city hardly realizing how you got there; so the inconvenience of having an office in mid-air is reduced to a point scarcely worth considering.

Says the Boston Herald: People who believe in the heredity of crime will find some interesting evidence on their side in the history of a Charles Ford who was hanged recently for murder in Illinois. His father was hanged for the same crime before him, and his brother likewise. His mother's brother is now doing time at Sing Sing (N. Y.) Prison for train wrecking, and his sister has run a thieves' paradise in New York for several years. She was chased out of Chicago, and her second husband is in the Indiana State Penitentiary. There are numerous other relatives in the same line of business, but perhaps this record will do.

The New York Mail and Express is of the opinion that very few people have any idea of the manner in which the development of the commerce on our great lakes keeps pace with the extension of trunk line railroads. The Census Bureau has issued a second bulletin on lake transportation, which places the number of vessels engaged on the lakes at 2784, with a gross tonnage of 924,472, a net tonnage of 780,119, and estimated carrying capacity of 1,254,721 tons and a commercial valuation of \$48,809,750. This is a marvelous showing, not only for the lake traffic, but for the development of the region beyond the lakes which has stimulated the lake commerce.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says: The proper way in which to consider the size of a city is to include all the people in a given radius who are directly dependent upon it for support, whether they may live in a different country or State. The application of this test causes considerable shifting about of places among our cities, and results in some surprises. It gives to New York that great lead in population which her commercial and financial importance and metropolitan character warrant. While on the face of the census returns New York has 1,513,000 and Chicago 1,099,000, the difference does not seem great, yet when New York takes all her suburbs and outlying towns, places in which people can sleep but live in New York, she expands into a mighty volume, comparing well with that of London. By taking a section of country around New York Bay about fifty miles square, one obtains a population of 3,621,573, all of whom are virtually citizens of the metropolis. By assigning to them areas similar to those given to New York, the chief centres of population are in order as follows:

Population table listing cities and their populations: New York 3,621,573; Philadelphia 1,428,000; Boston 1,334,000; Chicago 1,334,000; Pittsburgh 677,000; St. Louis 629,000; Cincinnati 500,000; Baltimore 288,000; Providence 232,000; Cleveland 232,000; Buffalo 232,000; Minneapolis 232,000; San Francisco 232,000; Detroit 232,000; Milwaukee 232,000; Kansas City 232,000; Albany 232,000; New Orleans 232,000; Louisville 232,000.

FIERCE SEA FIGHT.

Terrific Naval Battle in the Harbor of Valparaiso, Chili.

Over 100 Killed in a Conflict Lasting an Hour.

Advices received from Chili describe a naval battle as having occurred in the harbor of Valparaiso on the night of April 28, four days after the naval engagement in Chanaral Bay, when the insurgent cruiser Magallanes was attacked by the Government torpedo cruisers Aldea, Condell and Lynch. In that fight the Magallanes succeeded after a fierce battle in driving off the three torpedo boats and they retired to Valparaiso. The Magallanes, after receiving ammunition from the insurgent supply ship, decided to steam direct to Valparaiso and to attack the Government vessels before they could be repaired.

The Magallanes, under the cover of darkness, steamed up alongside the Aldea in Valparaiso Harbor and fired a broadside which completely riddled the torpedo boat, dismounted nearly all of her rapid-firing guns and killed and wounded fully half her crew. Then the Magallanes steamed quickly for the Lynch, but the crew of the latter were alert. They returned the insurgent's fire, and attempted to launch a torpedo, but failed. The Condell had steamed outside the harbor and began firing, so that the rebels were subjected to the fire of both Government ships, and forty of them were killed and wounded. The Magallanes, then, under cover of the smoke, began to move astern, and before the fact was discovered the two Government ships were pouring broadsides into each other. The trick was not discovered until the Magallanes had steamed across the stern of the Condell and had opened in a broadside which nearly destroyed the latter.

In the meantime the forts could not fire for fear of hitting the Government ships. When the Magallanes began to steam out of the harbor the forts opened their fire, but only one shell struck the rebel cruiser, and that tore a big hole in her side and dismounted her pivot gun. She then proceeded to Caldera. Over one hundred men were killed in the engagement, fully one-half of whom were on board the Magallanes. The Condell had run on the beach to prevent sinking, while the Aldea was so badly damaged that it will require a long time to repair her. The Lynch was not seriously hurt. Three foreign war vessels were in the harbor at the time of the engagement.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

WALT WHITMAN is seventy-two. The King of Belgium will soon visit England. SECRETARY BLAINE is a great lover of music. HENRY M. STANLEY is to lecture in Australia. EX-PRESIDENT HAYES is in very poor health. CONGRESSMAN JERRY SIMPSON, of Kansas, runs a 600-acre farm. PARNELL will come to America as soon as Parliament adjourns. W. W. ASTOR is the greatest real estate owner in this country. RISMARCK did not attend Von Moltke's funeral because he was not invited. KING KALAKAUA's personal effects have been sold by auction. They realized only a little more than \$2500. The Duke of Argyll's youngest daughter will marry a Lancashire cotton spinner named Emmet, a Quaker and wealthy. GREYER CLEVELAND, as referee, has decided a claim for nearly \$1,000,000 made by members of the Astor family against the City of New York, in favor of the claimant. OLE BULL, JR., is a violinist, as was his father, and it is claimed that he has wonderful execution. Anyhow, he is coming to this country to let American musicians have a taste of his quality. THEODORE THOMAS, the great orchestra leader, is no longer young, but he is still erect and alert. His hair has become gray, but his step is as springy as that of a much younger man. Mrs. ANNA C. FALL is the third woman who has been admitted to the bar in Boston. She began the study of law in 1852. Her husband also practices the same profession, and they will work together. It has been finally settled that, although the Duchess of Fife's daughter is in the direct line to the throne, she will nevertheless struggle through life with only the meagre title of Lady Alexandra Duff. ELIHU THOMSON, the Boston electrician, who is regarded as Edison's formidable rival, is a slender young man with clear-cut features, a small brown mustache and wavy brown hair. He is a bright talker, a good listener and is very popular among the electricians of the East.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

OUR navy has a paper boat. CHICAGO has 1000 Arabians. PORTUGAL owes \$500,000,000. RUSSIA is financially a wreck. FLOUR consumption is decreasing. FIRE this year has cost \$51,000,000. The world's debt, \$150,000,000,000. BRAZIL wants Russian immigrants. THERE are 30,000 colored voters in Ohio. GEORGIA crops have been damaged by hail. A NEW Japanese cruiser is to be built in San Francisco. FOREST fires have done an unusual amount of harm this year. CUTWORMS are doing much damage to corn and potatoes in central Iowa. PARNELL, as charged by the National Press, of Dublin of misapplying certain funds. AS is usually the case most of the graduating class at Yale this year will study law. RISMARCK is said to be quietly promoting a revival of the anti-Semitic feeling in Germany. The Pope has just concluded a definite will, by which he bequeaths all his personality to the Holy See. The Italian Government is endeavoring to check the tide of immigration from Italy to the United States. The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City was opened on Sunday to the public for the first time, during a recent afternoon. It was estimated that 10,000 people visited it. BELLE BELTON, the London concert hall singer, who married the youthful Viscount Bunsby, becomes the Countess of Ciancourt by the death of the Earl of Ciancourt, her husband's father. The census of Ireland, as officially completed and corrected, shows a total population of 4,706,162, of this number 2,317,076 are males and 2,389,086 females. The total shows a decrease in population during the last decade of 478,674. The French Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill providing for the storing of a stock of grain in every fortified town in France, sufficient to feed all the civilians of such a town in time of war for two months. SIR GEORGE STUBBS, of Montreal, has been created a peer by the Queen. This is the first instance of a peerage having been conferred on a Canadian.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. WALTER FRIEDEL of Williamsport, N. J., and Willard R. Smith of Hallowville, N. Y., freshmen at Rutgers College, were drowned while bathing in the canal at New Brunswick, N. J. The sureties of State Treasurer Bayar, of Pennsylvania, have placed upon deposit in several banks \$125,000 to make good the losses sustained by the State in the Delamater and Jamison failures. BENSON JOHN LOSSING, the historian, died suddenly at his home in Chestnut Ridge, N. Y. The cause of death was valvular disease of the heart. He was born in Boskamp, Dutchess County, N. Y., on February 13, 1813. The Supreme Court of Connecticut decided that the ballots marked "00" in the last fall's election were illegal, thus sustaining the Democratic position. CAPTAIN WILLIAM CLARK, Superintendent of the Life Saving Station of Erie, Penn., was drowned in the surf. SECRETARY FOSTER had a long and important conference with the leading bankers of New York City. The City Council of Philadelphia offered a reward of \$5000 for the apprehension of the fugitive President Marsh, of the Keystone Bank, and passed a resolution asking President Harrison to investigate the bank's affairs. The first twelve-inch steel gun made in the United States has been completed at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., and shipped to the Sandy Hook (N. Y.) proving ground for testing. This is the largest steel gun ever built in this country. In the Cambridge (Mass.) Court thirty students of Harvard College were fined \$65 each for having liquor stored in the room of the Alpha Delta Phi Club, of which they are members. The members comprise some of the most respectable young men at Harvard, whose families are social and financial powers. The dwelling of Samuel P. Myers, a prominent farmer of Summit Township, near Myerstown, Pa., was burned, and two children, Clara and Missouri, aged nine and twelve years, respectively, were roasted alive.

South and West.

A CROWD of colored gamblers from Baton Rouge, La., invaded Green Bay, Plantation Point, Couper Parish, for the purpose of robbing the laborers at dice. A dispute arose and one of the laborers was shot. The laborers organized and lynched three of the gamblers. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Detroit, Mich., adjourned. MISS BESSIE PINNEY, twenty years old, only child of Supreme Court Justice John Pinney, of Wisconsin, was lately killed at Milwaukee by jumping from a carriage attached to a runaway team. At a special election Portland, East Portland and Albion, Oregon, decided by a large majority to unite under one city government by taking in the two suburbs. Portland thus adds about 25,000 people to her population. Two men who were fighting a fire in the rag room of the Patton Paper Mills, at Appleton, Wis., were smothered to death. FIVE men were killed and three wounded by an explosion of the boiler in a saw mill at Bedford, Ind. A TWO story frame house in Chicago, Ill., fell down and killed three men. The house stood on cellar posts and the men had gone in under it to escape the heat of the afternoon and to drink beer. THE President appointed Edward P. Thompson postmaster at Indianapolis, Ind., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Wallace. THE Conell, Hall, McLeister Company, of Nashville, Tenn., failed with liabilities of \$464,000. THIRTY young men have been arrested at Waldo, Wis., on the charge of having caused the death of fourteen-year-old Fred Kopywood by forcing him to drink whisky and throwing him into a mill pond. CHARLES SHEPHERD and Chris Furet were hanged at Fremont, Neb. They murdered Carlos P. Pulsifer in order to secure \$30. THE Huntington (Ind.) Bank closed its doors. The losses were caused by the cashier permitting depositors to overdraw their accounts. These overdrafts will probably aggregate between \$30,000 and \$40,000. W. C. BOWEN, editor of the Cotulla Ledger, was killed at Dieley Station, Texas, by Alfred Ailee, a stock man, whom he had called a murderer and a thief in his newspaper.

INSECTS BLOCK A TRAIN.

They Gave Forth a Sound Like Exploding Torpedoes. As the freight train going to the large limestone quarries near Brighton Corners, N. Y., approached an electric light that hung over a deep cut a dark, moving mass, extending about sixty feet along the track was observed. The engineer hesitated a moment, but not being of an investigating turn of mind determined to plow through the obstruction. As the wheels rolled over the mass a loud, crackling sound, like the successive explosions of toy torpedoes, came from beneath the engine. The progress of the engine became slower and soon the driving wheels began to slip upon the rails and the train came to a stop. An examination revealed the presence of swarms of a peculiar insect which bore a resemblance to the electric light bug so well known in these parts, though the multitudinous possessors of the track were somewhat larger, the outer shell of the insect being about the size and shape of half a shanghai eggshell. It was this turtle like armor that gave forth the crackling sound. The shell is black and partakes of the nature of stone. An examination of the quarry showed some what larger, the outer shell of the insect being the habitation of some insect, and the kind found upon the track are believed to be a species of lithodome or rock boring mollusk. Those who claim to know see in the shadow of a coming hot summer and a precursor of the arrival of the dreaded electric bug. To secure the shipment of the stone it was necessary to let the loaded train from the quarry above come down the track with a momentum sufficient to plow a thoroughfare.

ITATA SURRENDERED.

Secretary Tracy Informed—Disposition to be Made of the Vessel. The Itata arrived at Iquique, Chili, from Tacopile, and has been delivered over to the American warships now there. She surrendered to them all the arms she took on board off San Diego, Cal. These consist of 5000 rifles. The United States cruiser Charleston arrived here on the day of the surrender. A dispatch from Washington says: Secretary Tracy has just received information of the arrival of the Itata at Tacopile. While nothing definite can be learned as to the surrender of the Itata, the denunciation of Secretary Tracy indicates that he is satisfied with the situation. There can be little doubt that the Navy Department has received some assurance of the surrender of the Itata, but the officials there will not say so. Still, it can be stated that Admiral McCann is expected to deliver the Itata back to the United States, probably under convoy of one of his cruisers, as soon as she can coal and prepare for the trip. She will be delivered to the United States court officers at San Diego, and the proceedings against her for violation of the neutrality laws will be resumed at the point where they were interrupted by her unlawful departure, and the responsible parties will, if they appear, also be called upon to answer the additional charge of contempt of court in running away while under injunction.

CAPTURE A TRAIN.

Turkish Bandits Exact \$40,000 Ransom for Prisoners. Brigands derailed the eastern express near Tcherkesko, Turkey. Several German and English tourists, including a Berlin banker, were captured. The brigands demanded a ransom of \$40,000 for the prisoners. The latter word to the German Ambassador at Constantinople, De Radolwitz. Christian Caprivi, on being communicated with by authorized Berlin dispatches, advised the amount and the prisoners were released. The other passengers not tourists were plundered but not carried off.

SWEPT BY A CYCLONE.

High Winds Play Havoc in the West. Loss of Life and Property in South Dakota. Over one half the United States was simultaneously soured in water on a recent night, says a dispatch from Chicago, Ill., and the edge of the great spot of wet was made ragged with a cyclone. The condition of telegraph wires north, south, east and west from Chicago showed a state of affairs seldom, if ever, equaled. Soaking rains were in progress, accompanied with driving winds from New York on the one side, to New Orleans on the other, stretching beyond St. Paul and Minneapolis to the north and in the west for an indefinite distance. Milwaukee, Wis., reported the worst electrical disturbance on record, making telegraph and telephone communication impossible, except at brief intervals. Further northwest in the Dakotas many towns were cut off, and a cyclone ravaged the country about Watertown, South Dakota. A dispatch from Watertown says: A small, dark, funnel-shaped cloud suddenly appeared in the south during the afternoon about 3:30 and soon developed into a hurricane. It approached Watertown from the east and in its whirling vortex the people saw that it was the dreaded tornado, and the roar which accompanied it was like a huge fire snapping and crackling in its onward course. Fortunately it struck the city on the extreme eastern limit, where the buildings were scattered, and the whole city tonight is thankful that it came no closer. Six barns were demolished. The path of the storm was only about 100 feet wide, and it was remarked as strange that not a single house within the city limits was in its way. Horses were lifted from the ground, hurled into the air, and sent sprawling to the earth. Wagons were tipped up bodily and buried to atoms. Five miles northeast of Watertown three streets and three barns were literally carried away. The debris from the storm as it left this city spread along its line for nearly a mile. At Watertown, twelve miles northeast, two coal sheds were ruined and the smelterstack of the roller mills flattened to the ground. O. P. Chaudler and his son were in one of the barns when the storm struck it and they were pinned under the boards until assistance came, but were only slightly injured. Three people were killed at Hazel, sixteen miles southwest of Watertown, and the storm is said to have been very severe in that region. A heavy rain followed the storm, but did no damage. This is the start of the first cyclone experience, and many people were badly frightened. The damage to property in the county cannot be correctly estimated until the places have been heard from. A storm passed over St. Louis, Mo., and did considerable damage to wires of all kinds. Telephone poles were blown across the ground, railway tracks and caused a cessation of that traffic and a great inconvenience to those living in the suburbs. Travel on several of the electric lines was suspended for several hours. Many sheds were destroyed and some little damage done to buildings on the outskirts of the city. There was an energetic electric storm in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington, Ky., accompanied by a strong gale. The telegraph wires were more or less down for several hours and 1200 telephones were burned out. In Covington the lightning struck in many places—one being the clock in St. Aloysius Catholic Church steeple. The clock was shattered, but the steeple was not injured. A heavy windstorm with rain swept Lincoln, Ill., doing great damage to property and fruit and shade trees. A waterspout burst near the little village of Fairmont, Kan. Fortunately no lives were lost, but the houses were flooded and the Union Pacific tracks were washed out for several rods.

THE LABOR WORLD.

SAN FRANCISCO has Chinese coopers. BOHEMIA miners average \$132 a year. BROOKLYN grocers are building a hall. MACHINISTS will form a National Union. GREAT BRITAIN has 56,000 women trade unionists. UNION furniture shops are increasing in New York. ROCHESTER, N. Y., has a co-operative clothing factory. THERE are 65,000 sewing girls in New York and Brooklyn. PARIS waiters want to be permitted to shave off their whiskers. IOWA miners mean to stand out for eight hours and pay every two weeks. INDIANAPOLIS has a home where poor working girls can get cheap board and lodging. The number of workmen leaving Denver, Col., has been so large that rents have gone down on an average twenty-five per cent. The French Government will contribute two-thirds of the proposed workmen's pension fund. The cost to the State will be \$20,000,000 annu. Jry. BOSTONHOLE MAKERS in London who operate machines are expected to work 350 holes in a day of nine hours and receive two cents a hundred or seventy cents a day. GROCERS' boys and butchers' boys in New York City seldom get over four dollars a week, except when they are drivers. They are generally Germans, and in spite of long hair and hard work are round, rosy and fat. Two Japanese mining engineers, Joushiro Kawai and O. Majims, are traveling among the coal mines in Pennsylvania and the West, studying American mining methods, which they desire to apply to the development of the coal deposits of Japan. M. CARNOT travels free on the railways during his presidential tour in France, but when it is concluded his Secretary figures up what it would have cost if paid for at regular rates, and this sum is handed over to be distributed among the poorest paid of the railway men. An official weekly in Germany calculates how an invalid workman can live for 300 days in the year from the \$75 allowed him by the old age and invalid insurance fund: First breakfast, \$11.25 annually, second breakfast, \$7.50, dinner, \$18.75, afternoon coffee, \$7.50; supper, \$15; rent, \$11.25; clothing, \$4.75.

FIGHT IN A CEMETERY.

Roughs Attack G. A. R. Veterans—One Killed, Two Fatally Hurt. While the Grand Army veterans of the R. F. Whitehill Post were decorating graves at Whitesville, Ky., a gang of about fifty hoodlums raided the cemetery. They attacked the speaker, dragged him from the stand, which they upset and demolished. They then tore up the flowers from the graves and drove every one from the cemetery. Later they renewed the attack, and two veterans, named Morgan and Martell, were severely cut. A regular battle followed. Hundreds joined in the melee. Knives, stones and clubs were the weapons used. The citizens turned out to help the soldiers. The fight lasted half an hour, and was a bloody affair. Burrell and John Taylor and Dave Smith, toughs were fatally cut, before having since died. More than twenty-five persons were wounded. At least the desperadoes fled, pursued by an angry mob. The attack was simply the act of a drunken mob who wanted to fight and got it.

FIVE DEAD.

A Boiler Explosion Sends Scalding Water and Iron Flying. A terrible accident, resulting in the death of five men and the wounding of eight others, all dangerously, occurred in J. I. Jordan's saw mill, near Bowling Green, Va. The men were at work near the engine room when the boiler burst, and they were caught in a shower of missiles and scalding water, several of them being buried out of sight in the ruins. The uninjured rushed to the rescue. Medical aid was immediately summoned, and everything done to relieve the injuries of those taken out alive. The killed are: William Seef, Lawrence Hayes, William James, John Fry (colored), Wesley Cattell. Seven other colored men and one white man were rescued alive, but their injuries were so serious that all may die. The cause of the explosion, which completely wrecked the mill building, was not definitely ascertained.

MARINES KILLED.

Fatal Accidents on Board the Cruisers Yorktown and Concord. A steam-pipe aboard the United States cruiser Yorktown burst while the crew was practicing target fire, killing two men outright and severely wounding several others. The Yorktown is lying near the town of the same name in Virginia, having just been overhauled at the Norfolk Navy Yard and pronounced seaworthy in every respect. There was also an accident that same day on the new cruiser Concord, which is at present at anchor in Hampton Roads, by which two firemen lost their lives. From some cause or other, not at this time known, the main steam pipe of the ship burst and the two firemen were scalded to death. The men were named Fletcher and Wright and were Englishmen. They were buried in the cemetery at the Naval Hospital in Portsmouth, Va. The question of how to irrigate the arid lands of Kittitas County, Washington, which now produce only bunchgrass and sagebrush, but which when watered will produce a great variety of crops in abundance, is being discussed with much interest in that section.