A well known educator has expressed the opinion that while university extension is an excellent thing, there is danger of running it into the ground.

The Railroad Gazette insists that automatic couplers should not be made obligatory until 1900, so that the reform may only be applied to new cars that are

Western Australia is about eight times the size of the United Kingdom. Its population, according to the census of 1891, was 49,782. There are about 10,000 more males than females.

The cost of a woman's education in various American colleges is as follows: Cornell, \$500; Michigan, \$370; Wellesley, \$350; Smith, \$400, Bryn Mawr, \$450; Vassar, \$400; Harvard Annex.

A Sussex (England) correspondent announces, on the authority of his vicar, that nine out of ten among the humbler brides swear to "love and honor cherries and a berry" instead of the regular "cherish and obey" of the marriage

The Boston Transcript says that it was Cyrus W. Field who more than any other man made the Berkshire Hills fashionable. His father was for years the minister in the Congregational Church in Stockbridge, where Jonathan Edwards preached, and when the projector of the Atlantic cable became famous he brought toreigners to see the beauties of his old

Several young men in New York thought it a good joke, relates the Atlanta Constitution, to make one of their set think that he had inherited and would soon receive a fortune of \$14 .-900,000 from an uncle in Europe. The news got out and the heir was flooded with solicitations from the merchants and money-lenders. He began to live in the style of a Monte Cristo, and now refuses to believe that he has been deceived. The doctors say he will carry his delusion through life.

The disappearance of the Jim Fisk restaurant recalls to an old New Yorker that there were as cheap restaurants in New York forty years ago as now. In the fifties there was a famous cheap restaurant on Chatham Square. Here one could buy for 61 cents a good slice of beef with potatoes and turnips. For 61 cents more one could have plum pudding with rich sauce. Thus one obtained for 121 cents, the old York shil. ling, a wholesome and satisfying meal, and not always in bad company.

The demolition of Heligoland is going on apace. Five military watch towers are being erected on the island, which is slowly but surely crumbling away. One of them, a correspondent states, is just beginning to appear at the South Point, the rock which rises sheer and red above the clear, green water. Only two short years ago that point was the loneliest, loveliest spot on the sunny, silent island, and served the superannuated. weather-beaten fishermen as a station, whence they looked out when a storm was brewing, or when the fishing fleet was overdue. Now bricks and mortar cover the deep grass; the primitive seats have disappeared, and the German bluecoat reigns supreme. Close to the Government House, in the fields, a powder warehouse is being built, and over the graves of the old Frisian Kings the walls of big barracks are rising.

Among the very foremost agitators for the building of better country roads is ex-Governor James A. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, who made this the subject of an executive message during his term of office. Governor Beaver has written for the Forum an explanation why most communities find it so difficult to get good roads. The school tax, he says, we have become accustomed to; so we have become accustomed to be taxed for charitable institutions and for the relief of the poor; but in most States the habit of generations, so far as concerns the improvement of roads, has been the ineffective system of "working the roads," so that most men have not only had it firmly fixed in their minds that roads are not proper subjects for direct taxation, but that the highways might be made by a small contribution of persocal labor. It is this long and deeprooted habit and unwillingness to pay a direct sufficient tax that is the primary cause of our National disgrace in having so few good highways; and the remedy lies in such an agitation as is happily now going on in most States for a keener public appreciation of the direct commercial benefits of well-built roads.

RIOTING IN BUFFALO.

Serious Results of a Switchmen's Strike.

Railroad Property Burned and Troops Ordered Out.

A strike of switchmen on the Erie and Lehigh Valley Railroads at Buffalo, N. Y., has turned out to be a serious matter. There had been more or less trouble between the strikers and their sympathizers and the men who were doing the strikers' work, and a few desultory assaults occurred. Things began to put on a more serious aspect at two o'clock in the morning when a series of incendiary fires broke out simultaneously in the Lehigh Valley yards. Eighteen or twenty freight cars filled with wool, cotton, hay and various other merchandise, two passenger coaches and two watchmen's houses were burned. The firest occurred at places where the firemen could be the context of the firemen could be supported by the firemen could be supported at the firemen could be supported by the firemen could be suppor not successfully stay the flames, on account of an absence of water, besides the difficulty

of access to the fires.

The fire first discovered was in what is known as the east-bound yards. Here the vatchman saw flames burst from the little office building, and ran to give the alarm. This spot is fully a half mile from the west

He had not gone half the distance when he turned around and saw that the flames had burst out among the 500 or more cars. In the meantime Yardmaster Mead, at the west end of the yards, had dis-covered flames in the two pas-senger coaches which were used to carry workmen up and down the road, and an alarm had been turned in from William and Dingens streets. The firemen were delayed, owing to the bad condition of Dingens street, and when they got on the tracks the two cars and the little building had been de-

stroyed.

Other fires broke out in different places, and more freight cars were destroyed. To damage by fire was estimated at \$100,000.

The cars destroyed were in the midst of a great number of other cars. The firemen coupled a number of cars and removed them from danger. A dozen or so cars were thrown from the Lehigh tracks, and a sim-ilar number from the Erie, by misplaced

Passengers on the Eric and Lehigh Valley trains that were ditched stated that strikers vent through the coaches, detached the engine and broke the air connections, Dickerman, a commercial who was on board of er, who was on board one of the trains, said no violence was attempted with any of the passengers. He continued: "Three strigers boarded our train, They were all apparently sober and met with no resistance. They politely informed the passengers that the train would go no further. The spokesman was a would go no further. The spokesman was a tall fellow, light complexion and with sandy hair. He simply stated that he was a striker; had a wife and family to maintain, and the road would not do the square thing by the

There was little disorder through the following day, but several freight cars were burning in the Erie and Lehigh yards, and it is estimated that more than 100 were burned between midnight and daylight ome of these contained Brussels carpets and other costly goods. While the flames burned the strikers jeered at the firemen, and in some cases interfered with them. In the afternoon Sheriff Beck went out to the scene of disorder with new ash forty-two men, each armed with new ash ciubs and shining handcuffs. The had been on the grounds a short time when they met by thirty or forty strikers and asked to disarm. The deputies promptly surrendered their clubs, which the strikers considerately gathered up and piled into Sheriff Beck's buggy. The Sheriff drove back to town and at once asked General Peter Doyle to call

out the militia.

General Doyle ordered cut both regiments of the National Guard. They were ordered wait at their headquarters under arms till a call was made for them to do active service in putting down the lawlessness at East Buffalo and beyond.

Later reports showed that the Lehigh Valley had lost seventy-two freight cars by

At l A. M. the Sixty-fifth Regiment was sent to Cheektowaga to guard the Lehigh Valley and Erie yards, and half an hour later the Seventy-fourth Regiment was called out protect the Central and West

Shore property. A Conflict With the Strikers.

On the night following the foregoing events rioting broke out in the yards of the Lehigh Valley and Erie roads at Buffalo. There were three conflicts be-tween the mob on one side and the military and police on the other from 6 o'clock, and the la riessness spread to such a degree, both the number of the mob and the extent of space covered, that General P. C. Doyle deemed it necessary to send for military aid to other cities. The streets in the eastern part of the city, near the Lehigh Valley and Erie roads were filled all the evening with crowdsof men and boys hurrying to and from the centre of disturbance.

The Seventy-fourth Regiment and most the Sixty-fifth moved down from the William street station to Queen street crossing when it beceme evident that the strikers were massing there. All the after-noon there were indications of the trouble that was brewing. The strikers gathered near the soldiers and jeered and howled at

Once or twice an exasperated soldier would strike out at his tormentors or threaten them with his bayonet, and a num-ber of fights were stopped by the interfer-ence of the police or the National Guard

Finally, at 8 o'clock Captain Kilroy, of the police, with half a dozen men, ordered the crowd back. They refused to move and threatened to sweep the police from their path if interfered with. The Captain or-dered clubs drawn, and by means of their potent persuasion the mob was driven back from the bridge. On William street it made a stand and was charged by Sergeant Lambrecht with fitteen policemen. Ciubs were used freely, and finally the strikers and their sympathizers broke and fled.

their sympathizers broke and fied.

But, although broken up for the time, the strikers and their friends soon drifted back to their place under the bridge. This time they meant business. It was now half past 9, and the deep shadow from the trestle con-cealed the strikers, while a bright bonfre burning near General Doyle's headquarters threw a strong light over the forms of the

Suddenly a large rock thrown by some one in the shadow fell near a man belonging to Company G of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, commanded by Captain Damer. This company was nearest the strikers, A storm of smaller stones and dirt followed.

storm of smaller stones and dirt followed, and the mob set up a vell.

The soldiers sprang to their feet. Captain Damer gave the order to fall in. Still the mob continued well. mob continued yelling and throwing missiles. A drummer beat the long roll. Excited by the sound and exasperated by the attacks of the strikers, Company M's men forward, when the door house where General Doyle started had his beadquarters was thrown open, and Captain of Police Kilroy, who had been conferring with the General, ran out at full speed. Calling to his men to follow him, he

speed. Calling to his men to follow him, he rushed among the yelling mob and the now thoroughly exasperated soldiers.

"Keep back, boys, keep back?" he shouted to the soldiers. "We can manage this our selves. For God's sake, don't shed the first blood! Keep back."

The soldiers paused for a moment, and at that moment twenty policemen had followed Captain Gilroy into the open space between the mob and the soldiers. The Captain

drew his club. "Clubs out, and charge!" he

shouted, and the twenty policemen, with sticks drawn, fell upon the strikers. The latter retreated step by step until they got to William street, where they stopped and fought viciously. How it would have and fought viciously. How it would have ended is doubtful, but at that moment a detachment of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, with bayonets fixed, came down William street at double quick and attacked the mob on the left flank

They stabbed for the legs of their op-ponents, and in a very few seconds the mob was in rapid retreat, many of them bleeding from bayonet wounds, but none of them seriously injured. They were followed by the police, who used their clubs vigorously, driving them half a mile down William street on a run. Guards were then established and no one permitted to go near, the tracks who could not give a satisfactory account or

Governor Flower at Albany. An Albany dispatch stated that Governor met at the station by Adjutant General Porter. The Governor said he had not been summoned to Albany by any recent communication, but thought he ought General Porter told him he had just received word from General Doyle that he had ordered out the whole of his brigade on the requisition of the Sheriff. The Gover-

Well, the Sheriff has had all the troops he has asked for thus far, and he can have more. If he needs more troops he must have them. We must stop this. It must In all about 1200 additional soidiers of the

Fourth Brigade were ordered out. When they reached Buffalo the troops called out formed a grand total of nearly 1800 men. The Central Switchmen Strike.

At 1:15 o'clock A. M. word was received that the freight switchmen of the New York Central Railroad at Buffalo had gone out. A detachment of police was at once ordered to the Central freight yards.
It was estimated that the Central strikers

numbered 300 switchmen. The strike of the Central switchmen tied up all the trains and The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg

switchmen also struck. More Troops Ordered Out.

A midnight conference at Buffalo between Brigadisr-General Doyle, Mayor Bishop, Sheriff Beck, Superintendent of Police Morgenstern, H. Walter Webb, Daniel H. Mo-Millan, W. S. Bissell and E. C. Sprague on behalf of the railroads and several resulted in agreeing to send the following telegram to the Governor:

To the Hon. Roswell P. Flower, Executive Mansion, Albany, N. Y.: We have become satisfied that the situation here in Buffalo under the pending strike has become so serious that we ask that the

National Guard of the State be called out to protect the lives and property of citizens of this city and county.

AUGUST BECK, Sheriff. CHARLES F. BISHOP, Mayor. At 1 A. M. Adjutant-General Porter telephoned from Albany that the Twelfth and Twenty-second Regiments of New York City, the Tenth Battalion of Albany and six

separate companies would leave for Buffalo

in the morning, and that the remainder of the Guard would start as speedily as possi-

Sixth Day of the Strike.

On the sixth day the officers of the railds involved in the switchmen's strike at Buffalo claimed victory. Trains were moving from the great yards at East Buffalo, with

a soldier on the platforms of each car.
By daylight fully four thousand more soldiers were in camp, and by evening ons-half as many more, bringing the total nunber of militia up to over eight thousand.
The regiments which arrived at Buffale during the day included six from New York City and two from Brooklyn.

Charles O'Hara, of Oswego, a private of the Forty-eighth Separate Company, while on duty in the Central yards, East Biffalo, during the morning was struck by an engine and instantly killed. This made the second militiaman who lost his life b accident during the strike.

The Central, Lehigh Valley, and Eric tracks for five miles from the stations closely guarded by the military. Sol lier, with fixed bayonets patroled up and down the tracks in small detachments, stool or guard by the switches, or were carried us and down the tracks on open cars provided with benches. Strict orders to stop all parsons not having business along the fraces were given out to the sentries, and ware rapidly carried out.

No sooner did a civilian leave the road to go up or down the tracks than he found a bayonet presented at his breast an I hear! the challenge: "Who goes there?" If he gave a satisfactory reply he was passed by the corporal of the guard, otherwise he was peremptorily turned back. After 10 o'closs at night no person was allowed through the lines except at certain places near tos headquarters at William street.

The two companies of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, under the command of Major Hardy, were on guard at the Lehigh Valley coal trestle, four miles out from the city limits, and were keeping a picket line about the trestle continuously, the man working in relief, two hours on and four hours off duty.

Two strikers were arrested during the morning for breaking a train on the Central tracks near the bridge. The train was just pulling out, when it broke in two near the engine. Two men were seen to jung from the train where it broke and run for the grass. They were caught and acrested by policemen who were near by. On the L high tracks two man were arrested for threatening the working switchman. Tasy union men, that they would be kille I quiess they stopped work. When arrested the man said that they had come from Paila lelpaia to work as switch nen, but had decide i no; to on looking over the situation. They wars

The Seventh Day.

The first shot since the beginning of the strike was fired at eight o'clock P. M. of the seventh day. The peacefulness that had been a characteristic of the day was proken another riotons demonstration out at the Erie yards. Two men entered the trestle overiooking the yard near Baily avenue, East Buffalo, and began peiting a crew of yardmen who were engaged in making up a

None of the railroad men were hit, but they gave the alarm to a guard of soldiers, who ran toward the trestle on double time. They were met with a volley of stones and promptly returned it with a volley of bul-

The men on the trestle ran and two more volleys were fired after them, but the bullets whistled wide of the mark and the ste throwers disappeared in the darkness shots alarmed the pickets all along the line, however, and in a few minutes a company

of soldiers were in hot pursuit.

A member of the Twenty-second Regiment of New York City was seriously stabbed. The soldier was assaulted by three men on Tifft Farm, where the regiment was sta-tional. He received three serious cuts in the left arm, the wounds being deep. The soldier was sent into Buffalo and taken to

New Yo k. Grand master Switchmen Sweeney, leader of the strikers, stated, in an interview, that in all 475 men were out on strike, divided among the roads as follows: New York, Lake Erie and Western, 88; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 62; New York, Chicago and Sf. Louis, 47; New York Central and Hudson River, 128; West Shore, 41; Lehigh Valley, 84; Buffalo Creek, 23; Buffalo

Creek (non-mion men), 8 Creek (non-mon men), 3.

During the day two of the strikers were arrested for assaulting men at work on the railroa's and lockel up. The Chief of Police also ordered the arrest of all persons making any disturbance, and, as a result of the order, more than 300 persons were taken to the police stations of Buffalo in patrol

wagons during the evening. It was claimed by the railroad officials that as far as the switchmen were concerned, the strike was at an end, as during the day

freight trains were moved with almost ac-customed regularity.

Master Workman Sweeney in the evening addressed to officials of tied-up roads a formal letter reciting the history of the demands of the switchmen for ten hours' mands of the switchmen for the work at previous rates, for overtime and for the right of appeal of discharged or suspended switchmen to higher authority. He then proposed arbitrarily tration of the differences between the roads and the men by three persons, one each to be chosen by either side and the third by

The Lake Shore's response to Mr. Sweeney's letter contradicted many of his statements with regard to the company's action towards its men, and closed without a definite statement as to what course will be taken by the company.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

THE City of Mexico will have a special exhibit at the World's Fair.

GERMANY will be represented at the Coumbian Exposition as it never has been at any previous international exposition.

THE Pilot Commission of New York has ecided to make an exhibit at the Fair in the Transportation department. THE old whaling bark "Progress," with

its extensive museum of marine curios and relics of whaling voyages, is now in the harbor at Chicago, and is being visited by hundreds of people. WILLIAM L. LAFOLLETTE, Superintendent

of the World's Fair agricultural exhibit for the State of Washington, is arranging for a complete model farm in miniature for the Washington exhibit. IT is announced that the Postmaster-Gen-

eral of the United States has decided to issue a new series of postage stamps, with designs appropriate to the commemoration of the discovery of America. Hip Lung, the wearthiest Chinese mer

chant in Chicago together with several in fluential Chinese of Canton, San Francisco and New York, have applied for space at the World's Fair for a big tea house.

NEW YORK will exhibit at the World's Fair sections of all the trees which are indigenous to the State. Of these there are forty-three species and eighty-five varieties, a number which is not excelled, it is claimed, in any State in the Union.

PROPESSOR PUTNAM and his assistants, while engaged in collecting material for the ethnological exhibit at the World's Fair, have made a very important archesological discovery near Fort Ancient, Ohio. It is that of a serpent mound 1900 feet long and about ten feet thick.

New York will have a large exhibit of interesting historical relics at the World's Fair Among them will be Washington relics, autographs of all the Presidents, autographs of the signers of the declaration of independence and famous men of the ravolutionary war; portraits of famous citizens of New York, including those of all the Governors; model of Fulton's steamboat, and many other relics dating back to revo-

THE World's Fair buildings will be uedicated on the 21st of October instead of the 12th, Congress having passed a bill to that effect. October 31 is the exact anniversary of Columbus's landing, allowance being made for the correction in the calendar made by Pope Gregory. The change of the date of dedication was made in the interest of chronological accuracy, and also to obligo New York City, which will have a Colum-bian celebration on October 12.

"MARSHALL'S GOLD NUGGETT" will be exhibited at the World's Fair by California, and it is safe to say that thousands will consider it one of the most interesting of the in-numerable objects which will be displayed at the great Exposition. This is the identical nuggett waich Marshall picked up in the American River, February 16, 1848, when selecting a site for Sutter's mill, and which constituted the first discovery of gold in California. The nugget is about the size lims bean, and, on account of its associations and the almost incalculable wealth and development which have resulted from its finding, is regarded as an almost priceless treasure.

A HUMAN VAMPIRE.

The Perpetrator of Dreadful Crimes to be Taken to Washington.

The Penitentiary Board at Columbus, Ohio, has directed its Secretary to notify the National authorities that Jimmy Brown, the insane United States prisoner, must be removed from the prison within the next thirty days. Brown's case is one of the most noted of the prison. Twenty-five years ago his crime was the talk of the Nation. He was charged with being a vampire, and his crime was the talk of the Nation it was was alleged that he lived on human

Brown is a Portuguese, and when about twenty-two years old he shipped as cook on a fishing smack from Boston for a trip up the coast in the summer of 1867. There was a crew of about thirty men, and one of the men disappeared. It was thought that he had fallen overboard. Next the

mate was missed. I'wo days afterward his body was found hidden in the hold, and near it the body of There were small cuts in various parts of the bodies.

The men set a watch and were rewarded by seeing Brown steathily creep up to the bodies and move them to another part of the hold. He was place in irons, taken back to Boston, and tried for murder. The defence was insanity, but the jury brought a verdict of guilty and Brown was senteaced to be hanged. A few days before the day set for the execution President Johnson interfered and ordered him remove i to the Gov-ernment Insane Asylum at Washington.

Before the transfer was effected Brown killed one of his keepers with a chair, and when discovered he was lapping his victim's blood. He was sent to Washington and back to the Bay State Penitentiary teen years. He never saw the light of for fifteen years. He never saw the light of day, being confined in a dungeon and

When the Government made arrangements for the transfer of its criminals to Columbus, Massachusetts insisted that Brown be taken along. On arriving at Columbus he stabbei a guard with a fork. He will be removed to Washington.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Sixty Thousand Veterans Expected at the Opening in Washington,

It is expected that 103,000 people will visit Washington at the coming Grand Army encampment, 63,000 of whom will be veterans. The encampment opens September 19th, and Chairman Edson says there is no lack of money to provide for the enter-tainment of the Lig crowd. A number of buildings are being put up to be used as sleeping barracks, two of which will pro-vide for 30,000 men. The feeding of such a large number of people is no slight task, but the arrangements which have been made promise well. The railroads are making great preparations, and expect to be taxed to their utmost capacity. The parade on the last day of the meeting will be a monster

OWEN CHASE, a Maine hunter, knows the forests of the Pine Tree State by heart, hav-ing bunted and worked in them for nearly fifty years. He has killed 222 bears during that period, and entertains very little respect for bruin's courage.

According to a recent census there are about \$6,000 paupers in London, not counting insane persons in asylums and vagrants.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. THE body of Samuel F. Keller, Sheriff of

Dauohin County, Peun, was found beside the Pennsylvania Rullroad track, east of Conewago Station. It is supposed that he was accidentally thrown from a train during the night while passing from one car to

The American Association for the Advancement of Science held its annual convention at Rochester, N. Y.

THE little fown of Delmar, Del., has been almost wiped out by fire. About fifty buildings, covering three acres, were destroye entailing a total estimated loss of \$75,000. A BUCKWHEAT TRUST has been formed, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000. Incorpora-tion papers have been filed at Trenton, N. J.

PRIVATE ELMANSSER, one of the militiamen ordered out during the switchmen's strike at Buffalo, was shot to death by the accidental discharge of a rifle.

JABEZ A. BOSTWICK, the Standard Oil Trust millionaire, met with an accident dur-ing the burning of the stables at his summer ing the surring of the sacro-residence at Mamaronecs, N. Y., and died in ten minutes. Two stablemen were burned to death in Mr. Constable's adjoining stable, which was also destroyed by fire.

THE Republican State Convention of Delaware met in Dover and nominated Rev.
Jonathan S. Weller, a Methodist clergyman, for Congress by acclamation, and also
Presidential electors.

CHARLES H. PECKHAM, Sixty-two years old, walked into the station house at Fall River, Mass., and declared that he had killed Mr. and Mrs. Borden, for whose mysterious murder Miss Lizzie Borden has been arrested. Packham was evidently insane, and little stock was taken in his story.

South and West.

SIX men were killed and fifteen injured, several fatally, by the wrecking of a con-struction train at Coshocton, Ohio.

MICHIGAN Democrats at their State Convention in Grand Rapids nominated a ticket headed by Allen B. Morse for Governor. EX-SENATOR JOHN C. SPOONER heads the Wisconsin Republican State ticket put in the field by the Convention at Milwaukee.

The Ohio People's Party, at a State Convention in Massillon, put in nomination a full ticket, with S. C. Thayer for Secretary of State at the head. About forty of the

eighty-eight counties were represented JERRY SIMPSON, renominated for Congress in the Seventh Kansas District, has been endorsed by the Democrats.

A STATE CONVENTION to devise means for securing better roads in lowa was held at Des Moines, with nearly 1000 delegates in

LOGAN MURPHY was taken from jail and lynched at Mount Sterling, Ky. He had killed his father While in jail he attacked two fellow prisoners, one of whom die L THREE highwaymen held up and beheaded a man near Ellensburg, Washington.

lantes pursued the highwaymen, and after capturing them hanged them to a tree. HON. WHITELAW REID spoke at the Convention of the Illinois League of Republican Clubs at Springfield, Ill.

THE Common Council of Battle Creek, Mich., has put a boycott on Carnegie bridge steel and iron. AT Washington Park, Chicago, the geld-

ing Hal Pointer pace i a mile against in 2.05%, breaking all previous records and gaining for himself a foremost place in the annals of the track as being the lastest harness performer the world has ever seen. THE Iowa Democratic State Convention

at Davenport nominate is ticket headed by J. H. McConologue for Secretary of State. THE Republican State Convention of Idaho has nominated W. J. McConneil for Governor and Willis Sweet for Congress. GENEVA, Ohio, has been partially destroyed by fire. Loss, \$175,000.

GOVERNOR HOGG, of Texas, was renomi nated at Houston by his fact ion Democratic State Convention which split after a hot fight. The Clark Convention completed the State ticket headed by Clark

Washington. ADMIRAL GRERARDI has been ordered to Washington, and will then go to San Francisco to take charge of the naval parade next spring. This will leave Commodore Walker n command of the North Atlantic Squad-

WILLIAM HARRISON BRADLEY, of Illinois, present Consul at Nicz, has been transferred to Copenhagen in place of H. B. Ryder, under arrest for embezziement and

THE Bureau of Engraving and Printing is preparing actively for the display it will make at the World's Fair. A complete col-lection of portraits of the Secretaries of the Treasury and the portraits of all the Presi-dents will be included in the exhibit of the

A TELEGRAM has been received by Acting Secretary Ades of the State Department from Minister Egan at Valparaiso which says that the Chilean Senate and Chamber of Deputies have unanimously passed the appropriation for the payment of claims growing out of the Baltimore incident.

FIFTY persons were seriously injured by the collapse of a grand stand at Lanuemazan, a summer resort in the Pyrenees.

Five vessels were wrecked during a storm on the New Brunswick coast. Four inmates of a work-nen's lodging house at Tredegar, England, were burned to death.

Rigin quarantine against Russian vessels

has been established by Sweden and Den-mark on account of Asiatic caolera. Wales has had a severe earthquake Fine destroyed three hundred houses and

rendered 2500 people homeless in Servodsk Russia. THE notorious Duke of Manchester is dead in his thirty-ninth year. He married a New York City girl in 1876, but deserted her for a London concert hall singer named Bessie Belwood. The marriage of the Duke's mother, the Dowager Duchess of Manches

ter, to the Duke of Devoashire, took place only two days before his death. He left three children Europe has had a hot wave, the mercury rising to beyond the one hunirel mark in

The Swiss villages of Grindelwald and St. Stephen have been destroyed by fire, Fifteen hundred tourists at the former place lost everything they possessed.

A FATAL FESTIVAL.

Six Persons Killed and Many Injured by an Explosion of Fireworks.

The festival of St. Anselino was closed at Cesa, Italy, with fireworks in the market place. A crowd of several hundred had gathered around the spot where the fireworks were set off. A bunch of rockets were set too near a burning "wheel," and was ignited. The rods were driven in all di-

rections through the crowd, carrying with them fire and panic.

Six men were struck in the face or neck by the rods, and were so badly torn and burned that they have since died. The sparks set fire to the light gowns worn by saveral girls, and before the fire could be ex-tinguished four of the young women were seriously injured. In the panic many chil-

dren were trample i.

Seven men suffered fractures of arms or legs while they were struggling in the crowd, and some twenty-five or thirty women were more or less injured.

VIEWED BY THOUSANDS.

The Body of Riggin, the Murdered Seaman, Lying in State.

The body of Charles W. Riggin, the murdered boatswains's mate of the United States steamship Baltimore, has been lying in state under the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, and has been gazed. upon by thousands of his fellow citizens.
The throng was permitted to pass in shortly after noon, and until 6 o'clock P. M. a continuous stream of humanity passed in a double line through the corridors of the building, entering by the famous front entran which the news of the signing of the Declaration of Independence was announced, emerging in the square in the rear. ternal decorations of independence HT outside were severely simple, and did no more than hint at the elaboration within. The Nat' ual emblem, lowered to half-mast, and the draping of the doorway constituted all that could be seen from the streets of the occasion's solemnity. The bier upon which the victim of Chilean wrath rested and the walls and windows of the rear hall were draped in black, and the stairways and window cases were converted

into floral balconies.
Shortly before noon an undertaker's Riggin's body. and it was immediately borne into the hall on the shoulders of the guard of honor selected for the occasion, under the escort of a large squad of police. At the same moment, the flag floating above was lowered to half-mast. When the spectators who had gathered in large numbers were finally admitted, they were allowed to file past the coffin, which was buried beneath the drapery and surrounded by a guard with fixed bayonets composed of five members of the Sons of Porismouth, and two members of Patriotic Order Sons of America, burial occurred the following day. civic and military demonstration in connection with the funeral was one of osing seen in Philadelphia for some time, 5000 men being in line.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans-Marrow, 1891, choice \$ - @\$2 25 Medium, 1891, choice... —
Pen, 1891, choice... —
White kidney, 1891, choice 2 75
Ref kidney, 1891, choice. — @ 2 00 @ 3 00 @ 205

@ 165 BUTTER. Creamery-St. & Penn, extras St. & Penn., firsts..... Western, thirds..... State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras. Half tubs and pails, 1sts. 21 Half tubs and pails, 2ds. Welsh tubs, extras..... 2136 Welsh tubs, 1sts..... Welsh tubs, 2ds..... estern—Im. creamery, 1sts 9036 18 1556 W. Im. creamery, 24s... W. Im. creamery, 31s...

Western Factory, firsts... W. Factory, seconds... W. Factory and dairy, 3.1s CHEESE. State factory-Full cream, large size white, fancy... Full cream, colored, fancy Full cream, good to prime Part skims, choice..... Part skims, good to prime Part skims, common

Full skims EGGS. State and Penn-Fresh Western-Fresh, fancy..... Fresh, fair to prime..... FRUITS AND BERRIES-FRESH Apples-Nyack pippin, bbl. 200 @ 275

Orange pippin, per bbl. 1 25 @ 2 00 Up River, per bbl..... — @ — Pears, Sugar Top, per bbl... — @ — Bloodgood, per bbl..... 2 50 @ 3 00 Bell, per bbl...... 1 75 @ 2 25 Grapes—Western N. Y., Catawba 5 lb. basket..... — Western N. Y., Concord. — Peaches, Md. & Del., crate... 2 00 @ 3 99 Huckleberries, per quart.... 7 (0 11

Jersey per quart.... Md. & Del. per quart.... Blackberries, per quart.....
Jersey, per quart..... 12 Gooseberries, prime green, qt. Raspberries, red. Jersey, pint. Currants, per quart 8 Watermelons, per 100...... 8 00 Muskmelons, per bbl... 50 @ 253 HOPS.

State-1891, choice, per lb... 24 @ 20 @ 14 @ 2243.6 20 14 1890, common to choice .. Old odds..... 10 LIVE POOLITRY.

Roosters, old, per ib...... Turkeys per ib...... Ducks-N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair..... outhern, per pair..... Southern, per pair..... 50 @ 60 Geese, Western, per pair.... 1 25 @ 1 37 Southern, per pair..... 1 12 @ 1 25

Pigeons, per pair 30 @ DRESSED POULTRY-FRESH KILLED, 20 L. I. broilers..... Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb 1834 13)

VEGETABLES. Potatoss-Southern, seconds, - @

Norfolk, bbl Eastern Shore, per bbl, — L. I., in bulk, per bbl. 1 50 L. I., in bulk, per bbl. 1 50 @ 1 62
Cabbage, L. I., per 100... 4 57 @ 6 00
Norfolk, per barrel... — @ —
Onions—Western, per bbl. — @ —
State, per bbl. ... 2 00 @ 2 25
Squash—Marrow, pef barrel. 75 @ 1 00
L. I., yellow, barrel. 75 @ 1 00
L. I., white, barrel. 75 @ 1 00
Peas, S. Jersey, ½ bbl. basi et — @ —
Long Island, per bag. — @ —
Cucumbers, Norfolk, crate. — @ —
Long Island, per 100... 75 @ 1 00
String beans, L., bag. — @ —
Tomatoce, Acune, etc., crate... 50 @ 75
Grant, etc., per crate. ... 30 @ 40 @ 162 @ 600

Grant, etc., per crate.... GRAIN, ETC. Flour-City Mill Extra 4 20 @ 4 45

LIVE STOCK.