The reduction of cotton acreage for the entire South this year is at least eighteen per cent.

It is stated that the damage from blight, mildew, rot and yellow done to the fruit crop of the country amounts to not less than \$50,000,000 annually.

A share of stock in the Chemical National Bank of New York City, par value \$100, is worth \$4800. That is, every dollar invested by its stockholders possesses an earning power sufficient to make it worth \$48.

The United States has about seventyone sheep to each 100 population. Australia has over 3000 to 100 population. The latest returns show very little difference in the shearing capacity of animals in the two countries.

In Mexico it is libelous for a newspaper to mention a criminal case against a man in the event of his acquittal. After his vindication the person charged with crime can put the editor who published the report in prison.

To all the strenuous opposition against the trolley system of electric cars it has always been replied, notes the Boston Transcript, that no person has ever been killed or even seriously injured by receiving the electricity of the system.

Tip-O-Tip, son of the late Zulu King Cetewayo, is in this country, and airns to secure an education here before returning to his own people. To raise money to pay his expenses in college he is giving small entertainments in Western cities. They consist principally of native songs, chants, translations of the English to the Zulu tongue and m answering questions. He is only nineteen years of age.

Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, recently told a friend of the difficulty one of his ancestors had in securing a pension, to show how much harder it was to accomplish that business a century ago than now. It was then necessary for a man to prove not only his service, but his necessity. Mr. Quay's ancestor declared that his sole possessions were two slaves and twelve acres of land. The latter would not even raise white beans, and of the former one was a helpless rheumatic and the other spent all his time attending to his fellow.

State reports and other credible authorities show, estimates the New York Sun, that the winter wheat areas, as a whole, are not likely to give more than an average yield; and that the spring wheat region will produce below the average. Assuming that the area sown to both varieties equals that of 1891, the indications are for an aggregate out-turn of about 480,000,000 bushels, being some 132,000,000 less than the reported product of 1891, and showing likewise that the exportable surplus, from th crop of 1892, will be about 140,000,000 less, as domestic requirements have increased fully 8,000,000 bushels since

As an evidence of the prosperity of the South, and of the flourishing condition of Southern cities, Atlanta, Ga., is cited by Samuel W. Goode in the Manufacturers' Record. "Atlanta is the capital of the State of Georgia, in which the increase in value of property during the last decade, by official report, is \$210,000,000. The city has an elevation of 1085 feet above sea level, greater than any other city of equal population in the Union save Denver. Atlanta is the practical centre, geographically, of a section of the ten States of Virginia, West Virginia, North Caro-Yna, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Centucky, which contain 450,515 square niles and over 15,000,000 people. Around it, within seventy-five miles, is a greater mineral variety and a larger abundance of many minerals than the same environment of any city in the South, if not in the world. Atlanta's health, under scientific observation and test of temperature and rainfall, proven by its wonderfully low death rate, shows it one of the most salubrious climates on the globe. Its trade area is mainly agricultural, with soil fit for all grains, grasses, cotton, truck and dairying. Is rich in varied and proximate minerals and timbers, while its manufactures embrace a territory from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, Its transportation facilities, with its eleven railroads, are unequalied. With these and many more rare advantages, Atlanta's real estate has made rapid and steady enhancement in value. Every new railroad and industry has brought people, creating greater demand for homes and business sites. The growth of the city in population, business and manufactures is the sure test of the steady increase in the value of real estate. The official and reliable record on these points proves that property has moved continually up in prices."

Statistics show that trade does not decline in Presidential years.

The United States spend \$125,000, 000 a year for public charities and charitable institutions.

Within the borders of the State of Maine are wild lands of a total estimated value of \$32,000,000.

A queer illustration of British backwardness is found by the San Francisco Examiner in the fact that this year sees election returns exhibited to street crowds by the stereopticon for the first time in London.

The English Hackney horse, which is rapidly coming into favor in this country, is in England superceding the Cieveland bay stallion as a sire for carriage horses. The Hackney is a thoroughbred of the hunter type, with more bone, stoutness and action than the Cleveland

In Japan a play called the "Extermination of Christianity" is on the boards, In the slaughter of make-believe missionaries to the shricks of the orchestra is wildly applauded. However displeasing this circumstance may be, the San Francisco Examiner thinks it is less to be deplored than the more practical method of Chins, in which real missionaries are used.

In view of the recent complaints about the "injurious action" of tinned goods on the human economy, it is interesting to note in the New York Recorder that recent experiments by Lunge and other well-known German chemists have demonstrated the fact that aluminum is practically unattacked by fruit juices, condensed milk, and the various constituents of preserved meats and vege-

There is a patient and industrious man named Rila Kittridge, of Belfast, Me., who is putting Mr. Gladstone's great speeches on postal cards, which he sends to the "Grand Old Man." On some of the cards he manages to get 20,000 words. Mr. Gladstone is himself addicted to the postal card habit; but when he gets some of these missives, he must feel that he has the disease in a very mild form.

Mr. George Bird Grinnell, of the Forest and Stream Publishing Company, an enthusiastic hunter of wide experience, gives, in Scribner, a graphic narrative of a now extinct sport, and writes with force and feeling respecting the shameless slaughter that has made the title of this article, "The Last of the Buffalo," so appropriate. He says: "Of the millions of buffalo which even in our own time ranged the plains in freedom, none now remain. From the prairies which they used to darken, the wild herds, down to the last straggling bull, have disappeared."

The American hog is still engaged in pushing his nose into other countries, announces the Chicago Sun. Persecution, proscription, libel, infamous slanders, and even bayonets cannot keep him from inserting his savory snout into a foreign land, and when once he lifts his small, twinkling eyes upon a people they immediately become charmed with his toothsome possibilities and are the willing slaves of his porkship. The latest conquest which the Yankee hog has achieved is that of Mexico. According to a dispatch from Kansas City, Senor Enrique Torez, a Mexican merchant, has been in that city making arrangements for shipping hogs to Mexico for slaugh-

What the New York Post considers a fraud of a peculiarly abominable character has come to light in Germany, where a number of workmen and engineers employed at the great Bochum Association for Mining and Steel Foundry have been arrested on a charge of selling defective rails, wheels, axles, etc., by means of a system of forgery. This material was supplied to the German State Railway, and then some foreign corporations. It appears that the State Railway employed an inspector to stamp such goods as had withstood the regular tests. The incriminated workmen are accused of having made false stamps, with which they marked material which had not been examined; with repairing holes, cracks, and other defects in the rails with a particular cement, and so giving the inferior and useless material the appearance of finished work, and with substituting rejected rails for those which the officials had handed over to be stamped as satisfactory, and marking the good rails with the forged stamps. The incentive to the frauds was the fact that the workmen are paid a premium on the amount of work passed by the inspector. How long they have been indulging in these dishonest practices, how general the distribution of defective material has been, is still as uncertain as the possible consequences of the rascality.

HARRISON'S LETTER

He Formally Accepts the Republican Nomination.

The Principles and Policy of His Party Endorsed.



BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The following is in substance President Harrison's letter accepting the Republican comination for the office of President of the United States: "Washington, D. C., Sept. 3, 1892.
"Hon. William McKinley, Jr., and Others—

Committee, Etc.

"Gentlemen—I now avail myself of the lirst period of relief from public duties to respond to the notification which you brought to me on June 20, of my nomination for the office of President of the United States by the Republican National Conven-tion, recently held at Minneapolis. I accept the nomination, and am grateful for the ap-proval expressed by the convention of the

acts of the administration.
"The great work of the Fifty-first Congress has been subjected to the revision of a Democratic House of Representatives, and the acts of the Executive Department to its scrutiny and investigation. There has selfrom the declared policies of the Republican to the declared policies of the Democratic Party involved such serious results to the business interests of the country."

Here Mr. Harrison writes at length on the turrency question. He continues: "Few subjects have elicited more disussion or excited more general interest than that of a recovery by the United States of its appropriate share of the recan-carrying trade. This subject touches not only our pockets, but our National pride. The great ships—the fastest upon the sea—which are now in peace profiting by he sea-which are now in peace profiting by our trade, are, in a secondary sense, war hips of their respective Governments.

"It was plain to every intelligent Ameri-can that if the United States would have much lines, a similar policy must be entered upon. The Fifty-first Congress enacted such law; and, under its beneficent influence, fixteen American steamships, of an aggre-rate tonnage of 57,400 tons, and costing \$7,400,000 have been built, or contracted to

be built, in American shipyards.
"In addition to this it is now practically sertain that we shall soon have under the American flag one of the finest steamship lines sailing out of New York for any European port. This contract will result in the construction in American yards of four aew passenger steamships of 10,000 tons each, costing about \$8,000,000, and will add to our Naval Reserve six steamships, the

lastest upon the sea.
"The Democratic Party has found no place in its platferm for any reference to his subject, and has shown its hostility to the general policy by refusing to expend an appropriation made during the last adminstration for ocean mail contracts with On the subject of reciprocity President

"Another related measure, as furnishing an increased ocean traffic for our ships, and of great and permanent benefit to the farmers and manufacturers as well, is the resiprocity policy declared by Section 3 of the Tarif, act of 1890 and now in practical operation with five of the Nations of Central and South America, San Domingo the Spanish and British West India Islands, and with Germany and Austria, under special trade.

arrangements with each.
"The removal of the duty on sugar and the continuance of coffee and tea upon the free list, while giving great relief to our own people by cheapening articles used in-reasingly in every household, was also of nuch enormous advantage to the countries exporting these articles as to suggest that in consideration thereof reciprocal favors thould be shown in their tariffs to articles

exported by us to their markets.
"Great credit is due to Mr. Blaine for the vigor with which he pressed this view upon the country. We have only begun to realize the benefit of these trade arrangements. The work of creating new agencies and of adaptg our goods to new markets has necessarily taken time, but the results already attained are such. I am sure, as to establish in popular favor the policy of reciprocal trade, based upon the free importation of such articles as do not injuriously compete with the products of our own farms, mines or factories, in exchange for the free or favored introduction of our products into other

"The obvious efficacy of this policy in increasing the foreign trade of the States at once attracted the alarmed attention of European trade journals and boards of trade. The British Board of Trade has of trade. The British Board of Trade hapresented to that Government a memorial asking for the appointment of a commission to consider the best means of counteracting what is called 'the commercial crusade of the United States.

"The Democratic platform promises a re-peal of the tariff law containing this provision, and denounces as a 'snam reciprocity' that section of the law under which these trade arrangements have been made. It no other issue were involved in the campaign this alone would give it momentous import-

"The declaration of the platform in two of 'The American Doctrine of favor of 'The American Doctrine of Protection' meets my most hearty ap-proval. The convention did not adopt a schedule but a principle that is to collect schedule, but a principle that is to control all tariff schedules. There may be differences of op nion among protectionists as to the rate upon particular articles necessary to effect an equalization between wages abroad and at home.

abroad and at home.

"Once or twice in our history the production of tin plate had been attempted, and
the prices obtained by the Welsh makers
would have enabled our makers to produce it at a profit. But the Welsh makers at once cut prices to a point that drove the American beginners out of the business; and, when this was accomplished, again

made their own prices.
"But in spite of the doubts raised by the elections of 1890 and of the machinations of foreign producers to maintain their mono-poly, the tin plate industry has been established in the United States, and the alliance between the Weich producers and the Demo-cratic Party for its destruction will not suc-

ceed.
"This tariff law has given emploment to many thousands of American men and women, and will each year give employment to increasing thousands. Its repeal would throw thousands out of employment and give work to others only at reduced wages. I regret that all employers of labor are not just and considerate and that capital sometimes takes too large a share of the profits. But I de not see that these evils will be ameliorated by a tariff policy, the first necessary effect of which is a severe wage cut, and the second by a tariff policy, the first necessary effect of which is a severe wage cut, and the second a large diminution of the aggregate amount of work to be done in this country.

"No intelligent advocate of a protective tariff claims that it is able, of itself, to maintain a uniform rate of wages, without regard to fluctuations in the supply of and demand for the products of labor. But it is confidently claimed that protective duties strongly tend to hold up wages, and are the only barrier to hold up wages, and are the only barrier against a reduction to the European scale."
In regard to the Federal Election bill Mr.

In regard to the Federal Election bill Mr. Harrison says: In my last annual message to Congress I said:

We must vet entertain the hope that it is possible to secure a calm, patriotic consideration of such Constitutional or statutory changes as may be necessary to secure the choice of the officers of the Government to the people by fair apportionments and the people by fair apportionments and free elections. I believe it would be possible to constitute a com-

mission, non-partisan in its mem-bership and composed of patriotic, wise and impartial men, to whom a consideration of the questions of the evils connected with our election systems and methods might be committed with a good prospect of securing unanimity in some plan for removing or mitigating those evils.

The Constitution would permit the selec-tion of the commission to be vested in the Supreme Court if that method would give the best guaranty of impartiality. This com-mission should be charged with the duty of inquiring into the whole subject of the law of elections as related to the choice of officers of the National Government, with a view to securing to every elector a free and every of the National Government, with a view to securing to every elector a free and un-molested exercise of the suffrage and as near an approach to an equality of value in each ballot cast as is attainable. * * * The demand that the limitations of suffrage shall be found in the law, and only there, is a just demand, and no just man should resent or resist it.

It seems to me that an appeal to our people to consider the question of readjusting our legislation upon absolutely fair nonpartisan lines might find some effective response. Many times I have had occasion to say that laws and election methods designed to give unfair adventages to the party maken to give unfair advantages to the party making them would some time be used to perpetuate in power a faction of a party against the will of a majority of the peop

Of this we seem to have an illustration in the recent State election in Alabama, There was no Republican ticket in the field. The contest was between white Democrats. The Kolb party say they were refused the repre-sentation guaranteed by law upon the election boards, and that when the courts by mandamus attempted to right this wrong, an appeal that could not be heard until after election made the writs ineffectual. Ballot boxes were thrown out for alleged irregu-larities or destroyed, and it is asserted on behalf of one-half, at least, of the white voters of Alabama that the officers to whom ertificates have been given onestly elected.

There is no security for the personal or po-litical rights of any man in a community where any other man is deprived of his per-sonal or political rights. The power of the States over the question of the qualification of electors is ample to protect them against the dangers of an ignorant or depraved suf-frage, and the demand that every man found to be qualified under the law shall be made secure in the rights to cast a free ballot and to have that ballot honestly counted cannot be abated.

Our old Republican battle-cry, "A free ballot and a fair count," comes back to us not only from Alabama but from other States, and from men who, differing with us widely in opinions, have come to see that parties and political debate are but a mockery if, when the debate is ended, the judgment of onest majorities is to be reversed by ballotbox frauds and tally-sheet manipulations in the interest of the party or party faction in

These new political movements in the States and the recent decisions of some of the State courts against unfair apportion ment laws, encourage the hope that the arbitrary and partisan election laws and practices which have prevailed may be cor-rected by the States, the laws made equal and non-partisan, and the elections free and

The Republican Party would rejoice at such a solution, as a healthy and patriotic local sentiment is the best assurance of free and honest elections.

I shall again urge upon Congress that provision be made for the appointment of a non-partisan commission to consider the n-partisan commission to subject of apportionments and elections their relation to the choice of Federal offi-

In conclusion the President remarks: "It is not possible for me to refer, even in the briefest way, to many of the topics presented in the resolutions adopted by the convention. Upon all that have not been discussed I have before publicly expressed my views.

"A change in the personnel of a National administration is of comparatively little moment. If those exercising public func-tions are able, honest, diligent and faithful, others possessing all these qualities may be found to take their places. But the changes in the laws and But the changes in the laws and in administrative policies are of great moment. When public affairs have been given a direction and business has adjusted elf to those lines, any sudden change volves a stoppage and new business adjust-ments. If the change of direction is so radical as to bring the commercial turn-table into use the business changes involved are

not readjustments, but reconstructions.

"The Democratic Party offers a programme of demolition. The protective gramme of demolition. The protective policy—to which all business, even that of the importer, is now adjusted—the reciprocity policy, the new merchant marine, are all dished, not gradually, not taken down, but blown up. To this programme of destruction it has added one constructive feature, the re-establishment of State banks

The pelicy of the Republican Party is, on the other hand, distinctively a policy of safe progression and development—of new new markets and new ships, It will subject business to no perilous changes, but offers attractive opportunities for expan-sion upon familiar lines. Very respectully lines. Very respectfully BENJAMIN HARRISON."

FAST NANCY HANKS. She Trots a Mile on the Regulation Track in 2:07.

Nancy Hanks broke the world's trotting record for the regulation track by going a mile in 2:07 at the State Fair grounds, St. Paul, Minn.

Budd Doble drove the mare, and when she passed under the wire the judges waved their hats, and proclaimed that the pretty mare bad covered the mile in 2:07 flat. mare had covered the mile in 2:07 flat,
The scene that followed was in
describable. Turfmen who recognized the full significance of the performance simply went daft for the time being,
forgot their dignity, threw hats and canes
in the air and otherwise gave expressions to
their joy. It was a wonderful and a very
unexpected performance. Previous to the
trot bets were freely made that Nancy could
not do better than 2:10. It was a regulation do better than 2:10. It was a reg track like that on which she trotted at Chi

CRESPO TRIUMPHS.

The Dictatorship in Venezuela is Finally Overthrown.

Unofficial advices received at the Department of State, Washington, from Venezuela were to the effect that General Crespo has finally triumphed and the dictatorship has

been overthrown.
General Crespo has, it is said, been called to Caracas to assume the reins of government, and there is now a bright prospect for the restoration of peace in the distracted

THE CHOLERA.

News From the Plague Ships in New York Harbor.

Ravages of the Pestilence in Europe and Asia.

According to the daily bulletins of the Board of Health, New York City remained free from the cholera scourge that found such a comfortable lodging place in the three pest-ships lying in the Lower Bay. The last bulletins issued by the Board of Health told of a condition of affairs in the city that is far different from that on the Normannia and Rugia, and on those two desolate spots, Swinburne and Hoffman

The plague is spreading there, but consolation can be derived from the confident prediction of Dr. Jenkins that the pestilence will not reach the city. He firmly believes that he can keep it in the infected territory, the state of the secondary rich, and where the where it is now running riot, and where the terror-stricken cabin passengers of the Normannia were kept like rats in a cage.

On the day that the bulletin just mentioned was issued there were ten new cases, but no deaths. That last statement of fact leaves slight ground for congratulation, of those ten who go to make up the long list of victims, ninety per cent, at least will go the way of those whose bodies have been reduced to ashes in the Swineburne Island crematories within the next fourteen deep. matories within the past fourteen days.

The pest-ship Normannia, whose name is

only to be mentioned now in connection cholera, suffering and death, contributed eight cases, and the Rugia, which was kept up with her sister ship in the race of death, handed over two to the overworked physicians who are fighting the dread disease. They in turn handed them over to Dr. Byron on Swinburne Island. Since the three cholera ships arrived there have been thirty-one new cases and eight

deaths from the pest in the Port of New President Harrison gave orders to turn over part of Sandy Hook and give 500 tents for the use of the cabin passengers from the

Normannia. The City of New York, with Chauncey Depew and other well-known Americans on board, besides several other steamers, arrived with no trace of the disease.

Special cables report all the steamers leav-ing England crowded with Americans. Double prices are being paid for berths, and on some vessels new capins have been built A guard line has been established by the

Federal authorities along the Canadian border. All the passengers by rail or boat will be carefully examined.

The lower bay was so crowded with the detained ocean liners that navigation became difficult, if not dangerous. The terrors of possible collision were added to the terrors of the present plague.

There were daily additions to the fleet of steamships idly but anxiously rocking at anchor in the waters of the bay. The problem of how to separate the healthy pasengers who had been exposed to no reason-able chance of infection from those who had been in serious risk and among wh the dread plague might be lurking, was the most serious question. So serious was it that Secretary of the Navy Tracy went to New York and joined Secretary of the Treasury Foster and ex-Surgeon-General Hamilton in considering this question.

On the eighth day after they were quaran-

tined four deaths and ten new cases among the pest ships in the lower bay. The four deaths occurred on Swinburne Island, and six of the new cases were among the recently bathed and fumigated members of the Normannia's crew. Three others were among the steerage passengers of the Rugia, and one developed on Hoffman

In addition to this, eight members of families of those attacked on the Rugia, and who had associated with the victims, were taken to Swinburne Island and iso-

These deaths left sixteen cases and fifty one suspects on Swinburne Island. All told, at this time there were thirty-three men, nineteen women and fifteen children

All of the bolies of the dead were cremated at once. So far seventy people have been isolated since the vessels came in

These figures brought up the aggregate cases of cholera developed in the harbor since its first appearance on the Moravia to forty-two and the deaths to twelve, the grand total of deaths on the three ships since

ey sailed being forty-six. It was with a feeling of relief that New York City learned that the cabin passengers of the Normannia would be released from

their poison infected prison.

This release, unconscionably long delayed, was due wholly to the munificence of J. Pierpont Morgan, who at his own expense chartered the spacious steamer Ston-ington, of the Sound flotills, and tendered her to the Hamburg Company for the use of the cabin passengers. It is need-less to add that the offer was accepted. Senator McPherson also procured a barge for

the same purpose.

The old frigate New Hampshire was taken for occupancy by the Rugia's cabin passen-

Dr. Jenkins made a tour of inspection of Sandy Hook, N. J., with a view of establishing'a quarantine camp there. Secretary Fos-ter thought the Secretary of War could not object to the appropriation of the penin Austin Corbin offered to build barracks.

More Plague Ships,

Following fast in the wake of the plague thip Moravia, two more vessels reached New York Harbor with cholera on board. They were the Normannia and Rugia, from Hamburg, and both belong to the Hamburg-American Packet Company, Health Officer Jenkins reported the number of deaths on both ships to be nine—four on the Rugia and five on the Normannia. On sach vessel there were four persons still ill of the disease. The bodies of the dead were buried at sea. The plaque-infected ships anchored in the lower bay to the east and south of Hoffman Island. No one was

allowed near them On the two ships there are 581 cabin passengers who must stay cooped up on board of the vessel until the Health Officer be ieves all danger is passed. Among them are some prominent persons, including Senator Mc. Pherson, of New Jersey, and a number of

theatrical people. The Normannia has 483 cabin passengers and 482 steerage. The Rugia has ninetyeight cabin passengers and 426 steerage.

The four who died on the Rugia were all steerage passengers. Of the five who die i on the Normannia one was a first-class passenger, one was a second-class and three were steerage passengers.

On the day after the infected vessels were

On the day after the infected vessels were sent to quarantine cholera ciaimed new victims on every one of the three Hamburg steamships, and four more names must be added to the death roil. There were two deaths on the Normannia, Emma Horn, eight years old, a steerage passenger succumbed to the disease after an illness of five days, and Heinrich Lammers, forty-seven years old, one of the steerage stewards, died while being removed from the ship to be taken to Swinburne Island. He had been ill one day.

Both bo lies were cremated at Swinburne

Both to dies were cremated at Swinburne Island in the afternoon. On the Rugia Antonia Baria, seventeen years old, died after an iliness of a few hours.

an finess of a few hours.

Abraham Schneidermann, the eight-year old boy who was taken sick on the Moravia, died while being transferred to Swinburne Island. Two new cases broke out on the Rugis, making seven cases on board. The Quarantine authorities seemed unable to remove the sufferers to the Swinburne

Island Hospital. The dead were cremated late at night. There was almost a panic among the Normannia's cabin passengers. It was reported by persons who approached within hailing distance of the ships in tugs that the passengers were badly frightened. within halling distance of the ships in tugs that the passengers were badly frightened. When Dr. Jenkins was on board one of the passengers told him, it is said, that he could raise \$5000 on board in an instant if permission were given to charter a boat and remove the cabin passengers to her, the vessel to be anchored north of the pest grounds until the passengers could be released.

On the second day after being placed in quarantine there were three deaths and

quarantine there were three deaths and five new cases of cholera on the plague fleet in the lower bay. Two tugs with policemen went on picket duty. Dr. Jenkins, New York's Health Officer, decided to act in harmony with the President.

Secretary of the Treasury Foster visited Quarantine. He said there would be no conflict between the State and Federal

authorities, and pronounced the station one of the best equipped in the country, if not in the world. He has great faith in Dr. Jenkins's ability to fight the plague. Two police boats have been added to the patrol fleet. Seven officers are on each tug. They will endeavor to keep every kind of craft away from the pest ships.

At the Navy Yard there are a tug and launches all ready with stores aboard to go down to the lower bay and assist the police in their patrol work, should such a thing be necessary. It seemed to be definitely settled that there should be no more leaks from the choiera fleet to New York.

Cholera at Hamburg.

Dr. Veuz of Hamburg, gives a graphic description of the sad condition of the city. The old town, he says, is a collection of dirty, stiffing, crowded charnel houses. The Alter Jungferstieg is desolate, the Alster pavilion deserted. There are few tram cars, and they are almost empty. The whole city is in dreary and disheartening contrast to what it was. The tree-lined Spielbu implatz s unfrequented, and an oppressive stillness

hangs over it. The cafes are empty.

One head-waiter, who serves at a restaurant where formerly 2000 persons ate daily, told the physician the other day that eighteen customers had been there up to 6 p. In passing the strasse he saw a crowd and six policemen holding it in check, while six women ran screaming downthe roa after were bearing their husbands away to the cholera hospital. Occupants of houses, he says, often run out in the street and beseech passing policemen to send ambulances to remove patients, but the police can seldom sccede to their appeals, as the ambulance service is quite inadequate to

the demands upon it.
At night, Dr. Veuz says, the streets are At might, Dr. Veuz says, the streets are completely deserted by pedestrians, although ambulances, dead wagons and hearses can be beard passing almost constantly. The statistics published by the authorities. Dr. Veuz says, are utterly worthless. On one day the number of deaths announced by the health officials was but one half the number aggistered at the but ore-half the number registered at the

The epidemic shows no sign of abatement, On the day this cablegram was sent 959 new cases and 369 deaths were announced, the victims being mostly women. There were 530 burials. The deaths in the prisons and lunatic asylums have been disproportion-ately numerous. The banks have resolved to prolong the term of payment of bills now

due till October. The loss of business is estimated at \$50. 000,000. Prayer meetings are held to im-plore Divine assistance. Relief committees have been formed in every ward of the city. No other European town presents a greater contrast between the old and new quarters.

The new quarter and the suburbs are handsome and well built, with breezy open spaces. The old part is dirty and stifling, and its population of 150,000 is squeezed into the space of an English town of 5000 inbabitants. It requires some courage to ex-plore the further recesses of the sunless laby rinths where each house is occupied by a oczen families. The narrow strests are reeking with decayed vegetables and evil-

Thirty Thousand Died in Persia.

dvices from Teheran, effect that the cholera epidemic has ceased and the bazirs are open again. The mortality in the city from choicra is estimated at 13,000. Six new cometeries have

een peopled with the dead.
In all Persia there have been about 30,090 deaths from the epidemic. The American Presbyterian Mission has treated in its hospitals eighty patients, of whom a third recovered. Two thousand patients outside of the hospitals were treated by the mission.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS.

Colonel Volkman Reports to the War Department.

The United States War Department has received a long and interesting report by Colonel W. J. Volkman, of the Adjutant-General's Department, on the National Juard of Pennsylvania. The report dwells at some length on the probilization of the militia at Homestea i and speaks highly of the efficiency and discipline of the

After criticising the equipment of the troops and the inclination of some of the militiamen to wear starched linen and patent-leather shoes in active service, the lonel commends the activity displayed in calling out the troops and says:

The system for notifying men is unique and very interesting. A captain in a and very interesting. A captain in a Western regiment explained to me his method, which, if not uniform throughout the entire Guard, is substantially followed by many officers. The company was divided into squads, each under charge of a sergeant, corporals and privates of squads being grouped, as far as practicable, accord-ing to residence or place of employment. In one regiment there was a company con-

sisting entirely of coal miners; who captain actually received his orders, day morning his men were miles under ground, among shafts and galleries of mines yet the orders were communicated to the men, who dropped their mining tools, ascended to the surface and were soon in their

laces in the ranks. The colonel gives credit for the discipline in the Guard to Governor Patterson. Colonel Volkman has this to say of the Iams

When the Guard arrived at Homestead the inhabitants prepared an adroit plan, well calculated to induce the troops to affiliate with the populacs. With quiet, soldierly dignity the Commanding General frigidly declined to entertain such overtures, and he instantly became the target for

Matters reached a climax one day when the hand of the assassin was raised; for a moment no one could tell who would fall moment no one could tell who would fall beneath the next shot and great excitement prevailed. In Homestead the provost guard speedily dispersed crowds clustering about posted telegraph bulletins, while enlisted men disposed to gather in groups were ordered at once to their tents.

In defiance of this order, one man proposed cheers for the assassin and was dealt with summarity if not in exact accordance.

with summarily if not in exact accordance with summarily if not in exact accordance with forms of law. There are times when immediate example is absolutely necessary, and although the one to which I aliude has brought down on the Pennsylvania National Guard, as a body, most unmerited obloquy, it is certain that hesitation might have easily resulted in gatherings which could have been dispersed only by ordering one part of the force to fire upon another.

MRS. MARGARETA RIVERA, grandmother of Governor Galan, of Coahuila, died at Monterey, Mexico, the other day, at the age of 132 years. She was born in Spain, and came to Mexico over a century age. She recently received from the Archbishop of Madrid a copy of the catheiral record of her birth.