

An observer says that man's dress from head to ankles consists of a collection of stove funnels made of cloth.

The pension agency in Topeka, Kan., is the largest in the country. It pays out annually fifteen million dollars to the veterans of Kansas, Missouri and Colorado.

It is estimated that during the busy season in London, when the fashionable set are not away, \$10,000 worth of cream and \$150,000 worth of milk are consumed daily.

Says the New York World: Congratulations are due to our sister Republic of Mexico on the completion of its eighty-second year of independence; also on the condition of prosperity which President Diaz recognizes in his address to the Congress.

It is estimated that in the United States the annual expenditure for public charitable institutions is fully \$125,000,000, and not less than \$500,000,000 is invested in buildings and equipments for carrying on the work of these institutions. In this estimate no account is taken of penitentiaries and jails.

The New York Post states that the Russian language is to be taught in two of the Paris colleges, and that if the experiment succeeds, Russian will be placed on the same footing as German and English in secondary education. The apparent intention is that if one day Frenchmen and Russians fight side by side they shall be able to understand each other.

There is a good deal of profit in the prophet business in Java. A prophet of that island has been paid \$400 a year for the last fifteen years "for not predicting a tidal wave which will sweep clear over the island." But, after all, he cannot be very enterprising, concludes the New York Tribune. With the amount of credulity ready at hand to work upon, he could get \$1000 a year as easily as not.

An American biologist, who returned recently from a year's study in the German laboratories, declares that the Wood's Hall (Mass.) Laboratory is now doing more research work than any other institution of its kind in the world, the Naples Station alone excepted. There is certainly no doubt that the most eminent of foreign biologists are taking a profound interest in it, as their letters to Dr. Whitman, the specialist in charge, testify.

The little house in which Benedict Arnold is said to have planned his treason has just been demolished to make room for a larger building. It stood in Market street, Philadelphia, and was over 125 years old. It was to this spot that Arnold invited Clinton's agent to be sent from New York to meet him; it was here that he lived. A mob chased him to this house once on account of some unpopular measures with which he was supposed to be identified, and from its windows certain celebrities of the city saw him hanged in effigy in 1780. Washington met Jefferson and Hamilton in this cottage in later years, separately, in an endeavor to patch up a truce between these two statesmen.

A tunnel, the longest in the world, has been projected and begun, practically, under Simpson, to supersede the famous road over the mountain constructed by Napoleon. The "Route of the Simpson" is thirty-eight miles in length; the tunnel will be a trifle less than twelve miles and a half. The wagon road is 6592 feet above sea level, is twenty-five to thirty feet wide, crosses 611 bridges, and passes through several tunnels. It takes eight or nine hours to cross the mountain by the wagon road; the tunnel can be traversed in three-quarters of an hour. The power to run the drills, light the workings and ventilate the tunnel is to be derived from the River Marsa. The cost is estimated at about \$1,240,000 a mile.

Buffalo, N. Y., seems to be the magnet for Poles who come to this country. No other city of its size, the New York Post says, has so large and prosperous a Polish colony. Parties of between one and two hundred are continually arriving; and although they bring no money with them, or at best a trifle with which to make a new start in life, it is not long before they find some employment and manage to save something out of their earnings. Their versatility often excites surprise. One Pole who appeared in Buffalo with \$100 five years ago is now worth \$50,000, which he made as a steamboat ticket seller and real estate agent. The business of selling tickets to Polish immigrants, by the way, is done for the most part on this side of the water, and furnishes means of support to many a shrewd exile with a large acquaintance in his native land. The Polish population of Buffalo at the present time is said to be 50,000.

It is estimated that there are from thirty to thirty-five thousand voters from the Southern States who have settled permanently in New York.

The railway lines of Great Britain and Ireland cover in all about 20,000 miles. The money invested in them is returned at something like \$4,500,000,000.

Lowell, Whitman, Parsons, Curtis and Whittier have all died within a year. Never before, probably, muses the Chicago Herald, have so many great men of letters passed away in so short a time.

They are finding it hard to decide on a State flower for the State of Washington. The difficulty is, explains the New York Sun, that any flower that will grow in one-half of the State won't grow in the other half.

Hand-woven tapestries are now reproduced in such a perfect manner, declares the St. Louis Republic, as to make a most satisfactory substitute for the real and vastly more expensive fabric, and constituting, in fact, an industrial art of positive importance.

Many of the dairy schools of England have artificial udders made of India rubber for the boys and girls to practice on. A facetious exchange of the American Farmer remarks that the cows have cause to be thankful that the children have something as tough as rubber to do their pulling on.

A bulletin issued by the Census Bureau at Washington, D. C., states that there are 3,240,354 communicants in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, represented in 102 conferences. It has 22,844 church edifices, with a seating capacity of 6,302,708 valued in the aggregate at \$96,723,403.

The amount appropriated last year for public schools by the Russian Government was \$2,892,000. "How pitifully small this is for a great country like Russia," observes the New York Tribune, "is vividly brought out by the fact that for the year 1890 the amount expended for the public schools in the State of New York was \$18,214,657.55."

Art has been as inaccurate in its representation of the snake in motion as of the horse, maintains the New York Sun. The snake does not literally "go upon his belly." Scripture to the contrary notwithstanding, but upon his side, and his motion results from the use of the intercostal muscles in such a way as to contract the ribs on one side at a time. By this process and in this position the snake can run very rapidly, but only for a short time. He is quite unable to glide upon a perfectly smooth surface, nor is he able, as most people suppose, to propel his whole body forward and in air when striking.

The other day at Springfield, Mass., a bicycle rider named Zimmermann smashed the records of bicycle riding in to flinders by making a mile in the marvelous time of 2:06 4-5. On a previous attempt, on the same day and track, he made a half-mile in 1:00 1-5. These records put Zimmermann so conclusively at the head of the procession of the world's bicycle riders that his time must be compared with something else to show what it really is. Nancy Hanks is probably the fastest trotting horse in the world, and yet, marvels the San Francisco Chronicle, Zimmermann on his bicycle has made a mile in one-fifth of a second less than she has trotted a mile on a regulation, that is, an elliptical race-track. It seems hardly credible that a man mounted on a seat between two wheels on the same plane should be able to propel himself faster than the speediest trotter in the world has gone, but the record is indisputable. The rise of the bicycle in its present shape, that is, the kind known generally as the "safety," would be a very interesting study. A few years ago we were accustomed to see boys and young men perched above a high wheel with a smaller one trailing along after it, but the sport was not in the best of repute. There was too much danger attendant upon climbing so high, and the frequent "header" was a thing not to be despised. Now every corner we turn we come across safeties ridden by all sorts and conditions of men. Ladies are among the most delighted and enthusiastic riders of safeties, and children learn to ride them almost as soon as they can walk alone. Safety bicycles have been tried in military maneuvers, in the mail-carrying service and in a variety of ways, until their usefulness has become an established fact. It is always fortunate when a thing can be made useful and pleasurable at the same time, and this is pre-eminently the case with the safety bicycle. All riders cannot be Zimmermanns, but all can derive a vast amount of healthful and pleasurable exercise from the wheel.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

Accepting the Democratic Nomination for President.

The Issues Upon Which the Battle Will Be Fought Discussed.



GROVER CLEVELAND.

The letter of ex-President Grover Cleveland accepting the nomination as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States has been made public. It is as follows:

To the Hon. William L. Wilson and others, Committee etc.

GENTLEMEN—In responding to your formal notification of my nomination to the Presidency by the National Democracy, I hope I may be permitted to say at the outset that continued reflection and observation have confirmed me in my adherence to the opinions which I have heretofore plainly and publicly declared, touching the questions involved in the canvass.

This is a time, above all others, when these questions should be considered in the light afforded by a sober apprehension of the principles upon which our Government is based, and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was created. We shall thus be supplied with a test by which the value of any proposed change in the management and administration of our Government can be ascertained and by which the justice and honesty of every political question can be judged. If doctrines or theories are presented which do not satisfy this test, loyal Americans must pronounce them false and mischievous.

The protection of the people in the exclusive use and enjoyment of their property and earnings, concededly constitutes the special purpose and mission of our Government. This design is so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule, that failure to protect the citizen in such use and enjoyment, or their unjustifiable diminution by the Government itself, is a betrayal of the trust reposed in it.

We have, however, undertaken to build a great Nation upon a plan especially our own. To maintain it and to furnish through its agency the means for the accomplishment of National objects, the American people are to surrender a part of their earnings and income.

Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of Federal taxation. Such legislation forms a part of our national policy, and our people as the tribute paid directly into the hands of the tax gatherer. We feel the burden of these tariff taxes too palpably to be persuaded by any sophistry that they do not exist or are not paid.

Such taxes, representing a diminution of the property rights of the people, are only justifiable when laid and collected for the purpose of maintaining our Government, and furnishing the means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes and objects. This is taxation under the operation of a tariff for revenue. It accords with the professions of American free institutions, and its justice and honesty answer the test supplied by a correct application of the principles upon which our Government is based.

This theory of tariff legislation manifestly enforces strict economy in public expenditures and their limitation to legitimate public use, inasmuch as it exhibits an absolute restriction upon the power of our Government to expend money for any other purpose than that of the maintenance of the Government and the necessities of a careful and proper administration of its affairs.

Opposed to this theory the dogma is now boldly presented that tariff taxation is justified for the purpose of promoting special interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is clearly contrary to the spirit of our Constitution and so directly encourages the disturbance of our national policy and the gratification of selfishness and greed of petted interests that its insidious and unscrupulous character is manifestly revealed. It is a betrayal of the trust reposed in our Government, and a violation of the principles upon which our Government is based.

These pretenses should no longer deceive. The truth is that such a system is directly antagonized by every sentiment of justice and fairness of which Americans are prominently proud. It is also true that while our workmen and farmers can, the least of all our people, defend themselves against the burden of such a system, which such tariff taxation decrees, the workman suffering from the importation and employment of pauper labor instigated by his professed friends, and seeking security for his interests, organized cooperation, still waits for a division of the advantages secured to his employer under cover of a generous solicitude for his wages, while the farmer is learning that the price of his products are fixed in foreign markets, whence he suffers from a competition invited and built up by the system he is asked to support.

The struggle for unearned advantage at the doors of the Government tramples on the rights of those who patiently rely upon assurances of American equality. Every governmental concession to clamorous favorites invites corruption in political affairs by encouraging the expenditure of money to debauch suffrage in support of a policy directly favorable to private and selfish gain. This in the end must strangle patriotism and weaken popular confidence in the rectitude of republican institutions.

Though the subject of tariff legislation involves a question of markets, it also involves a question of morals. We cannot write the permit injurious to the spirit of right and equity which is the life of our Republic; and we shall fail to reach our National destiny if greed and selfishness lead the way.

In recognizing these truths, the National Democracy will seek by the application of just

and sound principles to equalize to our people the blessings due them from the Government, and to promote among our countrymen a closer community of interests cemented by patriotism and National pride, and to point out a fair field where prosperous and diversified American enterprise may grow and thrive in the wholesome atmosphere of American industry, ingenuity and intelligence.

Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair governmental aid to private enterprise, we are not exterminating war against such interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished, in accordance with the principles we profess, without disaster or demoralization. We believe that the advantages of freer raw material should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens, rather than the precipitation of free trade.

We anticipate with calmness the misrepresentation of our views and purposes, instigated by a selfishness which seeks to hold in unrelenting grasp its unfair advantage under present tariff laws. We will rely upon the intelligence of our fellow countrymen to reject the charge that a party comprising a majority of our people is planning the destruction or injury of American interests, and we know they cannot be frightened by the spectre of impossible free trade.

The administration and management of our Government depend upon the popular will. Federal power is the instrument of that will, not its master. Therefore, the attempt of the opponents of Democracy to interfere with and control the suffrage of the States through Federal agencies develops a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental and safe relations between the people and their Government. Such an attempt cannot fail to be regarded by thoughtful men as proof of a bold determination to secure the ascendancy of a discredited party in reckless disregard of a free expression of the popular will, to renege as to the impulse of Democracy. At all times and in all places we trust the people. As against a disposition to force the way to Federal power, we present to them as our claim to safe relations between the people and their Government a steady and unflinching championship of their rights.

The people are entitled to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, National or State—whether gold, silver or paper—should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action, or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be for their use, in the purchase of goods. With this condition absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency.

In dealing with this subject no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene, and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people, arising from the deficiency or imperfect distribution of money circulation, ought to be fully and honestly recognized, and remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation can be much easier borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited currency.

Public officers are the agents of the people. It is therefore their duty to secure for those whom they represent the best and most efficient performance of public work. This plainly can be best accomplished by regarding ascertained fitness in the selection of our public officers. The most serious considerations are sufficient justification for an honest adherence to the letter and spirit of civil service reform. There are, however, other features of the public service which abundantly commend it. Through its operation worthy men are recognized in the distribution of public employment, while its application tends to raise the standard of political activity from spoils hunting and unthinking party subservience to the advocacy of party principles by reason and argument.

The American people are generous and grateful, and they have impressed these characteristics upon their Government. Therefore all patriotic and just citizens must commend patriotic consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those who have died. No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to them, or of their disability or made dependent by reason of army service. But our pension roll should be a roll of honor, uncontaminated by ill desert and unwarranted by demagogic use. This is due to those who were worthy men and who served their country bravely and industriously of all lands to homes and citizenship among us. This hospitable sentiment is not violated, however, by careful and reasonable regulations for the protection of the public treasury, nor does it justify the neglect and ungratefulness which have been shown in the past.

Our countrymen not only expect from those who represent them in public places a sedulous care for the things which are directly and palpably related to their material interests, but they also expect that the value of cultivating our National pride and maintaining our National honor. Both their material interests and their National pride and honor are involved in the success of the Columbian Exposition; and they will not be inclined to condone any neglect of effort on the part of their Government to insure in the grandeur of this event a fitting exhibit of American growth and greatness and a splendid demonstration of American patriotism.

In an imperfect and incomplete manner, I have thus endeavored to state some of the things which accord with the creed and intentions of the party to which I have given my lifelong allegiance. My attempt has not been to instruct my countrymen, nor my party, but to present to them the Democratic doctrine in the principles of our Government and to tend to promote the people's good. I am willing to be accused of addressing my countrymen upon trifling topics and in homely fashion, for I believe that important truths are found on the surface of thought, and that they should be stated in direct and simple terms. Though much is left unwritten, my record as a public servant leaves no excuse for misunderstanding my belief and position on the questions which are now presented to the voters of the land for their decision.

If the action of the Convention you represent shall be endorsed by the suffrages of the people, I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated, knowing full well its labors and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the Divine Being, infinite in power and wisdom, and constant in its aid, to carry over our favored Nation. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

GRAY GABLES, September 26, 1892.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

TERRIFIC wind and snow storm, prevailed on Mount Washington, New Hampshire, the wind reaching a velocity of 100 miles. Wire communication with the Glen House and the Summit was cut off and trains could not get down the mountain on account of snow and ice.

As the result of a quarrel about \$75 Frederick Mellenberg, a septuagenarian, murdered his wife seriously shot his stepdaughter and committed suicide at Paterson, N. J.

Governor RUSSELL was renominated at the Massachusetts Democratic State Convention at Boston.

The New York People's Party State Convention was called to order at Syracuse. Nominations were made as follows: For Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, Lawrence J. McFarlin, of Lockport; for the electoral delegates at large—Thaddeus B. McCullis, of New York City, and I. E. Dean, of Onondago Falls.

CHIEF POSTAL INSPECTOR EDGARTON arrested at Philadelphia, Penn., six conspirators who have succeeded in robbing the mails of over \$10,000 worth of articles of all sorts. The men were drivers in the employment of the Transfer Company engaged in driving the mail wagons between the Post-office and the railroad stations.

MRS. J. B. TOMEK and her six-year-old daughter, Annie, were burned to death in their home in Westbury, Long Island, N. Y.

The woolen mill of Sayles & Jenks at Warren, Mass., and the buildings attached were burned. The loss is estimated at \$300,000. The large plant of the Singer Manufacturing Company, at Elizabethport, N. J., was for the second time within two years partly destroyed by fire. Loss, estimated at \$250,000.

THREE men were drowned in an attempt to run the rapids in the Connecticut River a few miles above Turner's Falls, Mass.

The freight steamer H. M. Whitney, of the Metropolitan Line, was sunk by collision with the steamer Ottoman, of the Warren Line, in Boston (Mass.) Harbor. That same day the steamer Waterdown was wrecked in Boston Harbor; a woman was fatally injured.

The dedication of the Matthew Thornton monument, erected by the State of New Hampshire and the town of Merrimack to the memory of Matthew Thornton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, took place at Merrimack.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, of Ithaca, N. Y., has sold to the Catapwag Logging Company 100,000 acres of pine land for a consideration of \$841,705. The lands are situated in Price, Taylor, Chippewa, Barron and Ashland Counties, Wisconsin, and have been a prize long sought by lumbermen.

TWO men were killed and five injured at Horreville, Penn., by the premature discharge of a blast. Two men were fatally burned by an explosion of gas at the Edgar Thompson steel works, Pittsburgh.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Mass., opened its 250th year with the largest attendance in its history.

A PREMIER engine was blown to fragments by the explosion of the boiler while standing on a side track near Grove Summit, Pa. Engineer Wise and Foreman Flynn were literally blown to pieces.

GENERAL T. MORRIS CHESTER, colored, died at the home of his parents in Harrisburg, Penn., a few days ago at the age of fifty-eight years.

CHIEF JUSTICE PAXEN, of the Pennsylvania State Supreme Court, issued warrants for the arrest of every member of the famous Advisory Board of the Homestead strikers on a charge of high treason.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, accompanied by Daniel G. Griffin, of the Democratic State Committee, and Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the Century Magazine, arrived in New York City from Gray Gables on the Fall River steamer Pilgrim. He held conferences with many of the National and State leaders.

South and West.

FOUR Chinese have disregarded the circulars recently issued by the Chinese Six Companies, and have been registered at San Francisco, Cal., under the Geary Registration Act.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court rendered a decision declaring the apportionment made at the extra session of the Legislature invalid.

The Connecticut Supreme Court decided in favor of the Republicans in the contested election case.

A NUMBER of extensive mountain fires raged from Tin Cup to Texas Creek, Col., and fully twenty square miles of valuable timber land were burned over.

The residence of Samuel Atkinson, near Teller, Kan., was struck by lightning, and Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and their two children were killed. The house was burned.

The Spar City stage was held up about twenty miles from Creole, Col., by a lone highwayman, armed and masked. He made a complete success of his robbery, and then discharged the contents of his pockets. From the driver, Mash Pemberton, he secured \$165. The mail pouch was rifled.

In the first heat of the great far-for-all paw at Terre Haute, Ind., Mascott made the mile in 2:24, thus beating the pacing race record.

The South Carolina Republican State Convention met at Columbia. A full set of electors was nominated and a platform adopted. No State ticket was nominated.

The famous signal station building at the summit of Pike's Peak, Col., has been burned. While the building was used by the United States Bureau it was the highest point of observation in the United States.

J. W. SMITH fatally shot his wife and cut his child's throat at Ustelia, Col. The child is dead. Smith is in custody. No cause is assigned.

Washington.

The Secretary of the Interior has approved the allotment of lands to the Seneca Indians and the eastern band of Shawnees in the Indian Territory. There are 175 of the former and 250 of the latter, who will receive 100,000 acres of land apiece, and, in some cases, an additional eighty acres, where the land is used for grazing or is not fertile.

The Interior Department announces that the Cherokee Commission has opened negotiations with the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians for the sale of their reservations in Indian Territory.

UNDER the authority conferred by the last annual appropriation bill, providing for the construction of two new vessels for the navy, one sea-going battle ship of 5000 tons, displacement and one an armored cruiser of 20,000 tons displacement, proposals have been issued by the Navy Department for their construction.

ORDERS have been issued from Washington to have all the vessels of the Bering Sea fleet repaired for sea service immediately upon their arrival at San Francisco. This is done in order to have these ships ready for any emergency in the absence of the vessels of Rear Admiral Gerard's special squadron.

The last jacket has been placed on the great thirteen-inch gun being made at the Washington Navy Yard, and the rifle is now nearly complete. It will weigh 158,000 pounds and will throw a shot weighing 1100 pounds that will penetrate 26 1/2 inches of solid steel.

ALL the great naval Powers and many of the smaller ones to whom invitations were sent by the State Department to participate in the naval display in New York next April have accepted the invitation and have notified their intention to send some of their latest constructed vessels to take part in the exercises.

SENOR DE LOPEZ, the new Spanish minister, was formally presented to the President by the Secretary of State. The usual courtesies were exchanged.

The President accepted the resignation of Judge Lorenzo Crouse as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to take effect immediately.

The following appointments to fill existing vacancies were made: Orlando H. Baker, of Iowa, Consul at Copenhagen; Hanson P. McCullis, of Massachusetts, at Danzig; John H. Drake, of South Dakota, at Kesh; John C. Sandberg, of California, at Bagdad; A. H. Lowrie, of Illinois, commercial agent at Friedberg; John P. Birch, of Ohio, at St. Pierre; Jasper Smith, of the District of Columbia, at Moscow. Mr. Baker fills the place of Consul Rider, removed for peculation.

Foreign.

The British Consulate at Mozambique has reported to the Foreign Office the drowning of an exploring party of two Englishmen and two Germans at the mouth of the River Moma.

The explosion of a boiler in the saw-mill of Joseph Lalonde at Enabrum Village, Canada, Pierre Stone and J. B. Lazure were instantly killed and five others badly injured. The mill is a total wreck.

The Italian Parliament has been closed by royal decree.

ALDERMAN KNILL has been elected Lord Mayor of London, England.

NEWS has been received at Cape Town, South Africa, that Captain Buckley, of the bark William Haller, Greenport, Long Island, N. Y., and his wife, have been murdered at sea.

The ports of Nicaragua were closed to the world on account of the feared invasion of cholera.

GENERAL CARL MULLER died a few days since in Hannover, Germany. He was ninety-nine years old, and the last of the German officers who fought at Waterloo.

The Pan-Protestant Council at Toronto, Canada, closed its session.

The cholera situation in Europe is much improved.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

COTTON reports are discouraging.

A GOOD crop of tobacco is assured.

GREAT BRITAIN has 16,590 locomotives.

NEW YORK makes 35,000 watches a week.

ANOTHER land war is threatening in Ireland.

BEARS are very plentiful in the Sierra Nevada this year.

This is an off year in most of the apple growing States.

GUATEMALA has quarantined against all United States vessels.

A LARGE number of Russian Hebrews have settled in Ireland.

The census of Oklahoma Territory shows a population of 138,100.

The cholera epidemic is declining throughout Russia and Austria Poland.

BEVERLY, La., has thirty-one schools for colored people; twenty for whites.

It is said that an organization is being formed in Brazil to restore the Empire.

THERE are over 700 Chinamen in and around New York City who smoke opium.

LOUISIANA has an enormous rice crop this year, more than the farmers can harvest comfortably.

The Order of OM Fellows have decided to build a National sanitarium at Hot Springs, Ark.

It is estimated that there are about 2000 campaign speakers at work in various parts of the country.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, had too many students and recently 2000 were shipped away on vessels.

The alleged Garza revolution in Mexico was a scheme of financial sharks to depreciate Mexican bonds.

The Boston Board of Aldermen has passed an order giving permission for the erection of a statue of John Boyle O'Reilly in Copley Square.

JAMES SCOTCHDOPOLE, the agent for Greece County, New York, for the American Bible Society, has just completed a tour of that county. He found 155 families who had never seen a Bible.

A CAR load of cotton recently shipped from Montgomery, Ala., to New Orleans by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, contained 120 bales, averaging 540 pounds each. This is said to be the record.

OREGON's big red apples are being appreciated even at home this year. They are usually left on the trees unpicked, and in the early fall the orchards are covered with decaying fruit—but not so this year. Apples are scarce, and are retaining in many places a \$1 per bushel. They are usually worth about ten cents at this season of the year.

COLUMBIAN STAMPS.

New Series to be Issued to Mark the Discovery of America.

The Postoffice Department has decided to issue what will be known as the Columbian series of postage stamps, to be furnished by the American Bank Note Company of New York under a contract just signed. The denominations of all of the series have not as yet been fully determined upon, but they will embrace all of the present series and probably some others.

The new stamps will be of the same height as the present series, but twice as long, the increased size being thought necessary in order properly to display the illustrations. These are intended to commemorate the discovery of America by Columbus, and several of the illustrations have already been decided upon. These are the "Discovery of America by Columbus—First Night of Land," "Columbus's Feast at Sea," "From Levisa de la Mina," "Landing of Columbus," "The Van der Leyn picture in the United States Capitol," "The Santa Maria," Columbus's flagship, after Alfred Harris, "Columbus Ascends Aid of Queen Isabella," and "Columbus Receiving the Story of His Discovery," by Fredrick and Isabella on His Return From His First Voyage." On one of the denominations will appear a portrait of Columbus.

It is expected that the entire series will be put on sale January 1, 1893, and during the succeeding year will entirely supersede the present series. It is expected that the net revenue to the Government from the sale of these stamps will be very large, and that their sale to collectors will largely exceed any previous issue. It is also believed that this issue will greatly stimulate interest in the exposition, both abroad and at home.

MAIL TUBES.

The Office of the Pneumatic Transit Company of New Jersey Accepted.

The committee appointed to examine the pneumatic mail service bills have recommended the acceptance of the offer of the Pneumatic Transit Company of New Jersey to connect the Philadelphia office with the East Chester street branch without expense to the department and without charge for a year's use of the tubes.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker has notified the New Jersey Company that its offer has been accepted.

Wanamaker's engineering party, now in the Hudson River, have climbed a peak 23,000 feet high, 1000 feet higher than any recorded climb.