

COLUMBUS MONUMENT.

The six days' celebration in New York City in honor of the four hundredth anni versary of the New World passed off with all the eclat and brilliancy that the Committee of One Hundred who had spent a full year in preparation therefor could desire.

There were military, naval and school parades, fireworks displays, banquets, art exhibitions, singing festivals, speechmaking and sufficient other things in the way of cel-ebrating to keep every New Yorker and the 800,000 visitors to the city busy from begin-

It was the longest holiday that New York has ever known, and the sum of \$1,000,000 was expended to make it thoroughly enjoy-able, of which amount the city contributed \$100,000, the State \$50,000, the World's Fair Commissioners \$10,000, while the remainder was made up by private subscriptions and the sale of seats from which to view the

The city was a mass of bunting, an artistic combination of colors such as no sun ever shown down on before. From the top of the tallest office building to the cellar, and from the top window of the topmost story of the tallest tenement down to the

story of the tallest tenement down to the lowly peanut stand, patriotism, such as could be displayed by bunting, ran wild.

The Mayor asked the people to show their patriotism by flying the Stars and Stripes during the celebration. The people more than responded to his appeal. Nearly every building along the route of the land parades, from the Bowling Green to Central Park, was gayly decked in flags, shields, banners, bunting and National emblems.

Naturally Columbus and everthing that appertains to the discovery were features of the decorations—Columbus's bust, pictures

e decorations—Columbus's bust, pictures the landing, the numbers 1492 and 1892, the orange and red-bordered Spanish flag. the red, white and green Italian flag, and the American flag.

Broadway, uptown and downtown, Wall

street, Fifth avenue and Third and Sixth, Fourteenth street and Twenty-third were long vistas of red, white and blue waving flags of all Nations, banners and bunting and streamers of every hue.
Public buildings, like the Postoffice and

City Hall, were radiant in the National colors, and on many of them, as upon the fronts of hotels and great business were mammoth pictures, gracefully draped with flags, giving scenes from Columbus's life, and engravings or colored lithographs enting the familiar features of the great mariner were everywhere.

The great retail stores uptown were fairly covered with bright colors. There seemed to be a great deal of rivalry among them as to which should have the most brilliant and artistic display.

Downtown all sorts of business houses

were beautified more or less, and the resi-dent streets also showed liberal displays, The fever for decorating extended even to the people of the tenement districts, and in nearly every house some patriotic inmate expended a few cents, if no more, in putting a flag or a two or a few yards of bunting at the window of his little flat.

The Sandford White arbor, through which the paraders passed in Fifth avenue at Twentieth street, was a beautiful copy of the white marble original 'Spain. It was 100 feet long, forty-two high and had a fortyfoot span. Its six white pillars, trimmed

with evergreen, and its roof, laced with green vines, made a beautiful effect. The arch was double, having a cross passage at

Twenty-second street.

Among the notable displays along the line of the parade those at the National Head-

quarters of the respective political parties should be mentioned. The Manhattar, the New York, Union League and Democratic Clubs decorated their houses elegantly. The decoration dis-play culminated at Fifth avenue and Fiftyeighth in the Herts Arch, a graceful, stately piece of work in imitation of marble and

Sacred melody, brilliant eulogies and widespread devotion in all the synagogues of the city ushered in the opening day of the great Columbus celebration. The Herew Sabbath was given over almost entirely to the festive occasion of the week. All the places of worship were decorated in a most nativities way. Festiones of bustiness a most patriotic way. Festoons of bunting in the National colors nearly concealed the in the National colors nearly concealed the pulpits, galleries and entrances to the synagogues. Potted plants and masses of cut flowers perfumed the air. The services consisted of song and sermons, with the discovery of America and Columbus as the leading topics. In many of the synagogues the school children sang, and in some the services closed with the singing of Handel's Halleujah chorus. In Brooklya the synagogues were also filled with celebrants.

These religious services were continued on

These religious services were continued on the second day of the celebration in the the second day of the celebration in the Christian churches, with many sermons and music appropriate to the time. In the Roman Catholic churches, as befits a celebration of the voyage of Columbus under-taken with the Pope's blessing and with the patronage of the "most Catholic" sovpatronage of the "most Catholic" sov-ereigns of Spain, mass was sung with sumptu-ous ceremony. At Trinity, among the Protestant churches, the communion office

as sting.
The day was ushered in by the tolling of bells at sunrise on all the churches in town, The chimes on Trinity Church and Grace

The chimes on Trinity Church and Grace Church were rung early and late.
Commemorative services were held at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue.
As a part of the inaugural ceremonies of the Columbian feetivities, a grand sacret orchestral and vocal concert took place in the evening at 8:30 at the Lenox Lyceum, Madison avenue and Fifty-ninth street.

There were elaborate special Columbian services at night in scores of churches.

The scenic celebration began on the third day of the festivities with the school and college parade at ten o'clock in the morning. Over 30,000 pupils took part and the ing. Over 30,000 pupils took part and the line of march was thronged by vast crowds of delighted spectators. The school children had been drilling in the armories and in the un-town streets for a week or two, and their alignment was almost perfect and their marching was the admiration of everybody. They marched from Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street down the avenue to Seventeenth street, thence to Fourth avenue to Fourteenth street, to Fifth avenue.

nue, to Fourteenth street, to Fifth avenue, to Washington Square, to Waverly Place, to Fourth street, where they disbanded. The pupils, each carrying an American flag, were arranged in twenty regiments, con taining 202 companies of fifty each.

The public-school division, 10,100 strong was commanded by John D. Robinson. Principal of Grammar School No. 94. Following this was the division of Roman Catholic schools and colleges, containing 5500 pupils and led by General James R. O'Beirne. Major Franklin Bartlett followed with the college division about 3000 strong while coilege division, about 3000 strong, while scores of private schools brought up the rear. The most striking feature along the line

of march was the huge American flag on the stand at the Reservoir, Fifth avenue and Forty-second street, composed of sixteen hundred school girls costumed in red, white and blue, and so arranged that they formed a perfect representation of the Stars and Stripes. On the stand at the east side of Union Square were sixteen hundred girls from Catholic schools, similarly arranged. Each group of girls sang patriotic airs as the parade passed. the parade passed.

On another stand at Union Square three hundred children from the Children's Aid Society waved small American flags as the

column moved by.

The 359 Indian boys from the Carlisle (Penn.) Industrial Institute were taken to Ellis Island, where breakfast was served. They then were taken by ferryboat to the foot of West Tenth street, whence they marched to their position in the line. They received great applause all along the line of

In the evening S. G. Pratt's cantata, "The Triumph of Columbus," was sung by a large chorus in the Carnegie Music Hall. Begin-ning at 8:30 at night there was a brilliant fireworks display, costing over \$4000, on Brooklyn Bridge. Niagara Falls in fire was represented. There were 500 feet of fire falling a distance of 180 feet from the roadway of the Bridge to the river.

The tops of the towers were illuminated with huge prismatic lights. In all there were fifteen displays and each was marked by great flashes of colored light from the towers produced by burning fifty pounds of colored fire composition. There was a steady running fire of six-pound rockets, of shells, bouquets of magnesium, Roman candles, whistling rockets, floating meteors, and other devices known only to a manufacturer of fireworks. The two hours' display opened and closed with the discharge of 10) giant shells in groups of from twelve to twenty. The river was througed with all sorts of The river was thronged with all sorts of craft, crowded with delighted spectators.

There were no decorations on the Washington Arch, but six powerful search lights, furnished by the Edison Electric Company, were arranged about its base, and their rays were thrown upon the beautiful structure, and this, night after night, produced a beautiful effect, which was novel as well. On the fourth day of the Columbian ob-

servances New Yorkers and their vast number of guests saw the greatest naval parade that ever occurred in America. Over two hundred vessels were in line, including American, French, Spanish and Italian men-of-war.

The parade formed in Gravesend Bay and the Narrows at 12:30 p. m. The course was up the bay and North River to and around up the bay and North River to and around a buoy above Grant's Tomb and return.

The director was Nicholson Kane, of the New York Yacht Club. He sailed at the head of the column on the United States torpedo boat Cushing, and following him on the Philadelphia came Commodore Henry Erben and staff with the Committee of One Hundred. Then followed the United States steamships Miantonomoh, Atlanta, Dolphin and Vesuvius. Next in line were the French flag-Next in line were the French flagship Aratheuse, and the French man-of-war Hussard, the Spanish cruiser Infanta Ysabel, and the Italian cruiser Bausan, fol-lowed by the naval militia of the State of

New York. The others in the parade were fifteen municipal vessels, seventeen steam yachts and 102 merchant vessels, divided in eight di-

One of the sights in this parade was a series of gigantic floats, upon which were shown scenes illustrative of the remarkable advance in shipbuilding since Columbus dis-covered America. In addition to the fleet in the parade there were a number of free excursion steamboats for the benefit of the women and children of the tenements.

The war ships proceeded in three columns with the foreign vessels in the middle, They rendezvoused in the lower bay, and as they passed up through the Narrows they were saluted by the forts. The other vessels fell in after the head of the column had passed. Thence the column passed p the North River to a point opposite Grant's Tomb, where the warships came to anchor and the rest of the fleet returned down the river in double column on the opposite sides from which they passed up. The parade attracted thousands of persons to

parace attracted thousands of persons to every available place on and overlooking the bay where it could be seen.

In the evening, at seven o'clock, the parade of the Roman Catholic societies took place. It was over the same route as the school parade of the day before, and was reviewed at the Cathedral by Archbishop Corrigan.
As soon as night had fairly set in there was a grand illumination of dwellings, hotels, clubhouses, public buildings and business places. Prizes were awarded for the most effective displays, three for the best arrangement of lights—gold, silver and bronze medals, in order of merit—and three for describings.

for decorations. The parade consisted of 25,000 Roman The parade consisted of 25,000 Roman Catholics in line under command of Father Keefe and Victor Dowling. Some of the organizations in line were the Society of the Holy Name, 8000 strong; Catholic Benevolent Legion, 6000; Young Men's Catholic Society, 3500; Catholic Knights of America, 2500 Catholic Mutual Benefit Society, 1500, and St. Vincent de Paul, 5000.

The German singing societies of New York Catholic Mutual Benefit Society, 1500, and St. Vincent de Paul, 5000.

The German singing societies of New York and other cities gave a mammoth en-teriainment that evening at the Seventh Regiment Armory. The choruses aggregated 5000 voices, and the entertainment

The city's display of fireworks from the The city's display of fireworks from the Brooklyn Bridge occurred at 10:30 p. m. It was one of the grandest features of the celebration. It comprised grand illuminations from the towers, consisting of Chinese suns each six feet in circumference and of sufficient brilliancy to be seen for a distance of twenty-five miles. They showed the American and Italian colors. Aerial bouquets were fired and the "Fails of Niagara," that created such a sensation the night before, was repeated.

The fifth was the most prominent day of the entire celebration. It had been made a legal holiday, and was generally observed. There were salutes by the First Battery, under Captain Louis Wendel, at daylight, church bells were rung, and flags hoisted at the Battery pole and on the old fort in Central Park

Central Park, The military parade which occurred on this day wata gigantic affair and possibly the largest of its kind ever held. General Martin T. McMahon was the Grand Marshal. Martin T. McMahon was the Grand Marshal. The line of march was from the Battery, up Broadway to Fourth street, around Washington Square to Fifth avenue, thence to Fourteenth street, to Fourth avenue, to Seventeenth street to Fith avenue, and at Fifty-ninth street the signal was given to disband. Soldiers of all sorts took part. There were regulars, militia, private military organizations and thousands of mounted men. At least 600) militiamen from neighboring States participated. Teere were at least 10,000 men from other States, and every available United States Army regular, including a regiment of cavalry, were in line.

General Schofield and his staff partici-

pated.

The column was in ten divisions. The first was the Brigade of the United States Army, under Colonel L. L. Langdon; the second was the United States Naval Brigade; the third the National Guard, First Brigade, General Fitzgerald; Second, General McLeer; the Third Division included New Jersey, Georgia, Pennsylvania and Washington military organizations, Governor Pattison and Governor Russell and their staffs and the Connecticut troops. pated.

and Governor Russell and their staffs and the Connecticut troops.

The Fourth Division was composed of 7000 veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, Colonel D. S. Brown, Marshal; the letter carriers formed the Fifth Divi-sion; the New York Fire Department, the Sixth; the old Volunteer Fire Department, the Seventh; the Italian military organiza-tions, the Eighth, the German uniformed societies, the Ninth, and a host of unclassi-fied independent uniformed organizations, the Tenth Division.

The parade took nearly six hours to pass a given point. At 4 p. m. Mayor Grant unveiled the monument of Columbus erected by the New York City Italians at Eighth avenue and Fifty-ninth street. He was assisted by the Italian Minister, Baron Fava, Consul-General Riva, Carlo Barsotti, and the officers of the Giovanni Bausan. The statue is of marble and bronze from drawings by Rossi. The base reliefs at the lass of the column are symbolical of the base of the column are symbolical of the Genius of Geography.

But the grandest of all the parades was

the night pageant. which moved from the Battery in the evening and followed exactly the same line of march as the mili-

tary parade in the morning.

It was beyond doubt the most magnificent night spectacle ever seen in this country. There were sixteen beautifully arranged floats, an army of bicyclists, 5000 Red floats, an army of bicyclists, 5000 Red Men in costume, six military bands and a score of civic bands. The titles of the floats were as follows: "Fame," "Prehistoric Americans," "Toltec Sun Worshipers," "Homage to Columbus," "The Santa Maria," "Liberty," "The Capitol," "The Press," "Poetry and Romance," "Music," "Science," "Wealth and Commerce," "Supremacy of American Women," "The United Oceans," "Columbia—Car of State," "Car of Electra."

The floats cost \$24,000. There were 300

The floats cost \$24,000. There were 300 women, 400 men and 600 horses employed in the pageant,

hundred men were stationed at



WASHINGTON ARCH. the coming of the pageant by exploding red fire fifteen minutes before the head of the

procession was due. On this night there was also a modest exhibition of fireworks in the City Hall Park, Madison and Union Squares and Reservoir Square. The balance of the fund left over from the two exhibitions on the Brooklyn Bridge on previous nights being expended

in this way.

The aim of the committee was to make the night pageant a gem of color and glare, and this was accomplished to the satisfaction of all beholders.

The banquet held in the Lenox Lyceum on the night of the sixth day brought the celebration to a close. Over four hundred men of National prominence in Statecraft, the Bar, the Church, the Exchange and every walk in life were present as the guests of the Committee of Arrangements, and there were many speeches by many noted

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE coffee crop is large.

Cotrox crop prospects are poor. DROUGHT in Southern Russia is broken. Forest fires have been raging in Minne-

MANY are dying daily of starvation in THE Mafia is said to have migaated to

DROUGHT and locusts are doing damage in Argentine

GREAT prairie fires have been razing in

North Dakota. CHOLERA riots have taken place in Bula-

Pesth, Hungary. CHOLERA continues on the decrease throughout Europe.

THERE are over 1300 factories in operation about Moscow, Russia. THE cholera death record in Russia now

foots up 200,000 victims. THE Idaho Test Oath Law has been declared unconstitutional.

THE new rallway between Jaffa and Jerusalem is now open to regular tra lic.

A REMARKABLY rich lode of silver has been diccovered at Orarval, in Finland. LIEUTENANT MACDONALD'S name has been fropped from Canada's militia rolls for ad-

ocacy of annexation. THE last of the cholera infested immigrants have been discharged from quaran-tine in New York Harbor.

THE United States Treasury Department has shipped \$10.000,000 in small notes South and West to aid in moving crops.

THE Government will take measures to hasten the work on the armor for cruisers in the Carnegie mills at Homestead, Penn. THERE is a movement on foot in Colorado

to have United States troops stationed at points in that State to protect the game. PROFESSOR PICKERING, of the Harvard branch observatory at Arequips, Argentina, says that he has discovered forty small lakes in Mars. He also confirms Professor Hol-den's observations on the limits and mea-

sured altitudes of the planet. At the Food Exposition in Madison Square Garden, New York City, a lot of large vege tables were shown. Among the collection were cornstalks seventeen feet high, peppers two feet and a half long, growing on the vine, and white-plumed celery two feet and

FOUR DEAD.

Passengers on a Kansas City Cable Car Killed.

Four persons lost their lives in a cable car accident at the intersection of the Santa Fe tracks and the cable car tracks at the Fifteenth street station, Kansas City, Mo. A freight train ran into the grip car of the cable train and four of the eight persons on the grip car were killed, the others escaping injury. The dead are: William Barbe, gripman, Cynthia Reviss, Elward McKinney and Jefferson Secrist.

The cause of the accident is said to have been the absence from his post of duty of the

been the absence from his post of duty of the watchmar, who was attending to his lan-

KATIE LEESMAN, aged eight, met a horrible death at Cincinnati, Ohio. Innocently picking up a piece of lime from the sidewalk the child placed it in her mouth, thinking it was chalk. The moment the saliva towched it the lime began to slack and, aided by the child's hot breath, soon filled her mouth, choking her to death in a few moments.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

Monthly Report of the Statistician of Agriculture.

The Average Yield of Wheat, Corn, Oats and Potatoes.

The October returns of the United States Agricultural Department give the State averages of yield of wheat at from six to twenty-two bushels, and the average at thirteen bushels. The averages of the principal wheat-growing States are as follows: New York, 14.3; Pennsylvania, 14.4; Texas, 12.3; Ohio, 13.2; Michigan, 14.7; Indiana, 14.1; Illinois, 14.7; Wisconsin, 11.5; Minnesota, 11.7; Iowa, 11.5; Missouri, 12.1; Kansas, 17; Nebraska, 13.5; South Dakota, 12.5; North Dakota, 12.2; Washington, 18.4; Oregon, 15.7; California, 12.8.

The general condition of corn is 79.8 against 79.6 for last month. The absence of against 79.6 for last month. The absence of frost has been favorable to the ripening of the late and immature areas. The temperature of the last week in September was especially beneficial. During the past ten years there were three —1883, 1887 and 1890—which reported worse condition in October, and made a wild of condition in October, and made a yield of twenty to twenty-two bushels per acre. The range of yields of ten years has been from twenty to twenty-seven bushels. The present condition indicates a yield below the

The average yield of oats is 24.3 bushels. The last report of condition was the lowest in ten years, that of 1890 excepted, the average being 64.4 against 73.9 this year.

The average of the estimated State yields of the 13.7 bushels. of rye is 12.7 bushels.

The condition of potatoes has declined dur-ing the past month from 74.8 to 67.7. Low condition is general in the Eastern, Middle, Central and Western States. It is highest in the Rocky Mountain region and in the South, where the crop was gathered early in the

The condition of buckwheat has declined since the last report from 89 to 86. It is 88 in New York and 90 in Pennsylvania.

The condition of tobacco kas improved 3 or 4 points, now averaging 83.

The statistician of the Department of Agriculture reports a reduction of 3½ points in the general percentage of condition of cotton, from 75.8 in September to 73.3 in October. 73,3 in October.

THE LABOR WORLD.

WORKERS in wheat-fields in India receive \$2 a month. AFTER ten weeks' vacation the green glass

blowers have resumed work. THE union bakers of Butte, Montana,

have demanded a ten-hour workday. THE mule spinners up in Dover, N. H., are "kicking" for a fifty-eight-hour week.

On English street railways the hours fif work are from thirteen to fifteen and a ha OFFICIAL statistics show that in 1891 wages were reduced in 229 towns in Ger-

LORD ROSERERY provides his plowmen with toe daily and all the leading agricultural papers.

MEN going to Chicago to find work in any rade will find about five applicants for every situation in the city.

THE Chicago Seamen's Union has succeeded in raising the wages of its members from \$2.50 to \$3 per day. THERE are about 800 women employed in

the postal telegraph service of London, or about twenty-five per cent. THOUSANDS of building trades workmen are out of employment in Vienna, Austria, where building has almost come to a stand-

THE National German Typographical different parts of the country affiliated

THE Supreme Court of Rhode Island has handed down a decision affirming the con-stitutionality of the Weekly-Payment Law GERMAN artificial flower makers who got

\$15 a month a short time ago now only get \$10 per month. Their wages have been reduced all around. Anna Pawlik, a factory girl, of Czernowitz, Austria, has been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for trying to organiz; a union of her trade.

STATISTICS given out by the Bureau of Labor Statistician show that the daily wages of coal miners in Illinois have increased during the year 15.6 per cent.

An Employers' Union has been formed in South Australia. Its constitution says that the object of the organization is "to protect employers against the ever growing opposi-tion shown by employes."

Notices were posted at the Crescent Steel Works, Pittsburg. Penn., announcing a reduction of ten per cent. in the wages paid to the employes. The company employs about 800 men and makes all the finer grades of

HELD UP A TRAIN.

Robbers Go Through an Express Car on the Missouri Facific,

Unwarned by the fate of the Dalton band of desperadoes only a week before, two men held up a Missouri Pacific train near Caney, a small town near Coffey ville, Kan., a few nights since, shot Express Messenger N. Maxwell through the arm, broke open the express safe and secured all the money in the car. As the regular express money ex-cept what was destined for way stations had een transferred at Conway Springs, the

booty was of little value. Just as the train drew up at Caney at 10 o'clock in the night two masked men, heavily armed with rifles and revolvers, climbed on the locomotive tender from the front of the combination baggage and express car and covered Engineer Eggleston and his fireman with their rifles.

The locomotive men were ordered to pull slowly to the switch, where all was dark-ness and where there was little danger of molestation. This was done.

molestation. This was done.

At the whistling post the outlaws ordere I the engineer to stop and made the fireman uncouple the express car from the rest of the train. All this was done so quietly that no one in the coaches as disturbed.

The engineer was then ordered to pull

ahead with the express car and obeyed, for the rifles held close to his head looked un-pleasantly dangerous. When a deep cut pleasantly dangerous. When a deep cut half a mile further on had been reached the engine was halted. Express Messenger J. N. Maxwell, who

had witnessed the uncoupling, had, in the meantime, blown out his lights, barred and barricaded the doors and made ready for The order to open up the car elicited no response, and the robbers began firing into the sides of the car with their Winchesters.

Maxwell answered the shots with his re-volver for a few minutes, but finally re-ceived a builet in his right arm, which dis-abled him, and he was fain to surrender.

The robbers ordered him to light his lamps and open the car door and as soon as he had done so they entered the car with the engineer in front of them as a shield, Maxwell was then forced to open his safe and deliver up his watch and personal property. The men then backed off the car and disap-

TRIRTY-FOUR postoffice employes have been arrested in New York City during the last year on the charge of robbing the mail.

peared in the darkness.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. THE Rhode Island Democratic State Convention was called to order at Providence. A platform was adopted indorsing Cleve-land and Stevenson, and the utterances of the National platform and the Cleveland letter of acceptance. Presidential Electors were chosen and the convention then adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA celebrated the Columbian anniversary with parades and banquets.

The New York Court of Appeals, by a vote of five to two, upheld the constitutionality of the Apportionment act of 1892.

A BILL in equity was filed at Philadelphia, Penn., against the Order of Tonti, a seven-year benefit order, asking for a receiver. Quo warranto proceedings were also begun at Harrisburg, and a preliminary injunction was granted to prevent the officers of the order from exercising any function.

CHARLES LAMB, of Oxford, Mass., eighty years old, committed suicide by hanging in his barn. Despondency was the cause.

THE Gate City Guard, of Atlanta, Ga., arrived at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from New York City. The soldiers were met at the depot by the Davy Crockett Hook and Ladder Company, whose guests they were. They were given a royal welcome. PATRICK NEARY, who the day before had

been sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary by Judge Seeley at Honesdale, Penn., for attempting to mur-der Thomas Finnerty, was next morning found dead in the Wayne County Jail, hav-ing hanged himself during the night.

THE citizens of Westchester County, New York, serenaded James G. Blaine at the country home of Whitelaw Reid, Republican candidate for Vice-President. Speeches in support of Harrison. in support of Harrison were made by Mr. Blaine, Minister Egan and Chauncey M.

South and West. A STATUE of Columbus was unveiled at

Baltimore, Md., and Cardinal Gibbons made a speech. An unprecedented snow, rain and sleet storm prevailed in Colorado. All commu nication by telegraph to towns was entirely interrupted the entire day.

THE colored man, "Pail" Young, who murdered Walter Glass, was lynched next day near Palmyra, Va. GOVERNOR PECK, of Wisconsin, issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in special session on Monday, October 17th, to reapportion the State into Senate and As-

sembly districts. CELEBRATIONS in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America were held at Chicago, Ill.; De-troit, Mich.; Dayton, Ohio, and Kansas

THE 5500-ton protected cruiser building at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., has been named the Olympia, after the old capital of the State of Washington. She will be launched on November 5.

EPIDEMICS of diphtheria and fevers are prevalent all along the smaller tributaries of the Ohio, owing to the long drought and the death rate is fearful.

THE town of Salix, Iowa, has been burned; THE Grand Jury of Marion County, Indi-

ana, has indicted the supreme officials of the Iron Hall for embezztement. HENRY WATTERSON, of Kentucky, will deliver the dedicatory speech on the World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, in place of Con-gressman Brecklaridge.

Washington,

THE resignation of Smith A. Whitfield as First Assistant Postmaster Jeneral has been accepted by Postmaster-General Wana-

The annual report of Brigadier-General McCook, commanding the Department of Arizona, has been received by the War Department. He dwells at length upon the In-PRESIDENT HARRISON received congratu-

latory despatches from the Presidents of a number of South American Republics, as well as from many public men from various parts of the world, in regard to the four bundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. To all the despatches Secretary of State Foster sent appropriate replies. THE Chief of the Secret Service Division,

Treasury Department, announces that a new counterfeit \$5 silver certificate was put in circulation in Chicago on October 11th. It has the new back and is of the serves, 1991; check letter C; Rosecrans, Ragister Nebeker, Treasurer, SECRETARY OF STATE FOSTER instructed

if fully established in power.

United States Minister Scruggs by cable to recognize the new Venezuelan Government,

Foreign. CEREMONTES n honor of Columbus took place in Madrid, Melbourne, Berlin and various cities in Europe.

Another English military mutiny has oc-CHOLERA is spreading throughout Southwestern Russia. The striking miners at Carmaus, France, tore down the Prefect's decree, which the Mayor had refused to post, forbidding public meetings; a large force of troops was

present to keep the peace. THREE miners were killed and several injured by the caving in of part of the Bel pyrite mines in the Department of Rhone, rance.

In the English br-e'ection for the Cirencester Division of G.oucastershire the Con-servative candidate defeated the Gladstonian by a majority of three, CHOLYRA is raging to an alarming ex-

CONVICTS IN GEORGIA.

Kept in Seventeen Camps in Various Parts of the State.

Colonel George H. Jones, principal keeper of the penitentiary, has completed his report to Governor Northen. On October I there were 1940 convicts in the penitentiary, 245 more than there were two years ago. Sixtythree men who escapel are still at large. There have been 107 deaths, many of them

by violence or accident.

Ninety per cent. of the inmates of the penitentiary are colored. Two-fifths of them are under twenty-one years of age, and, singular to say, just about one-half are church Something over one hundred are Methodists and over five hundred are tists. Thirty-seven in every hundred can read and write, and only four in every hun-dred can read, but not write. Eight pec cent, of the convicts have served one or more terms before.

more terms before.

The prisoners are distributed in seventeen camps. There are four camps in Dade County at which there are 631 convicts, leased to the Dade Coal Company. They are chiefly engaged in mining coal and burning coke. The Chattaboochee Brick Company has 604 convicts, James M. Smith has 203 employed on farms and at sawmills, T. T. James has 104 working in sawmills. W. R. James has 104 working in sawmilis, W. B. Law has 342 working in sawmilis, and W. H. Maddox has all the women—fifty—dx in number-employed on his farm at Eivert

The estimated value of the cranberry crop this year is \$650,000 in 120 Massachusetts towns. The crop is about three-fourths of an average one. There is a yield of 100,820 barrels, on a total of 5550 acres.

FOUR MEN LYNCHED.

They Had Committed Double Murder and Other Crimes.

A mob of infuriated citizens stormed the jail at Monroeville, Ala., and took therefrom Burrell Jones and his son, Moses, with two accomplices, who were charged with murdering Richard T. Johnson and his daughter, Miss Jennie, and burning the bodies at their residence at Davis's Perry, on the Alabama River.

The officers learned that a mob had been

organized in the neighborhood of Peach Tree and were coming to the jail for the purpose of burning the colored men at the stake. The prisoners were all taken from the jail and an attempt made to spirit them away,

but the officials ran into another mob, who took the four prisoners, and after hanging them to a tree filled their bodies with bul-Burrell Jones made a full confession while in jail, and said that the four men went to

Johnson's for the purpose of robbery, and the old man discovered them, whereupon he was murdered with an axe. The daughter, Miss Jennie, came to the rescue of her father. After assaulting her they murdered her. The house was then set on fire to hide all traces of the crime.

TROOPS LEAVE HOMESTEAD

The Town Left to the Sheriff Atter 95-Days of Military Protection.

The military protection that has been given to Homestead, Penn., for ninety-five days came to an end a few mornings ago. Almost the entire population of the town gathered to witness the departure of the militia, but there was no demonstration.

At 10 o'clock every vestige of the camp was removed, and the men marche! to Munhall station and boarded the special train which was in waiting. After the departure of the troops the crowd dispersed and the town took on its wonted quiet.

General Wylie said to a reporter that, al-

though he anticipated no further trouble, troops would be held in readiness, and, if circumstances required it, they would quickly return to Homestead.

Sheriff McLeary's force of deputies now numbers thirty men. Mr. Frick visite! the works, but declined to be interviewed. The cost to the State has been fully \$500,000.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BEANS AND PEAS. Beans-Marrow, 1891, choice\$2 40 @ 200

BUTTER. Creamery-St. & Penn, extra 0000 Welsh tubs, extras..... Welsh tubs, 1sts...... Welsh tubs, 2ds...... Western—Im. creamery, 1sts W. Im. creamery, 2ds... 16 @
W. Im. creamery, 2ds... 15 @
Western Factory, fresh, firsts 16 @
W. Factory, seconds... — @
W.Factory and dairy, 3ds 14½@

State factory-Full cream, ull cream, goo Part skims, good to prime Part skims, common Full skims..... EGGS.

CHEESE.

State and Penn-Fresh..... Western-Fresh, fancy..... Fresh, prime..... FRUITS AND BERRIES-FRESH. Apples—Red sorts, bbl...... 2 50 @ 4 00
Green sorts, per bbl..... 2 00 @ 2 75
Sweet varieties, per bbl..... @ —

Pears, Bartlett, per keg..... 1 59
Seckel, per bbl........ 5 00
Common cooking, per bbl 2 09
Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb. 14 @ 250 @ 17 @ 17 @ 11 Up river, Niagara, 5 lb. 12 Up river, Concord, 5 lb. 8 Peaches, Jersey, extra, basket. —
Poor to fair. —
Plums, up river, per crate. —
State, 10 lb basket. —
Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl. 4 00

HOPS. State-1892, fair to choice ... Old odds,.... LIVE POULTRY. Fowls-Jersey, State, Penn. 13 Western, per lb...... Spring Chickens, local, lb.... 10 388

Pigeons, per pair 30 @ 40-

DRESSED POULTRY-FRESH KILLED, -St, and Penn., per lb 13 Western, per lb..... Ducks-Western, per lb 18 9

VEGETABLES. Potatoes—State, per bbl. . . . 1 75 @ 2 00

Jersey, prime, per bbl. . 1 87 @ 2 00

Jersey, prime, per bbl. . 1 87 @ 2 00

Jersey, inferior, per bbl. . 1 50 @ 1 75

L. I., in bulk, per bbl. . 2 00 @ 2 25

Cabbage, L. I., per 100. . . . 4 01 @ 6 01

Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl. 2 25 @ 2 50

Eastern, red., per bbl. . . 2 25 @ 2 50

Atate, per bbl. . . . 2 25 @ 2 50

Squash—Marrow, per barrel, 1 00 @ 1 25

Cucumbers, pickies, per 1000 — @ —

GRAIN, ETC. Flour-City Mill Extra 4 25

LIVE STOCK. Beeves, City dressed 534 @ 834 Milch Cows, com. to good ... 20 00 @45 00 Calves, City dressed 9 @ 12 Sheep, per 100 lbs 3 20 @ 4 8744 Lambs, per lb 534 @ 634 Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs 5 50 @ 6 20 Dressed 74 @ 9