

According to the last census there are 33,163 lawyers in the United States.

Improved roads furnish one of the most direct aids to agricultural development.

New York City has not furnished a United States Senator in more than fifty years. Nathan Sanford, elected in 1831, was the last.

A student in a Western college proposes to deliver a lecture on commencement day on "The Relation of the Wheelbarrow to American Elections."

The Indiana courts have a curious problem, relates the Washington Star. A man who was fined for profanity appealed on the ground that he was on his own premises when he spoke, and had a right to use any kind of language that he pleased.

Reports still come in, states the New York World, of the electrical impostor who appears in various localities with inventions greater than the Bell telephone or the Edison light, sells a little stock and then disappears. England is now infected with him, together with other and older electric frauds heretofore well known in this country.

Mrs. M. A. Dorchester, special agent for the Indian School Service, in her annual report refers to improvements in the school buildings in reference to comfort, safety, healthfulness and general respectability. She says that there has been a great improvement in the variety and quality of food furnished; the table service is more attractive, and there is a marked change for the better in the moral and social atmosphere of the schools.

The use of rubber tires on private carriages has become quite common in New York City, says the Scientific American. For invalids and nervous persons our physicians recommend their use. But the rubber tire is not only expensive, but lasts only a little while, owing to our rough pavements and street railway tracks. Why will not some one invent a cheaper substance than rubber, which will be more enduring, cost less, and be sufficiently elastic to meet the requirements?

One of the late Jay Gould's sons has ordered from a press-clipping bureau "all the comments and accounts about" his father which have appeared, or will appear, in "all the newspapers of the world." It will be a costly collection beyond the mere clippings, as it will require the employment of numerous translators to write out in our language the extracts from Chinese, Japanese, Egyptian, Russian, Turkish, Spanish, Italian, French, German and numerous other publications.

Says the San Francisco Examiner: The microscope recently revealed to a Rhode Island expert that certain blood-stains were of human origin, and certain hairs found in conjunction with the stains were from the blond whiskers of a man. Detectives scurried hither and thither. They traced all clues faithfully, and ascertained that they centered in the limp carcass of a yellow dog, slain with a brick. The strides of science are often marvelous, none the less so perhaps because not always in the right direction.

The Japanese, if they believe in omens, will reject any more applications from French builders of war vessels, predicts the San Francisco Chronicle. The second French vessel accepted for the Japanese Navy has been lost in the inland sea, but this time survivors remain to tell the story of the disaster. The other vessel lost was the Unbekan, of which no word was ever received. It was assumed that she struck on a rock and foundered, but her fate is one of those mysteries that will never be explained until the sea gives up its dead.

The Atlanta Constitution remarks: "It has long been admitted that the business of the postoffice is a good test of the country's progress. Measured by this standard, the South is in the lead. According to the report of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, there has been a net increase of 2799 postoffices in the United States over the year ending June 30, 1891. This showing surpasses all former records, and the most interesting feature is the fact that more than one-fourth of the new offices were established in the six States of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippi and Texas, an unmistakable proof of our growing population, swelling volume of business and general advancement. Whether we take the assessed value of property, the number of new enterprises, the increase of population, the per capita increase in wealth, or these postal figures as a test, the fact looms up that the new South is forging ahead more satisfactorily than any other section of the country."

Land is improving in value in the newer States, but only in the isolated localities.

Mr. Charles Hallock, writing for the Iron Age, says of the mineral region in the mountain ranges of Montana, Idaho and Washington that "the grottoes of Monte Cristo have been unearthed in this newly discovered region, and the dreams of Sinbad the Sailor more than realized."

Moses Loria, a wealthy Hebrew who died recently in Milan, Italy, left a fortune estimated to be worth \$5,000,000 to the city of Milan to found an institution to supply work to worthy persons unable to find employment elsewhere. In case the terms of the legacy shall not have been complied with by the end of 1893 the legacy is to go to the city of Turin, with like conditions. Mr. Loria was eighty years of age and one of the leading citizens of Milan.

The talk about dividing Kansas into two States is receiving a good deal of attention in some quarters, but there is no probability, declares the Nebraska State Journal, that anything of the kind will be attempted. The western half of the State has no public institutions of any character, and the expense of building a capital and the asylums, reformatory and penal educational institutions would prove a burden too great for the new settlers out there to bear. Kansas will not be divided.

The King and Queen of Italy, as is well known, have been interested for many years in all patents and improvements for the care of the sick and wounded. They have now offered a prize of 10,000 lire for the best apparatus for carrying the wounded and sick to places where they may be cared for. The offer is a result of the recent meeting of the Society of the Red Cross in Rome. Inventors of all countries are invited to enter the competition for the prize. Models, not less than one-fourth the size of the originals, must be sent to Rome, in care of Signor L. delli Sanaglia, not later than June 30, 1893. The models must be accompanied by detailed descriptions in French and Italian, or translations into one of those tongues. An exhibition of the apparatus will be held in Rome from August 11 to September 15. A jury, consisting of fourteen representatives of the countries which took part in the congress of the Red Cross, will award the prize.

One of the families whom Jay Gould has made enormously rich are the Creightons of Omaha. "Jim" Creighton, the last of the original Creightons, is still living in that city, and no man can measure his wealth. When the Western Union Telegraph line reached the Missouri River the Creightons took it up and continued it to the Rocky Mountain. They furnished the poles and put them up along the line of the Union Pacific ready for the wires. When the day of settlement arrived there was no money to pay them. The Creightons protested, for they had staked everything on their contract. Finally a settlement was made, the Creightons taking payment of their claim in Western Union stock at ten cents on the dollar, and they held their stock. Now the Creighton coupons form a big share of the clearings at Omaha on interest paying days.

A remote and curious resort for the initiated among hunters is Reelsfoot Lake in Obion County, in the northwest of Tennessee. It is the product of earthquake convulsions that occurred in 1811, when a track of land twenty-five by seven miles sank from one to fifty feet below the level of the surrounding country. The water of two rivers tributary to the Mississippi poured into the depression. This sunken land at the time of the earthquake was heavily timbered with cypress, walnut, oak, elm, catalpa and other trees; and thousands of stumps and weirdly stretching branches are to be seen beneath the surface or encountered above it to this day. The lake is dotted with little islands that are dense with willow, cypress and saw grass, and at high water, after a freshet, these islands sink to the tree tops. Here are found at other times the rade and hastily constructed shanties of fishermen and hunters, who make their way about the lakes on small rafts. The dress of these natives is always the same, consisting of a canvas coat and trousers, long boots, and a hat of a sugar loaf shape without band. In trapping they use the old-fashioned steel trap of their fathers. These men are a law unto themselves. No colored man is allowed to hunt or fish on the lake. Poachers are summarily dealt with. If the offense is repeated, it is not an unusual thing for the culprit to disappear, and no questions are asked. The natural conditions of the region make game of all kinds abundant, but it will never be a paradise for the hunter, as the climate is favorable to "slow" fever and similar malarial troubles.

A PALACE OF PRAYER.

Laying the Corner Stone of a Great Cathedral.

It Will Cost \$10,000,000 and Take Twenty Years to Build.

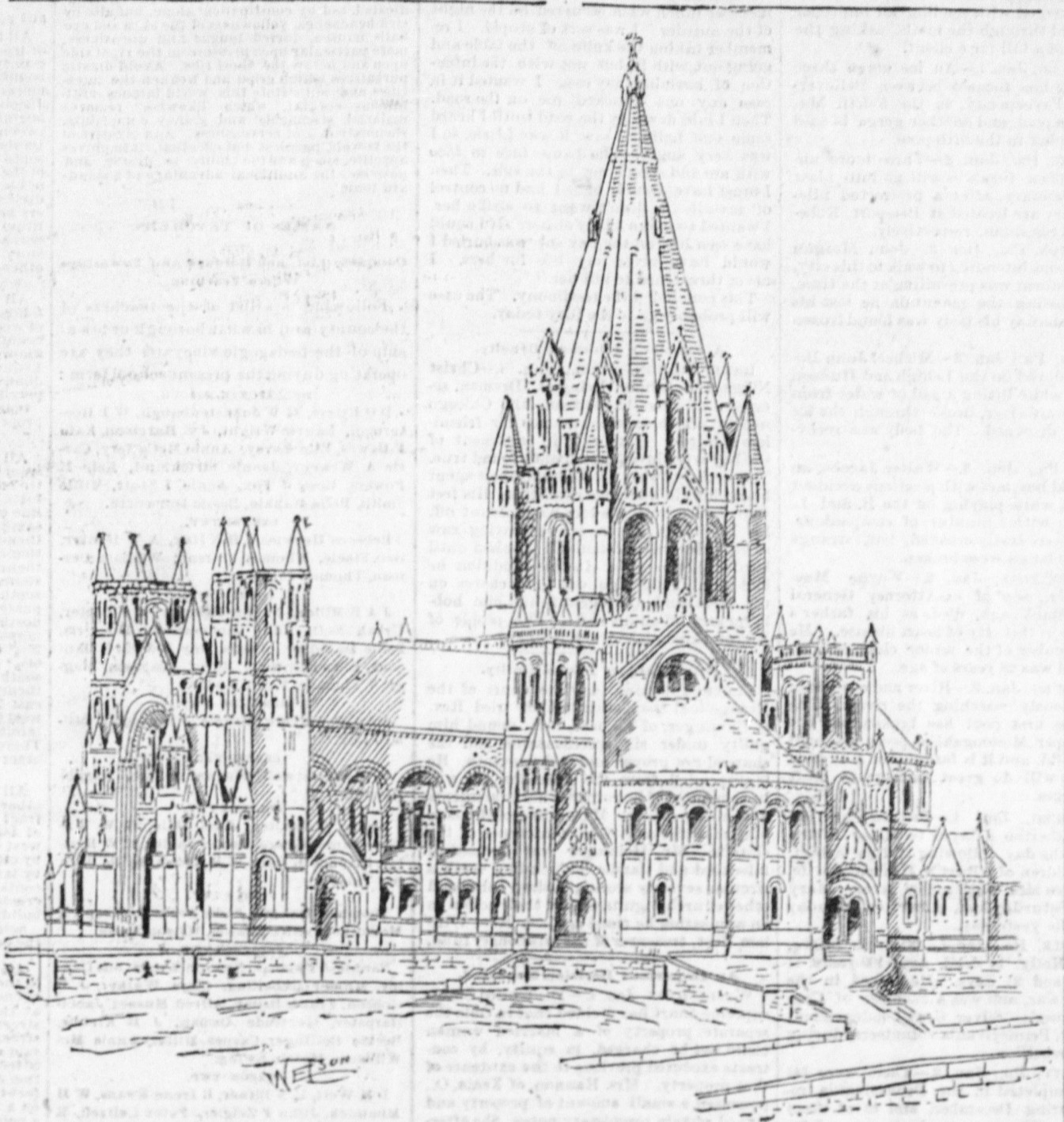
The corner stone of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in course of construction at the corner of Morningside and Amsterdam avenues, New York City, has just been laid with simple but impressive ceremonies.

church, journals of the General Convention and the Diocese of New York from 1882 to 1892, History of the Diocese of New York, church almanac, various copies of the Churchman, the Living Church and the Standard, and the morning and evening daily papers and a brick from the first church built by Columbus in America, bearing the inscription: "From the ruins of the first Christian city of the new world, where the first church was erected by Christopher Columbus, 1493—Isabella Hispaniola."

The idea of rearing a great Protestant cathedral in America, according to the New York Advertiser, was first conceived in 1874, by the late Bishop Horatio Potter, an uncle of the present Bishop. When, in 1876, Bishop Horatio Potter lay dying, but little

size and grandeur, and will place it in the front rank among the greatest cathedrals of the entire world. The most noted churches of America at present are the Gothic Cathedral in the City of Mexico, which is 500 feet long and 42 feet wide, and which took from 1573 to 1667 to build; the Gothic Cathedral of Notre Dame in Montreal, 241 feet long by 135 feet wide, with towers 213 feet high; St. Peter's Cathedral in this city, 332 feet long, 174 feet wide and with towers 325 feet high; and the cathedral in Lima, Peru, 520 feet long and 180 feet wide.

St. Peter's, in Rome, begun in 1450 and dedicated in 1623, is 613 feet long, 445 feet wide and 448 feet high to the top of the cross. It was 175 years in building, and is the greatest church in the world. The Cathedral of Milan is 496 feet long, 288 feet wide and 355 feet high to the top of the spires, being inferior in size to the Cathedral



CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.

When completed this cathedral will be one of the most magnificent and costly sacred structures in America.

The ceremonies were held under a tent, which the severity of the weather made necessary, erected in the shape of a cross. The day was particularly appropriate for the laying of the corner stone as it is known in the church calendar as the day of St. John the Evangelist.

The corner stone stood in the central square of the tent under a peaked roof twenty feet high. Around it was built a platform four feet high on which were Bishop Potter, the visiting bishops, the clergy of the diocese and prominent invited guests. The platform could accommodate exactly 1012 persons and just that number of tickets were issued.

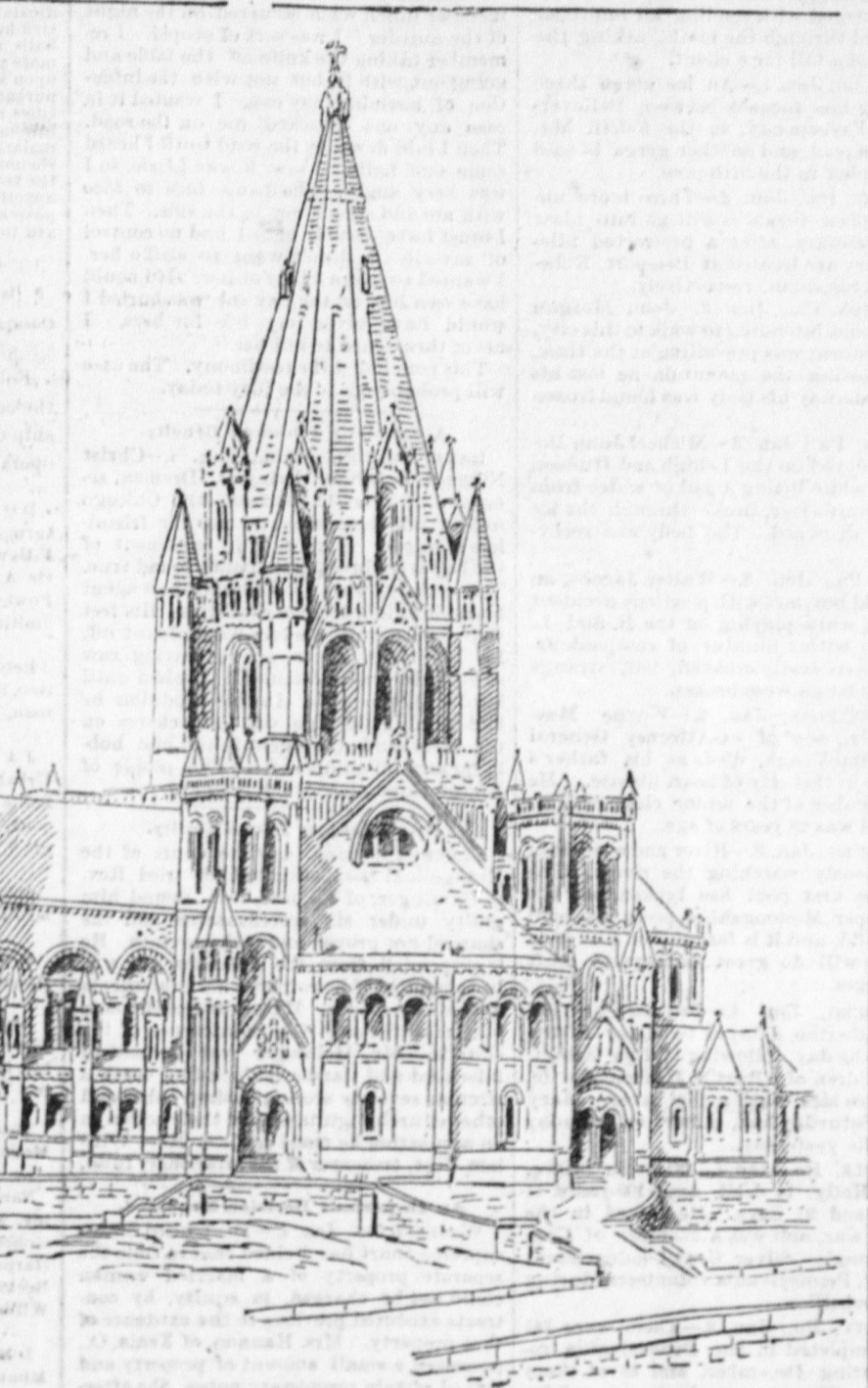
Inside the tent was a steam-heating plant, and ten radiators made the temperature comfortable. The services began with a procession to the platform, in the following order:

The Church Choral Society, students of the General Theological Seminary, Trustees of Columbia College, Trustees of St. Luke's Hospital, the clergy, Architect George L. Heins; David H. King, Jr., builder; Trustees of the Cathedral; the visiting Bishops; Bishop Henry C. Potter.

As the procession ascended the platform passages from the Pews were read by the clergymen and bishops. Then followed a special service arranged for the occasion by Bishop Potter, in which the musical features, which were prepared by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, were particularly elaborate.

An address was delivered by the Right Rev. Dr. William Duane, Bishop of Albany. The corner stone was then laid by Bishop Potter, in which he used a handsome silver trowel, the mark of oak, square, level and plumb. The services closed with a recessional hymn.

In the stone was placed a large pewter box containing a copy of the Bible, Protestant Episcopal prayer book, by anal of the



had been done, and only nine of the original seventeen trustees were living. Those nine men were summoned to the bedside of the dying Bishop, and were pledged by him to the present Bishop Potter to his high office work began anew, and over \$1,000,000 has already been collected for building the cathedral besides the \$500,000 paid for the site by the city. This property, lying between 110th and 113th streets, Amsterdam avenue and Morningside Drive, was formerly owned by the Lesie and Watt Orphan House. It is the highest ground on Manhattan Island, and overlooks the country for many miles.

As a result of the prizes offered for the best designs for the cathedral, the leading architects of the country submitted plans. The design of Heins and LaFarge was chosen, and George L. Heins was declared the architect. The cathedral, which is of the round arch Gothic type, with modifications, will take about twenty years to build and will cost about \$10,000,000. The first part of the edifice to be completed—the choir—will take several years to finish, and will cost \$1,000,000. It will seat about twenty-five hundred people and will be used for the remainder of the completion of the remainder of the work. The finished building will seat between ten and twelve thousand people. In it will be every chapel, in which, every Sunday, the Gospel will be preached in seven foreign languages to non-English-speaking worshippers.

The Cathedral will be 533 feet in length, 221 feet wide through the transepts and the height of the central tower will be 445 feet. The width of the main front will be 192 feet, the height of the front gable 161 feet, of the front towers 245 feet, of the flanking towers 138 feet, and of the interior of the dome 253 feet. The nave will be 92 feet wide and the span of the central tower 95 feet.

These dimensions will place the Cathedral of St. John the Divine far ahead of any other cathedral of the Western World in

of St. John. The celebrated Cathedral of Florence, which took from 1298 to 1444 to build, is but 500 feet long and 89 feet wide, and slightly smaller than the cathedral to be built in New York. The Cathedral of Cologne, begun about 1250 and finished in 1880, is 511 feet long, 351 feet wide, and the towers are 511 feet high. It surpasses the Cathedral of St. John only in the height of its spires. The great Canterbury Cathedral in England is 574 feet long and 119 feet wide, being 117 feet narrower than that of St. John the Divine.

The silver trowel and other implements used by Bishop Potter in laying the corner stone of the Cathedral were presented by Tiffany & Co. They consist of a trowel, metal level and square, and the materials used in making them were sterling silver and golden ebony; the latter selected from the choicest products of the California forest, a remarkable for the beautiful gold-like veins running through the wood.

The principal piece, the trowel, is of sterling silver with ebony handle. The engraving of the inscription on the face of the trowel is an appropriate text, and a piece of art work in itself. The metal is of golden level, which is fifteen inches long, is also of golden ebony, while the spirit level is set in sterling silver, the square is a solid piece of silver modeled after a regular mason's square, with all the correct measurements. The entire set is incased in a handsome oak chest, six 17x18 and 6 1/2 inches deep. It is lined with oiled calf. The mounting, lock, handles, etc., of the chest are all of sterling silver. Inlaid on top, in proper form, are the arms of the Diocese of New York.

The instruments will be carefully stored in the property-room of the cathedral and used at the laying of the corner stone of any future building that may be erected in connection with the cathedral proper.

The order we are enabled to grant the accompanying cut of the new cathedral as it will appear when completed.

WHITE HOUSE CLOSED.

The illness of Little Martens Harrison With Scarlet Fever.

The White House, at Washington, was quarantined for several days against the public. Medical Sanitary Inspector Dr. C. J. Osmun of the Health Office took two signs on the door, one on the lower and one on the upper floor. The signs are pink-colored pastebard and on them is printed, "To remove this placard without permission is unlawful."

The signs were put up because of the illness of President Harrison's grandchild, Martens Harrison, daughter of Russell Harrison. Her ailment, which was at first supposed to be scarletina, has developed into a genuine case of scarlet fever. It is of a mild type, however. The two McKee children, who were playing with the little patient when she was taken ill, have been watched carefully and have not as yet shown any signs of the disease. They will be obliged to remain in the building, and this naturally increases their danger.

President Harrison has thought it advisable as a precautionary measure, to establish a rigid quarantine against the public and the employees of the Executive Mansion, so that if there be any contagion it may not be communicated.

White House the mansion will be thoroughly disinfected, and the bedding, carpets and curtains in the sick room will probably be destroyed. Whether these precautions will remove the danger of contagion is a question which many Washingtonians are divided upon.

T. B. CARTER, Chief of the Secret Service Bureau, has predicted one of the most gigantic and successful counterfeiting schemes in the country's history at Chicago in 1893. He believed the sovietic coins would be counterfeited at a moment's notice. The counterfeit coin could be sold for 81 cents, affording a profit of sixty cents to the maker.

MEXICO'S REVOLUTION.

The Regulars and the Insurgents Have a Fierce Battle.

The Mexican Troopers Defeated With Heavy Loss.

A battle was fought, a few days ago, near Las Animas, Mexico, east of Guerrero, between 300 regular Mexican soldiers and 250 revolutionists, in which thirteen soldiers were killed and many wounded, and the Mexican troops routed. Several of the revolutionists were also killed and a large number wounded.

The revolutionists were commanded by General Estrada and the Mexican troops by General Garcia. Captain Garcia, of the Mexican militia, has arrived in New Laredo, opposite Laredo, Texas, with several of the wounded Mexican regulars.

The town of Guerrero was in danger of being captured by the revolutionists. The people on the Mexican side are represented as flocking to the standard of General Estrada because of his victory at Las Animas.

The revolution is assuming a more serious aspect than it was thought it would at first. There will be work for all the United States troops that the Government can send to that section, for they will be needed to protect the interests of Americans.

News was received from down the river to the effect that the United States troops, under Lieutenant Helokin and a posse of United States Deputy Marshals, under direction of an experienced trader, were close on the trail of the revolutionists.

United States Deputy Marshals Guerra and Benavides, and a posse of the Seventh United States Cavalry arrived in Laredo and left next day for the lower river country.

BRIGANDS ROB A TRAIN.

Eooty Amounting to \$20,000 Taken by Russian Thieves.

The other evening a body of brigands succeeded by the use of signals in stopping a well-filled passenger train at a point about midway between Warsaw and Kowal, in Poland.

The train was then boarded by a number of the gang, all of whom were heavily armed. Other brigands guarded the doors of the coaches.

Beginning at the forward end of the train the brigands went through each coach with revolvers in their hands and ordered the passengers, men and women, to deliver their valuables and money to the gang. They even forced the married women to give up their wedding rings.

Not the slightest attempt at resistance was made, and it is estimated that the plunder secured by the robbers amounted to \$20,000.

As the brigands were leaving the train they relieved the train hands of their watches and then bade them adieu, springing to the ground and disappearing in the darkness.

TORTURED THREE DAYS.

Zuni Indians Resist Arrest for Their Cruelty.

An attempt to arrest the Zuni Indians, who recently tortured two alleged witches, has been resisted. The tribe consists of about 1500, of whom 300 are warriors. Two companies of United States troops and two Gatling guns have been ordered from Fort Wingate to support United States Marshal Green, of Gallup, and as the Indians are burning up their guns and pistols, trouble is expected.

The two witches were tied up by their thumbs for three days, and tortured in many ways till they died.

DASHED INTO A CAR.

Carelessness in Chicago Leads to a Terrible Accident.

Four persons were killed and eight injured a few mornings ago by the collision of a street car and locomotive at Forty-seventh street and Stewart avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The street car was crowded and was passing the Fort Wayne Railway track when a Fort Wayne train crashed into it so suddenly that the occupants had no time to escape. The dead are: George Blaka, Archibald McAndrew, unknown man found under the tender of the engine. Unknown woman died in a patrol wagon on the way to Mercy Hospital, supposed to be Mrs. Carson, a card bearing that name was found in her pocket.

The accident happened when the street car traffic was at its heaviest and the cars were crowded to the doorways with people standing and sitting. The car was crossing east on Forty-seventh street to State street, where it was to be hitched to a grip car, which was to bring it to the business centre of the city. As it approached the tracks of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, at Forty-seventh street and Stewart avenue, an engine came backing down the tracks at a rate of about fifteen miles an hour, the railroad people say. For some reason the occupants of the car did not see the car approaching, and, on account of the heavy coating of frost on the windows of the car, the passengers did not see the engine bearing down upon them. In an instant the engine struck the car and passed it.

The car was dragged for 150 yards, and at every foot of the distance fresh injury was added to those inflicted. The horses became detached from the car and ran away uninjured.

The wildest confusion reigned for the first few minutes. Those who had come to the work of rescue could hear the pitiful cries of the wounded and see the body of one dead man. George Blaka was the first one taken from the wreckage. He was carried to a saloon, but died almost as soon as he reached there. The other wounded were then picked up and carried into houses near the crossing.

Five police patrol wagons soon arrived. The most severely injured person—the woman supposed to be Mrs. Carson, was at once put into one of the wagons and started for Mercy Hospital. Before the wagon had gone far Conductor O'Connor and Engineer Stacey, who were on the street car, and Engineer Rosecup and Fireman Meizer of the train were arrested. That the accident was due to the gross carelessness cannot be doubted. By their own statements the two crossing men, Albright and Schwartz, were not attending to their duty, and neither of them knew of the danger until after the crash.

ATTEMPTS to wreck trains on the Northern Pacific Railroad have cost the management a patrol of the tracks between Tacoma and the Columbia with armed men who have orders to shoot any one seen tampering with the rails.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BEANS AND PEAS.	
Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Medium, 1892, choice	3 @ 3 1/4
Pen, 1892, choice	1 9/16 @ 1 1/2
Red kidney, 1892, choice	2 5/8 @ 2 7/8
Red kidney, poor to fair	2 @ 2 1/4
Lima, Cal., per bush.	2 0/8 @ 2 1/8
Green peas, 1892, per bush.	1 7/8 @ 1 7/4

CHEESE.

BUTTER.	
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	27 @ 29
St. & Penn, firsts	26 @ 28
Western, firsts	25 @ 27
Western, seconds	25 @ 27
Western, thirds	20 @ 23
State dairy—half tubs, and	
paids, extras	26 @ 27
Half tubs and paids, 24s.	22 @ 23
Half tubs and paids, 24s.	22 @ 23
Welsh tubs, extras	25 @ 26
Welsh tubs, 1sts	23 @ 24 1/2
Welsh tubs, 2ds	21 @ 22
Western—In creamery, 1sts	23 @ 25
W. In creamery, 2ds	19 @ 21
W. In creamery, 3ds	18 @ 20
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	19 @ 21
W. Factory, seconds	16 @ 16 1/2
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	15 @ 15 1/2

EGGS.

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State and Penn—Fresh	31 @ 32
Western—Fresh, fancy	31 @ 32
Lined—State	25 @ 26

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

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Apples—Red sorts, bbl.	3 00 @ 4 00
Baldwin, per bush.	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Greening, per bush.	2 00 @ 3 00
Full cream, good to prime	10 1/2 @ 11
Part skins, choice	7 @ 7 1/2
Part skins, good to prime	5 @ 6 1/2
Part skins, common	3 @ 4
Full skins	1 @ 2 1/2

POULTRY.

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Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	12 @ 14
Western, per lb.	11 1/2 @ 12
Spring Chicken, local, lb.	9 @ 9 1/2
Western, per lb.	8 1/2 @ 9
Roasters, old, per lb.	12 @ 13
Turkeys, per lb.	12 @ 13
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn.	
per pair	70 @ 100
Western, per pair	70 @ 85
Geese, Western, per pair	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Pigeons, per pair	25 @ 30

DRESSED POULTRY—ICE PACKERS.

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Turkeys—Young, per lb.	11 @ 13 1/2
Chickens—Falls, per lb.	9 @ 10
Western, scalde	9 @ 10
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb.	9 @ 10 1/2
Western, scalde	9 @ 10 1/2
Ducks—Western, per lb.	8 @ 12
Eastern, per lb.	8 @ 12
Spring, L. L., per lb.	8 @ 12
Geese—Western, per lb.	7 @ 10
Squabs—Dark, per doz.	— @ 1 1/2
Light, per doz.	— @ 1 1/2

VEGETABLES.

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Potatoes—State, per bbl.	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Jersey, prime, per bbl.	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Jersey, inferior, per bbl.	3 @ 3 1/2
L. L. in bulk, per bbl.	2 50 @ 3 1/2
Cabbage, L. L., per 100	5 00 @ 6 00
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl.	2 25 @ 2 50
Eastern, red, per bbl.	— @ 2 25
State, per bbl.	3 25 @ 3 50
Squash—Marrow, per barrel	3 00 @ 3 25
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl.	— @ 2 1/2
South Jersey, per bbl.	3 00 @ 3 50
Celery, near by, doz. bunches	1 00 @ 1 50

GRAIN, ETC.

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Flour—City Mill Extra	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Patents	4 3/4 @ 4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	78 @ 79
Rye—State	— @ —
Barley—Two-rowed, 2d	— @ —
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	40 1/2 @ 50
Oats—No. 2 White	41 1/2 @ 42 1/2
Mixed Western	38 @ 38
Hay—100 lb to Chooles	65 @ 85
Straw—Long Rye	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Lard—City Steam	10 00 @ 10 31 1/2

LIVE STOCK.

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Beaves, City dressed	6 @ 9
Mixed Cows, con. to good	20 00 @ 25 00
Calves, City dressed	8 @ 12
Sheep, per 100 lbs.	4 00 @ 5 25
Lams, per lb.	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Hoggs—Live, per 100 lbs.	6 50 @ 7 1/2
Dressed	7 1/2 @ 10