

The farmer in Japan who has ten acres of land is looked upon as a monopolist.

The New York World concludes that Philadelphians believe in life insurance; Wanamaker has taken out policies aggregating \$1,500,000, Hamilton Diston \$600,000, and J. B. Sietson, \$515,000.

In California, Vermont, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, and Wisconsin days of grace on maturing notes, drafts, acceptances and bills of exchange have been abolished, unless there is express stipulation to the contrary.

Professor Vambéry has been lecturing on the "Fashion of Languages" before the Buda-Pesth (Hungary) English Club. "English," he said, "may now be called the most fashionable language in all the five parts of the world."

Chicago is now the fifth greatest seaport in the world, and yet, remarks the Farm, Field and Fireside, the trade of the great lakes is only beginning to show its possibilities. Twenty years from now, at the present rate of growth, it will be among the three greatest, if not the greatest of all.

The country's money circulation has increased from \$726,000,000 in 1873 to over \$1,600,000,000 at the present time. The coinage of silver has increased from \$4,000,000 in 1873 to nearly \$40,000,000 in 1890. There was no silver in the treasury or in circulation in 1873 and to-day there is \$490,000,000.

Says the New York Sun: The report of the Civil Service Commission shows that women are going into civil service in larger numbers than ever, and that there is a comparative decrease in the number of men who are now entering the executive departments. There is no great reason to regret that such is the case. The pay that the average Government clerk receives is by no means enormous for a man of ability, while the work is of a kind that most women can do easily and well. A department clerkship ought not to tempt any young man of enterprise and talent, but many such have buried both qualities in the dispiriting routine of such a career.

At this time of year, when everybody is fretting about letters of credit and all the other makeshifts to avoid penury in a foreign land, it occurs to the mind unskilled in questions of finance to wonder why we cannot have one single international coin, which would be good wherever it is spent, says Kate Field's Washington. An entire national currency is a boon reserved for our grandchildren, but a single gold coin of the value say of \$2 and a half would be an immense convenience to travelers. A moderate sum in such coins would not be burdensome, and before leaving each country the National currency could be exchanged into them at the hotel office or the nearest shop without any fuss and feathers whatever. Multiples of such a coin, to the extent of a hundred or more, would be easily portable, and fractions of it would not be large enough to cause serious embarrassment to most travelers. The amount of time and trouble which a single international coin would save is almost incalculable.

An electric railway shortly to be constructed from New York to Philadelphia will carry passengers the entire trip, ninety miles, in an hour, and it is announced that a similar line, running cars at the speed of 100 miles an hour will soon connect St. Louis and Chicago. Already, there are signs of a conflict between electric and steam railway interests, remarks the Atlanta Constitution. Electric roads do not need deep cuts, heavy fills and ponderous locomotives. They can be run very cheaply, and hence their charges will be lower than those of the steam railways. Naturally, these new lines will be formidable competitors of the old ones, and in granting charters the Legislatures will have some difficult questions to consider. Connecticut has just adopted a general law which provides for the control of such enterprises by local communities. No speed is allowed higher than twenty-five miles an hour, and the railway commission must grant its consent before any electric road can be constructed which substantially parallels a steam road. Merchandise and heavy baggage are not allowed to be carried on the electric cars, and the whole system is under the rules of the railway commission. Steam is always to be a factor of transportation, but it goes without saying that the cheap electric railways will revolutionize travel and traffic.

The statistics of crime throughout the country show a marked increase in the number of murders during recent years—from 2335 in 1887 to 5906 in 1891—while for several years prior to 1887 the number fell short of 2000.

According to the Shoe and Leather Reporter, a convict in a certain penitentiary, whose crime was dishonesty, is compelled to spend his days cutting out pieces of pasteboard to be put between the outer and inner soles of shoes which will be sold as made of solid leather.

A statement recently published by the authorities of Munich, Bavaria, gives some startling information as to the increased consumption in that city of dog flesh. So great an appetite seems to have developed for the food, declares the Chicago Herald, that the authorities have thought it time to interfere for the protection of dog owners.

"It has passed into a proverb that racing is the sport of kings; it can with truth be stated," declares Outing "that trotting is the international equine sport of the American people. It is true that in New York, Chicago and a few Southern cities the thoroughbred flourishes while the trotter does not, but throughout the balance of the country and in the Dominion of Canada, trotting and its relative gait, pacing, provide the popular and universal sport. It is natural that it should be so, for while it gratifies that love for equine contests which is a leading characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race, it also appeals to the patriotism and the utilitarianism of the American nature. The trotter is an American production. He is a grand and distinct type or branch of the equine family. By the application of the laws of selection, training and development, the American breeder has evolved a perfect trotting race as superior to its original crude elements as the thoroughbred of to-day is to the parent horse of the desert."

Visitors to the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago will find 500 guides ready to do their bidding at an expense of fifty or seventy-five cents an hour. Guides for parties of five or fewer persons will be charged for at the rate of fifty cents an hour, from five up, seventy-five cents an hour. The business of the guide is not going to be profitable, as the salaries paid will not be greater than \$30 a month. The educational advantages are expected to compensate for the small wages. There are to be twenty-five women guides. Mrs. Potter Palmer thought that unescorted women would be in need of the services of a guide, and in deference to her wishes appointments will be made. The information givers are to be formed into an organized and officered corps. There will be at least five companies under the command of sergeants. The first sergeants will be paid \$60 a month, there being five of them. There will be twenty second sergeants, with salaries of \$40 a month. The grounds will be divided into districts. There are district headquarters where visitors may apply for the services of guides.

The New York Post says: The problem of the ultimate source of the Nile seems finally to have reached a solution through the recent explorations of Dr. O. Banmann. Thirty years have elapsed since Speke sent to the Royal Geographical Society of London his famous laconic despatch, "The Nile is settled," announcing the discovery by him of the great equatorial lake, Victoria Nyanza, supposed to be main head basin of Africa's mighty river. This discovery was followed soon afterwards by that of a second, seeming still larger, equatorial lake, the Albert Nyanza, which divided the honors of "Conqueror of the Nile" between Speke and Sir Samuel Baker. The progress of more modern African exploration, while it has served in many ways to bring about a truer knowledge of the mutual relations of these two large lakes than was known to Speke and Baker, and to establish the more positive claims of the Victoria Lake, had not, until Dr. Banmann's journey, answered the still significant question, regarding the position of the headwaters of these lakes; in other words, the actual fountain-head of the Nile had yet to be discovered. This is now shown to be on the eastern face of the "height of land" which closely borders Lake Tanganyika on the north-east, the source of the Kagers, or Ruwuvu, a western, and the most powerful, tributary of the Victoria Nyanza. This position was reached by Dr. Banmann on the 19th of September last. With its source thus placed between the third and fourth parallels of south latitude, the Nile traverses thirty-five degrees of latitude, and becomes a rival in length of the combined Mississippi-Missouri system of rivers.

SWIFTEST OF CRUISERS.

THE NEW YORK SMASHES ALL SPEED RECORDS.

She Reels Off 83.3 Knots in Three Minutes Less Than Four Hours and Wins More Than \$200,000 in Prize Money for the Cramps—No Perceptible Vibrations.

A dispatch from Gloucester, Mass., says: The United States cruiser New York triumphantly upheld, on her trial trip, her title to be called the swiftest war vessel in the world.

Over a measured course of 82.65 knots the magnificent ship steamed at the astounding speed of 21.07 knots an hour, winning for her builders the largest premium ever paid in any country.

When twenty-one knots was predicted as the speed for the new cruiser many hoped but few believed her engines would ever be able to drive such an immense mass of steel through the water at such a rate. Her performance will be echoed from one end of Europe to the other, for it places the United States in the van among the navies of the world, and gives us not only the most powerful, but the swiftest armored cruising vessel.

There has been great enthusiasm in England over the performance of the cruisers Blake and Blenheim, some claiming that the latter has attained a speed of twenty-two knots. In the first place these vessels are not armored, but simply protected by four inch decks over machinery and boilers. Even equal speed from them, therefore, would be equaling the record against a vessel carrying, in addition to a six-inch protective deck, a five-inch side belt and two turrets, each eleven inches thick.

In the second place neither of these vessels has ever had an official trial over a measured course. The Blake was run down from leaky boilers, after reaching a speed of 13 knots in shallow water and developing only 15,000 horse power, while the Blenheim was gauged only by a patent log, which, it is claimed, indicated 22½ knots.

The nine-year-old Katie McGlynn was run down and killed by a young bicycle rider on the Boulevard, New York City.

The Austrian corvette Fronsberg, C. Bousso, from Bismarck, and the Russian cruisers Dimitri Donskoi and Bynda arrived at Philadelphia, Penn., from New York.

THREE WERE DROWNED.

Melancholy End of a Boating Trip of Seven Young Boys.

SCORES KILLED.

Farm Houses Buried in a Landslide in Norway.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

The Elmira (N. Y.) National Bank has closed its doors. The bank failure was the result of the recent financial troubles of Colonel D. C. Robinson.

South and West.

Tornadoes did great damage to property in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, and at Louisville, Ky.; three men were killed and several injured at Cleveland.

THE LABOR WORLD.

SWITZERLAND has 130,000 union men. OHAMA (Neb.) policemen get \$2 a day. PITTSBURGH, Penn., has 800 union salesmen. Women hotel employes are to be organized.

WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT and MRS. CLEVELAND entertained the Infanta Eulalia at a State dinner in the White House.

WORLD'S FAIR BOMBHELL.

Seventeen Foreign Commissioners Withdraw Their Exhibits.

OTHER WORLD'S FAIRS.

Comparisons Showing That Chicago Has the Best of All.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

JERUSALEM reports a real estate boom. OHAMA, Neb., is to have a school for freedmen. LOCUSTS are ravaging the Province of Saratoff, Russia.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

ST. LOUIS has signed catcher GUSON. EWING, of Cleveland, leads the League in base running.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs Won. Lost. Won. Lost. Cleveland, 11 5 688 Baltimore, 11 12 478 Pittsburgh, 13 7 667 Cincinnati, 11 13 458 Brooklyn, 15 8 619 New York 10 13 435 Philadelphia, 11 10 524 Washington, 13 13 435 Boston, 12 11 522 Chicago, 9 13 429 St. Louis, 12 11 522 Louisville, 3 11 214

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

State—1892, choice, 21 @ 21½ 1892, prime, 20 @ 21½ 1892, common to good, 18 @ 19½ Old odds, 5 @ 9

LIVE POULTRY.

Turkeys—Jersey, State, Penn., 14 @ — Chickens, local, 10 @ — Western, 9 @ — Boosters, old, 8 @ 8½ Turkeys, 11½ @ 12½ Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., 80 @ 112 Western, 70 @ 120 Geese, Western, 112 @ 130 Pigeons, 45 @ 50

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—State, 250 @ 275 Jersey, prime, 225 @ 250 Jersey, inferior, 175 @ 200 L. I. in bulk, 15 @ — Cabbage, Charleston, 75 @ 125 Onions—Eastern, yellow, 100 @ — Bermuda, 100 @ 150 State, 100 @ — Sweet potatoes, 100 @ — Squash—Dark, 175 @ 200 White, 75 @ 100

THE NATIONAL GAME.

ST. LOUIS has signed catcher GUSON. EWING, of Cleveland, leads the League in base running.

RUBKE, of the New Yorks, leads his club in base running.

THE NEW YORKS lost eleven out of the twelve games they played away from home.

CLEVELAND has strong hopes that a little more practice will make Hastings one of the leading pitchers of the League.

THE best base running nine in the League would be Doyle, catcher, Stratton, Ewing, Beckley, Ward and Latham, basemen; Dahler, shortstop; Brown, Hamilton and Ewing in the field.

TRINIDAD, of New York, is making quite a record as a home run batter, he having made four in three games. His hitting record in those three games was seven hits, with a total of nineteen.

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