

Over 1,000,000 Germans live in large American cities.

It is said that the King and Queen of Greece set their subjects an excellent example of strict economy in royal high places.

The New York Marine Journal spins a yarn to the effect that a whale at Nantucket got entangled and excited and ran away with a bell buoy.

The estate of the late Richard Jessup, of San Francisco, Cal., valued at \$140,000, was completely absorbed in four years by the lawyers of the young heir.

Perseverance wins every time. The Lewiston (Me.) Journal relates that a Deering woman severely scalded an approaching pedler with a dipper of hot water—but he got in—and sold her a rug.

The corner stone of the National Capitol was laid September 18, 1793. It is proposed to celebrate the centennial anniversary of this event by a parade, addresses, fireworks and a night illumination of the Capitol by means of twenty-four search-lights.

While the Western movement of population in the United States for the century aggregates 505 miles, the extreme Northern and Southern variation is a little under twenty-two miles, and the finishing point of the line is only some six miles south of the starting point.

A ten-thousand-mile railroad line is a Russian project that is well under way, and is attracting the attention of engineers all over the world. The road starts on the eastern border of the Russian Empire and runs ten thousand miles until it reaches Vladivostok on the Siberian coast.

The Prince of Wales is said to present the extraordinary spectacle of a man in danger of succumbing to old age while his mother is still in her prime. He has crowded about ten years into every one of his life, and he has, it is said, had fun enough to console him for missing a job on the throne.

A scientific authority now comes to the front with the argument that railway trains of very high speed, under certain circumstances, are safer than slower ones. The point made is that great speed implies the greatest prudence, the highest skill, the most perfect construction and equipment. The subject is of great interest in these days.

From 1851 to 1892 the emigration from Ireland amounted to 3,518,333 persons, of whom ninety-one per cent. came to the United States. In 1852 the outflow was 190,000; in 1853 it was 173,000; in 1854 the figures were 140,000. Last year only 50,807 Irish people left home, and the birth rate showed a considerable per cent. increase.

Leonard E. Ladd, of Philadelphia, has patented an "improved dwelling-house plan," which provides for "the erection of a block of buildings and their connection in such a way that the ordinary kitchen work and general supply features will all be cared for in one central building." That is, that each house will have its own kitchen and dining-room, but these will be set apart, say in the center of the block, and connected with the remaining rooms by means of corridors. A central plant for light, heat, etc., is also included in the plan. It is claimed that three-story houses could be erected on the basis proposed to be sold for \$4500.

The long drought of last year warned the Florida orange-growers and truck-farmers that irrigation was almost as indispensable in the maturing of their crops as it is found to be in the Pacific Coast States, observes the New York Post. At Oviedo, where there are some of the finest orange groves in Florida, irrigation has been successfully tested, and at Maitland the whistle of the irrigating engine is heard daily during the dry season. The cost of the machinery required for an orange grove is well within the means of the average grower. A plant at Lake Chorus which can be bought for \$3000 and gives satisfactory results is thus described: The upright boiler has a twenty-horse power, working a ten-inch pump attached to a four-inch main running through the center of the grove over 1200 feet, and having two-inch branch pipes equally long at stated points. The pump flows over 400 gallons of water a minute, and this supplies seventy-seven hydrants in the grove, to each of which can be attached a fifty-foot hose for spraying or watering.

"MAN AND HIS WORKS."

ETHNOLOGICAL WONDERS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Strange Races of Primitive Men, Living and Dead, on Exhibition—Habits of Life of Cliff Dwellers, Aztecs, Esquimaux and Other Queer Inhabitants of the World.

All those who wish to study "Man and His Works," as the motto over the building has it, will find in the Department of Ethnology, at the World's Fair, wonderful facilities. It has exhibits of live men and dead men of the most strange varieties of color and custom, and it presents remarkable collections showing the works of man from as far back as any trace of him can be found down to the present day.



CLIFF DWELLERS' MOUNTAIN.

Professor F. W. Putnam, of Harvard University, has charge of the ethnological exhibit. It takes in ethnology, archaeology and anthropology, history and natural history. This, says the New York Herald, is a very wide field, but the different branches are well represented and the department must be a continual source of delight to students of primeval man and the untamed barbarian. In a plot of land one thousand feet long and from one hundred feet to two hundred feet wide Professor Putnam has pitched his camp. It adjoins the lake front and looks upon the lagoon in which floats the New Bedford whaling ship. The quaint convent of La Rabida, modeled after the original in Palos, Spain, in which Columbus rested his weary feet and soul before and after coming



HIGH TOWER—RUINS OF AN ANCIENT RACE IN UTAH.

to America, is part of the ethnological display, but it is assigned to the Latin-American division. Its red roof and white walls look down upon the works of the American savages. Models of the ancient ruins found in Yucatan stand in the open air outside the anthropological building. There are six of these models. They were made under the supervision of Edward H. Thompson, United States Consul in that country, who had paper mache casts taken of the originals, which are reproduced in "statu," a sort of plaster with which almost all the fair buildings are faced. By a little ingenuity "statu" can be readily converted into the most substantial looking marble or granite. These Yucatan ruins, which have stood the weather in South America for a one knows how many years, will amaze people who are not aware that a high civilization preceded Columbus on this side of the world. In style they resemble the architecture used at this very date in the construction of trust company buildings and banks in the more modern city of Philadelphia. There is a portal from the ruined group of La Bra, a straight arch from Uxmal and the "Friends of the Serpent" from the same city. Three portions of the ruin, which the early Spaniards called the "House of the Nuns," are reproduced. Mr. Thompson, after erecting the walls, returned to Yucatan for a collection of plants to place around them.

Near this group is a fac-simile of the homes of the cliff dwellers of Utah, Colorado and New Mexico, occupied long before those lands resounded with the monotonous repetition of the marriage ceremony and arguments for free silver. The cliff dwellers' homes are operated as a "concession," the builder putting them up at his own expense and reimbursing himself by selling tickets of admission. This is the only money making section of the ethnological exhibit, except the Esquimaux, who can only be seen after the production of twenty-five cents.

Of course there aren't any life cliff dwellers, as not even Chicago can resurrect them, but there are plenty of savages. The wild man of Borneo has now come to town, but to be three thousand years old. He is a purely life visitor to the Fair, some of whom appear less cultured than the Indian, whose face, daubed over with colors and looking like a pen writer, sees that none of the work that is to be done escapes the notice of his wife. The savages (those on exhibition be it understood) are placed in habitations such as



TUCATAN RUINS.

they occupy when in a state of nature. Perhaps the most elaborate of the ethnological contributions come from New York, whose Commissioners contributed delegates from the six tribes of the Iroquois, and they will live on the grounds for a period of six months, entirely free from all care.

New York has a strip of land fronting 35

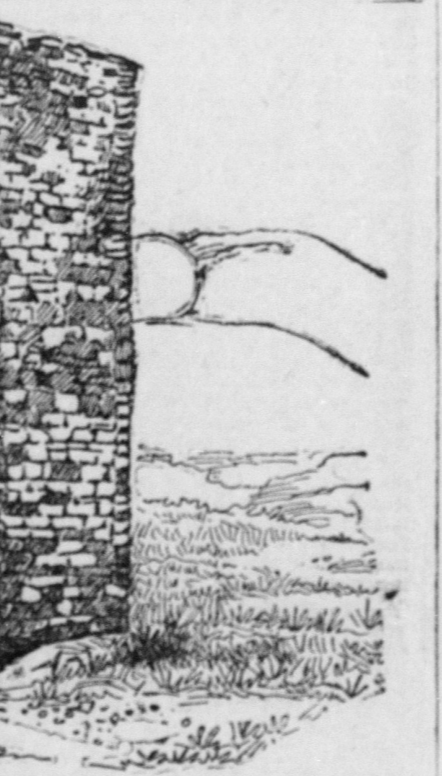
feet on the border of the lagoon and extending 100 feet back. The State has erected a council house of bark 30 feet by 50 such as were used for political caucuses by the Iroquois when the whites arrived upon the scene to take charge. In this structure the Iroquois will carry on their strange and impressive ceremonies, beating the tom-tom and chanting above in the untamed way, free of all charge to the spectator.

In a bark house 10 feet by 15 live a group of New York Oneidas who have been subjected to an expensive process of being tattooed. There are round bark houses 16 feet in diameter inhabited by Mohawks, Onondagas, Cayugas and Tuscaroras who are all of the Iroquois race. On the border of the lagoon is a hunter's lodge and on its bank all sorts of canoes and a big war canoe. The exhibit altogether is most picturesque and reflects great credit upon the Empire State.

Camped near them are a group of live Chippewas and Sioux owned by the State of Minnesota and loaned for the Fair. A lot of Navajos have been sent on by Colorado and the same Trojans of their native way. British Guiana sent a lot of Arrawaks, and the Dominion of Canada was good enough to spare a quantity of their aborigines. There are Flatheads, Blackfeet, Pend d'Oreilles, Nez Percés and Kootenais. One of the features of the exhibit is the Columbian Indian Indian Band of six pieces.

Engineer Robert E. Peary, of the United States Navy, has a collection of Esquimaux things that illustrate life in the Arctic regions. During his sojourn in the Whale Sound region of North Greenland, although he failed at reaching a high latitude, he was able to get together skin tents, kayaks or canoes, and the weapons of the "Arctic hand-layers," as the most Northern tribe of people in the world are called. An imitation snow house has been prepared and an iceberg not made out of a very cooling substance. The chase of the white bear is shown and the method by which the Esquimaux catches the walrus and sits on the ice and harpoons the sea. Trophies of the chase in the way of walrus teeth and reindeer skins are on view which are particularly interesting just now because of the fever for northern adventure which prevails at present. A family of Esquimaux is borrowed every day from the colony on view in another part of the park, and they sit and go through the indignity of being looked at for nothing in order to supply dramatic personae to this ingeniously contrived scenery.

To those who think that a dead Indian is a much more artistic product of civilization than a tame one there will be plenty of satisfaction in this department. The Anthropological Building, the last of all the fair structures that it was decided to build, is 415 feet long and 325 feet wide, with a gallery forty-eight feet wide on every side. Of this space much is given up to reminiscences of Indian tribes that can never be revived, but the exhibit naturally takes in the whole world.



REAR PORTION OF THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL BUILDING.

There are 30,000 square feet devoted to hygiene, sanitation and charities and correction. There are many small collections of an archaeological nature and of ancient art from Assyria, Egypt and Rome. The Greek and Roman antiquities are particularly interesting, and some of great interest were found in the Chicago Art Museum. There are Egyptian relics and a complete Spanish collection taken from the Madrid Exposition, as well as groups of objects from the museums of Vienna and Berlin and from the Russian exhibition.

Asia, Africa and New South Wales have their contributions, and the Pacific and Queen Charlotte Islands all have their story to tell of the happy days before man began to swear allegiance to a nation and live in a flat. There is a complete model of the village of Skidegate, in British Columbia, showing the houses, totem poles and inhabitants.



THE INDIAN ENCAMPMENT.

In the still life department are also remains of all sorts of Indians, Canadian and United States. There are the State collections of Ohio, Missouri, Colorado and Utah, the results of the Hemenway Southwest expedition. Mexico and the South American republics sent singular sculptures and strange tablets of hieroglyphics. The explorations of Professor Putnam's envoys in Ecuador, Chile, Peru and Bolivia gave valuable results, showing the arts and customs of ancient people. Similar collections come from British Guiana, Paraguay, Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

There are special exhibits of folk lore and the games and religions of all countries. In the latter is the collection of idols of William J. Cunningham, which contains four hundred rare specimens. From the Gaboon River comes Po-Po, the "Goddess of Maidenhood," and Ipa, the "God of Deliverance," supposed to be three thousand years old. Ipa was found by Livingston, Alaskan Indians of the Thinktee tribe have queer gods and fetiches. From British Columbia are shown good spirits and hob-goblins and from Dakota the medicine bag of the Sioux, which the Indians will consent to part with. Heavily represented in the Gunning collection by a number of little gods, among them Centol, the "Great Producer," and Yo-tan, the "God of Culture." From Thebes is a sacred jackal. Man lived in the glacial period, as the collections show, there are relics of a chilly time as well as specimens from the shell heaps of Maine and Florida. The Peruvian finds include the best assortment of mummies ever unearthed, of this

continent. The peculiar methods of burial are shown. In some of the graves were found work baskets, beads, flags and, most important of all, bags of peanuts, showing what the Peruvians did with people addicted to the peanut habit.

From Guatemala are life size models of natives in correct costume with original ornaments and trinkets. The anthropological laboratories show an immense quantity of instruments and apparatus. The end of the department is subdivided into anthropology, neurology and psychology. Anthropological tests will be applied to the visitors on the payment of a small fee. They will be measured, weighed and all the statistics obtained and themselves noted on a card. They will also, if they are women, be able to see wherein they differ from the shape of the Venus de Milo and remedy the defects.



ESQUIMAUX FAMILY.

Whenever Professor Putnam's associates get hold of an aboriginal person they measure him, a series of results obtained by measuring skulls and skeletons have been collated and placed on charts. Fifty thousand school children have been examined and described. Seventy-five men were taken from twenty measuring nearly two thousand Indians. They found one use to which an Indian could be put.

In the archaeological division, to which reference has been made, are arranged geographically the shell heaps, and ancient villages, mounds, earthworks and pueblos, making a very picturesque sight. In the great earthworks of Ohio there are combined squares, octagons and circles, which are shown by maps. The great mound at Cahokia, Ill., is nearly 100 feet high, and the Serpent mound, in 1400 feet long. These, as well as the Fort Ancient, the largest ancient fortification in the country, and the Turner and Hopewell groups are represented pictorially. One subdivision of the section contains special exhibits as stone implements, pottery, ornaments and pipes.

Every material exemplifying primitive modes of life, customs and arts of the native peoples of the world is in the ethnological section, and it illustrates the peculiarities of the different races. As a contrast to the wild Indians in their primitive state the United States Government makes a special exhibit of its Indian school system.

The tribes of Indians have prepared collections of articles relating to themselves which are entered for competition. These are not exclusively of an ethnological character, but will deal with their modes of life, thought and industry.

In the department of natural history New York State again takes the lead. The Ward's Natural Science Museum, of Rochester, has an exhibit which Professor Putnam says is perfect. It shows every form of animal life "from sponges to man." Pennsylvania, Ohio and Colorado send the birds and mammals found in those States.

In the line of documentary exhibits are found charts and maps of the world anterior to the voyage of Columbus and at different periods since. There are physical anthropological statistics and criminal statistics. All the books in the library after the Fair will go to the Memorial Museum of Science of Chicago.

A creditable reproduction of Fort Dearborn is shown. This, as almost every one knows, was the nucleus around which the city of Chicago was built. Somewhat in the same style of architecture is an old log cabin of the early days of settlement, containing some forefathers in fac-simile, dressed in the costume of the colonial period.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

GOVERNOR FLOWER, of New York, has been spending a week at the Fair, and is expected to open the German section in Machinery Hall the display made by the German Empire has been declared on exhibition in every department of the Fair. The exhibit consists of mining, wood-working and printing machinery and the apparatus used in the manufacture of paper and paper pressing.

The home for the little folks at the Fair has been opened with simple exercises. The programme was carried out principally by children. A number of choruses were sung under the direction of Professor Hartung. A children's company, under the leadership of Miss Huntington, gave an interesting drill in the gymnasium on the first floor, after which luncheon was served. The children's building is a typical kindergarten, and every contrivance imaginable to interest and instruct young folks has been secured. The larger children will have the benefit of a gymnasium on the first floor, and adjacent rooms have been fitted with cradles and cribs which it is expected will be used extensively. Visitors at the Fair who have children can leave them here. No child under two years of age will be admitted. The Japanese Commissioners have given a large number of dolls, and juvenile literature has been furnished by the German Commissioners, Illinois giving the book-sues. The building was erected at a cost of \$41,000. The playground is on the roof, which is furnished with swings and hammocks. A trained corps of nurses will be in constant attendance on the children.

A formal opening of the Electricity Building has at last taken place. The feature of the display was the unveiling and lighting of the big Edison tower erected by the General Electric Company. This shaft is situated in the exact center of the building, and represents the highest achievement of the incandescent lamp. It extends into the groined arch formed by the intersection of the nave and the transept, reaching a height of about 100 feet. The methods used in construction have resulted in showing a perfect column, as though the entire shaft were hewn from one massive block of stone. It springs from the roof of a pavilion surrounding the base, and the entire interior is strewn with thousands of incandescent lamps, as many as 100,000. The colors are arranged by mechanical methods, capable of being flashed in harmony with the strains of music. The column is crowned with a well-proportioned replica of an Edison incandescent lamp formed from a multitude of pieces of prismatic crystals. Upward of 30,000 of these beautiful jewels are strung on a frame, and are all lighted from the interior by a large number of incandescent lamps. The effect produced is marvellous, and can be appreciated only when seen.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

SENATOR STARBUCK'S income is \$400 per year. The Infanta Eulalia has eleven Christian names. GEN. HARRIS' annual income is \$1,000,000. It is said that the readings given by the late James E. Murdock, the actor and elocutionist, in aid of the Sanitary Commission during the Civil War, produced \$250,000 for that organization.

DISASTER IN WASHINGTON

TOTAL COLLAPSE OF FORD'S OLD THEATRE BUILDING.

While Crowded With Nearly 500 Government Clerks Three Floors Were Suddenly Precipitated to the Cellar—Over a Score Killed and More Than Fifty Injured.

Ford's old theatre, in Washington, the building in which Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, and used by the Government for many years as part of the offices of the Surgeon-General of the Army, collapsed a few mornings ago just after 9:30 o'clock with a terrible loss of life and injury. It is a coincidence which will not escape attention, that this second tragedy occurred on the very day when the remains of Edwin Booth, the great tragedian, whose life was so darkened by his brother's crime that he never again appeared on the stage, were being borne to their last resting place in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Massachusetts.

In the building at the time were 534 Government employes from the War Department—436 clerks, eighteen messengers and twenty-two laborers. Up to midnight, when the excavators in the ruins had just taken out what was supposed to be the last body, the number of the dead was twenty-five. Of the twenty-five identifications had then been made in regard to the following:

George L. Allen, Pennsylvania, fifty years; George W. Arnold, Virginia, colored, clerk; Samuel P. Banes, Pennsylvania; L. W. Boddy, New York; John Bussius, thirty-four years, Washington; Jeremiah Daley, Pennsylvania, died on the operating table of the Emergency Hospital; Arthur L. Dietrich, Kentucky; James H. Fagan, Kansas, thirty-four years, married, Washington; Joseph B. Gage, Michigan; M. M. Jarvis, Michigan; J. Boyd Jones, Wisconsin; David C. Jordan, Missouri; E. B. Loftus, New York; F. W. Maeder, married, Washington; B. F. Miller, New York; Howard S. Miller, Ohio; M. T. Mulloy, Louisiana; J. H. McFall, Wisconsin; Dr. Nelson, William Schriever, Missouri; E. G. Shell, Kansas; H. S. Wood, F. M. Williams, Wisconsin (unknown man, evidently a clerk). The number reported as injured was fifty-two, some of them fatally and many seriously hurt.

The evidence, as found in official records, amply confirms that as long ago as 1885 this building, which the Government purchased after the assassination and used as an army museum, was officially proclaimed by Congress as unsafe. The excavations which were the immediate cause of the collapse, being made at the instance of the War Department for the purpose of putting in an electric light plant. This explanation of the cause of the accident is the only one advanced. Men who were in the building say the crash came without warning. Those on the top floor were suddenly thrown to the floor below, and the weight of falling timber and furniture broke down the second and first floors. Fortunately only the forward half of the floors gave way. The outer ends of the second and first floors, and the rear part of the structure remained intact. The walls did not fall. When the first rumbling, warning of the approaching collapse came, the clerks on the third floor, to the number of eighty or 100, rushed to the windows and jumped to the roof of a small building adjoining on the northwest side. Many of them escaped in this way.

The news that the building had fallen spread with lightning-like rapidity, and soon Tenth street and adjacent thoroughfares were crowded with people. A general fire alarm was turned in a few minutes after the crash, and then, all the ambulances in the city were summoned. As quickly as possible the police and firemen formed a reserve brigade and, ready hands as they were, took out the killed and wounded. In less than an hour about twenty-five persons had been taken out, and every few minutes thereafter some still form would be borne on a stretcher from the building. Police and army ambulances, wagons, and vehicles of every description were pressed into service for carrying the dead and injured to the hospitals.

Both the military and naval authorities took prompt action. General Schofield ordered two troops of cavalry from Fort Meyer, just across the river, and two companies of infantry from the arsenal to the scene of the disaster. The Secretary of the Navy ordered out all the naval medical officers, and also opened the Naval Hospital to receive the injured.

One of the colored men on the scene found the body of a colored man in the alley in the rear of the building where John Wilkes Booth had his horse tethered the night he killed President Lincoln. This was George M. Arnold, a colored clerk. He had been seen at a third-story window. He had been wounded, but, despite the protestations of numbers of people, he climbed out, and, lowering himself from the sill, let go. He fell upon a covering at a lower door and slid off into the cobble-stoned alley, striking on his head. He was instantly killed.

One of the bravest and most daring acts was performed by Basil Lockwood, a colored boy, nineteen or twenty years of age. As soon as the floors collapsed and the dust cleared away, realizing the danger of those on the roof, who were wildly clamoring out and calling for aid, he climbed up a large telegraph pole as high as the third story and lashed a ladder to the pole, putting the other end in the window. It is believed ten or fifteen were assisted down the ladder in safety. None of those who escaped injury could tell which of the floors first gave way.

There were very few narrow escapes from death. A number of clerks whose desks rested directly upon the line where the floors broke away, saved themselves, while the others, which they were precipitated down the awful chasm. Others who were wildly climbing out and calling for aid, he climbed up a large telegraph pole as high as the third story and lashed a ladder to the pole, putting the other end in the window. It is believed ten or fifteen were assisted down the ladder in safety. None of those who escaped injury could tell which of the floors first gave way.

Every few minutes during the first two hours after the accident, dead and wounded men were taken out of the debris. All the debris and wreckage that could be secured were pressed into service to clear away the debris. The laborers did not cease their efforts until about 7 o'clock, by which time they had reached the bottom of the excavation in a dozen places, and further search seemed useless, as the debris in all parts of the building had been entirely cleared away. The work was then stopped, the streets roped close to the building, and a police guard placed there for the night.

The President was informed of the accident just as he reached the entrance to the White House, and he at once interested himself in relief measures. At a meeting called by order of Commissioner Ross, \$2500 was subscribed, of which President Cleveland contributed \$100. Brief addresses were made by Bishop J. F. Hurst, Rev. William A. A. Bartlett, and Smith Thompson, a seventy-two-year-old clerk, who escaped from the ruins.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

The Infanta of Spain left New York City for Chicago by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Canal Street Bank of New York City has gone into voluntary liquidation. Eight hundred and fifty-nine east side merchants have \$436,691.90 on deposit. All will be paid in full.

SAVIORE MARTELLA, the Italian who murdered Giovanni Passolunghi at Saratoga, May 6, 1892, was electrocuted at the State Prison at Dannemora, N. Y. Two contacts were necessary.

JUDGE ANDREW, of the Supreme Court, of New York, dismissed William R. Laidlaw's complaint in the suit to recover \$50,000 damages from Russell Sage for being used as a shield against a dynamite crank.

A HEAVY rainstorm, accompanied by a high wind and frequent flashes of lightning, broke over New York City and suburbs, doing much damage; one man was killed and there was heavy loss by fire in Brooklyn.

DANIEL F. BEATTY, trustee Mayor of Washington, N. J., a piano and organ dealer in that place, has been arrested by Postoffice Inspector-in-Chief Christopher C. James and Inspector Joseph E. Jacobs on the charge of using the United States mails for fraudulent purposes.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY apprentice boys from the German ship Guedenau were landed at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., for infantry and artillery practice. They formed a battalion of four companies—three of infantry and one of artillery. The latter had two field pieces and drilled apart from the others. The infantry sections were maneuvered in battalion and skirmish drill and passed in review.

ALL the members of the Rapid Transit Commission of New York City except John H. Starin resigned.

South and West.

JOHN C. MINING, Town Treasurer of Fort Jennings, Ohio, has disappeared with \$5000 cash, and an additional shortage of \$10,000 has been discovered.

WILD and unfounded rumors of impending financial disaster caused a senseless run on many of the banks in Chicago. Those chiefly affected were the Prairie State National Bank, the State Bank of Commerce, the Illinois Savings Bank, the Dixie Savings Bank, the Union Trust Company's Bank and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. Meadowcroft Brothers, private bankers of Chicago, failed with liabilities estimated at \$450,000.

The Bank of Spokane, Washington, has failed. It is a private institution, owned by A. M. Carlson, who is reported to be worth \$3,000,000. The Sandusky (Ohio) Savings Bank assigned. The Merchants' National Bank, of Fort Worth, Texas, capital \$250,000, has failed.

The Infanta Eulalia reached Chicago from New York much exhausted and was shown by the crowds that lined the route from the railroad station to the hotel.

A SKIFF containing Alexander McCloud and Robert Anderson was upset in a whirlpool at Boundary City, Wyoming. The men were drowned.

SEBASTIAN O'LEARY, of the United States Army, was shot and mortally wounded by Private Roberts, in Fort Sherman, Idaho. Jealousy over promotion was the cause.

The New Albany (Ind.) Banking Company has suspended payment.

MAYOR HARRISON, of Chicago, gave a breakfast and reception for the Infanta; she was the guest of President Higginbotham, of the World's Fair Directory, in the evening.

The business portion of Fargo, North Dakota, was destroyed by fire; 2200 people were rendered homeless. Loss, \$2,000,000. The broke out on Page street between Baker and Lyon streets, San Francisco, Cal., and in less than an hour a whole block had been totally consumed. Three firemen were instantly killed by falling walls.

The Princess Eulalia paid her first visit to the World's Fair, going to the grounds in the afternoon and again in the evening.

Washington.

The President appointed Charles H. Mansur, of Missouri, Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND announced that an extra session of Congress would be called early in September to deal with the financial question, which he urges the people to study closely.

CHARLES W. DAYTON was appointed Postmaster of New York City, to succeed Cornelius Van Cott, by President Cleveland. He was born in New York City October 3, 1846. He is a lawyer.

The State Department telegraphed its acceptance of the resignation of Rowland B. Mahony, Minister to Ecuador, and instructed him to turn over to the legation archives to the United States Consul.

The Russian extradition treaty was officially promulgated by President Cleveland.

NOTICE was received by the Department of State that Russia would raise her Mission at Washington to the rank of an embassy.

THE Postmaster-General has instructed Postmasters not to admit any disease germs sent to physicians.

The work of reading the series of first-class postoffice notices in the Department. The series for the year ended March 31, 1893, among the offices already closed, showed an increase over last year of \$1,740, an increase over last year of \$1,740.

Foreign.

MR. RENTON proposed to Emperor William his credentials as United States Minister to Germany, and Mr. Phelps presented his letter of recall.

MR. GLADSTONE accepted an amendment to the Home Rule bill forbidding the Dublin Legislature to deal with the extradition of criminals.

ABDULKEER from Koti, a port on an island in the River Kott, on the east coast of Borneo, state that an explosion, attended with fatal results, occurred at that place on board the steamer Houthandelbunaldi. Five persons were killed.

DESPATCHES from Buenos Ayres announce that the Argentine Cabinet has resigned.

SOLDIERS were exchanged between the police and revolutionaries in Managua, Nicaragua. Six of the police were killed.

DESTRUCTIVE AND FATAL FLOODS CONTINUE IN AUSTRIA.

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER finished his address in behalf of the British case before the Bering Sea Court at Paris; C. Robinson, a Canadian lawyer, followed him.

WAR has been renewed in Dahomey, Africa. King Behanzin having repulsed the French in a blow conflict.

A FLOT to ship up the Government barracks in Honolulu, Hawaii, with dynamite was frustrated on the night of May 21.

A DOCTOR'S SUICIDE.

His Patient Had Died of Heart Failure in His Office.

Mrs. Colton, a widow, went to the office of Doctor Elderkins, at Chautauque, N. Y., to receive professional treatment.

But an hour afterward Mrs. Harwood, who lives in the house in which the doctor has his office, found Mrs. Colton lying on the floor dead and the doctor on a lounge in a dying condition.

A letter found lying on his table read: "Mrs. Colton died of heart failure and I have taken my own life with morphine used hydropically. No use can save me; no need of autopsy; must die, but hate to leave my friends."

The doctor has since died. His will was found in a bundle of papers lying by his side.