

Trade journals are noting the fact that the price of wool is the lowest in its history.

The "trusty" prisoner in a penitentiary belongs, in the opinion of the Washington-Star, to the same general class as the gun that nobody knew was loaded.

There is one place where a woman gets a man's pay for doing a man's work. It is the Township of Marshfield, Maine, and any woman who wishes to work out her road tax can do so and have her day's work count for as much as a man's.

As an instance of the wonderful growth of the English language, it may be noted, observes the Detroit Free Press, that whereas Noah Webster could not find 80,000 words to put in his compilation, the recent Century Dictionary comprises more than 200,000.

At the beginning of this year there were 1168 submarine cables in existence, of which 880 belonged to different dominions, and 288 to private companies. The former possessed a length of 16,652 miles and the latter had a length of 144,743 miles, thus the total length was 161,395 miles.

The Terra Haute (Ind.) Gazette exclaims: "Take all the noted cathedrals and public buildings and monuments and colossal statuary of the ancient and modern world and group them in the Elysian fields and one might see the equal in beauty and radiant splendor of the magical White City as viewed from the top of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building. But until that is done the White City will stand alone a peerless gem in the diadem of the centuries."

The annual loss of human life by lightning shock is very great throughout the world. In European Russia, from 1885 to 1892, no less than 2270 persons were killed in this way. In Austria during the same time the electric fluid killed 1700 persons. Ten thousand persons are reported as having been struck by lightning during the past twenty-nine years, with 2252 deaths, in France, while in the United States 202 deaths from lightning were recorded in 1892. The effects of lightning stroke are usually shock and coma and partial or complete loss of sight or hearing. The tissues are often burned superficially or deeply.

Vice-Admiral Colomb, of the British Navy, who is regarded as one of the leading naval authorities of the world, has expressed an opinion regarding the most available types of war ships, particularly for the United States. He says that we should build battle ships, armored cruisers and torpedo boats, because they will be what we shall need in case of any war we are likely to have. He says that if he had control of the Navy Department of the United States he would look at the Nations with whom this country might go to war, and would then provide enough battle ships to be superior to the battle ships of any one of these possible enemies, and continually keep up this superiority. He would also build fast cruisers, many of which should be armored—vessels like the New York for example—and then, in addition, fast torpedo boats as a means of coast defense.

The President of a life insurance company has recently made public some interesting facts concerning suicide. It said that in 1877, of the people whose lives were insured, 1.28 per cent. died by their own hands. Since then the life insurance companies have practically discontinued the policy of refusing to pay in case of suicide, and the result is that the ratio of suicides to the insured population has increased alarmingly. The President whose statements we have quoted says: "It is passing strange that men will deliberately contrive the means of their own destruction in order to get the best of a life insurance company and leave money to those who come after them. Perhaps there is nothing very strange in it, comments the Atlanta Constitution. In this country there are plenty of men who are afraid of nothing in this world or in the next. The only good thing about them is the natural affection they feel for their families. They belong to the utterly hopeless and desperate class. They see no chance of providing for the immediate wants of their loved ones unless they insure their lives and step out of the world. Free-thinking is religion and our social conditions are largely responsible for this state of affairs. The life insurance companies will have to change their regulations when they find that a very large percentage of their customers do not consider life worth living.

More children are born in Greece and in Spain, in proportion to population, than in any other Caucasian Nations.

From recent revelations made after the disaster to H. M. S. Victoria, it would seem to the Chicago Record that the British navy is considerably more powerful in picture books than on the briny sea.

New Zealand's Labor Department has begun to publish the Journal of Commerce and Labor, a monthly journal to contain official reports on the state of the labor markets throughout the colony and Australasia in general. It will be distributed free to public bodies, trades unions, and all applicants.

The mistletoe will be more difficult to find next winter. It comes almost exclusively from the orchards of Normandy, where it flourished on the apple tree. The French Government has decided that all the mistletoe must be cut off the trees at once, on the ground that it sucks the sap and impoverishes them.

The death of A. J. Drexel, of Drexel, Morgan & Company, in no way affects the business of that great corporation, but it removes a millionaire who ranked with George W. Childs as a public benefactor. The two men were like brothers, and there was a generous rivalry between them to see which could do the most good with his money.

Sunday labor is prohibited in Europe, except in France and the Netherlands, where the workmen are given time for devotional exercises. Night work is prohibited for women under twenty-one years of age in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands and Switzerland, except in cases where factories run continuously all hours. The hours of labor are eleven daily, except in Great Britain, where ten hours only are allowed. In unhealthy occupations a doctor's certificate is required in all countries for both women and children.

Judge Mobley, of Greene County, Alabama, received an appointment the other day in one of the Washington departments, and he journeyed to the capital to qualify. But after looking over the ground, avers the New Orleans Picayune, the judge returned home, declining the appointment in a letter to his indorser, Congressman Bankhead, in which he said: "I give you the following reasons: (1) I have lived to be more than forty years old and have never been bossed by anybody, and can't begin that now. (2) I am making more than \$2000 at home and like to live there. (3) I have been elected President of the Greene County Fishing Club, and it is time to assume the duties of my office."

This has not been a good year for railroad building and the reasons are apparent. During the six months ended July 1st only 1014 miles of railroad were built in the United States, less than we have built during any six months since the war. The new mileage is distributed as follows:

State	Lines	Miles	State	Lines	Miles
Alabama	1	12	Missouri	4	99.1
Arkansas	3	15	Nebraska	1	22
Arizona	1	42	N. Hamp.	1	1
California	3	36.25	New York	1	35.15
Colorado	1	6	N. Carolina	6	46.7
Florida	5	50.5	N. Dakota	1	50
Idaho	1	3	Ohio	4	52.7
Indiana	3	9.6	Oregon	2	11.5
Illinois	4	37	Penn.	19	181.84
Kansas	1	6.3	R. Island	1	6
Kentucky	4	37	Tennessee	1	7
Louisiana	2	4.25	Texas	5	135.85
Maine	1	5	Washington	5	29.5
Massachusetts	1	1	W. Virginia	7	59.75
Minnesota	3	22	Wyoming	1	4

It will be observed, says the Atlanta Journal, from which the above table is taken, that not a mile of new railroad has been built in Georgia this year, though Georgia year before last led all the States of the Union in railroad construction. The fact that Georgia does not appear in the list printed above is not to be regretted. There has been no recent need for new railroads in this State, and money has been so tight that none of it has been found ready to go into experimental enterprises of this sort. A similar state of affairs in the other States is the explanation of the small new railway mileage. Railroad building has been overdone in many States, and it will be a long time before some of the lines that have been built in Georgia during the last five or six years will pay. The general falling off in railroad construction is a healthful sign. In the first six months of last year there were built in the United States 1367 miles of railway and the construction for the year was 4200 miles. The same ratio of increase for the last six months of the year would give us about 3000 miles of new railroad for 1893.

DISTANCES AT THE FAIR.

IMMENSE SPACE COVERED BY THE EXPOSITION.

A Visitor Must Walk a Great Many Miles to See All the Wonders of the White City—Route of the Average Sight-Seeer—Some Exhibits of Foreign Countries.

The World's Fair is not only a wonderful exposition of the globe's industrial, mechanical and artistic progress, but it is a "city of magnificent distances." Speaking of the immense space covered by the Fair, the Chicago Record says:

Some poor weak woman who could not travel four blocks downtown without boarding a horsecar will walk five miles at Jackson Park. She does not realize it at the time. All the time something is happening to engage the mind. The long jaunt is taken in homeopathic doses, 100 yards at a time. It has often been remarked, and there is no harm in repeating it now, that the general business of things around the Exposition gives delusive ideas of distance. The visitor has an experience like that of a "tenderfoot" in the Rockies who concludes to walk over to a certain peak before breakfast, and after traversing a few miles is told that he will be there before night if he keeps moving.

The excursionist at the Fair often forms a hasty conclusion that he can see nearly everything in a day. Afterward he is ready to admit that he couldn't cover the ground in a week on a bicycle.

Take the Plaisance, for instance. From the Cottage Grove avenue gate to the entrance from the main grounds is exactly one mile. The man or the woman, however, who wanders out to the limits of the Plaisance and then back again does not travel in a straight line. He or she makes diagonal cuts across the roadway from one noisy show to the other, strays off into pockets and protrusions, tramps a quarter of a mile in Java or old Vienna, forgetting that each of these shows is a little city of itself. In fact, a journey into the Plaisance and back will mean not far from three miles of walking if the sight-seeer is at all industrious. One of

understand why you were so tired out at night and went to sleep on the way home, your head resting on the shoulder of a perfect stranger. Any man who started at Madison street and walked to Jackson Park would think he was performing a feat of endurance. He comes to Jackson Park and covers the same distance without knowing it. Why is it? Those who have studied the strange ways of humanity say it is because he is buoyed up and exhilarated by novel sights and kept on the prance by rousing music. His mind is so busy that he forgets about his legs.

How far must a man walk to see all the Fair? This is a hard question to answer, but here are some fairly accurate figures on the larger buildings. If you wish to traverse the main aisles in the Manufactures Building, just to get a good general impression without edging around thousands of show cases, you will find nine main aisles east and west, each 750 feet long, a total length of 6750 feet. The north and south aisles, eleven in number, are each 1750 feet long, making a total length of 19,250 feet. This makes 26,000 feet, a trifle less than five miles. The minimum estimate for the gallery on the same basis is 12,500 feet. This does not allow for passing through the narrow aisles of open exhibits. It refers only to what might properly be called the streets and avenues. Furthermore, it does not allow for doubling up on each thoroughfare. The visitor must see both sides at the same time.

Machinery Hall has five east and west aisles, each 1300 feet long. To pass through these requires 6500 feet of travel. There are eight main aisles north and south, each 500 feet long, making 4000 additional feet or 10,500 in all. To "do" the building thoroughly these transverse aisles should be covered. On this basis the necessary traveling distance is called 19,500 feet. The same rule is followed in the case of each building.

Manufactures, main floor	26,000
Manufactures, gallery	12,500
Agriculture, main floor	9,900
Agriculture, gallery	4,500
Fisheries, annex	4,400
Forestry	2,900
Shoe and leather	3,500
Krupp gun and convent	1,000
Administration	400
Electricity, main floor	5,250
Electricity, gallery	2,625
Mines, main floor	3,150
Mines, gallery	2,000
Transportation, main floor	5,440
Transportation, gallery	4,000



WORLD'S FAIR DIPLOMA AWARDED BY THE JUDGES.

around on the Ferris wheel is nearly one-sixth of a mile.

Here are some distances which the habitual visitor will appreciate. From the entrance to Midway it is 4500 feet to the Administration Building. This is considerably more than three-quarters of a mile, a good walk, even in the country. Yet people who cover the distance every day look over at the dome and say: "There is no need of taking a train; it's only a step." Up at the narrow end of the grounds, it is 2000 feet from the Fifty-seventh street gate over to the lake, yet this preliminary stroll is unnoticed by those who pass the State Buildings and then turn southward for the main part of the show. In keeping track of the miles it is always well to remember that one around the Manufactures Building lacks about 200 feet of being a mile.

Suppose you land from a boat at the Casino pier, walk over to the pier, turn north and pass through the Manufactures Building and then proceed by the shortest cut to the art palace. How far do you suppose you have traveled? A mile? More than that—6500 feet. If you kept as near a bee line as possible. But if you selected some of the winding paths and reconnoitered in side aisles through the two buildings, you walked one and one-half miles.

Follow the average sight-seeer through a day's walking. Up out the route which is common. He alights from a train at the terminal station and goes to the Administration Building, whence he drops south to the Machinery and Agriculture Buildings, merely passing through them to reach the peristyle, along the length of which he passes to the Manufactures Building. By the time he reaches it he has covered, at the lowest, 4500 feet. Through Manufactures Building once, then through the Government and Fisheries Buildings and over to the art palace easily makes 6000 more. If he follows the much-traveled route from the Art Building down past the southerly State Buildings to the Plaisance entrance it is just about 2500 feet to be added.

Then the Plaisance. Perhaps he will not walk to the extreme west end, but he will go three-fourths of a mile and return, making an actual chalk-line distance of one and one-half miles with another mile to be added because of the zig-zag course, making it 19,000 feet on an easy compromise. Leaving the Plaisance, suppose that he passes through the Horticulture and Transportation Buildings to the court of honor and the grand basin, around which he walks slowly during the illumination and band concerts, finally directing his way to the terminal station and a train for home. Any tape-line measurement following his steps would show that another 3500 feet had been placed to his credit. He had not crossed a line of water at Island, had not looked into the Mines or Electricity Buildings and had not gone farther north than the art palace nor farther south than the Agriculture Building. Add up the figures and it will be found that he walked 35,500 feet, or a trifle less than seven miles, with hardly any allowance for incidental foraging to the right or left. As a matter of fact any one following that route would walk ten miles.

Many persons have covered the ground indicated. Perhaps you have, yet you couldn't

Transportation, annex 7,000 || Horticulture, main floor | 9,000 |
Horticulture, gallery	1,000
Government	9,000
Woman's including gallery	4,000
Fisheries	1,500
Art Palace, main section	3,500
Art Palace, two wings	2,000

The grand total is something in excess of 118,000 feet or nearly twenty-three miles. At the same time the estimate does not include State, Government or private buildings; the Plaisance is ignored and account is taken of the long jumps from one building to another. Let the reader figure for himself whether by walking forty miles he could see every nook and corner of the Exposition from the waxy head of the pier to the westward end of Midway Plaisance.

The moral of this is: "Don't try to see everything in one day."

THE EXHIBIT OF ITALY.

Italy has reason to feel proud of the unequalled exhibit she has made in the various departments of the World's Fair. No other country of equal size and commercial importance has done so much to make the great Columbian Exposition a success. In the Manufactures Building, west side, section A, Italy's main exhibit is to be found. The exhibit is a masterpiece of art, and is located on the interior floor in the north-west gallery. This space is devoted to the exhibit of books, photographs, musical instruments and other articles that may be included in the category of liberal arts, but nothing, however, of an educational nature, except, of course, what is contained in the books. Italy is jealous of her book-making art, and many fine specimens of book making and printing make this part of the exhibition one of the most interesting.

The main section on the floor proper of the Manufactures Building is, perhaps, one of the best arranged and most unique displays of a country's handicraft and ingenuity to be found in the whole world. There are specimens of hand-carved woodwork so delicate and wonderful as to command the highest praise for the artist's skill, but not this alone is perfect and so exquisite is it as to make one question whether its superior art is to be found in the whole world. The carved work is of wood and three feet wide, and is made from a single block of wood. What is more, it was made expressly for the Columbian Exposition.

There are specimens of Italy's beautiful chiseled marbles, Florentine mosaics, so superior to anything in this line shown as to leave them without a competitor in this branch of industry.

An enameled silver coffee set for twelve persons acquires its great value from a very complete history of the world engraved on the plates and cups. All the details of the principal events of the world from the days of creation to the present are worked out in the finest lines.

Lace, said to be worth \$1000 per yard, with brocades and tapestry of untold value and exquisite design, forms an attractive feature, but nothing, however, of an educational expression from Italy's viceroy.

The two majolica paintings in front of the

pavilion are much admired, and are valued in the appraisal at \$20,000. The pottery and glassware, the figures in gilt, the statuettes and carvings in wood, the beautiful collection and display in marble and bronze, make the Italian exhibit not only one of the most valuable, but among the most interesting.

ALGERIA'S EXHIBIT.

Algeria is a French colony, but it has been given a prominent place and large space in the Agricultural Building. The most prominent object in the exhibit is what is called the Moorish room, which is a reproduction of an apartment in the palace of the Governor at Algiers. It is a masterpiece of art, and is a reproduction of the Moorish room, which is a reproduction of an apartment in the palace of the Governor at Algiers. It is a masterpiece of art, and is a reproduction of the Moorish room, which is a reproduction of an apartment in the palace of the Governor at Algiers.

In the main department of the exhibit, a great display of cork is made. The trunk of a tree is shown, the rough bark in bales, and manufactured cork. Sheet cork for hat linings is shown, and thicker leaves for insoles for shoes. There are 1,200,000 acres in Algeria covered with cork trees, which will be in full production in five or six years, when the crop will be enormous. Algerian cork is equal to that of Spain, it is asserted. Growth of the tree is limited to lands in the Mediterranean basin. There are 260,000 French people in Algeria, the same number of persons of other Nations, and 3,500,000 natives. A native product of the country is a fine fibrous grass from which ropes are made. It pulps readily, and fine paper is made, much of which is exported to England. As evidencing the importance of Algeria's commerce, goat skins to the value of \$900,000 were exported to the United States in 1892. This industry is of recent growth, as, four years ago, none were exported. Wool is another important product, while the grain of the colony is of superior quality.

SPAIN AT THE FAIR.

Among the foreign countries contributing to beauty and elegance in design of exhibits and display Spain is prominent. The Spanish section in the Manufactures Building covers an area of about 25,000 square feet and has been economically and artistically reproduced of the famous Cathedral Cordova, except, of course, in size. The structure occupies space under the inner gallery in the southwest corner of the building and in the rear of the Italian and Swiss sections.

In this section there are 350 exhibitors from Spain, mostly showing products of cloth and lace. In the working of the finest lace texture, in design and delicate execution, the Spaniards may have equals, but they certainly have no superiors. In embroidered designs, silk workings and gauzy woven fabrics an exceedingly ingenious and interesting display is made.

Among the most expensive exhibit pieces the least space. Because of its novelty and its representation of something new in the working of precious metals, the greater interest, perhaps, attaches to it. Felipa Guisasa, a lady of Madrid, some years ago conceived the idea of ornamenting steel and gold, by first sketching designs on steel and then hammering gold into the grooves, leaving a greater or less projection of the precious metal on the surface, according to the size and character of the figure desired to be produced. The gold was then shaped and annealed, and was cut on the surface to represent faces, figures, flowers or whatever design fancy or the love of art dictated. The finest work of this kind in the exhibit, worth over \$1000, is two fine vases, one of the Pompeian design and the other Renaissance. They are about four feet high, and the steel body is richly ornamented with gold of all colors.

MAKING THE AWARDS.

Fifty judges in the Manufactures and Machinery Departments started to work for the first time a few days since. They found some of the exhibitors not prepared, and in such cases the exhibits were passed for the moment, but all the exhibitors who were ready expressed their acquiescence in the system of awards. The foreign and domestic judges in the Department of Agriculture met in the Assembly Hall of that building for organization. They elected as President William H. Williams, delegate from the University professor in the Academy of Moscow, Count Adleman was chosen First Vice-President.

Meetings of judges of awards in the Departments of Mining, Electricity and Fine Arts have also been held to perfect the organization preparatory to getting to work on the exhibits. The fine arts judges will follow the European jury plan, which they think alone practicable and satisfactory to the exhibitors in such a department.

The Committee on Awards is discouraged over the refusal of nearly all the agricultural implement exhibitors to participate in the field test outside the city. Only two harvester machine exhibitors entered for the examination, and the feeling among the bulk of the agricultural exhibitors, as expressed in a recent protest sent to Chairman Thatcher, is not favorable to success in that branch of the exhibits at least.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

New York cheese manufacturers have secured three first prizes.

Forty-three separate and distinct congresses were in session at the Art Institute the other day. The most largely attended was that of the college fraternities.

Augustus Hemenway, of Canton, Mass., has invited all the schoolboys in town to go to the World's Fair at his expense. There are twenty-six of them.

The Department of Awards is now the busiest branch in the great Exposition, and its chief, who has increased his clerical force from five to 100.

A big map showing the educational peculiarities of the Pennsylvania public schools, colleges and academies, has been shipped to the Fair. It is fourteen by eight feet in size and contains 112 square feet of canvas.

The Masonic apron worn by Washington in the lodge room as well as the valuable and interesting lodge emblem of General Lafayette form a feature of the exhibit in the Government Building, beneath the great dome.

In the dome of the Horticultural Building there is a perfect facsimile of the Capitol at Washington, done in immortelles. The grounds surrounding the Capitol are also shown, and it forms a unique and interesting exhibit.

THE World's Youth Congress, a gathering made up of the brightest young people between the ages of twelve and twenty-one, representing schools, academies and colleges throughout the country and various institutions of learning in England and on the Continent, has been in session in the Hall of Washington.

It is generally conceded that for the limited amount of money expended on its buildings and display of art and manufactures, the State of Arkansas leads all the rest. The mineral and wool exhibits in the State Building are especially interesting, both from their number and completeness, as well as from the unique manner in which they are arranged.

Cardinal Gibbons has accepted the invitation of the Committee of the Maryland State Commission to make the prayer of benediction on the occasion of Maryland Day at the World's Fair, September 12. That is also the date fixed for the meeting in Chicago of the Archbishop of the Catholic Church, Cardinal Gibbons, the primate of the United States, will preside.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

Recent damage to gardens and farm crops was done by a snowfall in New England. There has been some remarkable variations of temperature in Maine. On one day the mercury was ninety-six degrees in the shade. There was also a hail storm at Dexter which damaged crops, furnished snow enough for a snowballing match, and sent the temperature down from ninety-eight degrees to fifty-six degrees. In Bangor there was a decided snow flurry, and the weather was as cold as in October.

The silver men's meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, ended in a boisterous row. Speeches were interrupted, and a war of words raged for two hours. The electric lights were finally turned out amid the utmost confusion. The delegates to the Chicago Convention, however, were appointed.

The Erie Railway was placed in the hands of John King and J. G. McCullough as receivers, the appointment being made by Judge Lacombe, of the United States Circuit Court, New York City, on the application of Trench L. Park, a holder of first and second mortgage bonds. He stated in his complaint that the \$6,000,000 of floating debt embarrassed the company so that it was in danger of defaulting on its bonds, and many creditors threatened actions.

Officers from the Russian man-of-war, Nicholas I, visited Camp Werts, Sea Girt, where the New Jersey National Guard was camped.

Several electric storms did damage in various places in the New England and Middle States. One man was killed and several injured at Coney Island, New York, a man was killed on Staten Island, and a man severely injured at Nyack, by lightning.

Three of the Russian men-of-war sailed from New York for Newport, R. I.

The Nawab of Dhampr arrived in New York. He ruled 700,000 people and an income of \$1,500,000, and when he returns to India he is to be married.

E. S. Francis, ex-Cashier of the Pittsfield (Mass.) National Bank, has committed suicide.

South and West.

Fifteen persons, including eight Federal employes, were indicted in Oregon for smuggling Chinaman and opium into the United States.

A fire in the Transportation Building at the World's Fair caused a flurry of excitement.

The Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank of Milwaukee, Wis., failed; two banks in Indianapolis, Ind., and three in Louisville, Ky., also closed their doors.

General St. Clair, World's Fair Commissioner from West Virginia, tried to enter the World's Fair grounds without his badge and was badly bruised in an encounter with three gatekeepers.

An Italian, Daniel Arata, a saloon keeper, was taken from the jail at Denver, Col., by a mob of citizens estimated to number fifty. He was held for ransom and hanged to the nearest tree, his body was riddled with bullets. Arata had killed an old Grand Army veteran named Benjamin C. Lightfoot.

Maggie Taylor, Lulu Johnson, Marian Smith and Nellie Patrick were drowned in the Wisconsin River, near Patrick's Landing, Md., by the capsizing of a sailboat.

ARRIVALS at San Antonio report a heavy fall of snow in Brewster County, Texas, 400 miles west of there. That section has an elevation of from 4000 to 6000 feet above the sea level, but snow in midsummer was never before known there. It is a stock-raising country, and grass will be greatly benefited by the snow.

Washington.

True Mills were found by the Washington Grand Jury charging Colonel Ainsworth and the engineer, superintendent and contractor of the Ford's Theatre building with manslaughter.

COMPTROLLER ECKLES received a despatch stating that Cashier Lomax, of the First National Bank of Vernon, Texas, who failed a few days before, had committed suicide by shooting himself.

The Navy Department has transferred to Admiral Kuznetsov, commanding the Russian fleet now in American waters, the electric launch or gig, recently built for the armored cruiser New York.

POSTMASTER DAYTON visited Washington to make an effort to secure an additional allowance for the conduct of the New York Post-office. After a two-hour conference with First Assistant Postmaster-General Jones he succeeded in obtaining an allowance of \$30,700.

The Russian Legation in Washington will soon be raised to an Embassy.

Foreign.

GLADSTONE'S financial clause to the Home Rule bill fixing Ireland's contribution to the Imperial Exchequer at one-third of her revenue was adopted by the British House of Commons.

The French Government gave notice to the Powers of its intention to blockade the coast of Siam at Mye, the French Minister gave notice of his intention to haul down the French flag and leave Bangkok.

FIFTY deaths daily are reported in St. Louis, Seagal. The disease also prevails in Naples and vicinity, in Italy, and in Smyrna, Asia Minor.

M. FAVI, the French Minister-President, left Bangkok for Sir Edward Grey, the Parliamentary Secretary of the British Foreign Office, assured the House of Commons that England would protect her subjects in Siam.

The Spanish steamer San Juan, loaded with kerosene for Amoy and Manila, was destroyed off Hong Kong by fire. Out of 250 people on board, only twenty-nine were saved.

A new treaty of annexation to the United States has been prepared by the Provisional Government in Hawaii.

The steamship Pearl was run into and sunk by an unknown steamship off the Irish coast. Seven people were drowned.

The revolutionists of Nicaragua have captured the city of Managua, the capital of the Republic.

The Victoria court-martial rendered a verdict that Vice-Admiral Tryon was responsible for the loss of the flagship, and exonerated Captain Bourke and the other surviving officers.

GREAT excitement attended the enforcement of the closure on the Home Rule bill in the House of Commons; blows were struck and the utmost disorder prevailed; all the clauses except the fifth and sixteenth were adopted and the bill reported from committee.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

A Number of Chinese Villages Destroyed and Many Lives Lost.

Hong Kong newspapers give details of a terrific powder explosion at the Government powder magazine at Canton, China, which killed many, injured over 300 people and wrecked 400 houses. About 5 p. m. the inhabitants of the San Uai district, in which the magazine stands, were startled by a tremendous report, which was heard over a large area and was followed by an enormous volume of smoke, quite darkening the sky. Very quickly it was known far and wide that a terrific calamity had occurred.

Every village in the neighborhood was completely wrecked, and in a village on the opposite side of the stream which divided it from the factory several hundred houses were shattered. The total number of houses destroyed is approximately 400.

The catastrophe originated from a cook-house near the magazine, which caught fire and rapidly spread to the powder houses.