They are proposing to pension teachers in England.

Crime is rapidly increasing all over Argentina. Statistics show that it has more than doubled during the past

The School Board of Auburn, Me., has decided that it takes six children to make a school, and they intend closing up all schools having less than that number.

A California man offers to give, without charge, to the city of San Francisco a flow of water amounting to 190,000,000 gallons daily and bring it about 120 miles from the forks of North and Middle Yuba Rivery. His only condition is that he should have the privilege of leasing for a period of twenty-five years the horse power to be developed from the water.

A novel method of meeting the chinch bug pest is being adopted in Minnesota, where these insects appear in such large numbers as to destroy the crops. There is a disease known as entomophahera, which is deadly to the bugs. Several hundred of them are caught, inoculated with it and turned loose. These give it to others, and in the consequent epizootic the bugs disappear.

A controversy is raging in St. Louis about the identity of the last surviving soldier of the Revolutionary War. The facts seem to indicate, concludes the Atlanta Constitution, that this obscure individual was John Gray, who died at Hiramsburg, Ohio, March 28, 1868, and who lies buried there in an almost unmarked grave. He was 104 years old at the time of his death, and was a Continental soldier when only sixteen years old.

More than eight thousand personsthe exact number is 8180-committed suicide in Paris in 1891. The proportion is twenty-one to every 100,000 of the inhabitants, and the increase over 1881 is twenty-five per cent. What has caused the enormous percentage of increase in self-destruction in ten years, wonders the New York Mail and Express. Apparently life is no harder and its condition no more discouraging than they were ten years

Says the Boston Herald: "The country taverns are reported to be getting a good deal of custom from bicycle riders this summer, who make long journeys into the country. put up for a day or a night, and then keep on or return home. Any town in the rural districts that has good reads is sure to be benefited by this sort of custom, and in time it will more than make up for the losses which the country hotels and boarding-houses are likely to experience on account of the prevailing business depression. Let the town authorities bear in mind that good roads are the prime requisite for encouraging this business, however."

One of the most commendable pensions granted by the British Government during the past year, the New Orleans Picayune thinks, was that of \$500 to Miss Lucy Garnett in recognition of her literary merits and to enable her to prosecute her researches in Oriental folk-lore. Other noteworthy pensions bestowed during the year were one of \$370 to the widow of Professor Minto, and one of \$250 to T. Adolphus Trollope's widow. The ladies, indeed, fared very well, Miss Margaret Stokes receiving \$500 for her researches into early Christian art and archaeology in Ireland, and Mrs. Cashel Hoey \$250 for her novels. The Rev. Richard Morris, to whom every student of early English literature and philology is indebted, receives \$750.

The English, who are trying to anglicize Egypt, are very much annoyed by a recent decree of the young Khedive to the effect that the Arabic language must be used in all branches of the curriculum of the Government schools. The study of this language has always been required of every pupil, and they attain considerable proficiency in it, in order to pass the necessary examinations, but under the present order it will become practically the vernacular. The English consider this a long step backward, and say that all the text books on the modern arts and sciences are in the languages of Europe, and that all attempts to teach them in the Arabic have resulted badly. This, perhaps, was due to the fact that the teachers were not so familiar with the language as they might have been. At all events, no one can blame the Khedive for using all the means in his power to keep alive the National institutions and feelings of his people. Egypt is almost a British colony now.

A Western geologist says that Kansas can raise wheat for another thousand years before exhausting the necessary properties of the soil.

The Greek style of building, modified to modern needs, has been most successfully used in Paris, where many palaces are seen of this construction.

A New York music dealer says that the composer of "After the Ball" will make \$100,000 out of his song. Many other authors of popular songs have made nothing because they failed to take out copyrights.

Some time ago an Iowa cyclone followed the route of a railroad for several miles, and now, the Chicago Herald learns that there is a theorist on deck who proposes to steer these storms, by means of rails laid and wires strung for the purpose, into open sections of country where they can spend their force without damage.

Prince Henry of Orleans, who is not of much account in most things, has shown wisdom in advising the scions of French royal houses to assist in the colonial development of France, since they can but add confusion to confusion if they take part in politics. It was upon his advice that the young Duke of Uzeo went on the Congo expedition, which proved fatal to him.

If half the stories told of him are true, Lord Cromer, the British diplomatic agent in Egypt, is an original individual. He divides his leisure time between lawn tennis and Homer in the original Greek. During the recent Egyptian crisis Lord Cromer ordered the Khedive to dismiss his prime minister within twenty-four hours, ordered troops from Malta and Aden in case of an emergency and then went out and played tennis until sunset.

The paucity of American-born sailors in the United States Navy has excited a great deal of comment, observes the Chicago Herald. A record of the seamen serving in the navy since the establishment of this system shows that not more than four per cent. of the lads who are graduated from the apprentice training system continue in the service of the United States. The records futhur show that of the 7250 seamen allowed by law in the navy, less than one-half of those who enlist at the receiving ships are native born Ameri-

The interesting fact is shown in the emigration and immigration returns of Great Britain and Ireland last year that, while the native population is leaving in hundred of thousands for this country and the British colonies, there is a considerable influx of immigrants into the United Kingdom, coming for permanent settlement. Last year 210,042 British and Irish left their house, the great majority, 150,-039, coming to the United States. In the same period 22,137 aliens from the. continent of Europe arrived in the United Kingdom "for permanent set-

Western railroad officials say that this year's corn crop will be 300,000,-000 bushels larger than last year's; that the oat crop 50,000,000 larger; that the wheat crop will be only 100,000,000 bushels smaller; that the hog crop will be 4,000,000 larger and that all roads will have vastly more to haul than in 1892-92. State Secretary Mohler has issued a special report on the corn prospects of Kansas. He puts the area at 6,296,000 acres, only 600,000 under the wonderful area of 1889, when the yield was 273,000,000, and that the condition this year promises a yield exceeded only by 1889.

The New York Post remarks that "Few people have any conception of the pressure for pardon which is brought to bear upon every Executive. Governor Stone, of Missouri, has at least 500 applications before him, and declares that it is not an exaggeration to say that one-half of his time is absorbed in listening to such applications, which are presented by mothers, wives, daughters, lawyers, friends from every part of the State, singly, by twos and threes, and often in larger delegations. Most of these applications he has to refuse, only nineteen having been granted during the first six months of his term; but it is easy to accept his plea that 'an undue proportion of my time is consumed with these matters, and the strain upon nezvous vitality resulting from the pathetic incidents connected with them is very exhausting.' It is obvious that some change ought to be made, either by the establishment of a Board of Pardons or otherwise; for it is absurd that half of an Executive's time and strength should be exhausted in considering petitions that he will set aside the findings of the courts."

THE CZAR'S EMPIRE MAKES A GORGEOUS DISPLAY.

Arts and Industries Shown in a Characteristic Pavilion-The Russian Fur Exhibit Alone Insured for One Million Dollars - Beautiful Products of Siberian Mines.

No foreign power makes a larger, more valuable or more interesting display in Jackson Park than the Empire of Russia. This was done at the particular request of the Czar, to express his gratitude to the entire republic of America for its generous help during the late famine that earned for the snow-white country the name of "Starving

In that great and inexhaustible building the liberal arts, a large and imposing space is occupied by the Russian exhibit. The pavilion in which this great display of Russian arts and industries is housed, writes Catherine Cole in the New Orleans Picayune, is made of dark, carved wood, wrought into those peculiar ornate arches and cornices that even the most casual observer recog-nizes directly as being characteristic of Russian churches and Russian palaces. How-ever, only the initiated know that this gorgeous pavilion, with its richly stained glass windows in the vestibule, is a reproduction on a small scale of the facade of the palace in which the august Peter the Great first opened his eyes to the light of the Russian

Entering this section through the cross-corner opening under the high arched grand tower that surmounts the pavilion, one pauses just a moment to note two superb windows illustrating by figures of richly clad men and women, Russian life of the aristocratic circles. Beyond this small vestibule is a sort of terrace with a double flight of easy steps leading to the main floor, on which, in cases, stands and shelves and against the walls, the treasures of fur, enamel, bronze, papier mache and marbles and carvings are housed.

This terrace itself is a fine display, for about it, here and there, are set enormous basins, vases and pedestals of lovely red porphyry. At the further end is a superb cabinet nicely decorated, of that papier mache work for which Russian artists are so

The Siberian mines yield malachite and jade, and lapis lazuli and rhodonite and por-phyry, each rare and precious, and quarried with infinite suffering by the exiles. Here were several vases, one of lapis lazuli, one of malachite, which came from the winter pal-ace of the Czar. These are valued at \$4000

with gold. It has a ball cover of jace, very thin, with a gold miter for a handle. A set of salt cellers were of thin lapis lazuli, malachite, rhodonite, a lovely pink, veinzel like agate with black moss, and also one of porphyry. These were cut into thin shells, and had sandles of twisted gold set on the edge with emeralds. Thus it is that luxury reigns supreme in the land of the Czar. A little shallow pin tray of jade has handles of solid gold, and is worth \$300.

Among the church decorations is a virgin and child finely painted and set in a gold frame; the virgin is completely robed in pearls. This small ornament is worth several thousand dollars, and its duplicate is owned by Mrs. Potter Palmer.

It is said the Russian fur exhibit is insured for \$1,000,000. It includes the rarest furs known, and among the wonderful fur robes, the attendant displays with pride a cloak lining of silver fox that is marked \$6000. Only one other like it has been made, and that was for the Empress. The fur rugs are trimmed with borders of eider duck breasts, and, in fact, some are made of the duck breasts entirely. There are several such in the Exposition; a particularly fine one in the Norway fishing exhibit has had a great hole worn in it by the curious hands of visitors, who persist in touching it.

The peasants take the scraps of fur of all sorts and colors, and make of it a curious "crazy quilt" sleigh robe. These are ex-tremely odd, very valuable and rather pretty. In the fur section is also a collection of chairs made of horns and seats of skins. These ugly things are greatly prized in Russia, and are to be found in almost every home.

In the dark corners of this section are arranged household goods, utensils and a set of dolls in all the National costumes. A little room is finished up with rugs, divans and low tables of Russian lacquer, of which we had so much at our own World's Fair. Moving about among these things were the black-bearded, white-faced native Cossacks, some wearing their long, full-ekirted coats and around their waists narrow chains of

In the bronzes, that are finest in the world, except the Japanese, the sculptor ranking always among the great artists, are the same designs of gaunt, beaten, starving horses, of big bears, of peasants at their domestic avocations, that are familiar wherever Russian bronzes are. One of the best pieces represents a woman going to market in a cart, carrying geese. The horses are crossing a marsh, and here and there are still pools of shining and muddy water. It is all of bronze and is particularly effective. These bronzes tell the peasant life of Russia. Here is a water man driving an ox cart and carrying water in the skin of a big ox that retains its starved dumb beast, the lash in use, poverty everywhere.

original shape. Here are women at work in the field, but always there will be a half-To the lovers of Tolstoi the thing Russsian of cheapest value is a huge dome-decorated each, and are copies of two of finer fabric, also owned by the Czar, and worth \$10,000 each. The lapis lazuli is a very dark, rich blue stone mottled in blue. The darker the desk in his garden, with children and among

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL BUILDING

blue the finer the stone. The finest piece of his peasants, lapis lazuli in the world is a globe surmount- of note, and ing the grand high altar in the Church of Paolo in Vincoli, in Rome, It rests on a pedestal of gold and was given by a Bussian Czar. Malachite is a bright green. It it mottled with green curiously so that it looks as if one had taken a hammer and shattered These two famous vases have handles of gold and each vase is a trifle more than four feet high.

deftly made it looked like a block of crystal. are a few pieces of jade and other precious stones belonging to the Czar. The jade is in two pieces. One is a punch bowl of a very large size and so clearly and thinly cut as to be almost transparent. This is the siece of jade ever cut and is valued at \$8000. other jade bowl is cut in scroll edges and is more ornate, while less imposing beautiful little shell vase with gold handles is cut out of a single piece of white topaz. It is white as milk and yet clear as water. From the department of the ministry at St. Peters burg comes three cabinets made of vermillion wood, a lovely fabric, and covered with a mosaic of hard stones, forming pictures of the most delicate vines, flowers, birds and trees imaginable. Their long, graceful tendrils of bloom, as fine as the finest ferns, that wander over an exquisite surface of turquoise blue it is difficult to believe can have been done in stones. The entire fronts of these cabinets are made of this fame mosaic, and one of them to make took 14,591 working days. Each cabinet has a value of \$40,000, and they are chief features of this imperial exhibit of treasures belonging to the Russian throne and which exhibit was selected by the "little father" himself. vermillion wood in which these cabinets are mounted is a sort of finer and harder and pinker mahogany wood. In a case against one wall of this pavilion is hung just in long breadths, lengths of those famous and most gorgeous brocades that are woven nowhere else in the world as they are in Russia, and which are so exceedingly valuable that only the Empress can wear them. These are used for court trains, for religious vestments and sometimes for draperies. They are stiff enough to stand alone, and are woven the They are stiff on both sides. One piece is valued at an inch! The value of these brocades \$500 an inch! lies in the fact that they are the same on both sides, and that very wide, heavy gold

and silver threads are used. All over the Fair one may see vases, furniture, jewelry, in fact, articles of all sorts marked sold. Sometimes one plece will have a dozen cards on it, showing that it is to be a dozen cards on it, showing that it is to be reproduced that many times. The pitcher and teapot and cup und saucer collections are reveiling in this opportunity to buy specimens from almost every country under the sun. There are lovely things in the Russian exhibit—little chocolate-bown cups, covered with gold half-moons; plates painted to imitate cardboard embroideries, in crude blues and reds; in fact, nearly all the pottery descrations imitate the designs of Russian embroideries and brocades.

The silversmith is a great artist in Russia.

The sliversmith is a great artist in Russia, and here are eases of the most gorgeous sliver and enamel work. Recently the Russians revived the almost lost art of enameling on silver, and so great is the skill required that the smallest alter-dinner coffee spoon and the simplest niter-dinner coffee spoon and the simplest made is worth at least 26. The process is to etch the spoon or article with the required design and then pour over it, so that it will run only in the little grooves made by the etcher's knile, the melted thannel. If any runs over the advantage. enamel. If any runs over the edge, as it were, of the pattern, the piece is spoiled be-

In these cases freighted with gold and silrer were tiny pieces of fabulous value, one a splet enameted card case, the enameted put on the hands of the constant was valued at \$1000. A beautiful commence on the concession.

of note, and the carving was the work of a great artist. The bookcase is to belong to Tolstol when the Fair is over. We had looked at the Samoans, had

vied the unknown owners of the enamel and silver, had priced a gold punch bowl, and found it was to be had for \$5000, and just as we were coming out we were drawn into the dainty Circassian nut wood pavilion con-taining the exhibit of the Imperial State Paper Manufactory. This exhibit was made at the request of the Czar. It shows all the various materials used in papermaking, such as hemp, ramie, cellucose, flax and cotton Here are cases of drawings by Rubens colored photographs and copies in copper and iron electrotypes of busts, helmets and shields belonging to the Government. It is a large and curious exposition of the arts of printing, and the work will give one a little object lesson in all the phases of papermaking and decorating.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

"The kitchen garden" upstairs in one cor-ner of the Children's Building is a place where forty little girls put on white pinafores and play at housekeeping every day many people as can look in. Only Only ideas grow in this garden enter of the room, and little beds, comp in all details, are put upon them. signal the little girls leave their chairs and go through the performance of bedmaking, two They turn and punch the mat-They spread the sheets with the hem the right way. They put on the blankets and the spreads. They "tuck in" the sovers so that the lines are straight and not ets and the spreads. a wrinkle can be seen. Then they put on th pillow-slips and arrange the shams. Out of confusion these little maids create a bed that is restful to look upon. Sweeping and scrubbing and even washing of doll clothes in small tubs tollow. The children think it is great fun, and so do the visitors who go to see them. Yet it is educational in a direc-tion a good deal neglected these latter days. Down stairs in the Children's Building is a gymnasium. More little girls from Turner societies swing Indian clubs, put up dumb-bells, climb poles and vault horses. When there isn't a dozen visitors in the acres of space devoted to the school and college of exhibits in Liberal Arts Building you will find people standing on tip-toe, stretching their necks and worrying one another with their elbows in the efforts to see the daily es at the Children's Building. is the life of the Fair that draws.

THE UTAR GIRLS. In the Art Hall of the Woman's Building nangs a collection of photographs of remark ably pretty Utah girls—all Mormons. It is much marveled at. But the interest th see the real live Mormon girls in another part of the same building. Utah, to the astonishment of some people who thought they were well informed, has been making slik for And Mormon girls have thirty years. And Mormon girls have come to the World's Fair to show how it is done. One of them feeds mulberry leaves to hundreds of worms on a large tray. Another reels upon spools the silk from the cocoons. Two others manage a hand loom, and visitors see the silk woven walle they wait. This Utah allk looks well. That it will wea Mormon women twenty years ago. The first slik dress produced in Utah and worn by the favorite wife of Brigham Young, more than years ago, is shown. People look is shown by the exhibit of shaws made thirty years ago, is shown. People loc once at the silk making and several times the Mormon girls before they pass on.

THE Algerian village and theater are in the hands of the Sheriff. The seizure was made on a suit by the Exposition to collect \$6130, said to be due as a percentage from

GREAT SILVER DEBATE.

OPENING ADDRESSES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION.

Mr. Wilson Introduces a Bill for the Repeal of the Sherman Law-Mr. Bland Proposes a Free Coinage Substitute - Speeches of Messrs. Rayner and Bland.

The discussion of the silver question at the special session of Congress is attracting the attention of the country. The debate began in the House as soon as Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, offered a bill to repeal the silver purchase clause of the Sherman law. It provides for the repeal of that portion of the act of July 14, 1890, which authorizes the purchase of silver bullion by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that "this act shall not impair or in any manner affect the legal-tender qualities of the standard silver dol-lars heretefore coined, and it is declared that the United States shall maintain the parity of the two metals, gold and silver, at the established or such other ratio as shall be established by law.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, offered as a sub-stitute his bill providing for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and Mr. Rayner, of Maryland, opened the great debate in support of Mr. Wilson's bill.

Mr. Rayner said he was in favor of the un-

qualified rejucal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill without any condition or proviso whatsoever. He was not in favor of purchasing another ounce of silver or the ining of it at the present ratio or any other He desired to add that he had no hostility whatever to the use of silver on a proper basis as a circulating medium; but, after earnest consideration, he was convinced beyond all doubt and question that its recognition as a circulating medium, without international agreement, was a financial underexcept at the risk of ruin and disaster. In opinion the present ratio was unjust and arbitrary. It lay not in the power of the Govrnment to purchase the silver product of the mines, to impress upon it a fictitious value, and by legislative decree compel the people to take it at a price in utter disproportion to the price which it commanded in every com mercial centre of the world. If the United States continued in this mad attempt equalize that which was unequal, if this esperate system of finance was to prevail then nothing but disaster and ruin would fol-low in its track. If this system were to prevail the United States might as well retreat from its loity position as one of the great Nations of the world and lock hands with bankrupt Nations of the earth which believed in broken promises and repudiated debts, and be banished from the field of honor. It might be true that the free coinage of silver would tend for a while to keep up the fictitious standard of the coin, but the value of the bullion would always be controlled by the market price. It would fluctuate like every other commodity; it would be governed by the laws of supply and demand, and eventually, according to every cardinal and accepted axiom of political economy, the coinage price would become the bullion price; the unit of value would be the market value; the money basis would be the basis of the cheaper metal; the dearer metal would leave the avenues of trade; inflation would give way to panic; private obligations would be nullified; public obligations would be discredited. and the honor of the Nation would be im

It was claimed that we required in this country a system of bimetallism, but we would never have this until the commercial Nations of the earth agreed upon a proper ratio; and just so long as the Sherman act remained upon the statute books, so long was an international ratio a financial im possibility. So long as we purchased silver and parted with gold, so long would mone-tary conferences result in failure. When we ceased purchasing silver, and pro-claimed to the world that the gold dol-lar was the standard and the unit of American value, then we could bring our rivals to there was not a suffici amount of gold in existence to supply the demands of commerce and the necessit the world's circulation. Every dollar of the Nation's coin must be a dollar everywhere and in every commonwealth. Let not the United States stamp a lie upon its coin in order to gratify the greed or avarice of any section of the country. A few months ago assembled denounced in the most vehement terms the Sherman bill, and pledged itself to its repeal. He was in favor of keeping that

A member inquired whether Mr. Rayner was in favor of keeping the other pledges made in that platform.

Mr. Rayner replied that he knew that the declarations of that document had been construed in various ways, according to views of the gentlemen interpreting them. but there was no ambiguity about the pla form, and there was no escape from binding obligations it impos Democratic party, except by a base betrayal of the people. If the Democratic party betrayed the people now it might be a long time before it had another opportunity to betray them. As far as he was concerned in this critical hour, he was not in th least degree disturbed by the glittering catch word of political conventions. He was guided by a higher and purer faith. He be eved in forever striking from the tenets of our creed the superstition that a Nation grev rich in proportion to the worthlessness of the money it could issue. In place of that sup erstition he would substitute the inscription that we cherish our honor as much as our liberty.

MB. BLAND PLEADS FOR FREE COINAGE. Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.), the great silver advocate, expressed his regret that a num ber of gentlemen had changed their opinion on this silver question. The Sherman law was the only law on the statute books that looked to the use of silver as a money of the country. The repeal of the Sherman act was a part of the Chicago platform. Another part was a declaration for the use of gold and silver as the money country. Speaking for the people he represented, he understood that the free coin age of silver in accordance with the platform necessarily repealed the Sherman law, two laws could not exist together, were inconsistent. Members were now asked to repeal the Sherman act and take their chances of securing something in its place which would meet the pledge of the plat.orm to coin both gold and silver.

Mr. Bland then reviewed recent silver an I financial legislation, and contended that it was the fight on silver which had precipitated the panic. It has been brought about designedly and for a purpose. There was no doubt about that. The panic had begun and was alarming the country; but he declare I that if the demands of the bimetallists were not complied with the panic would become one in earnest. He appealed to members to stand by bimetallism and not to obey the de-mands of the Shylocks. France had afforded medium of exchange for all the world dur ing seventy years at a ratio of 15% of silver to 1 of gold. At that ratio France had been able to maintain the parity of the two metals all over the world. That was a proof that the Government of the United States could do so at a ratio of 16 to 1. If Europe refused to accept that ratio, the effect would be to divert from Europe the trade of every silver-producing country in the world. Could England withstand this withdrawal of trade? Certainly not. It was bimetallism that made the manufacturers of England so strong and prosperous. Western Europe would have to come to the American standard, or abandon the commerce with the United States and with all civilized countries.

Mr. Bland here sent to the clerk's desk and had read an extract from the report of the British Parliamentary (ammittee on Indian currency, to the effect toat, in its opinion, a repeal of the Sherman purchasing act would be followed by a further depreciation in the price of silver. "And yet we are deliberately asked here," he said, "to vote to bring about a decrease of 15 cents an ounce in the price of silver before providing for the restoration of its coinage. No man can defend that vote of its coinage. No man can defend that vote before his constituency which is in favor of free coinage."

Mr. Bland declared that the money require-

ments of the United States, with the vast wealth, industry and energy of its people, were equal to those of England. France and Germany combined, and that the whole civilized world would have to look to this country for its future monetary supply. "And yet," and he with values to the state of the state yet," said he, with vehemence, "we are asked here to-day to lay the bloody hand of confiscation on millions of our population in order to satisfy the greed of England. Will Congress do it? Will you trample down the interests of your own people and destroy the value of one of the precious metals, simply to gratify the greed of Wall street, a mere agent of Lombard street? It cannot; it shall not be done. Speaking for the great mass of the people of the Mississippi Valley and of the people west of it, I say you shall not do it. (Renewed applause.) And anybody or any party that undertakes to do it will, in God's name, be trampled, as it ought to be, in the dust of condemnation. now and in the future.

Coming back to the question of the ratio between gold and silver, and repeating the statement that France had been able to maintain the parity of the two metals all over the world at 151/4 to 1, Mr. Bland asserted that there was no reason why the American ratio of 16 to 1 should be changed. The average production of the two metals for twenty years (up to some four years ago) was 15% or 16 to 1; and that was, therefore, the natural coinage ratio. But if that ratio could not be fixed the friends of silver bad another proposition. The ratio was a fair subject of discussion.

In closing his argument, Mr. Bland de-clared that the time had come to decide whether the country was to go to bimetal-lism. He thought it the duty of the House (especially of his Democratic associates) to settle the money question and to settle it on correct lines. It would not do to demonetize silver and then to undertake to restore k afterward. There was time enough now to arrange it according to the principles of bimetallism, and in a manner conformably to the promises of the Democratic party. "If." he said in conclusion, addressing his words particularly to Eastern Democrats, "you do not do it, yours is the responsibility, not

THE NATIONAL GAME.

PHILADELPHIA has released Pitcher Keefe. PLAYERS like to jump onto a new umpire. THE Southern League has been forced to

THE New Yorks have eighteen men under contract. WARD is confident now that New York will

finish fifth at least. NASH, of Boston, still remains the prettiest thrower in the League.

Pittsburg has the best waiters, 360 men having gone to bases on balls.

HOLLIDAY, of Cincinnati, played thirtythree games without an error, PITCHER PETTY, whom New York pur-

chased from Charleston, is as big as Rush SUODEN is catching all of Pittsburg's pitchers in clever fashion. He is one of the lucky

COOLEY, of St. Louis, is the youngest player in the League. He is barely twenty years of age.

Bosrom and Philadelphia lead the League in guns and home runs-the former having the best of it in runs. Four triple plays have been made in the

National League and three in the Eastern League so far this season. KILLEN has won thirteen straight games for Pittsburg, which is the best individual pitching recorded of the season.

CROSS, the Cincinnati's new pitcher, is a big, muscular fellow, who weighs 185 pounds. He is but twenty-one years of age.

DELAHANTY, of Philadelphia, leads in home runs. He has made fourteen and nine three baggers and twenty-nine doubles.

THE Cleveland left field is something territde for outfielders on account of the fields ing obliged to gaze at the sun the whole

PITCHER KILLEN, of Pittsburg, has the honor of being the first player to bat a ball over the fence of the new Sportsman's Park at St. Louis.

THERE are ten men in the "battery" de-partment of the New Yorks-Rusie, Baldwin, Jones, Davies, German, Petty, Milligan, Kelly, Doyle and Wilson.

Looks as though another great star has set. President Brush says Comiskey, of Cincinnati, must manage hereafter, and some other player will take care of first base. A SINGULAR incident happened during one

of the Boston-Philadelphia games. A struck a box of matches in the pocket of a man over by third base, setting them on fire. THE other day a great big amateur baseball club at Paterson, N. J., performed the cow-ardly and unmanly action of jumping on the Washington Baseball Club to the score of 17

THE remarkable interest in baseball this ear is causing universal comment. In spite of the fact that the financial condition of the country is in a deplorable state, the attendance at the ball games increases rather than

TAYLOR has an excellent trick of turning his bat and striking the ball with the handle so that it drops just in front of the plate. Other players try the same plan, but do not carry it out as successfully as the Baltimore

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs, Won. Lost. et. Clubs, Won. Lost. et. Boston.... 67 29 .698 Cincinnati, 44 49 .473
Pittsburg. 59 37 .615 8t. Louis. 42 52 .447
Cleveland.54 38 .537 Baltimore. 42 53 .442
Philadel. .55 39 .585 Chicago... 39 56 .411
New York 48 45 .516 Louisville .34 55 .381 Brooklyn .46 48 .489 Wash'ng'n.83 61 .351

THROUGH A TRESTLE.

A Train Falls Sixty Feet Into a Virginia Creek.

Just east of Milton, Va., at 2,50 o'clock a. m., two passenger coaches and a sleeper broke through a trestle and fell to the creek below, a distance of sixty feet, killing seven persons outright and injuring a number of

The train was the regular bound for Portsmouth. After passing through Milton and going over the trestle, the engineer, Peyton Tunstall, who says he was running at the Tunstall, who says he was running at the rate of ten miles an hour, felt the bridge giving away. He threw open the throttle, and the engine, tender, and a box car got sale over, but the passenger car was too late, and the span went down under its weight, the second passenger car and sleeper following. The cars were shattered to pieces. The water in the creek had triesn to the depth of twelve or more feet, and it is the general belief that the rise had unit is the general belief that the rise had un-dermined the foundation of the iron piers, causing the trestle to settle.

On the train at the time were about six-teen persons, including the train hands, but only one of the latter—Conductor H. Morris, of Portsmouth—was killed, none of the

of Portsmouth—was killed, none of the others receiving serious injuries.

In the siceper were Mrs. Harvey Giersch, two children and nurse, of Winston, N. C.; Conductor J. L. Sizer, of Richmond, and J. R. Townes, colored porter. The nurse was drowned and the conducter and porter were slightly injured. Mrs. Giersch was on her way to Lawrenceville to visit friends. The depot agent at Milton heard the crash and immediately gave the alarm by tolling the bell. The people turned cut in full force and went to work at once to rescue the dead and injured from the debris.