SWEPT BY A HURRICANE.

RUIN WROUGHT BY A WEST INDIAN CYCLONE.

The Worst Summer Storm That Has Ever Struck New York—Great Damage Along the Long Island and New Jersey Shores—Two-Score Lives Reported Lost.

The West Indian cyclone which swept over the middle of the Atlantic coast on its way to the New England coast left its marks over the whole region around New York—with a sweep of fully 1000 miles. It strewed the New Jersey coast with more wrecks than have been recorded in a single day since the blizzard. Reports show that nearly two score of lives were lost, and many pleasure, merchant and fishing craft foundered or were driven to destruction on the shores. The greatest violence of the elements was manifested in a region fifty miles in diameter, with New York City as a center, and in this district the fury of the storm was almost unexampled.

In New York City the storm did every kind of damage that a rainstorm can do, except that it was attended with no fatalities. Signs, shutters, chimneys and fences were blown down, trees were uprooted, plate glass windows were wrecked, leaky roofs were discovered and cellars were flooded. The parks perhaps displayed the most striking scenes of wreck when morning came. The paths were almost impassable with the branches of trees, and those trees that were blown down. A pathetic feature of the ruin was the large number of sparrows that were killed. Three hundred dead ones were found in City Hall Park alone, while in Central Park they must have been numbered by the thousands. Among the hundreds of trees blown down in the city the old oak which formed a landmark in West Ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, is noteworthy, it being blown across the street, effectually blocking it. Along West, Vesey, Barclay and Washington streets some of the greatest damage was done, mainly by the flooding of basements and cellars. Everett's restaurant on Vesey street, and Smith & McNeil's on Washington and Greenwich streets were flooded and much damage done. In the North New York parks trees and shrubbery were blown down, and along the streets next morning were seen shutters blown from their fastenings. At Oak Point and Port Morris much damage was done to yachts. Residents say it was the worst storm in years in that section. On Washington Heights huge trees were uprooted, broken and twisted, gardens were utterly ruined and fences were torn apart and strewn along the roads. Several streets were blockaded by fallen trees, and the axemen were busy for several hours.

The storm raged over Brooklyn with destructive fury, and next morning there were marks of its work all over the city. Houses were demolished in some cases, unroofed in others; trees were blown down, electric poles and wires broken and twisted, and business signs knocked into splinters. Nearly 600 of the finest shade trees were uprooted. One struck a Fifth avenue elevated train, but fortunately did no damage to it. A strange feature about the destruction of the trees is that the largest suffered. They went down before the merciless storm, leaving great gaps where they stood, ripping up sidewalks and pavements and crushing fences, rails, stoops and piazzas. There were cases where the fallen trees barred ingress to or exit from the houses in front of which they stood. The trees and plants in Prospect Park suffered greatly. One hundred shade trees were uprooted and thrown, others were stripped of their branches. Hardly one escaped. The beautiful flowers were wholly or partially destroyed. The cemeteries were not spared. Trees were thrown, plants and shrubbery uprooted, headstones leveled with the earth and railings thrown down.

Coney Island lay fairly in the cyclone's path, and probably fared the worst of any section, so far as damage to property was concerned. No such storm had visited the island in years, and perhaps not within its history as a seaside resort. From Norton's Point, on the westerly end, to Point Breeze, on the extreme east, the shore was left a continuous picture of disaster and wreckage. At Brighton Beach Hotel the lawn and walk were completely destroyed. The tide reached a remarkable height, sweeping up to the electric railway tracks on Sea Breeze avenue. The piles supporting the Brighton Beach Elevated Railway were washed away, and a train was removed from the station just in time to save it. The station itself is a wreck and the road crippled. The guests in the hotel were roused at 4.30, as the spray was then dashing over the piazza, and it was feared the structure would be surrounded. At West Brighton the most noticeable damage was done. Palmer's mammoth bathing pavilion, said to be the largest in the world, was wrecked, as were also dozens of smaller bath houses, restaurants, booths and places of amusement. At Manhattan Beach the powerful bulkheads protected the hotel to a great extent, and less damage was caused, but the boardwalks were broken and scattered over the lawn. The losses on Coney Island are estimated all the way from $50,000 to $200,000.

Considerable damage was done on Long Island. The wind blew with the force of a hurricane, tearing off branches of trees and in some cases tearing trees up from the roots. Travel on the various branches of the Long Island Railroad was greatly inconvenienced, and nearly all the trains were more or less delayed. Some of the trains were not started. Many business men on the south side of the island gave up all idea of coming to town, but many who had concluded to take a holiday changed their minds when the weather cleared later in the morning. The farmers who have for two months been wishing and praying for rain are in a serious state of mind. The wind that came along with the water was more than they bargained for. In some cornfields there is scarcely a stalk standing, and on some of the truck farms patches of vegetables are completely washed out. The effects of the storm at the various yacht club anchorages along the Sound were tremendous. The excessively heavy winds on shore drove the small boats together and in many instances great damage was done among the frail pleasure craft by collision. At Larchmont Harbor a big schooner went ashore early in the morning during the height of the storm on the rocks off Shepherd's Point. Her crew of seven men remained on her at work at the pumps, but with the falling of the tide she was left high and dry, and will inevitably go to pieces. All along the Sound shore, from Indian Harbor at Greenwich to Port Morris, the devastation of the storm was apparent in the destroyed piers, the flooded meadow lands and the shore houses, whose first floors were in most instances on a level with the water. The gale struck Flushing broadside, and over 100 of the rarest and most beautiful specimens of trees, which have made the village famous, were uprooted and thrown across the street, blocking travel. In the morning the streets were covered with foliage and branches of trees.

The storm swept Connecticut on shore and inland with tremendous fury. At Black Rock thrilling scenes were enacted. The first boat to be hurried upon the shore was the Hazel, a yacht owned by J. C. Wolcott, of Jersey City. It sank beneath the waves, and the party on board were rescued by a life line. The rescuers then turned their attention to the yacht Stella. She is a pilot boat about thirty feet long and is owned by Roland Pattit, of New York. The cable which held the boat snapped about seven o'clock in the morning. Then the boat was at the mercy of the sea. It rolled and tossed and every moment seemed to be its last. It was heaved by the waves against the pier. The yachtmen jumped, but the pier gave way and the life line again did good service. The crisis came when the big schooner yacht Neta dragged her anchor. Suddenly it was heaved high on the crest of a wave and then landed upon the disabled Stella. At Savin Rock nearly all the bath houses were washed away and many dancing pavilions damaged seriously. At Short Beach the launch Ella, owned by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, the poetess, was sunk in a collision, and a number of small yachts were driven on the beach and destroyed. Camp Morris, where the Connecticut National Guard was at rendezvous at Niantic, was left in ruins. Not one tent out of the 750 remained standing. The severe gale did immense damage in the interior of the State. Many fine shade trees were blown down and several partly finished buildings were unroofed and demolished. The roof of the Meriden silver plate factory at Meriden was blown off.

The storm fell on New Jersey's coast region with terrific force and disastrous effect. Shipping destroyed, crops ruined, communication interrupted, houses and hotels unroofed, trees uprooted, fowl killed and roads washed out are some of the costly results. In Jersey City the streets were littered with hundreds of shade trees. The roofs were torn like paper and shingles were carried away, leaving apertures through which the rain poured. Those living in the meadow section found their homes in a lake. In Hoboken the sewers of the meadow district were choked and the streets were under water. Few telegraph poles along the West Shore tracks resisted the furious gale. In Rahway cellars were flooded and roofs injured. Two factories were obliged to shut down temporarily in order to repair damages. A. T. Crane, who has boats for hire lost fifty of them. In Belmar the entire roof of the big Columbia Hotel was carried away. The heavy beams and joists crashed down through the floors below, frightening the 350 guests who were in their beds; a stampede was made for the parlor on the ground floor. The bathing houses and pavilion were also blown down. The loss to the hotel will exceed $5000. In Point Pleasant several cottages were unroofed. The visitors to Long Branch will long remember the storm. At West End the gale lifted part of the roof from the big West End Hotel. The bathing houses were strewn along the beach and the pavilion badly wrenched. A big pile of debris on the beach is all that is left of the Howland Hotel bathing houses. The Scarboro Hotel bathing houses are all gone also. The loss is a heavy one. J. C. Van Cleaf, of the United States Hotel, loses all of his bathing houses and their contents. At the Ocean Hotel bathing grounds, Pierson & Jules have a pile of kindling wood, all that is left of a long row of new bathing houses. Five hundred dollars' worth of new bathing suits went with the houses. Of the big iron pier just north of the bathing grounds fully four-fifths were swept away. Of the Brighton Hotel bath houses a few doors, some broken joists and part of a bathing suit is all that is left. Just north of the Brighton Hotel the roadway was not protected by bulkheads and the sea carried away fully ten feet of the highway. There are barely eight feet left. A fleet of about twenty-five graceful boats were swinging at their moorings off the long railroad pier at Atlantic Highlands at sundown; at daybreak only four remained. The rest lay wrecked and battered against the spiles or along the shore. Among the farmers and fruit growers in the vicinity of Elizabeth the storm has caused great damages. The peach crop has suffered badly. The fruit crop, which was about to be gathered, was blown from the trees and scattered on the muddy ground. Reports from all inland New Jersey towns say the storm did much damage to buildings, farms and stock. All telegraphic or telephonic connection with many inland towns was cut off for the first time since the memorable blizzard of March, 1888.

The greatest havoc was wrought at sea. From all along the coast came reports of disaster and loss of life. This is the record: Tug Panther, of Philadelphia, with barge Lackins Valley; tug went down off Southampton, Long Island, barge went ashore; sixteen men on tug, four on barge; seventeen were lost. Fishing smack Empire State ashore at Squan Beach, N. J.; crew of ten men, all of New London, lost; fishing schooner Mary P. Kelly ashore at Asbury Park, Captain Chris Brattan and three men drowned; steamer of Merritt Wrecking Company ashore near Narragansett Pier, Diver William Coolan, of Staten Island, drowned; Government tug General Humphrey sunk off Atlantic Highlands, crew not heard from.

ILLINOIS DAY AT THE FAIR.

Many Thousands of Visitors—A Remarkable Procession.

Illinois day at the World's Fair was celebrated by an enormous crowd. The men at the gates had more than they could do to keep the thousands of applicants for admission from congesting outside the three hundred turnstiles. The excursion boats, the steam cars, the elevated road and the surface cars were packed with people from 8 o'clock until noon. Then there was a lull in the stream, but it lasted only a short time when it was renewed, thousands of people leaving their work in Chicago to come out and see the night's display.

The day's entertainment began with a parade of the Illinois National Guard, 5000 strong. The militia marched into the Midway Plaisance from the west entrance, and passed down the thoroughfare in company-front order to the main Fair grounds, and as they moved by the natives of each village in the Plaisance fell in behind. First came the Bedouins riding camels and Arabian horses. They were allowed nearly a thousand feet of space, and as the parade moved along, those mounted on horses rode back and forth displaying feats of horsemanship. After the Bedouins came the Laplanders and the natives of Dahomey. Then came the Chinese with a dragon, sixty feet long, made of rice-paper, a band of Sioux Indians, the South Sea islanders, the Hawaiians, Persians, Egyptians, Turks, Moors, Swiss hornblowers, the natives of Jahore, the Algerians and the inhabitants of the Irish and German villages. In the main grounds they were joined by the Italian marines, the British soldiers, and the West Point Cadets. The parade was led by Governor Altgeld and his staff until it reached the Illinois Building, where they dropped out, and the Governor reviewed the procession from the front portico of the building. At the conclusion of the parade Governor Altgeld and his staff held a reception in the Illinois State Building.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

A WATER famine is threatened in Western Massachusetts.

COTTON, wheat and corn promise less than an average yield.

THE crop of oysters this year is said to be large and of fine quality.

THE cholera epidemic continues to spread rapidly throughout Russia.

THE Gould estate lost $6,000,000 during the late fluctuation in stock.

THE Manufacturers' Record reports twenty new cotton mills under construction in the South.

YACHTING experts agree that the Vigilant is the fastest boat of the cup defenders in fair weather.

THE army worm has appeared in the cotton fields of the Arkansas and Mississippi River bottoms.

THE water in the Connecticut River is so low that much inconvenience is caused to ferries at various points.

THREE railroads have gone into the hands of receivers this year, having aggregate liabilities of about $650,000,000.

IN several counties in Illinois the deadly anthrax is spreading rapidly among the cattle. The situation is serious.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Speaker Crisp Announces the Appointments for Chairmen.

Speaker Crisp, of the House of Representatives, announced the appointment of the following Chairmen of committees:

Elections—Mr. O'Ferrall, Virginia.

Ways and Means—Mr. Wilson, West Virginia.

Appropriations—Mr. Sayers, Texas.

The Judiciary—Mr. Culberson, Texas.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Mr. Bland, Missouri.

Banking and Currency—Mr. Springer, Illinois.

Foreign Affairs—Mr. McCreary, Kentucky.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce—Mr. Wise, Virginia.

Rivers and Harbors—Mr. Blanchard, Louisiana.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries—Mr. Fithian, Illinois.

Agriculture—Mr. Hatch, Missouri.

Military Affairs—Mr. Outhwaite, Ohio.

Naval Affairs—Mr. Cummings, New York.

Postoffices and Post Roads—Mr. Henderson, North Carolina.

Public Lands—Mr. McRae, Arkansas.

Indian Affairs—Mr. Holman, Indiana.

Territories—Mr. Wheeler, Alabama.

Railways and Canals—Mr. Catchings, Mississippi.

Private Land Claims—Mr. Pendleton, West Virginia.

Manufactures—Mr. Page, Rhode Island.

Mines and Mining—Mr. Weadock, Michigan.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Bankhead, Alabama.

Pacific Railroads—Mr. Reilly, Pennsylvania.

Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River—Mr. Allen, Mississippi.

Education—Mr. Enloe, Tennessee.

Labor—Mr. McCann, Illinois.

Militia—Mr. Forman, Illinois.

Patents—Mr. Covert, New York.

Invalid Pensions—Mr. Martin, Indiana.

Pensions—Mr. Martin, Indiana.

Claims—Mr. Bunn, North Carolina.

War Claims—Mr. Beltzhoover, Pennsylvania.

District of Columbia—Mr. Heard, Missouri.

Revision of the Laws—Mr. Ellis, Kentucky.

On Expenditures in State Department—Mr. Lester, Virginia.

Expenditures in Treasury Department—Mr. Barwig, Wisconsin.

Expenditures in War Department—Mr. Montgomery, Kentucky.

Expenditures in Navy Department—Mr. McMillin, Tennessee.

Expenditures in Postoffice Department—Mr. Oates, Alabama.

Expenditures in Interior Department—Mr. Turner, Georgia.

Expenditures in Department of Justice—Mr. Dunphy, New York.

Expenditures in Department of Agriculture—Mr. Edmunds, Virginia.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE state attire of the King of Siam is worth over $1,000,000.

THE Duke of York has become a tenant farmer and is to try his luck breeding hogs.

C. T. YERKES, the street railroad king of Chicago, has bought a $100,000 diamond at the World's Fair.

THE Shah of Persia has five sons and thirteen daughters, and there is no danger of the royal line becoming extinct.

JUDGE WILLIAM CONLEY, of Madeira, Cal., is only twenty-six years old, and is regarded as the youngest Judge of a Court of Record in this country.

JAMES HARLAN, who was elected to the United States Senate nearly forty years ago, was lately in the field for the Iowa Republican Gubernatorial nomination.

LIKE a voice from the tomb sounds the announcement that Theodore Tilton, who has been long dead to the world, has just published a book of poems in Paris, where he lives.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S brother, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Chaumont, Jefferson County, N. Y., is light of build and spare figure, and is in other respects unlike Grover.

THE middle name of United States Judge John F. Phillips, of Kansas City, Mo., is said to be Finis, and to have been bestowed upon him by his father because he was born in the last day of a year's last month and week. He was the last born of a large family, too.

A WINDFALL to S. V. White, the Wall street speculator, comes in the shape of $50,000, the amount of an insurance policy taken out on the life of Philip Bruns, the Wall street operator. It is said that the policy was written as a security for a loan.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, not yet twenty-eight years of age, only son of the great war general of the same name, formerly a newspaper reporter, and now President of the New York Board of Aldermen, is the Acting Mayor of New York when Mayor Gilroy is absent. He is the youngest man who ever sat in that chair.

JEAN MARTIN CHARCOT, a distinguished French physician, died, a few days ago, at Morvan, France. He made a specialty of diseases of the nervous system, and wrote a large number of works on this and other medical subjects. He was a member of the Academie des Sciences and of the Clinical Society of London.

CONGRESSMAN BOATNER, of Louisiana, is the terror of the official stenographers. The rapidity of his utterance is compared to the noise of a shot being poured into a tin pan. The words chase themselves out of him and crowd upon one another's heels and when they reach the air develop into a swarm that rises to the ceiling in a tangled mass. The shorthand men, who take ordinary speakers with ease, get their noses right down to the paper when Boatner delivers a few remarks.

OPEN TO SETTLEMENT.

A Presidential Proclamation Relative to the Cherokee Strip.

President Cleveland has issued a proclamation opening to settlement and homestead entry on Saturday, September 16, at 12 o'clock noon, Central Standard time, all the lands except those specifically reserved recently acquired from the Cherokee Indian Nation and the Topkawa and Pawnee tribes in the Indian Territory, known as the Cherokee Outlet.

The lands now open to settlement are divided into seven counties.

PANIC IN A CHURCH.

A Fatal Rush Caused by Mischievous Boys.

Mischievous boys got under the church at New Providence, Tenn., and battered the floor with heavy timbers. The congregation, thinking the house was falling, were panic-stricken, and in the rush one man was killed. Jennie Glover was probably fatally injured, Mrs. Cook's legs were broken, and many others were badly hurt.

FIREDAMP'S DEADLY WORK.

Fifty German Miners Killed and Many Injured.

The Kaiserstuhl coalpit at Dortmund, in Westphalia, was the scene of a terrible mining accident. An explosion of firedamp occurred in the pit, killing fifty persons and injuring many others. Great excitement prevailed. It was feared that some of the injured will die.

THE LABOR WORLD.

INDIANA unions held a State convention.

STONECUTTERS won thirty strikes this year.

CHICAGO is the Mecca of the unemployed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., has a colored barbers' union.

BROOKLYN custom tailors have $7000 in the treasury.

CHICAGO K. of L. demand a free employment bureau.

MILWAUKEE horseshoers get twenty-five cents an hour.

BOYS under sixteen cannot operate elevators in Connecticut.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND persons are out of employment in Boston.

SEATTLE, Washington, is to have a municipal free employment bureau.

THE railroads in all parts of the country are reducing wages and salaries.

BOSTON teamsters and coal handlers have organized under the Federation.

THE number of workmen's daily tickets issued by London railways during 1889 was 16,942,835.

OXFORD (N. J.) iron workers are willing to accept a cut in wages rather than a shutdown of the works.

DULLNESS marks the iron business, many miners being idle and small shipments of ore being made.

THE Iron Trade Review says the resumption of iron mills does not promise to be of long duration.

IT is said that there are 8000 lasters in the country, and that 3000 of them are at work upon machinery.

THE coal miners' strike in South Wales is so serious that thousands of troops have been ordered to the scene.

A DAUGHTER of the late Judge ("Pig Iron") Kelly, Mrs. Florence Wischnewetsky, is an Illinois factory inspector.

MOBS in the San Joaquin Valley, California, are threatening an outbreak against the Chinese laborers in the vineyards.

THE shoe business in Lynn, Mass., is improving, so the manufacturers say, and the labor leaders claim that more of the men are at work than for some time.

THE oldest engineer in active service on the Erie road is said to be H. L. Carlough, who runs the Suffern local. He entered the service in 1853, and has never been in a collision or wreck.

THE average amount earned per week by women in Kansas and Wisconsin is $5.27; in Minnesota, $6. In Indianapolis the sum paid for shirt making ranges from thirty to sixty cents a dozen.

FLED BEFORE FLAMES.

Great Panic in South Chicago and a Large Area Burned.

For six hours fire raged in that part of Chicago known as South Chicago, practically a city of itself, having 50,000 inhabitants, and situated on Lake Michigan, about three miles below the World's Fair grounds. It burned nearly 250 houses, most of them frame dwellings. At least 1000 persons were made homeless, and the loss was about $1,000,000.

Nearly a dozen blocks were burned over. The burned district is north of the business centre of South Chicago, and was almost exclusively given up to residences. Two lives were lost, and several persons were severely injured.

The fire began about 5 o'clock in the afternoon in a three-story brick building at the corner of Ninety-first street and Superior avenue, owned by William Gilles, and occupied by him as a residence.

The flames spread rapidly under a gale of wind from the west and ate their way over block after block of the small frame residences until they reached the lake. Within the first two hours of the fire it had consumed at least thirty buildings and five blocks. The 50,000 residents of the town were stricken with a panic like that which characterized the conflagration of 1871.

As the pine structures in which lived the workingmen employed in the large steel mills of the Illinois Steel Company and in which the smaller merchants of the place made their homes were levelled by the flames, those whose homes had not yet fallen fled with their goods and household utensils to the other portions of the city. Streets were blocked with wagons containing the effects of the fleeing residents, and men and women, appalled by the calamity, fled in every direction.

KILLED AT A CROSSING.

A Sad Accident to a Party on the Way to Church.

The team belonging to Lorenzo J. Bovee, who lives about three miles north of Leroy, N. Y., was struck by the Lehigh flyer, east bound, while he was driving to attend the services in the Presbyterian Church, and all the occupants were instantly killed, together with the horses. The party included Mr. and Mrs. Bovee and daughter, the latter about twenty years of age. Miss Van Wicks, of Leroy, and Miss Emma Bowden, of New York City, the latter about twenty. The train was going at a high rate of speed. Mr. Bovee was driving rather rapidly, and, although those living near by say that the engineer whistled four times in quick succession, the theory is that Mr. Bovee did not see or hear anything until it was too late to check the team.

Mr. Bovee had both legs and both arms broken, and the top of his head was cut squarely off. Mrs. Bovee had both arms, both legs, her back and neck broken. Miss Bovee was the worst mutilated of all. Both legs and both arms were broken, and her head and left arm were completely severed from her body. Miss Wicks had both legs broken, and was badly mutilated about the face. Miss Bowden's legs were both broken, and she was badly bruised about the face and body. The bodies were at once removed to Mr. Bovee's house. Mr. Bovee was fifty-five years old, and was widely known throughout the western part of New York State. His family is one of the most prominent in Genessee County. One daughter, Ida, who was married only last fall and lives in Leroy, is the only one left out of the whole family. Miss Wicks was visiting the family while her mother and sister were spending a few days in the Catskills.

TO BE SOLD AS JUNK.

The Final Destination of the Buildings of the White City.

The beautiful white buildings of the World's Fair are to be sold as junk. They are soon to be advertised and knocked down to the highest bidder. About the only thing of future use in them are the iron and steel arches and timbers. It is thought that not more than $1,000,000 can be realized from the auction. The most expensive buildings will probably bring the least money. The Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, which cost $1,600,000, and which has $500,000 in arches alone, will, it is believed, be given to the man who will tear it down and carry the debris away.

IT is proposed to hold a universal exposition in Madrid, from April 1 to October 31, 1894. A request has been forwarded to the United States Department of State, asking that a United States Commissioner be appointed to arrange for American exhibits.

IT is said that apples are being sold in Chatham County, North Carolina, at fifteen cents per bushel, and that dealers are buying all they want of them at that price.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE Brooklyns have not been shut out this season.

SLOWLY but surely the pitchers are getting on top again.

KENNEDY has succeeded Stein as Brooklyn's winning pitcher.

A BASEBALL player in Independence, Kan., can throw a ball 290 feet.

HATFIELD has replaced Schoch at third base on the Brooklyn team.

THERE is no catcher in the business who is surer on high fouls than Gunson, of Cleveland.

No pitcher seems to have suffered so much from the new pitching rules as Hutchinson, of Chicago.

MCGARR, of Cleveland, is playing third base better than any man in the League except Nash, of Boston.

BALTIMORE has never had a short stop in many years that could play the position within a mile of McGraw.

IN all Pittsburg's history it has never been represented by so strong an organization as this year's League team.

CINCINNATI has wearied of the player-manager idea and Comiskey is now on the bench. Washington is thinking the same way.

DELEHANTY, of the Philadelphias, leads the League in home runs, having made sixteen. Tiernan, of the Giants, is a close second.

KENNEDY, of Brooklyn, by holding the hard-hitting New Yorks down to one hit, accomplished one of the rarest pitching feats of the season.

THE feat of Donovan, of Pittsburg, in playing forty-nine successive games without an error will probably be the outfield fielding record of the year.

MULLANE, of Baltimore, tried to bunt and the ball glanced from the bat and struck him a severe blow on the nose. It is strange more players are not injured in the same play.

THINKING ball players in other teams say that they cannot understand why the New Yorks are not nearer the front. They say that the Giants are the fastest team in the League.

GERMAN, of the New Yorks, has what is known as a "moist hand." It perspires freely. That is why he nearly always has a lot of sawdust near the "box," into which he dips every time he gets ready to pitch.

THE Louisvilles have not done so badly this season when their work is compared with that of other clubs. They have lost but ten games more than the New Yorks and but a few more than the Baltimores and the St. Louis.

THIS has been an unusually destructive year to old time pitchers or rather to the stars of two or three years ago. Among the notable failures are numbered the names of Keefe, Crane, King, Clarkson, Lovett, Haddock, Staley and Mullane.

THE complete understanding that exists among the members of the Boston team is simply superb. The men know each other thoroughly, each has his particular work to do and there is no friction. Therein lies the secret of the success of the team.

CAPTAIN WARD, of New York, is the king of base stealers with forty-four. Then come T. Brown, Louisville, forty; Hamilton, Philadelphia, thirty-nine; McCarthy, Boston; Ewing, Cleveland, and Dowd, St. Louis, thirty-six; Burke, New York, and Radford, Washington, thirty-five.

THE Cleveland team contains more men than any other team who are very fast in getting to first base. Childs, Burkett, McKean, Ewing and McAleer are hard men to retire at first on any kind of a slow hit. The first three have the advantage over the last two because they are left-handed batters.

THE success of the Baltimore Club with young players has attracted the attention of managers all over the country. Manager Hanlon began unloading his veterans a year ago, and by judicious selections replaced them with vigorous, ambitious youngsters who have their greatest fame before them. The playing of that team has attracted attention and admiration everywhere they went, whether they won or lost.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	71	30	.703	Cincinnati	48	51	.485
Pittsburg	59	41	.590	Baltimore	46	55	.455
Philadel.	57	42	.576	St. Louis	45	55	.450
Cleveland	54	44	.551	Chicago	42	59	.416
New York	52	46	.531	Louisville	38	58	.396
Brooklyn	50	50	.500	Wash'ng'n	35	66	.347

MONEY OF THE WORLD.

Aggregate of Coin and Paper in the Principal Countries.

Acting Director of the Mint Preston has prepared a table of the monetary systems approximate stocks of money in the aggregate and per capita in the principal countries of the world. This table shows that the aggregate stock of gold is $3,582,605,000; silver, $4,042,700,000; uncovered paper, $2,635,873,000.

The stock of gold possessed by the principal countries is given as follows: United States, $604,000,000; Great Britain, $550,000,000; France, $800,000,000, Germany, $600,000,000; Russia, $250,000,000.

The silver stock of these same countries is given as follows: United States, $615,000,000; Great Britain, $160,000,000; France, $700,000,000; Germany, $211,000,000; Russia, $60,000,000. This stock of silver is divided by Mr. Preston, as follows: United States, $538,000,000 full tender, and $77,000,000 limited tender; Great Britain, no silver full tender, $100,000,000 limited tender; France, $650,000,000 full tender, and $50,000,000 limited tender; Germany, $103,000,000 full tender, and $108,000,000 limited tender. Russia, $22,000,000 full tender, and $38,000,000 limited tender.

The ratio prevailing in nearly all the principal countries between gold and legal-tender silver is 1 to 15½. This is the ratio in France, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Netherlands, Russia and Central and South America. The ratio between gold and limited-tender silver is as a rule 1 to 14.38. The respective ratios in the United States are 1 to 15.98 and 1 to 14.95.

The various monetary systems as divided among the several countries are as follows:

Gold and silver—United States, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Spain, Netherlands, Turkey and Japan.

Gold—United Kingdom, Germany, Portugal, Austria, Scandinavian Union, Australia, Egypt, Canada and Cuba.

Silver—Russia, Mexico, Central and South America and India.

Of the uncovered money South America has $600,000,000; Russia, $500,000,000; the United States, $412,000,000; Austria, $260,000,000; Italy, $163,000,000; Germany, $107,000,000; France, $81,000,000, and Great Britain, $50,000,000.

The per capita circulation of gold is United States, $9.01; United Kingdom, $14.47; France, $20.52; Germany, $12.12; Russia, $2.21.

The per capita of all classes of money is France, $40.56; Cuba, $31.00, Netherlands, $28.88; Australia, $26.75; Belgium, $25.53; United States, $24.34; United Kingdom, $13.42, and Russsa, $7.16.

NINE WERE DROWNED.

Mr. Inglis of the Cunard Company and Eight Friends Lost in a River.

Robert Inglis, Marine Superintendent in Liverpool for the Cunard Steamship Company, and eight others were drowned in the Nene River, near Sutton Bridge, England, a few days ago. He and eight friends were returning in a railboat from a fishing excursion up the river. A squall upset the boat and all nine men sank before help could reach them. Mr. Inglis had been the Cunard Company's marine superintendent for twenty-seven years.

STATUE TO LINCOLN.

Unveiling of the Monument With Exercises in Edinburgh.

The statue of Abraham Lincoln, erected as a memorial to the Scottish-American soldiers of the American Civil War, was unveiled at Edinburgh, Scotland, in the presence of the municipal authorities, many distinguished guests, a number of Americans, and a large crowd of residents of Edinburgh and people from the surrounding country. The statue is cast in bronze, and stands upon a base of polished red granite. Upon the sur-base sits a freed slave in bronze, his face upturned to Lincoln, who holds in his right hand the Emancipation Proclamation. Several battle flags, also in bronze, lie beneath the outstretched left hand of the slave.

The monument is erected in the cemetery set apart for the burial of Scottish-American soldiers, a handsome plot of ground in Carlton Hill Cemetery, which was given by the Town Council.

The ceremony of unveiling the monument was imposing and of an international character. A large detachment of Princess Louise's regiment (the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) acted as a guard of honor.

The band of the regiment accompanied the detachment. The municipal officers were all attired in their robes of office.

The ceremony was presided over by Sir William Arroll. Professor Christie, of Pennsylvania, opened the proceedings with a prayer. Sir William Arroll then made a speech. Henry R. Heath, of New York, who, with William Bruce, the American Consul, was one of the originators of the movement that led to the erection of the monument, made a brief speech.

The cord holding the wrappings was then pulled by Miss Bruce, daughter of the Consul, who was attired as "Columbia." As the statue was revealed the crowd cheered repeatedly and the band played "Rule Britannia." Cheers were then given Mr. George E. Bissell, the sculptor, after which the band played "Hail Columbia."

The Lord Provost, the Right Hon. James A. Russell, accepted the gift, and promised on behalf of the municipal government that it would always be safely guarded.

SHOT ON THE STREET.

A Colored Man Kills a White Woman and Commits Suicide.

A fashionably dressed white woman and a colored man engaged in conversation on Wylie avenue, Pittsburg, Penn., at 2 p. m. a few days ago. The woman quietly started on her way.

The man stood irresolute for a moment, then walked up behind his companion, pulled a revolver from his pocket and fired two bullets into her head. She fell unconscious, and fatally injured. He then turned the pistol to his own head and fired. He fell dead.

The womah proved to be Ella Lawton and the man Edward Freeman.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

34			
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice	$2 65	@	2 67½
Medium, 1892, choice	1 90	@	1 95
Pea, 1892, choice	1 85	@	1 90
Red kidney, 1892, choice	2 60	@	2 70
White kidney, 1892, choice	1 85	@	1 95
Lima, Cal., ℔ bush	1 55	@	1 70
Green peas, 1892, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 52½
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	24½	@	25
St. & Penn., first	—	@	—
Western, firsts	21	@	23
Western, second	19	@	20
Western, third	17	@	18
State dairy—half tubs and pails, extras	23	@	—
Half tubs and pails, firsts	21	@	22
Half tubs and pails, second	19	@	20
Welsh tubs, extras	—	@	—
Welsh tubs, firsts	21	@	22
Welsh tubs, seconds	19	@	20
Western—Im. creamery, firsts	18	@	19
W. Im. creamery, seconds	16	@	17
W. Im. creamery, thirds	15	@	15½
Western Factory, fresh firsts	16	@	—
W. Factory, second	15½	@	15¾
W. Factory and dairy, thirds	14½	@	15
CHEESE.			
State Factory—Full cream, white, fancy	9¼	@	—
Full cream, colored, fancy	9¾	@	—
Full cream, good to prime	8¾	@	9
Part skims, choice	6	@	6¼
Part skims, good to prime	5	@	5½
Part skims, common	2	@	3
Full skims	1	@	—
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	17	@	—
Western—Fresh, fancy	15½	@	15¾
Duck eggs	—	@	—
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Jersey, ℔ bbl	75	@	1 00
Md. and Del., ℔ crate	—	@	—
Pears, Ga., ℔ crate	50	@	75
Grapes, Del., ℔ lb	6	@	12
Huckleberries, Jersey, ℔ qt	8	@	10
Watermelons, ℔ 100	5 00	@	12 00
Muskmelons, ℔ bbl	50	@	2 00
Peaches, Md., ℔ basket	40	@	1 00
HOPS.			
State—1892, choice	22	@	—
1892, prime	21	@	21½
1892, common to good	18	@	20½
Old odds	6	@	12
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	12	@	—
Western, ℔ lb	—	@	12
Spring chickens, large, ℔ lb	—	@	12
Western, ℔ lb	—	@	—
Roosters, old, ℔ lb	7	@	7½
Turkeys, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., ℔ pair	60	@	85
Western, ℔ pair	50	@	75
Geese, Western, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 37
Pigeons, ℔ pair	29	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys, ℔ lb	10	@	12½
Chickens, Phila, ℔ lb	14	@	18
Western, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Fowls—St. and West, ℔ lb	12	@	12½
Ducks—Fair to fancy, ℔ lb	—	@	—
Eastern, ℔ lb	14	@	15
Spring, L. I., ℔ lb	14	@	15
Geese—Eastern, ℔ lb	15	@	16
Squabs—Dark ℔ doz	—	@	1 50
White, ℔ doz	—	@	2 50
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, ℔ bbl	—	@	—
Jersey, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 50
L. I., in bulk, ℔ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Cabbage, L. I., ℔ 100	6 00	@	10 00
Onions—Orange Co., ℔ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Maryland, ℔ bbl	—	@	—
State, ℔ bbl	—	@	—
Peas, L. I., ℔ bag	2 50	@	3 00
Cucumbers, L. I., ℔ 100	60	@	75
String beans, L. I., ℔ bag	1 75	@	2 25
Squash, marrow, ℔ bbl	75	@	1 00
Tomatoes, near by, ℔ crate	35	@	65
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra	3 70	@	3 85
Patents	3 50	@	3 70
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	69¾
Rye—State	55	@	57
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	—
Corn—Ungraded White