The political situation in Europe continues to grow darker.

The Japanese eat more fish than any other people in the world. With them meat eating is a foreign innovation, confined to the rich, or rather to those rich people who prefer it to the National diet.

The farmer who is feeding his wheat to his horses should, in the opinion of the Courier-Journal, hold both his wheat and his horses until he digests the fact that wheat will be wheat in the world's markets during the year ahead of us.

The new warships are a credit to the Nation. Recently the Philadelphia made the run from Rio de Janeiro to Callao, a distance of 5000 miles, in twenty days and eighteen hours, without stopping anywhere for coal. This was a speed of 242 miles a day and a continuous run of twenty-one days without stopping at any coaling sta-

A poor old man, who once was a well-to-do merchant in Wisconsin, and likewise was of much State renown as a public speaker of force and persuasiveness, has been taken to the almshouse in Baraboo, weak in mind and poverty-stricken, and past eighty years of age. "The poorhouse is hospitable when all other friends fail," is the comment of the New York Times.

Doctor J. T. Boyd, of Indianapolis, has added his voice to that of Lieutenant Totten, and declares that the end of the world is at hand. In support of his theory, he says that the British Chronological Society, composed of noted scientific men, has arrived at the same conclusions as those reached by Lieutenant Totten and himself, and that all prophecy points to 1899 as the date of final smashup.

Some idea of the enormous proportions the business of hotel keeping has assumed in this country may be gained. declares the New Orleans Picayune. from the fact that there are in the United States upward of 50,000 hotels, exclusive of what may properly be termed inns and taverns, and what are commonly known as apartment-houses, although the latter are in many instances conducted as hotels, in that they have a common kitchen and dining-room.

Deer and bears are reported to be more plentiful now in the "great woods" of Oxford County. Maine, than at any other time during the present generation. These woods extend, in a belt from four to six miles wide, from Dixfield away up into the untrodden wilderness of Northern Maine, and much of the area has seldom been visited by sportsmen. Driven from the hunting grounds about Rangeley Lake the game took refuge in these woods, and have multiplied there un-

The New York News observes: Now the surgeons have cut out a man's spleen, and yet he lives and has red blood, and will, it is said, recover. No one has ever known absolutely what is the office of the spleen. The organ is not a vital one, but is often much diseased and very painful. The operation to remove it is technically called splenectomy. Many years ago a writer in Chambers's Miscellany contended that the spleen was the manufactory of the white blood corpuscles. If that were so, the red corpuscles in the veins and arteries would have soon faded in vividness in the patient, Athlete Short, of Yonkers. Are the spleen and the vermiform appendix, which are declared to be useless, left as hints of the evolutionary process? Was man differently constituted when they were useful to him, instead of being as now unnecessary? Who can

George Vanderbilt is one of nature's queer freaks. He is the least known of any of the enormously wealthy men of New York. He must be worth at least \$35,000,000, but he might walk the length of the entire city without being recognized by half a dozen persons. He has never been prominent in any public movement. He has never attended a public function where crowds of people congregate, and when he goes to the theatre or to the opera he hides himself in the rear of a box, says the New York Herald. Young Vanderbilt has many fads. First of all he is a bookworm and is in a way a weman-hater. Formerly he was rated as being, next to John Jacob Astor, the wealthiest young bachelor in the United States, having \$1,000,000 in his own right and control for every past year of his life. Now, as John Jacob Astor is a husband and father, George Vanderbilt stands at the head of his

The creation of money order offices in the small postoffices is advocated by the Springfield (Mass.) Union on the ground that such offices would greatly facilitate the transaction of business in rural neighborhoods.

A business man of Canada, of an enterprising nature, has established a "floating bank" on Kootenai Lake, Canada. It is in a steamer which journeys from place to place along the lake; thus enabling its owner to supply the inhabitants of the lake villages with banking facilities.

Doctor Oliver Wendell Holmes says that the largest elm he ever saw was in Oxford, England, and measured twenty-five feet in circumference. There was an elm of about the same size in Springfield, Mass., some years ago. The Doctor estimates the life of the American elm at between 200 and 360 years. If any survive to be 300 years, he thinks, it is as wrecks, liable to go to pieces in the first heavy

The method of harvesting wheat on the great bonanza ranches of the Dakotas is said to have amazed the foreign Agricultural Commissioners at the World's Fair. To clear up 640 acres of wheat in one day with 150 hands and forty-five harvesters is a feat which has been paralleled in California, Nebraska and other big Western grain States, but it is doubtful, thinks the San Francisco Chronicle, if any part of Europe can show such rapid work.

Life insurance companies are becoming the holders of enormous masses of capital, notes the New York Tribune. Statistics made public at the last meeting of the National Association of Life Underwriters show that the companies taking no account of assessment corporations and societies, hold assets to the value of \$850,000,000, that they receive from policy holders about \$175,000,000 a year, that their gross income is nearly \$220,000,000 annually. and that they pay about \$100,000,000 annually to the insured in the form of death losses, surrenders and dividends.

Though most people are equipped with thirty-two teeth only, the Shah of Persia appears to be more amply provided for, as we are told that he has just had his fortieth molar extracted. The phenomenon is thus explained. The first time his Eastern Majesty suffered from a decayed tooth and had to have it removed his loval subjects offered him as a solatium a number of presents amounting in all to ten thousand gold sequins. Having thus discovered a new source of supply for his privy purse, the Shah, whenever he feels the want of those little presents that help to maintain the glow of friendship, causes the fact of his having another bad tooth to be proclaimed by a flourish of trumpets in all parts of his empire, and the presents begin to pour in.

Great Britain has undertaken another great enterprise in Africa, which will probably have an immense effect in the extension of its empire and the civilization of the dark continent. It is to erect a telegraph line from Alexandia, in Egypt, directly through the heart of the continent to Cape Town. The preliminary surveys have already been made. The line will traverse Egypt, the Soudan, the region of the great lakes, and the East Africa Company's territory, German East Africa, the Portuguese possessions, Mashonaland, Khama's country, Bechuanaland, the Transvaal, the Orange Free State and Cape Colony. Contracts have already beer signed for constructing the line for more than half the distance, and work is being rapidly pushed, so that the whole is expected to be in working order early next year.

The Atlanta Constitution says: Congressman Brosius, of Pennsylvania, is a man who has a vivid recollection of his experience during the war. He came near losing his life in the fight with Pickett's forces at Green Plains. He was one of the 300 men who charged across a wheat-field. a third of a mile in width upon a Confederate rifle pit and of the number only 125 came out alive. The Confederates waited until the storming party was within twenty-five yards of the pit and then they opened deadly fire. he tells. Brosius, who was a boy of nineteen, stopped to pick up a wounded comrade, and as he did so a rifle ball pierced his shoulder, shattering the blade and making him a cripple for life. He still carries a memento of that day in the shape of a pocket diary, which he wore in his vest. There is the mark of a bullet in it that would have gone through the young soldier's heart if it had not been stopped by the book.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

GOLD NUGGETS AND METEOR-ITES AT THE FAIR.

Fac-Similes of Huge Chunks of the Precious Metal Worth Many Thousands of Dollars-A Collection of Meteorites From Various Quarters of the World.

For the benefit of the uninitiated Chief Skiff, of the Mining Department at the World's Fair, has on exhibition a collection of facsimiles of great nuggets. The case containing them is in the southest corner of the gal-

When the people come past and see the shining chunks of what seems to be pure gold they stop to investigate, says the Chicago Record. Most of them overlook the earl ships in the air floats a flag with an in-Record. Most of them overlook the card "Fac-Similes" that shows the nature of the display. When they see the small signs, reading "Value \$20,000," they gasp at the thought of such wealth concentrated in one spot. Then they get out note-books and take the full description of every rich piece in the case. And the descriptions tell very interesting stories of valuable discoveries.

Apparently the department was unable to coure data from which to illustrate the history of the American ticular line. Most of the specimens snown are from Victoria, Austria, Australia and from the Siberian mines. One of the largest pieces is called the "Welcome" nugget, and is from Ballarat, Victoria, one of the great of gold production in Australia. It is a huge, rugged mass, reminding one of the cypress trees in a Southern swamp. Lookthe cypress trees in a Southern swamp. Looking at it and picturing the feelings of the man who found it one can imagine the name given the find expressed the whole situation. The miner had been working for months, probably, and making little more than the ordinary wages. Then came the wonderful stroke that unveiled gold worth just \$41.883, and weighing 2166 ounces. It is not difficult to suppose that it was a "welcome" nugget. Close by this is another mass, weighing 1717 ounces, worth \$31,577 and called the "Precious." It also came from Victoria, in

Mexico, Kentucky, Arkansas, East Tennessee, Colorado are in company with Greenland, East India and Continental Europe. In some cases are cross-section exhibits, showing the peculiar steel-like stratification of the meteorite. Some of the sections have been polished, bringing out the figuring on the metal which in some instances looks very much like Damascus work and in others is almost exactly identical with the markings shown on laminated steel, such as is used for gun barrels.

for gun barrels. The contribution from Babb's Mill. Green County, Tenn., is a grotesque imitation of a muskallonge fish, while the one from Wichita County, in the Rio Brazos region of Texas, bears a card saying it was once regarded and cherished by the Comanches as an object of worship. The Indians thought that since it came out of the sky and got into their camp it must have been sent to them direct by their deity to serve as a warning and token of divine guidance,

MODEL SUNDAY SCHOOL BUILDING.

scription strange to Stony Island avenue, Beneath it on the dust-clad sidewalks drift the restless crowd that ceaselessly moves back and forth outside the Fair grounds. From the south come the sharp cries of fakirs and "barkers" who stand before the parasitical sideshows which have fastened themselves to the great Exposition. It is a ommon thing for some one in the endless Apparently the department was unable to secure data from which to illustrate the history of the American gold fields in this particular line. Most of the specimens shown are from Victoria, Australia and are from Victoria, Australia and are from Victoria. something of reverence in his voice: "Jesus Christ, the Lord." The words stand out carriet, the Lord. The words stand out prominently. They catch the eye first, and hold the attention longest, so that a second glance is needed to grasp the significance of the strange flag. Another line of words over the first gives its full meaning. This line reads "Sunday School Building."

The parliament of religions has given greater propringed that words

greater prominence than usual to the build-ing which stands on Stony Island avenue inst opposite the north end of the California Building. All last week D. L. Moody's presence filled the building with thousands, drawn from the big hotels which are grouped around it. Every day Sundayschool workers and church people from all over the world pass through the doors, for the building is workers. "Precious," It also came from Victoria, in the building is a working exhibit of a Sunthe Berlin district, where fortunes innumer-day-school, although it is not inside the



PAC-SIMILES OF GIGANTIC GOLD NUGGETS.

able were turned up along in the '70s, An- fence. The "model Sunday-school buildother Berlin treasure came in the famous John's paddock and was found October 3, It weighed 1121 ounces and brought It looks like the rolls of putty that glaziers take when they have a big job on

Russia's gold mines are the property of the zar, and that monarch sees to it that the Czar, and that monarch sees to it that the big discoveries are preserved either in the original form or in measurements and fac-similes that make valuable historic mementoes. One of the greatest of the Russian dis-coveries is shown in duplicate. It was found in the valley of Taschkee Targanka, Ural mountains, Siberia, and the nugget itself is mountains, Siberia, and the nugget itself is part of the collection in the Royal School of Mines at St. Petersburg. Its weight is put at an even hundred pounds, with a cash value of \$22,000. It is very different in form from the Australian nuggets. They all take the solid outline, while this is rather thin and flat, after the fashion of a huge pancake, with works produberances.

collection of meteorites and fac-similes of and, meteorites from the Ward museum.



that shooting stars are good things to dodge, One of these aerial wanderers from Chupa-deros, in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, is as big as one of the Java summer homes on the Plaisance. At a rough guess it might weight two or three tons. Its outer surface is seamed and punctured with holes such as is seamed and punctured with holes such as one sees in bread when it "rises" very rapidly. The holes doubtless owe their existence to just such an escape of gas from the inside as marks the process of bread-making. If a timid man had been in the neighborhood of that Mexican meteor when it broke loose and started for the earth he would have thought some heavenly farmer had tipped over a load of hay that had caught fire on the way down. San Gregorio, which is also in Chihuahus, sends a contribution that draws astronomers and mineralogists as a molasses barrel draws

sends a contribution that draws astronomers and mineralogists as a molasses barrel draws flies on a hot summer day. It is an almost perfect cone, and could easily be mistaken for a gigantic sugar-loaf painted black. Like the other meteorites it shows where the gna has bubbled out of the molton mass, leaving the irregular holes that look like miniature volcano craters. It weighs about a ton. Its shape is attributed to the crushing effect of contact with the earth when it came burling out of the sky. It struck on rocky forma-tion, flattening the base and driving down the apex into the shape of a cone, just as bullets sometimes spread at the base and take

a conical outline.

Mexico Las plenty of company in the meteor business. Cases are ranged all about the gisnts of the southern republic and represent numerous States of this country, as well as widely separated regions on old continents. Chile sends a small specimen, New from last year.

ing" as it is called, is the result of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Interna tional Sunday-school Convention and a conference of the Sunday-school workers held at Chautauqua, N. Y., in August, 1891. It was there decided to request the Sunday-school workers of America to unite in erecting a del Sunday-school building in connection with the World's Fair, first, as an illustration of Sunday-school work and as a speci-men to be copied; second, to show the pres-ent condition of the Sunday-school work in the different parts of the world, and third, to illustrate the growth and progress of Sun-

These are the best of the exhibits. Orders there are with values ranging from \$500 up, and varying in shape from the likeness to a Chautauqua, Illinois, outside of Chicago, giving \$1800, Massachusetts \$1000, Pennsylsis (1964) New York \$836, New Jersey vania \$1364, New York \$8%, New Jersey \$541, Ohio \$263, Michigan \$267, Rhode Isl lection of considerable value, though it might | \$541, Ohio \$263, Michigan \$267. Rhode Isl be hard to realize much from it in a financial and \$122 and other States more or less emergency. That is because the value is amounts. Quebec sent \$100, Ontario \$122, scientific rather than coin current. It is a and \$2 came from little Prince Edward Isl-The total amount required to build, meteorites from the Ward museum. After a equip and carry the enterprise to a successman has seen them he is inclined to think ful end was \$30,000, and of this \$20,000 was raised, leaving \$10,000 to be gathered. This

deficiency is being gradually taken up.

The building combines an ornamental exterior with a remarkably well-arranged in-terior. Architecturally it is a handsome structure, although there is little about it to suggest a Sunday-school or church, for, in reality, the building is a church which can be thrown open for a Sunday-school in a few minutes. On either side of the main auditorium are polygonal wings divided from it by sliding partitions. Extending under the rear gallery is another section separated from the main room by sliding partitions. Thus, when all the partitions are down, the auditorium is of the conventional oblong shape, with a spacious gallery extending around three sides.

In use, the partitions are raised. They slide up and under the gallery seats, giving the main floor three times the seating capacity it had before the partitions were raised. For Sunday-school work the auditorium is used for the intermediate department, the junior and senior departments are in the polygonal wings, and the primary depart-ment is under the rear gallery. All these departments can be subdivided into classrooms by curtains hung on brass rods sus-pended from the gallery. The gallery itself can be used for class-rooms if desired. This flexible arrangement throws the entire Sun-day-school into one body or divides it into classes, each class having its own individual room when desired, the changes being made

in a few minutes.

Every Sunday afteruoon, beginning at 3 Every Sunday afteracoon, beginning at 3 o'clock, a Sunday-school is held in the building. The pupils are adults, for the Bunday-school is something of a normal-school order. It teaches teachers. The lesson for the day is taught by some noted worker, and is printed on leaflets, upon which are also printed something which is to make people think.

The library, between the two entrances, is large enough to be used as a reading-room, and the stairs, halls and lobbies are broad, to afford easy ext in case of fire. Toilet-rooms are provided for visitors as well as scholars, and to all appearances there is all that can

and to all appearances there is all that can be desired in the way of light and air. The building will easily seat 1500, but twice that number can be accommodated, for there is scarcely a place under the roof that cannot

TRAIN ROBBERS TRAPPED

TWO OF A BAND KILLED AND FOUR IN CUSTODY.

A Dummy Train Sent Out From St. Joseph, Mo., With a Force of Men Inside-A Battle in the Express Car-One Bandit Betrays His Fellows.

The Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Road foiled a night attempt to rob one of its passenger trains, killed two of its robbers and captured four others at Francis, one and a half miles from St. Joseph, Mo. The dead are Fred Kohler and Hugo Engel. The rames of those captured are Charles Fredick, N. A. Hurst, Henry Gleitze and Wil-

Train No. 3 left Kansas City at 2.05 o'clock p. m., and arrived at 12.30 a. m. The offi-class of the road had been notified that the robbery had been planned, and informed the police. When the train arrived a dummy train was made up and sixteen police officers, under command of the Chief of Police, were

In order thoroughly to deceive the robbers the train was made an exact duplicate of train No. 3, consisting of an engine and tender, an express and baggage car and the usual coach and Pullman. When the dummy train reach a point two miles north of St. Joseph, the engineer's attention was arrested by a lighted lantern moving to and fro be-tween the rails. He obeyed the signal, and bix masked men surrounded the engine. One of the six mounted the engine and presenting one revolver at the engineer's head and another at the fireman's held them in subjection while the other five hastened to rob the express car. They ordered the messenger to open the door, which he did forthwith. Three of the robbers at once entered the car, leaving the two outside to

The policemen who were guarding the train were distributed in the various cars, the majority of them being concealed in the express car. As soon as the three bandits who had undertaken the work of robbing the car entered the door, the police ordered them to surrender. The robbers were taken completely by surprise, but they opened fire at once upon the police. The latter returned the fire, and a general fusilade followed. About twenty-five shots were fired on both sides. When the smoke cleared away, the lifeless bodies of Kohler and Engel were found on the floor of the car. Both had been shot through the head. The bullet which struck Kohler produced instant death. Engel was still breathing, but he died soon afterward. Frederick, the third robber engaged in the fight in the car, was uninjured and was placed under agreet. None of the police-

While the fight was going on in the car. those of the police not engaged in it were looking after the two robbers who had been left outside to keep watch. The police quickly placed them under arrest. The bandit who had been detailed to guard the engineer and firemen quickly realized the situation when h heard the shooting in the express ear, and he chis escape. His name is Henry Gleitze. Several policemen were promptly put on his track and he was caught.

A remarkable feature of the fight in the express car was the escape of all the policemen from injury. The three robbers in the car were each armed with a brace of revolvers and used them freely, but they did no

damage.

Kohler's body was pierced by forty-three bullets, yet while he lay on the ground he managed to fire four shots before he died.

Engel was struck by fourteen bullets, yet lived a short time. The coaches were riddied with bullets and all of the windows were shot out. Kohler married an estimable young woman about three weeks ago.

The robbers had two sticks of dynamite, to

each of which was attached a fuse about three feet long. It was known to the officers on the train that dynamite might be used and it was at first proposed to let the robbers explode some of it before firing on them. fore leaving St. Joseph, however, Chief Bro-der decided it would be a dangerous risk and he instructed the messenger to open the door before the robbers had a chance to ex-

A LETTER BY CLEVELAND.

The President Explains His Position on Financial Matters.

The following letter from President Cleveland to Governor Northen, of Georgia, in which the President states his position on he financial question at some length, is pub-

"WASHINGTON, September 25.

"Maniforon, September 25.)
"Hon. W. J. Northen.
"My Dear Sir: I hardly know how to reply to your letter of the 15th inst. It seems to me that I am quite plainly on record concerning the financial question. My letter accepting the nomination to the Presidency, when read in connection with the message lately sent to the Congress in extraordinary session, appears to me to be very explicit. "I want a currency that is stable and safe

in the hands of our people. I will not 'now-ingly be implicated in a condition that will ingly be implicated in a condition that will justly make me in the least begree answerable to any laborer or farmer in the United States for a shrinkage in the purchasing power of the dollar he has received for a full dollar's worth of work, or for a good dollar's worth of the product of his toil.

"I not only want our currency to be of such a character that all kinds of dollars will be of count purchasing power at home.

will be of equal purchasing power at home, but I want it to be of such a character as will demonstrate abroad our wisdom and good faith, thus placing us upon a firm foundation and credit among the Nations of

want our financial condition and the iawa relating to our currency safe and te-assuring, that those who have money will spend and invest it in business and new enterprises, instead of hoarding it. You cannot cure fright by calling it foolish and unreasonable, and you cannot prevent the frightened man from hoarding his money. "I want good, sound and stable money, and a condition of confidence that will keep

Within the limits of what I have written. I am a friend of silver, but I believe at proper place in our currency can only be fixed by a readjustment of our currency legislation and the inauguration of a consistent and com-

prebensive financial scheme. "I think such a thing can only be entered upon profitably and hopefully after the repeal of the law, which is charged with all our financial woes. In the present state of the public mind this law cannot be built upon nor patched in such a way as to relieve the stratics.

"I am therefore opposed to the free and nnlimited coinage of silver by this country alone and independently, and I am in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the so-called Sher-

man 'aw.
"I confess I am astonished by the oppo-sition in the Senate to such prompt action as would relieve the present unfortunate situa-

"My daily prayer is that the delay occasioned by such opposition may not be the cause of plunging the country into deeper depression than I have yet known, and that the Democratic party may not be justly held responsible for such a catastrophe. Yours cory trails." GROVER CLEVELAND,

President MAZ, of Mexico, in his recent message to Congress referred in favorable terms to the horse breeding and race track enterprise now being started near the City of Mexico by an American. The track is in course of construction and Mexicaga are walking its completion with great interest.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. THERE is great excitement around New Canaan, Conn., over the discovery of gold in paying quantities on the farm of Seth C. Weed.

A NUMBER of prominent citizens of New York City met Mayor Girroy in his office by request, and after a full discussion of the matter, it was decided to have a Manhattan day at the Chicago Fair. October 21 was the day agreed on.

J. W. WASHBURN, of Boston, Mass., Treasurer of the Old Colony Railroad, has defaulted in the sum of \$96,000.

JOHN D. ROCKEPELLER, the Standard Oil magnate, has bought land on the Hudson near Tarrytown, N. Y., aggregating about seven hundred acres. Mr. Rockefeller will lay out the grounds in a public park and will erect there a mansion costing a million dollars.

The Massachusetts Democratic Convention at Boston nominated John E. Russell for Governor and James B. Carroll for Lieuten-

George Walker, aged forty-two, died at Rockland, R. I., of typhoid fever. He weighed 500 pounds, was five feet eleven inches tall, and his waist measurement was seventy-two inches

IT was "Politicians' Day" at the Trenton (N. J.) Fair; 50,000 persons were present. Claverly, a tight-rope performer, feil ninety feet to the ground, and was mortally hurt.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR'S yacht Nourmahal struck a reef in the Hudson River, New York, and was beached to prevent her slaking.

Samuel M. Janvis and Rolland R. Conklin were appointed receivers of the Jarvis-Conk-lin Mortgage Trust Company by Judge La-combe, in the United States Circuit Court, New York City. Its liabilities are \$8,000,000

South and West.

A FIRE in the business part of St. Joseph, Mo., did damage estimated at \$1,000,000. TRIBTY thousand Odd Fellows celebrated their order's day at the World's Fair.

There were two new cases of yellow fever and one death from the disease at Brunswick,

The twelve-year-old son of Farmer Phillip Bolts, of Oakland, Ill., after being chastised by his father hanged himself.

Two persons were killed and five injured in a collision on the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad in Believue, Mich.

WHITE CAPS are forcing up the price of cotton in Tennessee by burning gins

Twelve persons convicted of arranging prize fights in Portland, Oregon, have been fined \$1000 each.

SANDY DONAHUE, the famous fighting Sheriff of Coconino County, Arizona, shot R. G. Harris and Bob Dunlap, otherwise known as Jim Baker and Andy Dimond, noted horse thieves, after a hard battle. The latter had

THREE persons were killed and seven wounded in a railway wreck at Gulfport,

Washington.

Statistics compiled from official data show that from January to September, this year, 560 State and private banks in the United States failed and that seventy-two have resumed business. In the same time 155-National banks failed, seventy of which have

THE President has nominated Charles N. Caughey, of Maryland, to be United States. Consul at Messins, Italy.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON left Washington for Allentown, Penn., to spend the week, along with other persons, as the guest of ex-Governor Black.

CONSUL-GENERAL EDWARDS, of Berlin, reports to the State Department that the German Minister of War has ordered the military authorities to use Indian corn mixed with oats in making up the rations of the army horses. This will lead to heavy impor-tations of American corn.

THE President has determined to discon tinue his public receptions.

WILLIAM DONOBUE, a laborer in the United States Treasury, succeeded a few days ago in abstracting a roll of bills amounting to \$840. They were cancelled notes and he thought to be insane.

THE President has nominated Robert E. Preston of the District of Columbia to Director of the Mint.

THE Kearsarge has been despatched by the government to destroy derelict vessels which now render navigation dangerous.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND Wrote to the Governor of Georgia expressing his surprise at the delay of the Senate in repealing the Sherman law. He says he wants a safe and staple currency, and does not want to be responsible to any laborer or farmer for a shrinkage in purchasing power. Within the limits of sound currency he is a friend of

THE Treasury Department is redeeming United States paper money and National bank notes at the rate of about \$1,250,000 a

THE Senate confirmed the following nominations: Consul-General, J. J. Barclay, at Tangier; Consuls—Thomas B. O'Neill, of New York, at Stockholm; R. P. McDaniel, at Bahia : Frank A. Johnston, at Chihuahua : Charles N. Daly, of Bayonne City, N. J., at Guelph, Canada : George Tate, at Barbadoes ; John Maguire, at Tampico : Thomas Keefe. at St. John's, Quebec; J. Courtney Hixson.

A DANGEROUS crank, a white man about twenty-eight years of age found his way into-the lower regions of the White House. He was in search of President Cleveland. He breatened to seize upon the Presidential chair by fair means or foul, and tried to-

SECRETARY HERBERT has issued a general order complimenting those in the naval service and civilians stationed at the Port Royal Naval Station. South Carolina, for their devotion to ducy during the late hurricane.

SIXTY lives were lost by the burning of the-

Russian steamer, Alphonse Zeevecke. A FORMIDABLE Anarchist plot was dis covered by the Austrian police, and many arrests were made

The insurgents in the Argentine Republic captured the city of Rosario and forced the National troops to retreat, ADMIRAL MELLO's fleet renewed the bom-

bardment of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, doing seri-

The people of St. Pauli, a suburb of Hamburg, Germany, attacked a sanitary corps and killed a policeman; there were five new cases of cholera, with one death, at Hamburg; a death was reported in England cholera is ravaging the Eastern shore of the Persian Guif. REPORTS of damage done by the floods at

Gitu, Japan, state that 682 houses were swept away, 14,025 houses were flooded, 238; people were killed and 30,203 rendered home-

ANOTHER advance in the price of coal was made in London; 20,006 women and children are on the verge of starvation as a result of the miners' strike.

Mr. Gladstone made a speech at Edinburgh, attacking the British House of Lords for rejecting the Home Rule bill.

The officers and crews of two torpedo-boats which attacked the Argentine Govern-ment naval squadron off the coast and which were captured were lacted to revolt by Col-onel Espins. Colonel Espina was taken into custody, and the probabilities are that he will be shot as a traitor.

THE mall steamship Carlo E., from Genoa. Italy, for Santos, Brazil, returned to the for-mer port with cholera on board; 114 persons died of the disease on the voyage.

THE Government is gaining the mastery over the revolutionists in Argentian.