

The London Times declares that the supply of gold is now adequate for the needs of the world.

So varied is the climate of Mexico that all the products of the polar and the tropical regions can be raised there.

The Kaiser says that he is very glad to know that Germans in the United States make such good citizens, as he hears, and he thinks that this is a great country.

A Kentucky woman, as the New York World alleges, recently brought suit against a railroad for killing her horse and her husband. She got \$150 for the horse and one cent for the husband.

The New York World observes: "While the farmer in prosperous times may not make as much money as the city man, on the other hand, he does not suffer like him in periods of depression for lack of food and shelter."

The Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal-Avalanche calls for a statute making it a felony for a manufacturer or merchant to put out short weight goods, and says that there is now a general complaint all over the country of short weights.

That quality is of more importance than quantity is shown, thinks the New York World, by the fact that Wisconsin has received \$1,000,000 more for her butter product than Michigan, although the latter has produced 45,000,000 pounds to only 40,000,000 in Wisconsin.

There are now only six Assistant Paymasters in the Navy, and none were appointed earlier than 1892. This is the lowest grade in the pay corps, and it carries the relative rank of ensign. The Assistant Paymaster remains in that grade from seven to eleven years, and during the first three or four years may expect billets only on small ships and unimportant shore duty. There was a pretence fifteen or twenty years ago to appoint to the pay corps after competitive examination, but it was abandoned, and now appointments are obtained by influence of one sort or another. Line officers who cannot get their sons into the Naval Academy are sometimes content to sacrifice their professional prejudice against the staff and seek for the young men places in the pay corps. The average age of men in the lowest rank of the corps is perhaps somewhat greater than that of line officers of like rank.

The Baltimore Sun has an editorial on the use of steam wagons for roads, which it urges as the next step in economic transportation. It says that such vehicles, having broad-tired wheels, have been found to benefit rather than injure the roads where they are in use. Those of the latest type are cheaper in use than wagons drawn by horses, provided the freight offering for carriage is abundant in amount and steady in supply. Steam wagons in crowded streets occupy less space than horse-drawn vehicles. In army times they are, on this account, of special value and are about being used by some European Governments. The horse, besides taking up space in the road, must stop at intervals to eat and sleep, whereas the steam wagon can go twenty-four hours a day. The steam wagon, in fact, has every advantage that the locomotive and train have over the wagon train drawn by horses, except that of a smooth steel rail and easy grades to run upon.

The Secretary of the Navy has just approved a report made by a Board of Officers recommending a complete change in the uniforms worn by the navy. Fortunately for the officers, however, the changes are not such as will entail much additional expense in the purchase of new clothing, and are to be made gradually, so that they will not be compelled to purchase complete outfits at once. The present navy uniform is regarded as one of the handsomest in the world, but the changes which are now ordered are said to be demanded by convenience and comfort. The present heavy overcoat will lose the belt around the waist, and the hood at the back is to be fixed so that it can be detached and need not be worn only in extremely cold weather. The present white helmet for hot climates is to be abolished and a white cover, used over the regular service cap, is to take its place. Two years from now the special full dress is to suffer many alterations, which, it is believed, will improve it, and other changes that individually are of no great consequence are to be made from time to time, which collectively will make a considerable difference in the outfit of an officer.

In Spain thousands of small property holders are sold out every year because they are unable to pay taxes.

Christian Indians of the Dakota tribe raised nearly \$2000 last year to Christianize their pagan Sioux brethren.

Vicksburg, Miss., is no longer a river town. Except in high water the boats are obliged to land nearly three miles below, and a railroad carries passengers and freight to the city.

France is considered one of the most fortunate countries of Europe, but in Brittany the beggars are so numerous that they infest the highways in armies and on festival days range themselves in close ranks for miles along the highways to solicit alms.

The people of the United States expended in 1890 \$24,000,000 for police, \$12,000,000 for prisons and reformatories and \$23,000,000 for the support of the judiciary. "Viewed in this light," comments the Chicago Record, "crime seems to be about the most expensive luxury in which this country indulges."

Edward J. Renick, the Chief Clerk of the Department of State, has the distinction of being the first appointee from Georgia to enter through the Civil Service, and the first person in the country to pass the Civil Service examination for qualifications of a legal nature, says the New Orleans Picayune. Eight years ago he was appointed to a \$1200 clerkship and he has worked his way through all the intermediate grades, skipping none, to his present station. Since April 17 of last year he has been Chief of Statistics of the State Department, and the improvements that he inaugurated there, especially in the matter of the publication of the consular reports, attracted so favorable attention that he was promoted to the chief clerkship entirely without political influence or other solicitation.

One of the men who stood on the speakers' stand at the dedication of the Greeley statue in New York City said that most of the public statues in the streets and squares of New York, unlike those of London or Berlin, were in honor of civilians who had rendered service to mankind. He ran over a list of twenty or thirty of these statues, among which were those of authors, statesmen, engineers, poets, inventors, philosophers, orators, and philanthropists; but he could recall only a few in honor of warriors. "Of course," he said, "we have Washington, who was both statesman and commander, and we also have Farragut, and some people think we ought to honor more of our soldiers and sailors than we have yet honored; but after all, the people seem to favor the men who have figured in the arts of peace. In London, Berlin, and other European cities, stately fame has been won mostly by notables of the battlefield or of high birth; but, in saying this, I must leave out Westminster Abbey, where pacific genius is honored. Judging by our public statues, New York must be regarded as a city which pays homage to intellect and virtue."

Washington's Headquarters. "Here, August 14, 1776, Washington planned the Yorktown campaign, which brought to a triumphant end the war of American Independence. Here, May 6, 1783, Washington and Sir Guy Carleton arranged for the evacuation of America's soldiers from the British. And opposite this point, May 8, 1783, a British sloop of war fired seventeen guns in honor of the American commander-in-chief, the first salute by Great Britain to the United States of America. The base stones are two in number. On the upper will be the names 'Washington,' 'Rochambeau,' in large letters. On the lower will be the inscription: 'Erected June 14, 1884, by the New York State Society, Sons of the American Revolution.'

Old Glory's Birthplace. Interesting ceremonies were held at Philadelphia, Penn., in the Council Chamber in historic old Independence Hall, in commemoration of the adoption by Congress on June 14, 1777, of the flag made by Betsy Ross from the design submitted to her by General Washington as the National emblem. The commemoration of "Flag Day" was the result of the efforts of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and the exercises in the State House were under the auspices of that society. The idea of the celebration is to foster and instill patriotic feelings in the minds of the younger generation, and the furtherance of this more than five hundred school children, girls and boys, were present in the morning, and were addressed by Mayor Stuart, Herbert Weiss, Dr. Edward Brooks and Herbert Weiss. Each of the speakers related tales of the country's greatness and the heroic deeds of its sons and daughters. The exercises were concluded by the presentation of a small United States flag to the children, and that "Flag Day" will be observed annually thereafter.

Observed in New York. The National, State and municipal flags were displayed on the City Hall and many public and private buildings in New York City, in commemoration of the 117th anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the National ensign.

WIFE, CHILD AND SELF. Made Desperate by Hunger, a Hoosier Borrows a Gun and Ends All.

The grown sons of George Brock found the bodies of their father, their mother and their youngest brother in a secluded hollow near Gordon, Ind. The bodies were inclosed in a rude pen, built by Brock to keep the hogs from devouring them. The fact that the pen had been built shows that Brock had planned the murders carefully. He had persuaded his wife and boy to leave the house with him, on the pretense of going to call on the mother of Mrs. Brock who lived a short distance away. When they neared the hollow where he had erected the pen, Brock shot and killed his wife and son with a gun he had borrowed from his brother-in-law, and then dragged the bodies inside the pen. There were evidences of a struggle between the husband and wife, before Brock killed her. After covering the heads of his two victims with sacks, Brock lay down on the ground beside the body of his wife. By the aid of a wagon spoke he touched off the gun. His head was blown off, and was found some distance away. He had been made desperate by poverty and hunger.

THE CRADLE OF VICTORY.

A PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION AT DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.

Marking the Spot Where the Final Overthrow of British Rule was Planned by Washington and Rochambeau—An Address by Vice-President Stevenson.

At Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., the New York Society of the Sons of the American Revolution laid the base-stone of a monument at the old Livingston mansion to mark the place where Washington planned the Yorktown campaign. The day chosen for the celebration was the anniversary of the formal adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the United States flag. No efforts were spared to make the occasion memorable. Early in the morning a flood of gay streamers and flags was displayed from the houses of the village, and at 10.30 o'clock people began to gather at the Livingston house, where the literary exercises were to take place. The society and its guests, accompanied by the full marine band from the Brooklyn Navy yard and a detachment from the Naval Battalion, left New York on the Star Line steamer Moccasin and arrived at the foot of West Forty-fourth street at ten o'clock.

On board the steamer were more than 1000 persons, including Vice-President Stevenson, Mrs. Stevenson, and Miss Stevenson, Miss Herriot, daughter of Secretary of War Herbert, Mrs. Lavinia H. Dempsey, grand-niece of Sir Guy Carleton; the Rev. C. W. DeLion Nichols, Lieutenant General, Rear-Admiral Gherardi, General Edwin Thomas Wilson, Mrs. W. Wilson, Captain Mason, Miss Buell, Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Cook, Archbishop Corrigan, Archbishop Tiffany, Admiral Benham, General Horace Porter, Captain Frank Ross and Governor Wood of New Jersey. On the arrival at Dobbs Ferry the company was received by the Local Citizens' Committee of Ninety. Out in the middle of the river the Miantonomoh and the Lancaster, two large boats, with hundreds of bright streamers, fired a salute as the guests landed. With the arrival of the guests occurred the procession of the school-children of Irvington, Ardsley, Dobbs Ferry and Westchester, led by the Seventy-first Regiment Band of New York. In front of the Livingston house, at 12 o'clock, they sang the National anthem. Earlier in the day there was a parade of firemen from various towns of Westchester County.

The literary exercises began at one o'clock in the following order: Invocation, by Archbishop C. C. Tiffany, who took the place of Bishop Potter, who was unable to be present. An address of welcome followed given by B. O. Bradley, and was responded to by Colonel John C. Calhoun.

Next followed the presentation of the deed of the site of the monument. Dr. Hasbrouck then accepted on behalf of the citizens the site and deeds of the gift. Chauncey M. Depew followed briefly. Vice-President Stevenson then delivered his address. While the Vice-President was finishing his address a salute of seventeen guns was fired from one of the gunboats lying off the dock. Then a letter from M. Patenotre, French Ambassador to the United States, was read.

Addresses followed by General Horace Porter and General Stewart L. Woodford. Archbishop Corrigan then gave benediction. After the literary exercises were finished, luncheon was served to the invited guests at the Livingston School by the citizens of Dobbs Ferry.

The site on which the monument is being erected is about 200 feet in front of the historic Livingston mansion, now occupied by Dr. Joseph Hasbrouck, and is bounded by the army magazine. It was expected that it would be about ten feet high, with a flat top, on which ultimately it is proposed to place a statue of Admiral de Rochambeau, who had his headquarters there with Washington in 1783. The monument will bear the following inscription:

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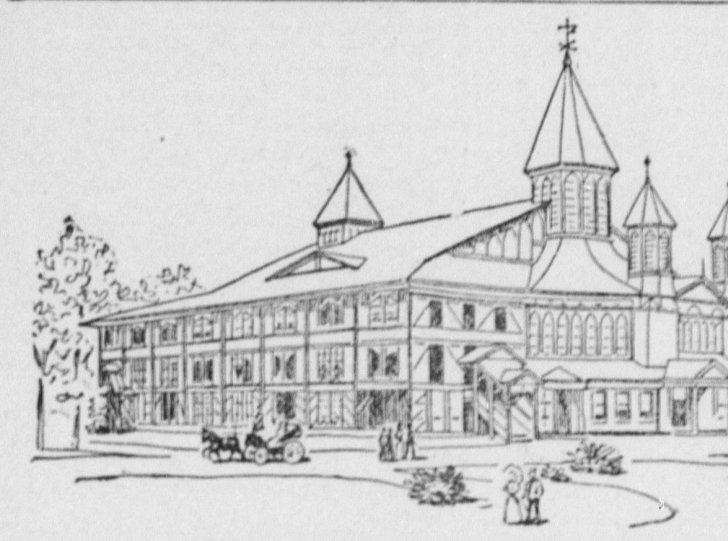
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THE NEW METHODIST AUDITORIUM.

Largest Building Devoted Exclusively to Religious Purposes in the United States.

Methodists from all over the land will assemble at Ocean Grove, on the Jersey coast, during the summer. The regular programme of summer services will be inaugurated in the new auditorium on July 1, and the interest in the great religious revival which it is proposed to conduct will not be allowed to flag until August 30, when the summer campaign against the millions of evil will close with a ten-day camp meeting. The auditorium, which Architect F. T. Camp, of New York, will turn over to the Building Committee, will be the largest edifice exclusively devoted to religious purposes in the country, its seating capacity of 9500 being in excess of that of the great Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City. The auditorium is built on the bench with its front facing the ocean, and is 224 feet deep by 161 feet in width, outside measurements. The centre of the roof is eighty-five feet clear from the concrete floor. The height from the cornice on the side walls is an even fifty feet, the interior thus made being grand and imposing in its effects. Four towers will adorn the roof, the main one



THE NEW METHODIST AUDITORIUM AT OCEAN GROVE.

with its spire rising to a height of 125 feet, presenting a striking landmark, visible many miles at sea.

In a building of such proportions and designed for its special purposes, the architect must necessarily devote much of his skill to the securing of proper aeration, at the same time providing for the fullest ventilation. To secure the former the roof has been made a vast sounding board, the lines of the ceiling being parabolic from front to rear and side to side, while the ends are polygonal. At the rear of the speaker's platform a parabolic sounding board is attached to the vertical wall, and a smaller sounding board is placed directly over the platform. By this arrangement the voice of a speaker is forced outward in such a manner as to preclude echoes. This arrangement is also assisted by a system of exhaust registers placed in the floor toward the rear, by which a constant current of air is drawn from the direction of the speaker, and by the further use of fans thrown up through the two front towers above the roof. The rear and side walls of the auditorium are constructed in three tiers of portable

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate. The House resolution as to relinquishing the Government claims against the Stanford estate was, after discussion, laid on the table—yeas, 24; nays, 19.—The Tariff bill was then taken up. Eight paragraphs of the agricultural schedule were disposed of.

126TH DAY.—The conference report on the bill authorizing the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Delaware River was agreed to.—The Senate passed a bill dividing railway postal clerks into seven classes, with salaries ranging from \$600 to \$1800.—Mr. Walden introduced a bill to establish in Washington a permanent exposition of the products and resources of the several States and Territories.

127TH DAY.—Three schedules, filling eight pages of the Tariff bill and relating to spirits and wine, cotton to be consigned to the largest lots in the world. The cotton schedule, covering ten pages, was disposed of in thirty minutes.

128TH DAY.—Little progress was made on the Tariff bill, the day being chiefly occupied with five-minute speeches.

129TH DAY.—Mr. Sherman and several others made attacks on the wool schedule of the Tariff bill.

130TH DAY.—The consideration of the Tariff bill was continued. Messrs. Lodge, Teller, Hoar and Platt spoke in opposition to free wool.

The House. **145TH DAY.**—The Indian Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

146TH DAY.—The House spent three hours in consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill under the five-minute rule, and passed over seven pages in that time.

147TH DAY.—The day was devoted to the consideration of District of Columbia business.

148TH DAY.—The Indian Appropriation bill was further considered. The Indian Commission was practically legislated out of office by a refusal to make an appropriation for it.

149TH DAY.—The House spent the day in discussing the Indian Appropriation bill.

150TH DAY.—There was considerable discussion on the Indian Appropriation bill. Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, assailed Mr. Holman, and came near to blows with Mr. Maddox, of Georgia. The bill was not disposed of.—The House passed a deficiency bill to provide money for the pay of dismissed employes of the printing office.

COXEYITES DROWNED.

Boats Upset and Their Occupants Lost in Platte River.

At least fifteen members of the Denver contingent of Coxeys' army lost their lives by drowning in the Platte River, Colorado. Coroner Martin went down to Brighton with coffins. He returned at noon, being unable to secure any of the bodies.

Four have been washed ashore on the other side of the river, about eight miles from Brighton, at a point known as Mc Kay's Bridge. One man found drowned at Brighton has been identified as Charles McCune, a Missourian, a member of the Utah contingent.

They started off during the day, until about 300 had taken passage in twenty-six boats which had been built of light material by the Coxeites at Denver. The storms had greatly swollen the stream, and a very high wind made navigation extremely dangerous. It was McKay's Bridge, about six miles above Brighton, that caused the most trouble. The flood poured under it with the speed of a mill-race, and there, hidden by the stream, were barbed wire stretched across, to prevent the passing of stock under the bridge at low water. The wire caught many of the boats and overturned them. About 350 men afterward encamped beside the river at Brighton, drying their clothes and recuperating.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

The final drill and dress parade of the class of '94 took place at the West Point (N. Y.) Military Academy; the graduating hop was given in the evening.

Samuel McKelvey and William Minnis, of Franklin, Penn., were killed by a freight train near Folk, Penn.

Two young men named York and Bushey were drowned in Bound Brook, August 6, while bathing.

Kingston, N. Y., was visited by one of the most violent hail storms known in years. It was accompanied by a fierce gale. The hailstones were an inch in diameter. Much damage was caused to fruit and crops. Many windows were broken.

The seventeen-year locust and an astounding crop of mosquitoes have New Jersey at their mercy. Special church services were held for relief from the plague.

While out rowing at Forty-ninth street and the North River, New York City, two men lost their lives in the capsizing of a boat. One was Antonio Sapio and the other Norman Drisdale.

James B. Carpenter was hanged at Mifflintown, Penn., for the murder of his father, James J. Carpenter, at Fort Royal on December 10, 1853. The latter was a blind huckster.

The immense boiler in Gosler & Co.'s saw mill at Delays, Penn., blew up. Fireman Joseph Pickney and his little daughter were killed, the mill was demolished and the boiler was thrown seventy-five feet.

Brokers cracked a safe and got away with \$20,000 in Government bonds, the property of the Milwaukie (Conn.) Congregational Church.

The Schenectady (N. Y.) Savings Bank is short \$19,000. August Henke, the bank's accountant, disappeared on the discovery and has been found dead.

The great T-shaped building fronting on Elm, Pearl and Duane streets, New York City, occupied chiefly by Vernon & Co., the wholesale paper dealers, went up in flames and smoke. It was a \$425,000 blaze.

South and West. The village of Sapola was destroyed and a large amount of timber burned by forest fires in Michigan.

A sharp frost visited Idaho, resulting in great damage to vegetables.

The house of a farmer, Mitchell, near Grady, Oklahoma, was struck by lightning. Orton Mitchell, aged twenty, was instantly killed and his three sisters fatally injured.

Miners were dissatisfied with the terms of the settlement agreed on in Columbus, Ohio, and the workmen in many sections declared they would not accept the compromise.

The prohibitionists, in convention at Emporia, Kan., nominated E. O. Pickering for Governor.

John M. Taylor, for many years a citizen of Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, has confessed that the \$15,000 in pensions he has drawn from the Government has been obtained by perjury, forgery and bribery.

Mrs. Henry L. Sweet and her thirteen-year-old son were found drowned in Lake Superior, near Duluth, Michigan.

The Kansas Populist Convention adopted a woman suffrage plank, whereupon Susan B. Anthony and Rev. Anna Shaw publicly denounced Populist badges. Governor Lewelling was renominated by acclamation.

The coalition of the American Railway Union and the Knights of Labor was effected at the first annual convention of the Railway Union at Chicago.

A sawmill engine near Laclede, Mo., exploded, killing James Laque and son.

Washington. Senator Quay explained certain charges that Senators and Representatives were interested in a Washington railway deal, and the Sugar Scandal Committee was directed to investigate the matter.

The President has nominated Joseph B. Jewell, of New York, to be agent for the Indians of the New York agency.

Secretary Carlisle appointed the Hon. Herman Stramp, Superior court judge, to be Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island; a Commissioner to investigate the general subject of the immigration laws, with special reference to the padrone system. They are clothed with full power.

The President selected the following Board of Engineers to recommend what length of span, not less than 2000 feet, would be safe and practicable for a bridge over the Hudson River under the terms of the act of Congress recently passed: Professor W. H. Burr, of Columbia College, New York; George S. Morrison, of Chicago; G. Bouscaren, of Cincinnati; Theodore Cooper, of New York, and Major C. W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Charles E. Sill, a former employe of the Carnegie Company, testified in regard to armor plate frauds before the investigating committee in Washington.

President Cleveland, accompanied by Captain Evans and Dr. O'Reilly, left Washington for a trip down Chesapeake Bay.

Foreign. A despatch from Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, says that a coup d'etat has been effected, and that Senator Marinigo has assumed the Presidency. There was no disorder.

Five women, including a member of the Salvation Army, were suffocated to death at Glasgow, Scotland, while in bed, by an escape of gas.

An outline of the proposed Hawaiian Constitution was made public. Nearly 400 guests attended the reception on the United States cruiser Chicago, at Gravesend, England.

Spain, France, Italy and Germany sent warships to Morocco, where civil war was thought to be inevitable.

Property valued at more than \$1,000,000 was destroyed by fire in Panama. Brazilian insurgents are gaining victories. General Saravia's troops are reported to have taken Banilista de Curim and to be now advancing upon Santa Anna. A cablegram from Seoul, the capital of Korea, reports that the rebels have been overcome and peace has been restored. The United States steamship Baltimore, ordered to Korea to protect Americans, is in Korean waters. Lord Colebridge, Chief Justice of England, is dead.

HARVESTERS DROWNED.

They Were Going Home From Ireland to Scotland.

A passenger boat returning to Westport Quay, Ireland, from Achill Island, with eighty harvesters, to be shipped to Scotland, capsized, probably because it was overcrowded. Thirty bodies were recovered. The number saved was not yet known.

The drowned were young people of both sexes, inhabitants of Achill Island, and were accustomed to migrate each year to England and Scotland. The people of the island are extremely poor.

The steamer was due to an attempt to turn the boat without lowering sail. Most of the victims were kept under water by the sails, which were fully set when the vessel went over. The thirty bodies were brought to Westport.

Baltimore, not to be outdone by Boston and Philadelphia, has decided to follow the example of these cities and the park police in that city are now mounted on bicycles.