

Strawberry plants are now set out by machinery. What next?

It is about thirty miles across town in London, and for that entire distance there is said to be an unbroken line of residences and stores.

The Children's Aid Society of New York City takes out of the streets over 10,000 children every year and makes them self-supporting by teaching them trades.

The American trotting horse is becoming popular in Italy. Of the 893 private stallions in that country which were approved by the official inspectors, seventeen were American.

The London Times says that the only time at which Mr. Gladstone has succeeded in commanding the unanimous sympathy of the whole British nation was when he had his eyes operated on.

The Baltimore American muses: If it were not for the savages in Africa the glorious art of war would have few human beings for target-practice in these modern days. The poor Africans are not able to do much except to get shot and die.

It is said that so much farm land in England has lately been allowed to lapse from cultivation that wild animals, which ten years ago were in danger of extinction, are now flourishing and increasing. The badger and the otter, for instance, are reported to be thriving greatly on agricultural depression.

Henry L. Higginson, who generously gave Soldier's Field to Harvard College for athletic sports, has written a letter to the captain of the college baseball team that other ball players might read with profit: He says: "Good manners and a sense of justice call for a change or two in the ways of Harvard students at the games. Cheering a bad play of an opponent is unkind. Cheering to worry an opponent is shabby. Cheering in our home for our men only is at least ungraceful and very selfish."

In the Forum is an interesting article telling how Baltimore satisfactorily disposed of the tramp nuisance. It established a comfortable lodging house, to which male lodgers were admitted on the condition that they paid for the accommodation in work. The police stations were then closed against the tramps, and they were all referred to the lodging house. The result was that many poor and worthy men were satisfactorily assisted, while the useless, idle beggars, horrified at the thought of having to work for anything, have drifted away to find communities that will give them something for nothing.

Undismayed by their experience in the Suez and Panama enterprises, the French are undertaking to build another great canal. They have now determined to connect the Bay of Biscay with the Mediterranean by a canal over 400 miles long, from 144 to 215 feet wide and from twenty-eight to thirty-four feet deep, and with widened passing places every eight miles. There will be twenty-two locks, each 650 feet in length and eighty feet in width. The cost is calculated at \$100,000,000. It is, however, safe to say that it will be much more. It is claimed by its promoters that besides greatly expediting commerce, this waterway will be of vast political significance. If it could only be kept open in war, Gibraltar, the strongest fort in the world, would be rendered useless, and France, instead of England, would hold the "Key to the Mediterranean."

Paul Bourget, the wonderful Parisian author of "Cosmopolis" and other romances, speaks of America as the greatest example of audacious modernism, the creation of democracy and science, which are the grand, mysterious, gloomy disturbers of the old world. Over against its vast, black, unsmiling, almost rude concentration of superlative power called Chicago, this terrible democracy erected in a moment of play, a white city as beautiful as a poet's dream, whose vanishing palaces were not merely colossal, but also in a grand way simple, ingenious, graceful and symmetrical. The prosaic spirit of the age has built its rude western cities, and now turns to manifest to the world that it is competent, nay, eager, to conceive and love the most superb and admirable ideals. The golden sunlight of Illinois, the gray-green waters of Lake Michigan, the illimitable verdure of the prairies, saw in the fair the creation of an imperishable new object lesson for the ages, by American artists, designers and executive leaders, from our own ranks.

New York City has more Southerners than any city in the South.

It is estimated that there are in London fully three million people who never enter a place of worship.

The Supreme Court has decided that a telegraph company is not liable for errors in the transmission of a cipher dispatch.

The New York Times notes the fact that "the only part of the country which seems disposed at present to invite or encourage immigration is the South."

The island kingdom of Taitoa, near New Zealand, with all the rights, privileges, prerogatives and appurtenances of royalty—including a throne and crown—is for sale to the highest bidder.

The English are pushing north from Yambesi and west and south through and beyond Mashonaland; in the latter direction lie the elevated pastures or plateaus of this part of Africa blessed with a temperate climate and fertile soil, and destined ere long to be the seat of a great empire.

C. P. Huntington says wheat in California is ceasing to be a factor of much importance in the wealth of the State. Although the State has produced 60,000,000 bushels a year, he believes that in a few years it will not produce 10,000,000 bushels. Other crops are taking the place of wheat with much more profit.

The installation of the big electric searchlight at Sandy Hook, N. J., marks the beginning of an important change in the lighting of the Atlantic coast. When the giant at Fire Island is completed, and proposed changes are made in the illumination of the harbor channels, big ocean liners will have no excuse for trying to cut across Long Island in their efforts to reach New York in a hurry.

An English exhibitor at the World's Fair has returned the medal and diploma awarded on the ground that they are without value, states the Courier-Journal. All exhibitors, he says, received them, and amateurs whose exhibits were of a trifling character received awards equal in value and merit to those made to the largest and most important exhibitors.

New York Judge remarks: "The chair for murderers has greatly simplified the legal taking of human life. The curiosity attending the business has died out, and within a few weeks several criminals have been killed with the slightest attention from the newspapers, a paragraph or two by telegraph being all the notice they got. The killing is done expeditiously and thoroughly, and the rope for such purposes has come to be looked upon as barbarism. We mention this because many wise newspapers declared when the chair was first used that it must be abolished."

Jennie Creek, ten years old, and living at Muckford, Indiana, has reason to be very proud and her friends have good cause to be proud of her, and without doubt are so. While Jennie was walking along the railroad track near her home last summer, she discovered that a trestle across a deep ravine was on fire, and she knew that a train bearing a load of passengers for the World's Fair would soon be along. With wonderful presence of mind the child ran to meet the train, and flagging it with her apron brought it to a stop. There were many French passengers on board, and on their return home they reported to their Government the conduct of the child. And so Jennie Creek has just received as a reward for her courage and presence of mind the medal of the Legion of Honor.

It is hard, admits the New York Independent, for an old-fashioned farmer on an isolated farm to bring himself to believe in the widespread prevalence of tuberculosis among cattle, and still harder for him to realize that fatal germs that will eventually carry off tender infants, can hide themselves in the innocent looking milk. But not so very long ago a dairy, not far from New York City, was suspected of the infection. Specimens of milk from twelve out of twenty-five cows were found to contain tubercle bacilli, and portions of this milk were injected with thorough aseptic proportions into a healthy Guinea pig. The animal gradually emaciated, and in three weeks died. The autopsy showed cheesy tubercles at the centers of the mesenteric and inguinal glands, and the liver and spleen were teeming with miliary tubercles. The dairy from which that milk came was promptly condemned by the Health Board.

BLACK DEATH ABROAD.

THE SINGULAR PLAGUE NOW RAVAGING CHINA.

Symptoms That Attend the Pestilence Which May Spread Over the Whole Earth—The Home of the Disease and the Chinese Method of Treatment.

The records of the State Department at Washington make it evident that the singular plague now ravaging China is the Black Death or Plague which devastated London in 1665.

It had its origin in Yunnan, a Chinese province where it is endemic. The Catholic missionaries there hold that it is a pestilence emanating from the ground. As it slowly rises at animals are drowned, so to speak, in its poisonous flood—smaller creatures first and man, tallest of all, last.

Its approach often may be foretold from the extraordinary movements of rats, which leave their holes and run about the floors without a trace of their accustomed timidity, springing about and jumping about, as if trying to jump out of something. The rats fall dead, the poultry, pigs, goats, ponies and oxen successively.

In man its approach is indicated by minute red pustules, generally in the arm-pits, but occasionally in other glandular regions. If plenty of pustules appear the case is not considered so desperate as when they are few.

The sufferer is soon seized with extreme weakness, followed in a few days by agonizing pains in every part of the body. Delirium shortly ensues, and in nine cases out of ten the result is fatal. It often happens that the patient suddenly recovers to all appearance and leaves his bed, but in such cases the termination is always collapse and death.

As soon as a case appears the Chinese desert the afflicted, leaving him in a room with a jug of water, peering in the windows at intervals and prodding the victim with a long pole to ascertain if he is extinct. In the country the corpses are not buried, but laid out to decay in the sun, poisoning the air for miles around.

The disease is known in Yunnan (under the name bubonic fever), in Laos (under the name of cholera), in Burma and in Quechua, China, where it has prevailed for years. Never before, however, has it made its way to Canton and to Hong Kong, whence it may spread over the earth.

One reason for attributing its origin to miasmatic influences is that it always appears upon the planting of rice in May and June. It is propagated by caravans and travelers to the uplands and becomes more severe by fall. Sometimes it passes over certain communities in its line of progress, only to return later on or the next year.

Dr. J. F. Payne, in the Encyclopædia Britannica, says that the plague is a specific febrile disease transmissible from sick to healthy persons, accompanied by glandular swellings and sometimes carbuncles. In the milder forms swellings of glands occur in the neck, groin and other parts, which suppurate. The severe forms, which with acute, the patient becomes delirious and staggers about. The temperature rises to 100 and 107 degrees Fahrenheit, glandular swellings, carbuncles and hemorrhagic spots appear. In all plague epidemics cases occur in which death sets in within twenty-four hours. The nature of the soil has little influence on plague, but a moderately high temperature is favorable. The disease is unknown in the tropics. In New Guinea countries the disease is generally checked by the cold weather. Bad sanitation is favorable to plague. No special line of treatment has proved efficacious in checking it. But by hygienic measures a locality can be made unsuitable for the spread of plague.

In the Middle Ages Europe was frequently visited by plague, which was called the Black Death. The first plague of London, in 1665, from which nearly 70,000 people died out of a population of about half a million, was not an isolated phenomenon, but was preceded by a series of smaller epidemics, the last of which occurred in 1679-1684, in Amsterdam, when 50,000 people died.

The disease has always shown a tendency to spread, but by a law not yet understood each epidemic is liable to a spontaneous and sudden termination.

In the eighteenth century the plague was very prevalent in Europe, and visited Constantinople, Austria, Poland, Russia, Germany, Italy and France. In 1815 Europe was panic-stricken because the plague had appeared in Noyah, the eastern coast of Italy. This was its last appearance in that country.

The epidemics in Egypt between 1833 and 1845 are very important, because the disease was then almost for the first time scientifically studied by skilled physicians, chiefly French. It was found to be less contagious than reported.

The last outbreak of plague in Europe was in 1874, on the bank of the Volga. It was very virulent, and at Yekaterinburg a population of 1700, there were 417 attacked and 362 died. The epidemic probably took its rise in Astrakhan, in 1877, and was not brought to the coast of the Caspian after the war, as was popularly supposed. France is said to have prevailed for at least fifteen years. In Yunnan it is endemic and at Peking it occurs nearly every year.

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THE KEARSARGE FLAG.

Relics of the Old Warship Given Back to Uncle Sam.

The ensign and compass of the old United States frigate Kearsarge were returned to the United States Government at the Stock Exchange, New York City. The day was particularly apropos for the event, as it was just thirty years before that the Kearsarge sank the Alabama off Cherbourg, France. The procession marched in through the Broad street entrance at 11 o'clock, headed by Vice-President Thomas, of the Exchange, Captain Haney, Daniel T. Warden, Fred Adams and C. W. Hartley. They marched up to the President's rostrum, and Chairman Mitchell suspended business and called the brokers to order. Vice-President Thomas introduced Captain Haney, who is a member of the Exchange and an old sea captain. Captain Haney, in a few patriotic remarks, formally presented the relic to the Government on behalf of L. Shepp.

Captain Elmer, of the Navy Yard, who served on the Kearsarge for five years, accepted them for Uncle Sam, and made a brief address of thanks. Lieutenant Morell and a quartermaster stood by his side.

L. Shepp then made a short speech, expressing the pleasure it gave him to be the means of restoring the old flag to the Government.

The ceremonies, which occupied but twelve minutes, concluded with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

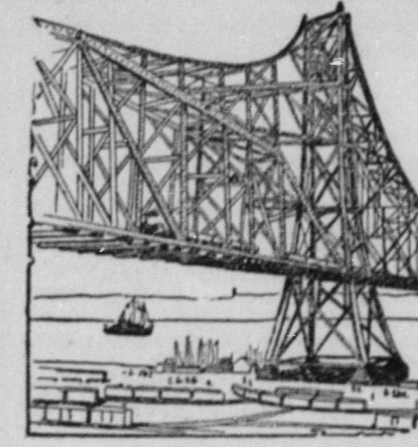
Mr. Shepp, besides being a member of the Stock Exchange, is an importer of coconuts and a ship owner. He has a gang of men on the Boston Key, who gather the coconuts and turtles and ship them to the Port of New York. It was while pursuing this occupation that Mr. Shepp's men recovered the ensign and compass of the Kearsarge. They were brought to New York on one of Mr. Shepp's ships, the Frederick Scheppe, named after his mother.

The trustees of a Maine school made the graduating girls and boys dress in gingham and stone "because times are hard."

HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE.

A Splendid Structure to Connect New York and New Jersey.

The President's signature to the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company's bill put that dual concern in the way of proceeding with its project without further delay. The whole scheme has been under consideration for years and both the New York and New



NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY BRIDGE ACROSS THE HUDSON.

Jersey Legislatures have passed acts creating commissions to locate the bridge and its approaches. The bill provides for the sanction of the Secretary of War, through his engineers, of the plans of the company. The present plans, as prepared provisionally by Engineers Thomas C. Clarke and Charles B. Brush, provide for a span of 2000 feet with a clear height above the spring high tides of 150 feet. There will be width enough for six tracks, and upon reaching the New York

MANY MINERS KILLED.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP IN AUSTRIA.

It Was Thought That Fully Two Hundred Men Perished by the Five Shocks — A Rescue Party Devoured by Fierce Flames — Pathetic Scenes Witnessed.

Five distinct explosions of fire-damp occurred in the coal mines of Count Larisch at Karwin, Austrian Silesia, during the night. Two hundred miners were killed and others entombed. The first explosion occurred in one of the pits of the Franziska mines at work there 120 were killed. Almost immediately afterward there was an explosion in an adjoining pit. This was followed by several others, the most serious being in the Johann mine, in which eighty men were killed.

At 6 o'clock next morning a rescue party went down into one of the pits. The fire was spreading in all directions, destroying the ventilator shafts. The rescue party were caught by the flames and perished. Large crowds of people, many of them the wives, children and other relatives of the dead miners, congregated about the entrance to the shafts.

At 9 o'clock in the afternoon the fire had not abated, and men were set to closing the pits with brick work. It was then thought that all the bodies in the mine had been burned.

Only twenty of the men injured by the explosion were got out of the mines. Several others were dying when brought to the surface. The rescue party which was lost consisted of ten men. Count Larisch visited Karwin and superintended the efforts to save the men and extinguish the fire. In 1855 there was a fire in the same mines. It lasted eight days, and mining experts say that this time it will continue to burn for at least a week.

KILLED BY LOCUSTS.

Little George Pavek Was Stung by a Swarm of Them.

The first death this season from the sting of seventeen-year locusts occurred in the mountains back of West Point, N. Y.

The victim is George Pavek, the ten-year-old son of John G. Pavek, who holds the position of general service clerk on the military post at West Point.

The Pavek family live in the mountains, six or seven miles southwest of the military post, and George was one of several children. He, with others of the younger members of the family, wandered out on the meadows from the family residence.

Locusts had been remarkably numerous and very destructive in that vicinity for several days. The children had not gone far when they were set upon by a big swarm of the insects.

Little George was bitten upon the hands and face. The children hurried homeward, but on the way there the bitten boy's face and hands and his arms began to swell and become discolored.

A physician was sent for but did not arrive for some time. In the meantime little George suffered terribly from the effects of the poisonous stings. Medical aid was unavailing and he died during the evening.

SUNK BY AN ICEBERG.

A Fishing Schooner and Twelve Lives Lost.

The schooner Rose, of which Henry Gosse was master, bound from Spaniards Bay, New Foundland, to Labrador, for the summer fishery, with crews numbering fifty-five persons on board, struck an iceberg off Partridge Point in a dense fog, and sank in ten minutes. The iceberg being low and flat, forty-three persons managed to climb upon it.

The other twelve, eight men, two women and two boys, sank with the vessel. The survivors consisted of twenty-seven men, nine women and seven children. But for the accessibility of the iceberg none of them would have been saved. The body of one woman was recovered.

Soon afterward the crew of the Irene, which was passing, heard their cries, and took off the castaways.

An Unsuccessful Combination.

The gardeners around Cincinnati, Ohio, formed a "trust" and doubled the price of their products. The news of their action spread to points outside the city, and the next thirty days saw ship-loads of fine fresh vegetables by steamboat and rail as never known in the city before. Hotels, restaurants and other heavy buyers forsook their old gardeners, and the effect has been that the "trust" is broken and the local producers have gone back to the old rates and even lower, and the city residents are indulging in an abundance of cheap vegetables.

London's Swarms of Cripples.

There is a London, irrespective of those included to the art, a vast population, numbering probably 200,000, who require the aid of surgical appliances of various kinds, including artificial legs, feet, arms, eyes and noses, before they can unobscured and comfortably, take their walks abroad.

Spain and the Bicycle.

Spain is the latest country to take hold of and boom cycling.

shore at or near Seventy-first street a viaduct will take trains down to Thirty-eighth street, on a line between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, thence the viaduct will curve east and reach a grand depot filling the space from Thirty-seventh to Thirty-ninth streets, from Eighth avenue to Broadway. This station will be 400 feet by 1200 feet in plan, and the drawings show a grand and roomy hotel facing on Broadway for two blocks. The grade of the two-mile-long viaduct

will be forty feet to the mile. The basement of the station will be lofty in ceiling, owing to the slope of the ground to Eighth avenue. It will be utilized for tracks and other land vehicles.

In all fifteen present railroads will be connected with the bridge and its approaches. The New York and New Jersey Bridge Company expects to build the bridge in four years after the completion of the preliminaries, and the cost is estimated at \$40,000,000.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

25 MILK AND CREAM.

Greatly increased supplies caused a slow trade throughout the week. The ruling price for platform supplies at the various milk receiving stations has been \$1.07 per can of 40 quarts. Exchange price, 1/8c. per quart. Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals. 1,628,197 Condensed milk, gals. 16,170 Cream, gals. 65,469

BUTTER.

Western, extras. 17 1/2 @ 17 3/4 Western, firsts. 16 @ 17 Western, thirds to seconds 14 @ 15 1/2 State-Extra. 17 @ 17 Firsts. 16 @ 16 1/2 Seconds. 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2 Thirds. 12 @ 13 1/2 Western Factory, fresh, extras. 14 @ 14 1/2 Seconds to firsts. 12 @ 13 1/2 Thirds. 10 @ 11 Summer make. 9 @ 9 1/2 Bolls, fresh. 8 @ 8

CHEESE.

State-Fullcream, white, fancy 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4 Full cream, good to prime. 8 1/4 @ 8 1/2 State Part-skim-Part skims. 6 @ 6 Part skims, com. to prime. 5 @ 5 1/2 Full skims. 2 @ 2 1/2

EGGS.

State & Penn.-Fresh. 12 @ 12 1/2 Jersey-Fancy. 10 @ 11 Western-Fresh, best. 11 1/2 @ 12 D.C. eggs-South & West. 9 @ 9 Goose eggs. 8 @ 8

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans-Marrow, 1893, choice. 2 95 @ 3 00 Medium, 1893, choice. 2 00 @ 2 15 Pea, 1893, choice. 1 50 @ 1 95 Red kidney, 1893, choice. 2 65 @ 2 75 White kidney, 1893, choice. 2 30 @ 2 40 Chickpeas, Del. 1 15 @ 2 00 Lima, Cal. 1893, 70 lb. 2 20 @ 2 25 Green pea, bibb, 7 bush. 1 07 1/2 @ 1 10

FRUITS AND BERRIES-FRESH.

Blackberries, N. C., 7 qt. 8 @ 14 Strawberries, 7 qt. 5 @ 10 Watermelons, Fla., each. 30 @ 30 Onions, Del. 7 lb. 3 @ 8 Huckleberries, Jersey, 7 qt. 4 @ 15 Muskmelons, Fla., 7 bbl. 2 00 @ 3 50

HOPS.

State-1893, choice, 7 lb. 15 @ 15 1893, common to good. 9 @ 12 Pacific Coast, choice. 10 @ 15 Onions, 7 lb. 3 @ 8 Old odds. 4 @ 7

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay-Good to choice 7 100 lb. 80 @ 85 Clover mixed. 55 @ 65 Straw-Long ry. 50 @ 65 Short ry. 40 @ 45

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, 7 lb. 8 1/2 @ 9 Spent chickens, 7 lb. 18 @ 20 Roosters, old, 7 lb. 5 @ 5 1/2 Turkeys, 7 lb. 5 @ 7 Ducks, 7 lb. 40 @ 65 Geese, 7 lb. 1 12 @ 1 12 Pigeons, 7 lb. 25 @ 35

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, 7 lb. 5 @ 8 Chickens, Phila, broilers. 24 @ 26 Western. 19 @ 23 Jersey, 7 lb. 8 @ 8 Fowls, 7 lb. 15 @ 16 Geese, 7 lb. 10 @ 20 Squal, 7 lb. 1 50 @ 2 50

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes-Southern, 7 bbl. 1 75 @ 2 50 Old, 7 sack. 2 00 @ 2 50 Cabbage, 7 100 4 00 @ 5 00 Onions-Burma, 7 crate. 3 @ 3 50 Egyptian, 7 sack. 2 50 @ 3 50 Squash, Fla., 7 crate. 1 50 @ 2 25 Lettuce, local, 7 bbl. 10 @ 20 Beets, 7 100 bunches. 75 @ 2 00 Asparagus, 7 lb. 75 @ 1 00 String beans, 7 basket. 40 @ 1 00 Green peas, 7 basket. 1 00 @ 1 25 Egg plant, 7 bbl. 4 00 @ 5 00 Tomatoes, Fla., 7 carrier. 1 00 @ 2 00 Cucumbers, 7 crate. 50 @ 75

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour-Winter Patents. 5 00 @ 5 25 Spring Patents. 4 80 @ 5 25 Wheat, No. 2 Red. 1 00 @ 1 05 May. 1 00 @ 1 05 Corn-No. 2. 45 1/2 @ 45 3/4 Oats-No. 2 White. 32 @ 32 1/2 Lard, 7 100 lb. 2 75 @ 3 25 Hogs-Live, 7 100 lb. 5 00 @ 5 40 Dressed. 5 1/2 @ 6

LEAFY STOCK.

Beets, city dressed. 5 1/2 @ 5 1/4 Milk Cows, com. to good. 6 @ 8 Calves, city dressed. 6 @ 8 Country dressed. 5 @ 7 Sheep, 7 100 lb. 3 00 @ 3 75 Lambs, 7 100 lb. 2 75 @ 3 25 Hogs-Live, 7 100 lb. 5 00 @ 5 40 Dressed. 5 1/2 @ 6

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

WALTER THING and John Egan, of Lynn, Mass., disobeyed their parents and went swimming; both were drowned.

EIGHT persons were injured at Riverside Station, N. J., where a train dashed into a trolley car. The flagman was talking politics and freight cars obstructed the engineer's view.

JAMES CORSHAY, an old resident of New York City, crazed by grief for his dead wife, shot and killed his youngest son, then blew out his own brains.

CENTRAL Pennsylvania coal operators rejected the compromise which their committee made with the miners at Altoona. A large number of miners in various districts resumed work.

GOODWIN & SWIFT, electric railway promoters of New York City, made an assignment; liabilities from \$500,000 to \$750,000.

BUNKER HILL DAY was celebrated in Boston, Mass., and Hartford, Conn.

A CLOUDBurst washed away an entire field of growing grain in Penn Valley, Pennsylvania.

JUDGE JOHN M. CRUMP committed suicide at his residence, in New London, Conn., by the use of a shotgun. Mr. Crump was Judge of the Common Pleas for New London County and editor of the New London Day. He had been in failing health for several weeks.

A STORM raged with great fury in the suburbs of New York City; James Curtis was killed by lightning at Weehawken, others were knocked unconscious in other parts of New Jersey, and much damage was done to churches and buildings of various kinds. James Flanagan, a fireman, was killed near Bergen Field. He was up a telegraph pole when lightning struck it.

The nine Yale athletes to compete against the Oxford men on July 14 left New York City for England on the steamship New York.

YANBURY Republicans nominated S. A. Woodbury for Governor.

SIDNEY FLEMING, a colored man, beat a colored boy to death near Berlin, N. J., threw the body into a creek and claimed that he had been drowned.

TROOPS were ordered to go to Panau-tawney, Penn., as striking miners there were running things with wild hands.

E. C. KAY, assistant teller of the Chicago National Bank of Springfield, Mass., acknowledged embezzling about \$25,000 of its funds.

MRS. LIZZIE HALLIDAY was convicted of murder in the first degree in Monticello, N. Y., for the killing of her husband, Paul Halliday, and the two young children, aged 11, 12 and 14.

ABOUT three hundred representatives Southern business men met New York and Eastern capitalists at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, and discussed plans by which Northern capital may be attracted to the South. Secretary Hoke Smith made a telling speech.

The eleventh Suburban was run over the Coney Island Jockey Club's course at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., in the presence of 25,000 people, and was won by Gideon & Daly's chestnut horse, Hamapo, 120 pounds, Parol up, with M. F. Dewey's bay gelding, Banquet, 118 pounds, Slim up, second, and Giffin & Taylor's Sport, 114 pounds, Thompson up, third. The time was 2:06 1-5, the fastest Suburban ever run by two-fifths of a second. The stake was worth \$12,170 to the winner, \$3120 to the second horse and \$1810 to the third horse.

ADDITION BERRY, of Frederick, Md., was killed and stripped of all his clothing by a lightning bolt.

The Alabama miners voted to continue on strike; two bridges were blown up. Five grooms and jockeys were hurt and nine of Mr. Bayley's race horses killed in a railroad wreck at Stillman Valley, Ill. Loss, over \$10,000.

CALIFORNIA Republicans nominated M. M. Estee for Governor and declared for free coinage of silver and woman suffrage.

An incendiary fire in a coal mine at Lehigh, Ala., imprisoned fifty new miners. Four were instantly killed.

KELLY and Baker, Commonwealth leaders, were arrested in Louisville, Ky., as vagrants.

Washington.

To all of the twenty thousand and odd money order post-offices in the United States the Postoffice Department is sending the new form of money order blanks.

SENATOR GORMAN was examined by the Senate Investigation Committee.

COMMODORE JOHN W. EASEY, United States Navy, died in Washington, aged seventy-five years. He was an inspector of Government gunboats during the late war, and subsequently became a naval constructor.

ADMIRAL ELSEN astonished the Navy Department by calling that \$10,000 will be needed to repair the Chicago's boilers in Antwerp, although before the warship left here they were guaranteed for eighteen months.

SECRETARY HERBERT approved the finding of the Columbia Court of Inquiry, which censured Captain Sumner for not being on the bridge when passing Bulkhead Shoals and for not slowing down. This closes the matter.

The President returned from his trip down the bay and held the usual Cabinet meeting. He was much benefited by the trip. The party did not finish, the Maple being kept under way all the time.

The Senatorial sugar inquiry came to a halt for lack of witnesses.

PENSION COMMISSIONER LOCKER estimates a surplus of \$25,000,000 on account of pensions for the fiscal year.

The Portuguese Minister, Senhor Thomas de Sousa Rosa, who has represented his country in Washington since December 29th, 1893, presented his letters of recall to President Cleveland with the usual formal courtesies.

The Montgomery has been placed in commission.

The President received the new Korean Minister, Mr. Ye Sang So.

Foreign.

ORANGETAN, an outlaw chief, has attacked the British military post at Kuala-Tembeling, India, and killed nine Sikhs, seizing the arms and ammunition, and plundering trading boats.

The Wear Valley, in Hungary, has been inundated. Much damage has been done.

THERE was a sharp conflict between students and troops at Naples, Italy; many on both sides were wounded.

DROUGHT in the Provinces of Entre Rios, Argentina, has killed two hundred thousand head of cattle, one hundred and fifty thousand sheep and twenty thousand horses, the whole being valued at three millions in currency.