Ninety-five per cent. of vacant public lands are in the arid regions.

Mexico taxes all Protestant ministers, not natives, at \$1 a month. Natives have to pay only fifty cents.

Australia is a country without orphans or an orphanage. Every waif is taken to a receiving house, where it is kept until a country home is found for it.

That one effect of the panic has been to broaden the market for American goods is shown, maintains the Chicago Herald, by the exports for eleven months, which have exceeded imports by \$231,613,359.

Prior to 1820 the foreign immigration to this country was small; it set in mainly during and after the Irish famine in 1847, and since then the immigration has been on a scale never before seen in history.

The swamp regions of this country and the alluvial districts of the Mississippi have 2,695,000 population, mostly colored; in the desert and semi-desert regions there are 1,469,-000: in the Rocky Mountains, 1,535,-

Why do not some farmers who find no money in their present style of crops try raising sunflower seed? asks the Courier-Journal, The North Carolina Station found in experimenting with sunflowers as a farm crop that they paid well. Though a new thing in this country it is not altogether new, for Russia has raised this crop for years. At the North Carolina Station, the average yield was sixty-five bushels. There is really no waste to the plants. Oil is expressed from the seeds, and hulls or shells used for fuel. The stalks and seedcups are fed to sheep.

One of the documents submitted by Erastus Wiman's counsel in the Canadian's trial for forgery was a statement showing the enormous profits of the mercantile agency business. According to this statement the Dun concern earned \$345,730 in 1885, and the profits steadily increased until, in 1892, they reached \$525,000, making the total for eight years of \$3,313,500. "This enormous sum being the net profit of only one concern in the business," remarks the Atlanta Constitution, "we are only left to conjecture how much money the business men of America spend to learn the financial standing of their brothers, and inferentially how enormous must be the original transactions upon which the agency business is merely a parasite."

A careful article in the New York Tribune shows the enormous strides made by the orange industry in a little over twenty years. It was only in 1873 that Florida oranges were first sent to the New York market, but in ten years the industry had increased so rapidly that it had seriously cut into the Mediterranean trade. In 1886 1,798,000 boxes of Sicilian oranges were imported, while in 1891 this number had fallen to 682,000 boxes. The California orange crop is now an important factor in the trade, as no less than 2,500,000 boxes were shipped from this State to the East last year. It will not be long, with new orange groves coming into bearing every year, before California will come up to the 6,000,000 boxes now produced by Florida.

The removal of the Capital of Louisiana from Baton Rouge to New Orleans has been again proposed in the State Legislature in the form of a resolution, to submit the question to the popular vote. It is doubtful, however, adds the New York Post, whether the people would record themselves in favor of a change, for in 1879-at a time when the State Capitol was almost fallen in ruins and the departments were without quarters-the question in the same form was before them, and they decided that Baton Rouge should still be the Capital. A local paper says: "The arguments are in favor of New Orleans as the Capital, but we do not imagine that the people of Louisiana are willing, despite these arguments, to go to the expense of a change now. When they want it-and we believe that the feeling in favor of it will grow stronger every year-they will demand it in such manner as to leave no double of their wishes. We see no evidence of such a sentiment to-day." In connection with this subject it is interesting to note that no less than fourteen States have their Capitals located in their principal towns, twelve in large cities, although not their largest, and sixteen in towns of less than 15,-000 people, and the first class of States have decidedly the best governments.

WHITE CITY IN ASHES.

SIX WORLD'S FAIR BUILD-INGS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Incendiaries Fire the Great Structures in Three Places-The Terminal Station and the Manufactures. Electric, Mining, Machinery and Agricultural Buildings Burned.

All the main buildings of the World's Fair at Chicago, except the Horticultural Building, the Woman's Building, the Art Palace. the Machinery Hall and the United States Government Building, were almost entirely burned a few nights ago. They were the property of the Columbian Exposition Salvation Company, and had been purchased from the Exposition Company for about \$90,000.

The fire was discovered by several boys in the southwestern corner of the first floor of the terminal station. When first seen it was but an incipient blaze, and the boys endeavored to stamp it out for several minutes. They were unsuccessful, however, as the flerce gale which was then blowing from the southwest fanned the fire, and befoge an alarm could be turned in the fire had reached the secondstory of the building.

Owing to the distance which separated most of the engine companies from the most of the engine companies from the scene of the fire there was considerable delay in getting a stream of water upon the blazing structure. The first alarm was inmediately followed by a three-eleven call and this by a special call for ten engines. By the time the first detachment of engines was fully at work the terminal teriform. was fully at work the terminal station a mass of flames and the fire had leaped across to the Administration Building.

In twenty minutes the dome of this beautiful structure fell with a terrible roar and sparks and blazing brands were carried by the wind north and northeast of the Mines, Electricity and Agricultural Buildings. Electricity and Agricultural Buildings. The Electricity Building was the first to take fire. In a few minutes it was enveloped in flames and at 7.10 o'clock the glass roof collapsed and the iron frame work of the structure fell in. At 7.15 o'cock the east end of the Mines and Mining Building fell in and the flames became so flerce that the engine companies stationed between the Electricity and Mines and Mining Buildings. Electricity and Mines and Mining Buildings had to fly for their lives.

Engine Company No. 8 were compelled to abandon their engine and had to cut the horses from the traces. One of the animals succeeded in getting away, but the other

The fire was communicated almost stmultaneously to the Transportation, the Manufactures and the Agricultural Buildings. By hard work, however, the firemen suc ceeded in saving the greater part of the Transportation Building, but the other two buildings were soon enveloped in flames, and by 9.15 o'clock the last of the frame-

work of each had fallen in. When the firemen first reached the spot an engine company was detailed to pre-vent the fire from communicating with Machinery Hall, For some time the effort was successful, but with the four immense structures—the Terminal Building, the Electricity and the Mines and Mining Buildings and the Administration Building—on fire at the same time, the heat became that Machinery Hell was above. so intense that Machinery Hall was aban-doned also. The direction of the wind, however, being away from the building, enabled the firemen to save part of it.

What is left of the gilded statute of the

oublic, near the eastern end of the Court of Honor, the central point of interest for thousands of visitors to the Exposition, now looks out upon a waste of ruins and ashes.

The six large structures which formed the

boundaries of the Court of Honor were burned. The fire was of incendiary origin. The buildings destroyed were the Termi-nal Station, Auministration, Manufactures, Electricity and Mining Buildings chinery Hall, and the Agricultural Build-The Art Gallery, which has been rechris-

tened the Field Columbian Museum, and the Government Building were saved, together with the minor buildings south of Machinery Hall and the Agricultural Building. The fire started almost simultaneously at

three points, so selected as to afford the b possible opportunity for the spread of the flames.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

In Greece the house tax brings \$400,000 a

St. Paul's Cathedral, London, is insured

THE French Army is three times as large VALUABLE deposits of tin have been discovered in Montana,

At the last census Nevada had only 4931 girls of school age. Mormons have secured land and money to establish a college at Lamoni, Iowa.

FRESH grapes are to be imported largely from Australia into Europe this year.

Accomping to official reports, 2298 people have died from the plague in Hong Kong, China.

An old church in Boston has been turned into a pie bakery. Its product is 10,000 pies Santo was selected by lot from among a number of conspirators to assassinate Presi-

SINCE the United States cruiser Chicago has been in English waters, sixty of her crew have deserted.

THE cost of maintaining the United States deputy marshals in Chicago during the strike was \$8000 daily. BICYCLES were used during the strike at Springfield, Ill., to carry Government stamps,

in place of trains. Introops has 6,400,000 acres in corn, an increase of three per cent., and its condition is exceptionally good.

THE Russian Government has served no tice upon the Government at Tokio that she will not permit Japan to occupy Korea. WILLIAM ALDIFER, cavalryman, on a wager

jumped twice from a bridge at Washington into the Potomac River, a distance of sixty Real estate at Bridgeport, Conn., belonging to the estate of the late P. T. Barnum and valued at \$857,000 has just been dis-

LOUISVILLE is now certain to get the National Encampment of the G. A. B., for 1895, Atlanta, the only other contestant, having withdrawn.

A PARTY of New York capitalists is said to be behind the Oklahoma Central Raliroad Company, a new concern which is capitalized at \$4,000,000, to build a railroad in the newly opened Territory.

A STATEMENT prepared at the Internal Revenue Bureau shows that, in the fiscal year just ended, bounties were paid on sugar as follows: Cane, \$11,216,304; beet, \$758,733; sorghum, \$16,926; maple, \$116,122; total, \$12,108,085.

K. B. QVAUM. a Norwegian farmer, near Butler, South Dakota, become so worried over crop prospects that he cut the throats of his two children, aged six and eight, threw them in a well, cut his own throat and jumped in after them.

A FEW days ago Patrick Dwyer, of Kees-ville, N. Y., threw a cat into the river. Before he did so, however, he was slightly scratched by the animal. Shortly afterward Dwyer was attacked with lockjaw. After suffering the most horrible agony, death relieved him. Bras hunting is a profitable industry in Josephine County, Washington. The hides are shipped to Chicago, where they bring \$15 to \$40 sach.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. THE price of meat went up in New York City in consequence of the Western railroad

THE tenth annual convention of the National Editorial Association began work at Asbury Park, N. J.

At Syracuse, N. Y., Henry Vogler killed William Strutz, of whom he was jealous, and then committed suicide. By the capsizing of the sloop Gazelle, off Long Beach, N. Y., three New York business men were drowned. Five others were res-

THE Tammany celebration of Independence Day in New York City was characterized by speeches from several prominent men and by an impromptu reception to Richard Croker. Senator Piatt, Congressmen Russell and Walker, Harriet Prescott Spofford and St. Clair McKelway took part in Editor Bowen's Independence Day exercises at Woodstock,

A NATIONAL convention in the interest of good roads was opened at Asbury Park, N. J. Forest fires burned over thirty miles of valuable timber land near Doughty Mill,

THIRTY-FOUR buildings were burned in Edwards, Lawrence County, N. Y., and twenty-two families were made homeless.

South and West.

Two miles south of New Lewisville, Ark., freight train went through a nigh trestle, the engine, caboose and twenty-eight cars falling. Engineer Ferguson and Head Brake-man Richardson were killed outright, and Fireman O'Neil was fatally scalded.

THREE young men were drowned in Lake Calumet, near Chicago, Ill. They had been bathing. Their names are Michael Steine, aged eighteen; James Steine, aged twenty, and Marion Terlan. aged twenty.

The jury at Chicago having held Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Carter H. Harrison, to be sane, it was decided he must be hanged July 13, unless other plans his lawyers had should succeed. Twenty men were hurt in an attack made by a crowd of strikers of Ironwood, Mich.,

deputy sheriffs and a gang of non-union men. Superintendent McKnight and one striker were fatally injured. Maskep ruffians killed a non-union man and kidnapped four others in the Coeur d'Alene region, in Idaho.

Vice-President Stevenson spoke on Inde-pendence Day at Guilford (N. C.) Court

THE California International Midwinter Exposition at San Francisco has officially closed. Exhibitors will now be permitted to remove displays, but the management will keep the Exposition open as long as sufficient exhibits remain to constitute at-

Populists in Michigan nominated Dr. A. W. Nichols for Governor.

Two persons were killed and thirteen rounded by the fall of a balcony in Hinton,

ENGINEER ROBERT PAUL, who was bitten by a dog recently, began barking when his train was running near East Alton, Iti. His fireman overpowered him, and stopped the

Washington.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and his Cabinet decided to take this vigorons measure to pre-serve the peace and prevent rioting, and the Federal forces in the West were placed at the disposal of United States judges to aid in enforcing the orders of the courts.

EDWARDS and Shriver, the newspaper correspondents who refused to answer in quiries asked by the Sugar Investigation Committee, were indicted.

Two Secretary of War intermed the Senate that \$114,000 is necessary for the prevention of obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor of New York and adjacent waters and asked for two new steam tugs, which will cost \$90,000.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL BISSELL was allowed \$110,900 for additional postal facilities at New York.

Foreign.

THE Korean Royal army was routed on May 31st, more than 400 men being killed; China and Japan sent large forces to Korea. Berween June 7th and 14th there were 701 deaths from the plague in Hong Kong,

A COMMITTER of Brazilian citizens sent greetings to America on the occasion of the

great American anniversary. THE severest earthquake since 1880 at Tokio and Yokohama in Japan has caused much loss of life and property.

THE Fourth was celebrated by Americans in London. Rome and elsewhere in Europe by receptions on the part of the official repre-sentatives of the United States and by ban-

THE British Government addressed China and Japan in the interests of peace, and will try to bring about a friendly settlement of the Korea dispute.

CHOLERA is spreading in St. Petersburg. Russia : there were several deaths at various places in Europe.

M. BURDEAU ELECTED.

Chosen as President of the French Chamber of Deputies.



M. AUGUSTE BURDEAU.

M. Burdeau was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, to succeed M. Casimir-Perrier, recently elected President of the Republic. The votes cast were as follows: Burdeau, 259; Brisson, 157; scattered, 33.

tered, 33.

Auguste Laurent Burdeau was born at Lyons September 10, 1851. He took part in the war of 1870-71, and was wounded and taken prisoner to Germany. In 1881 M. Burdeau became Chief of the Cabinet of M. Paul deau became Chief of the Cabinet of M. Paul Bert, Minister of Public Instruction. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor for his conduct during the Franco-

C. A. King & Co., of Toledo, Ohio, have received grain reports from the six principal winter wheat States, which generally produce about two-thirds of the winter wheat crop and nearly half of the total wheat crop of the United States. From these it appears that the yield will be above the average, save in parts of Kansas.

WILLIAM WALSE, the last out one of those who defended Baltimore against the British invasion in 1814, is dead. He was fourteen years old at the time, and was pressed into theservice to mold bullets.

CARNOT LAID AT REST.

OBSEQUIES OVER FRANCE'S MURDERED PRESIDENT.

A Sad, Imposing Pageant-President Casimir-Perier Walks in the Procession—Beautiful Floral Tributes -Services at Washington-Germany's Graceful Tribute.

The body of the late President Sadi-Carnot, the murdered Chief Magistrate of France, struck down by the hand of Santo Cesario, the Anarchist, at Lyons, was deposited in the Pantheon at Paris, just one week after the cruel deed was done, by the side of the remains of his grandfather. Lazare Carnot, the "Organizer of Victory. The funeral was made the occasion for one

of the most remarkable civic and military displays in the history of France, and was in it-self a vivid object lesson, showing the re-spect France had for her President and the abhorrence with which his assassination is

Such was the anxiety of the masses to be present along the line of route followed by the procession that crowds of people began to gather along the Champs Elysees, the Rue de Rivoli and about the streets on the Ile de de Rivoll and about the streets on the lie de la Cite, upon which Notre Dame stands, from early the preceding evening. And at the positions which they had selected the people camped all night. By 3 o'clock a. m. the streets along the route were already crewded and by 6 o'clock the Place de la Concorde was black with people. The house tops, windows and balconies of every house along the line of march and every other point of vantage were occu-pied, fabulous sums of money having been paid for the use of houses, windows and balconies from which to view the funeral procession. All classes of people, young and old, rich and poor, crowded to the funeral from all parts of Paris and from every de-

partment of France.
At 9 o'clock a. m. the whole route of the procession was packed in a manner which was never before seen in Paris. The weather was gloriously bright, but the heat soon be-

came almost intolerable.

It was exactly 10.25 a.m. when the procession began its march toward the Cathedral of Notre Dame. A squadron of Republican Guards emerged from the grounds of the pales and proceeded slowly down the Avenue Marigny toward the Avenue Gabriel and the Champs Elysees, the band of the guards playing a funeral march. All the troops presented arms and the people uncovered their heads in the majority of ases in spite of the blazing sun, which was beating down upon the pavements.

Following the band of the Garde Republi-

caine came four of the principal attendants of the Elysee, with tricolor cocardes in their hats and bearing President Casimir-Perier's splendid wreath of roses and palms across two poles. Following this floral emblem of grief came two carriages containing the priests who were to escort the body to Notro Dame. Then came a six-horse funeral car, black and imposing, which had been used at the funerals of Presidents Thiers and MacMahon.

The casket was covered with the tri-color of France and was heavily draped with crepe. There were no flowers on the funeral

Ten cars piled full of wreaths followed. The first contained the wreaths sent by mem-bers of the Senate, composed of orchids and asters with a mauve background. In the second car were the wreaths of the Chamber of Deputies, consisting of superbroses, orchids and lilacs. These cars were followed by those containing the contributions of the provincial authorities and the foreign representatives. The procession itself was like that which escorted Marshal MacMahon and Thiers to the grave except for the flowers. That was the feature which excited wonder and admiration all beholders. The eyes of man never before looked upon such glories of pa-ture's handlwork. Not only the garlens and fields of France, but Germany, England

and other countries added to the matchless floral treasures which were massed upon nine great cars in the procession. There were no less than 1200 wreaths, some of almost unprecedented beauty.

Then came a band with muffled drums, and then the wreaths contributed by the

royalties, all of which were carried upon trestles by cadets from the St. Cyr Military chool and preceded by the wreaths sent by President Casimir-Perfer. President Casimir-Ferier.

The next in order were the coaches conveying the clergy, which were immediately in front of the hearse. The hearse was flanked by a guard of honor, composed of cadets from the Ecole Polytechnique, and

was drawn by six splendidly caparisoned The coffin was hidden beneath the folds of slik tri-color flags, grouped front and back. M. Carnot's servants, in livery, came next, with the dead President's family, his three ons walking in the first line, and his brother, Adolphe Carnot, and his cousins and son-inlaw behind. Mme. Carnot was not present, being completely prostrated by the excite-

ment of the week.

Behind the civil household walked President Casimir-Perier, cool, calm and bare-headed, with the cordon of Grand Master of the Legion of Honor across his breast. The people were immensely pleased by Casimir-Perier's defiance of precedent in appearing in the funeral procession. If his position in the line had not been close to the hears the multitude would undoubtedly have cheered the new President. It was a mark, too, of his characteristic courage, for he had re-ceived no less than four threats of death by

the knife, bullet or bomb if he followed the body of his predecessor to the tomb. The President was surrounded by General, Bonius, chief of the military household, and by all the other officers of the military household. Behind them came the Presidents of the two Chambers, M. Challemel-Lacour, President of the Senate, and M. de Maby, Acting President of the Chamber of Deputies. The Ambassadors and the staffs of the different embassies, all in full uni-

form, followed, plain black evening dress of Uni-The plain black evening dress of Uni-ted States Ambassador Eustis was in striking contrast to the brilliant costumes of the other foreign diplomats with whom he

Senators and Deputies were in evening dress and wore tri-colored sashes, the judges were in flowing robes, according to their grade, ermined or of plain black water slik, etc., and the faculties of the schools of law

etc., and the faculties of the schools of law and letters wore yellow or purple, and the academicians green embroidered coats and trousers and carried swords.

A detachment of veterans from the Hotel des Invalides, carrying a trestle upon which was an immense wreath, were loudly applauded as they passed. Behind them were the Cabinet Ministers, headed by Premier Dupuy. The Cardinals and nearly all the Senators and Deputies had the next place in the procession, preceding the personal friends of the family and the leading military and naval officers of the republic. military and naval officers of the republic. The remainder of the funeral cortege was composed of deputations from the various departments of the Governments, the Legion of Honor, the different institutes, the clergy

and others.

Marshal Canrobert, the last of the Mar-

Marshal Canrobert, the last of the Marshals of France, who was supported by two officers and two beautiful young girls representing Alsace and Lorraine, was applauded all along the line of march.

The procession reached the Cathedral of Notre Dame at noon, where a most impressive scene was witnessed. As the casket was taken from the funeral car the officers all saluted together, the troops presented arms, the trumpets rang out a grant salute, the muffled drums rolled like distant thunder and the bells tolled mournfully.

The Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Richard, then emerged from the cathedral, followed

by the whole chapter, and cfficiated at the removal of the casket, which was carried slowly into the sacred edifice. Saint-Saens

played the Beethoved funeral march. Notre Dame was a mass of black and silver inter-

mixed with ermine. The banner of Joan of Arc was veiled with crepe.

The clergy, headed by the Archbishop of Paris, preceded the bier up the aisle to a monumental catafalque in the middle of the transept. President Casimir-Perier took transept. President Casimir-Perier took his seat in the private inclosure around the pulpit. Behind him were seated the niembers of the late President's civil and military household. The first row of chairs was occupied by M. Carnot's sons, his brother and his son-in-law. The second row was occupied by Premier Dupuy and other Ministers. In the other rows of seats sat the members of the Diplomatic Corps and the official delegations.

official delegations. The choirs of Notre Dame and the Conservatoire de Musique executed the liturgiservatoire de Musique executed the nurgi-cal chants and two numbers of Gounod's "Morse et Vita," M. Felix Faure, the famous baritone, being the soloist. Before pro-nouncing the absolution the Archbishp of

Paris delivered an allocution.

The religious ceremony in the cathedral was concluded at 2 p. m., when the procession reformed and proceeded across the river to the Pantheon.

The funeral car and its escort arrived at

the Pantheon at 2.50 p. m., amid the booming of a salute of 101 guns fired by a park of artillery. At the Pantheon the casket was removed amid a trumpet salute and the duil roll of muffled drums.
Within the Pantheon a huge black canopy

fell from the ceiling to the floor, and under this the body of the dead President was placed. The draping was the same as at the funeral of Victor Hugo. M. Challemel-Lasour delivered an oration on behalf of the

M. de Mahy, First Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, pronounced an ora-tion on behalf of the body, in which he ex-pressed the deep sorrow, coupled with the feeling of intense indignation which is uni-versally felt. Premier Dupuy, on behalf of the Government, spoke with great feeling and impressiveness. General Andre feelingly responded in the name of the Carnot family and their friends.

After the speeches the coffin was taken to the porch, where it was placed between urns ot smoking incense. All the troops of the Paris garrison and of the suburbs then marched past. The members of the marched past. The members of the Carnot family, President Casimir-Perier, the representatives of fereign powers, and the delegations from the judiciary and the departments, and hundreds of others, stood on the steps while the military slied by At 5 o'clock the march past tary filed by. At 5 o'clock the march past was over, and the representatives of the Government left. The numerous delega-tions began bringing their wreaths a few minutes later, but not until 7 o'clock were the last of the flowers laid on the porch

The coffin was placed temporarily in the crypt between the bodies of Rosseau and Victor Hugo. It stands on a structure re-sembling an altar draped in black. Later it will be placed in the vault beside that of

Mourning Throughout Europe.

Requiem services in honor of M. Carnot were held in most of the leading cities of Europe, and were attended by the French liplomats stationed in the various cities. In Berlin the services were held in the Roman

Berlin the services were held in the Moman Catholic Church of St. Hedwig. General Winterfeld was present on behalf of Emperor William and the Chancellor. In St. Petersburg St. Catherine's Catholic Church was the scene of the services, at which the Grand Duke Alexis represented the Czar. Other Grand Dukes and Ministers

The services in the Catholic Cathedral at Constantinople were attended by representa-tives of the Sultan, King Alexander, of Servia, and the Khedive.

In Madrid the Duke of Medina represented

the Queen Regent at the mass said for the repose of the soul of the dead President.

In Vienna Prince Lichtenstein represented the Emperor at the requiem services. Baron Norons was present as the representative of

At Westminster Abbey and elsewhere in England the preachers made sympathetic allusions to the fate of the President. At Romethe whole diplomatic corps ac-credited to the Vatican and Quirinal gath-

ered in the French Church, where a requiem mass wass celebrated for the dead President King Humbert delegated the chief of his household to represent him, and Premier Crispl, the Foreign Secretary, Baron Blanc, and Ministers Farini and Biancheri were present as representatives of the Government. The entire French colony was present.

America's Tribute.

In the Church of St. Matthews, the leading Catholic church of Washington, requien mass for President Carnot was celebrated The mass for the repose of the soul of President Jarnot began at noon. Just prior to that hour, President Cleveland entered the church and was shown to a seat in the first pew on the right hand side of the main aisle. With him were Secretary Gresham, Attorney-General Olney, Secretary Herbert, and Pri-

vate Secretary Thurber.

In the first pew on the opposite side of the nisle were M. Jules Patenotre, the French Ambassador, in full diplomatic uniform, and his bride, who was Miss Elverson, of Philadelphia. The Patenotres represented the family of the deceased President and the official dignity of France. Mme. Patenotre was dressed in a gown of black mourning crops and wore a widow's tone. crepe and wore a widow's toque.

Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, perhaps out of friendly feeling, arising from the unhappy circumstances connected with the assassination, was accorded by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the courteous British Ambassador, the front rank in the dislocation accorded. dor, the front rank in the diplomatic corps, who were all present. Most of the members of the Supreme Court and the resident army officers were also present.

Emperor William's Graceful Act. Count Muenster, German Ambassador, informed Premier Dupuy and Foreign Secre-tary Hanotaux that, in observance of M. Carnot's funeral, Emperor William had par-doned the French officers Degouy and Dagnet, who were arrested as spies off Kiel last year, and were condemned after their trial at Lelpsic to confinement in a fortress. M. Dupuy told M. Casimir-Perier of the Emperor's act, and the President said to tell Count Muenster that the Emperor had, by his con-sideration, touched the heart of two great nations. During the funeral the news spread

NEW MONEY ORDER.

Rates for Sending Money by Mail Have Been Reduced.

Since July 1 there has been on sale at the postoffices throughout the United States the new Government money order, by which large and small sums can be transmitted by letters with safety, and at rates much less than at present. Orders for \$2.50 or less can be had for 3 cents, and orders for larger amounts up to \$100 at rates graduated up to

20 cents.

The schedule for fees for the new money The schedule for fees for the new money order has been reduced to the basis now charged by the various express companies for transmitting money, and will be as follows: For \$2.50 or less, 3 cents: \$2.50 to \$5, 5 cents: \$5 to \$10, 5 cents: \$20 to \$30, 12 cents: \$30 to \$40, 15 cents: \$40 to \$50, 18 cents: \$50 to \$60, 20 cents, \$60 to \$70, 25 cents: \$75 to \$100, 30 cents. The new money order, by a system of coupons serving as check, both upon purchaser and postmaster, is apt to prove a chaser and postmaster, is apt to prove a satisfactory solution of the long mooted question of reissuing fractional currency.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR.

The Last Monthly Announcement From the United States Treasury Department Makes the Deficit \$69,000,000-The Gold Reserve Less-Decreased Expenditures.

The monthly public debt statement and statement of receipts and expenditures ssued from the United States Treasury Department presents a very unfavorable showing of Government fiscal operations in the last month, as well as for the fiscal year inst closed. In June there was a net increase in the debt of \$250,000, the gold reserve decreased nearly \$14,000,-000, and receipts from all sources com-pared with June, 1893, fell off more than \$4,000,000. The public debt is shown to have increased \$60,000,000 in the last twelve months. There was in June a trifling in-crease in the interest-bearing debt (50), a decrease of \$269,900 in the Treasury surplus,

and a decrease of \$18,794 in the non-inter-est-bearing debt, making altogether a net in-prease in the debt in the month of \$251,156. The total debt, less \$117,583,436 surplus in the Treasury, is \$899,313,381, against \$838,... \$69,476 on July 1, 1893, or an increase during the year just closed of more than \$60,-000,000. Of the entire debt, \$635,041,890 is interest-bearing debt, mainly four per cent, bonds, and this amount is \$50,000,000 more than the bonded indebted ness a year ago, or before the \$50,000,000 loan of last February

Treasury gold assets aggregate \$131,217,-433, against which there are gold certificates outstanding amounting to \$66,344,409, leaving a gold reserve of \$64,873,024, or about \$1,000,000 less than at the time of the bond issue last February, nearly \$31,000,000 less thon on July 1, 1893, and \$45,000,000 less than on July 1, 1892, when the Treasury gold reserve was more than \$14,000,000 above the \$100,900.000 greenback reserve mark. Some Treasury officials anticipate a large falling off in gold exportations at once, and think that the tide will turn the other way before the month is out.

Silver assets aggregate \$513,298,709, against which there is outstanding \$461,956, 390 in silver certificates and silver Treasury notes, leaving a silver reserve of \$51,342,319. The Treasury store of silver is made up in round numbers of \$368,000,000 in standard dollars, \$127,000,000 in bullion, and \$18,000,000 in subsidiary coin. Government receipts last month aggregated \$26,485,925, or \$4,250,000 less than in

June, 1893. Customs receipts were only \$8,858,876, or fully \$6,000,000 less than in June a year ago, while internal revenue receipts, owing to unusually heavy withdraw-als of spirits from bond, were for the month \$15,178,898, or \$1,000,000 more than in June, 1893. Expenditures last month were \$25. 557,021, or \$3,250,000 less than in June, 1893. Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year just closed aggregated \$296, 690,336, against \$385,819,659 in the preceding year, a comparative loss of about \$89,000,000. Seventy-one millions of this resulted from the large falling off in customs receipts, which for the year just closed amounted, in round numbers, to only \$132, 000,000, against \$203,000,000 in the preceding year. Internal revenue receipts for the year just closed were \$147,900,900, or fully \$14,000,000 less than in the preceding year. Ex-

the expenditures in the preceding year. Be-duced pension payments for the year just closed account for more than this comparaclosed account for more than this comparative net reduction in expenditures, the pension charges for the last year being \$141,177,285, or fully \$18,660,000
Thes than in the preceding year.
War Department expenditures last
year were \$54,357,600, or \$6,000,000 more
than the preceding year. Other slight comparative decreases in civil and miscellaneous expenditures and for the support of the In-

penditures for the year just closed aggregated \$366,593,359, or \$16,884,595 less than

last year, compared with the preceding year, as before stated, about \$17,000,000. PROMINENT PEOPLE.

dians make the net reduction in expenditures

PROFESSOR F. A. FLUCKIGER, an eminent German scientist, is now making a tour of this country.

SENATORS QUAY and Blackburn are the most conspicuous dressers in the United States Senate.

In his own town of Hartford, Conn., "Mark Twain" is said to be noted for his shrewd bargains. It has been decided to proclaim Sanford B.

Dole President of the Hawaiian Republic without an election. ERNEST LONGFELLOW, a son of the poet, who lives in Manchester, Mass. has no literary bent, but is a good painter Amos A. EBERSOLE, of Hillsdale College,

intercollegiate oratorical contest THE person of the Emperor of Germany is to be closely guarded hereafter, and a mag-istrate and detectives will constantly attend

Michigan, won first prize in the national

"GENERAL" BOOTH, Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army, says, and says it emphatically, that he never reads the news-

MME. CARNOT ceclined a pension because she thought France did enough when it paid her dead husband the homage of a national MRS. SALLIE CHAPMAN GORDON-LAW, known in the South as "the mother of the Confederacy," died, a few days ago, at

REPRESENTATIVE SIBLEY, of Pennsylvania, divides his salary among charitable institu-tions in his district, and only retains enough to pay his actual living expenses CONGRESSMAN N. M. CURTIS, of the Twen-

ty-second New York District, is six feet four inches tall, but he is shorter than Congress-man Albert Seaton Berry, of Kentucky. SIR DONALD STEWART, who has arrived in this country on a visit, is one of the five British field marshals, and the first officer of that rank to set foot on American soil.

THOMAS R. REED never wears a silk hat, No bought one nearly six years ago and braved public sentiment beneath it for nearly a fortnight but he couldn't stand the pressure longer than that.

Senators Sheaman and Hoar and ex-Senator Evarts are all related. The latter two are double cousins, both on their fathers' and on their mothers' side, and when Mr. Evarts was a youth Senator Hoar's father was his guardian. REPRESENTATIVE BAILET, of Texas, has an

absent-minded way of tearing up papers while in conversation. A few days ago, before he knew it, he had torn into little bits an elaborate speech which he had sat up all the night before to write. HERBERT GLADSTONE, who has come to

the fore in the political world since his father's resignation, is intensely fond of the violin. He devotes an hour every morning to practice, whether he is in town or country. Als invorite recreation is lawn tennis, although he is not a brilliant player.

There are about 6000 bricklayers in New York City, of which eighty per cent. are out of work. When employed they earn \$24 a week. The plasterers number about the same, with the same proportion unemployed. Out of 3000 stone cutters and masons about ene-half are employed.

AMERICANS own under foreign mags sixty-four steamships, of 197,109 gross tons, in transgulantic trade, subject to foreign laws.

Accounts with World's Fair concession-aires have been finally adjusted at Chicago. Receipts from all sources show a grand total of \$3,887,602.11.