Wyoming is richer in minerals than any other State in the country.

It is asserted by the New York Witness that eighty per cent. of the earnings of railroads go to the payment of wages for labor.

Statistics show that during the last ten years the value of assessed property in the District of Columbia has increased from \$93,491,891 to \$191,-

Russia is said to have 137,000,000 more acres of land under cultivation than the United States, but these statistics are supposed, by the New York World, to be misleading, if not wholly

Baltimore is the fourth maritime city in the country, being exceeded by New York, Boston and New Orleans, and nearly 3000 foreign vessels arrive and depart every year. The exports exceed \$50,000,000 a year.

Large irrigation works costing \$2,-000,000 and irrigating 400,000 acres of land are to be built in the Rio Verde Valley of Arizons. The work is to be completed in eighteen months. It includes about 110 miles of canal, and a reservoir of immense capacity.

A French statistician says that the number of men and women in France is more nearly equal than in any other country of the world, there being only 1007 women to 1000 men. In Switzerland there are 1060 men to 1000 women, and in Greece only 933. The conditions in Hong Kong, China, according to this authority, are appalling, there being only 366 women to 1000 men.

A man whose business it is to solicit subscribers for several medical periodicals complains that doctors are feeling the hard times, remarks the Chicago Herald. Many decline to subscribe, and more who subscribe delay payment. The fact is that many sick folks are making shift to get along without the doctor, while some are seeking advice at the hands of less expensive men than they have usually employed.

Professor G. Hall says: "Some years ago, by areful individual study, I found that sixty per cent. of the sixyear-old children entering Boston schools had never seen a robin, eighsome thinking it as big as their thumb or the picture, thus making mere verbal cram of all instruction about milk, cheese, butter, leather. and so on. Over sixty per cent. had never seen growing corn, blackberries or potatoes; seventy-one per cent. did not know beans."

The struggle for supremacy between gas and electric light has been a determined one. Electric light has made wonderful progress in point of cheapness since 1877, but the gas men are also advancing. Formerly gas was made wholly from coal. Later on coal and petroleum combined (known as water gas) came to the front and reduced the cost materially, and now another big step has been taken-the production of gas wholly from petroleum. A plant of that description for making both fuel and illuminating gas is building at Haverstraw, N. Y. Gas at fifty cents a thousand is bound to come, maintains the New York Re-

The old Liberty Bell now rest in handsome new case in the east room of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, The case is made of selected quartered white oak, is five feet ten inches square and ten feet high. On each of the four sides is a large plate glass over four feet wide and seven feet high in the center. At each corner is a bronzed pillar su mounted by neat carved work, while over each of the glass sides is an arch with the names of thirteen orige inal States carved, that of Pennsylvania being on the keystone. Facing the doorway leading down from the top, is a carved model of "Old Abe." the famous war eagle, the wings measuring fifty-four inches from tip to tip. Beneath, on the top of the case, is the inscription copied from the bell, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the world to all the inhabitants thereof," On each corner of the top is a polished bronze torch. The bell is suspended within the case from the marred old yoke on which it hung when it made its historic peal. The yoke itself was made from a tree just back of the hall. This is supported by columns of bronze and its columns rest on a truck, which fits snugly incide the case, and appears to be simply a floor. Beneath are four rubber tired wheels, which will permit aquick complete, cost \$1500.

A gas well at Montpelier, Ind., ha changed its tune, and oil flows freely from its mouth.

Within a district having an area of thirty square miles, in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, there are more centenarians than in any of the United States.

France is reported to be taking an increased interest in swine raising, and it is thought that this will enhance the attention given to the production of corn.

Sky-scraping buildings are becoming so common, that after awhile, Puck predicts, cities will be known as much by their altitude as by their length and breadth.

The Northwestern Lumberman, which a few years ago took the ground that the supply of white pine in the Northwestern States was inexhaustible, now shows by what it believes to be authentic figures that the shortage in one district alone for the current year will be 700,000,000 feet, and information points to a general shortage in all the Northwestern pine territory, running into billions of feet.

A business man remarks that it is wonderful what effect the speed of elevators has on the manners of men in transacting business. Go into an office building where the elevators rush up and down like a flash, you will find the effect reproduced on the men who do business there. It is quick, sharp, nervous work. Where the elevators are slow there is more deliberation and conservatism.

The royalties of Europe patronize the bicycle with as much energy as the boys of America. The King of the Belgians exercises upon one daily, little Queen Welhelmina rides one when she is at her castle of Het Loo, and the Czarowitz, Princes Waldemar and Carl, of Denmark, and Princes George and Nicholas, of Greece, are all cyclists. The bicycle of the Khedive of Egypt is a gorgeous machine, almost entirely covered with silver plating.

Brooklyn appears to be rapidly losits character as a residence suburb of New York City, observes the New Orleans Picayune. It is no longer to any great extent the "bedroom of New York," and is becoming in an eminent ing to the last census no fewer than 109,292 persons are employed on the average in the 10,583 manufactories in Brooklyn. Their combined capital is over \$250,000,000 and \$65,000,000 is annually paid out in wages. If each person employed in a factory can be held to represent four others dependent upon his or her labors, fully onehalf of the population is supported by home manufactures. There are 264 industries represented in the list, the first, numerically, being shoe shops, but the leading one in point of value of product is the sugar-refining interest. More men are employed in making clothes than in anything else, and foundry and machine shops come next. In no less than fifty-two different industries the value of the product annually exceeds \$1,000,000.

The direct and indirect losses caused by the recent strike will perhaps exceed \$100,000,000. The President of one of the largest railway corporations in the country is reported as saying: The earnings of the railroad companies of the Western roads fell off in two weeks an average of at least twentyfive per cent. The pay rolls that were stopped will represent a loss to employes of, let us say, at least six times as much as that suffered by the companies. Hundreds of factories were obliged to close from lack of coal or coke. The wages lost in these were five times the amount lost by the manufactories. The beef companies lost hundreds of thousands and California and other fruit crops were either temporary or total losses. The following is not an unfair recapitulation of

losses, I think:
The United States Government\$1,000,000 Loss in earnings of railroads cen-
tering in Chicago 3,000,000
Loss in earnings of other railroads. 2,500,000
Loss by destruction of rallway
property 2,500,000
Loss to railway employes in wages 20,000,000
Loss in exports, produce and mer-
chandise 2,000,000
Loss in fruit crops 2,500,000
Loss to varied manufacturing com-
panies
Loss to employes
Loss to merchants on quick goods 5,000,000

To this must be added loss from what would have been increased summer traffic and manufactured goods for the coming season. The firal removal in case of fire. The new case, showing will casily be more than

'TWIXT FLAME AND FLOOD

FOREST FIRES DESTROY POP-ULOUS WISCONSIN TOWNS.

Driven in Panic From Their Homes, Citizens of Phillips Rush for Safety to a Lake-Nearly a Score of Lives Lost-A Sea of Flame in the Lumber Region.

Forest fires raged over a wide area in Northern Wisconsin and wiped out the town of Phillips, driving citizens headlong into the lake. Nearly a score were burned or drowned, and 3000 were made homeless.

A dispatch from Ashland, Wis., gave the following particulars Northern Wisconsin is being swept by the worst forest fires in the history of the State. The losses already amount to millions of dollars, and unless rain falls speedily this sum will be vastly increased.

Reports indicate that several towns have been burned within a radius of a hundred miles of Ashland. To the south, Phillips, the county seat of Price County, a thriving town of three thousand inhabitants, has been wiped out. Taylor County, directly south of Price, is being laid waste, and

Shores Crossing has been destroyed. To the southwest of Ashland, Mason, a busy town of Bayfield County, has been burned, while in Forest and Langlade Counties the flames are making destructive

It is reported that twenty persons lost their lives in Phillips. It is said that when the flames swept over the town many per-sons tried to save their valuables and household effects, and lingered so long in the effort as to be cut off from every avenue of escape except a small lake formed by the widening of the river. They then rushed to the lake, and while some succeeded in escaping, twenty are reported to have been

Five hundred women and children from Phillips are in the woods near Fifield, next town, without food or shelter. quisition for supplies was sent from Mil-waukee, Wis, It is feared many persons have perished in the woods, as with the fire burning all around them there is no chance

for the women and children to escape.

The number who have lost their lives will probably never be known. The list of dead whose bodies have been recovered is as follows: Mrs. David Byrden and her two chil-dren, Frank Cliss and child, James Locke and three children, Charles Pflantzer, burned

A hole has literally been burned in the ground over a territory one a half miles long and a half mile wide, and the saw-dust, which is all of four feet thick, is still burning, sending clouds of smoke over the city to stille the few residents who have returned and are putting up temporary sheds for the protection of their wives and families. In the around the city the people have erected tents to sheller them until such time as the crude houses which they are building

will be ready. Appeals for aid to fight the fire were comng in all day. Relieftrains were despatched, but in nearly every instance they encoun-tered burned bridges and were forced to re-turn. Being walled in by the flames it was practically impossible to get assistance to the towns frantically asking for it. Cut off from all outside succor, rains were the only ource of relief. The woods are dry and the

flames sweep through them. There were only three brick buildings in Phillips, the rest being constructed of wood. The lumber industry was the main source of realth and prosperity to the inhabitants, They hewed an open space in the forest and built a wooden town. Baked for weeks by a blazing sun, it fell an easy prey to the flames that swept up to its edges through the forest. flames that swep, the forest, the forest, the box ractory burned the exploded and shook the entire town. An ex-plosion of powder and dynamite occurred when the lumber company's hardware store burned. It is estimated that twenty million

feet of sawed lumber was destroyed.

The John B. Davis Lumber Company sustained the beaviest loss, as its plant was val-ued at \$500,000. A big tannery, several churches, the Court House, the Wisconsin Central Railroad station, the public school and all the business and dwelling houses are in ruins. A dozen bridges on the Omaha line have been burned and it will take weeks

The little town of Mason, with its big lumper mills was wiped out, with a loss of near-y \$1,000,000. The fire started in the lum-per yards of the White River Lumber Comly \$1,000,000

The fire came upon Shores Crossing with terrible rapidity and residents there lost everything they possessed. A freight engine with a caboose arrived

from Mason, and the worst reports of fire there are confirmed. The town is literally wiped out of existence. Superintendent Collins, of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, said in the morning that all the news there was from Prentice, the first station next south of Phillips, was that the town was gone. As the wind had changed and decreased in violence, the prospect was that jurther progress of the forest fires would be stored.

would be stopped.

In various cities throughout the State steps were being taken to send relief to the sufferers. Provisions, food and money will

be forwarded. Briefly summarized, the fires have burned as follows: Phillips is wnolly wiped out; Mason is practically destroyed, with the White River Lumber Company and 30,000,000 feet of lumber; the headquarters on the Ashland Lumber Company, os the Ashland Lumber Company, near Shores Crossing, are gone; a special train on the Omaha, consistof sixteen cars and locomo-was burned, having broken through the bridge near Ashland Junction : the camps of the Thompson Lumber Company are burned at White River, along with two bridges on the main line of the Omaho Railroad and two bridges on the Wisconsin Central's main line, south of Ashland.

The damage to timber and logs scattered through the woods, to individual homesteaders, houses and other prop-erty, to cut cord-wood, etc., will swell the general damage to appalling figures. Several parties of berry-pickers from Ashland narrowly escaped with their lives, and it is almost certain that some of the lone homesteaders through the timber perished, unless they in some providential manner escaped through the suffocating flames and smoke.

CHANG DEGRADED.

Divested of the Yellow Jacket by the Emperor of China.

The Emperor of China has divested Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy and Prime Minister, of the yellow jacket in consequence of supposed remissness in prosecuting the war. Twenty thousand Chinese have crossed the Yellow River, and 8000 have left Mouyden for Seoul. Double pay has been promised to ship's officers as a douceur. Deserters from Tien-Tsin have been beheaded.

The Emperor of China issued a manifesto

in response to Japan's declaration of war. The manifesto declares that the Emperor accepts the war which Japan has thrust upon him and orders the Viceroys and commanders of the Imperial force to "root these pestilential Japanese from their lairs." The Emperor throws the whole blame for the shedding of blood upon the Japanese, who, he asserts, are fighting in an unjust cause.

Herne Hill, England, Shorland covered 460 miles 900 yards, beating the world's record. Charles Barthel, of Detroit, rode a twenty-five mile bicycle race in 1.05.58, breaking the world's record.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Burns is the slogger of the Brooklyns be St. Louis has the poorest batting pitchers in the League.

DUFFY, of Boston, is now at the head of the League batting list.

PHILADELPHIA now has more pitchers than any club in the League. DOYLE, of the New Yorks, has developed

into a great first baseman. THE new blood seems to have done the Louisvilles a world of good. THE secret of the heavy hitting in the Western League is a lively ball.

CINCINNATI has won just one game from Cleveland at Cincinnati this year. TENNEY, the Boston backstop, wears a regulation football crop of black hair.

Anson, of Chicago, is actually leading brouthers, of Baltimore, in batting. McAleen, of Cleveland, is the unluckiest player in the League, as he is maimed every

In Tenney Boston has, unquestionably, secured a fine catcher. He throws left-handed, like Clements.

Eight teams with a winning percentage of 500 or over is a record never before made in this country. FARBELL, of New York, has caught in more games this season than any other man who

wears the mask. TREADWAY, of Brooklyn, is the most peculiar runner in the League. He doubles himself up and lopes.

BUCKLEY, of Pittsburg, says that three ears is the average of a left-handed player's life in the big League. THE Brooklyn-Washington series has Nine games belong to Brooklyn and

three to Washington. A good ball player, thoroughly alive to the interests of his club, will always run out a ball, no matter where it is hit.

THERE are still eight pitchers on the Cleveland staff—Young, Cuppy, Griffith, Fisher, Dewald, Knauss, Braunn and Mullane. Only three clubs have succeeded in winning two games out of three in Baltimore this season—Boston, Philadelphia and Pitts-

NEITHER the Bostons nor the Philadelphias have been shut out this year. The pitcher who accomplishes the task against either

should have a prize Ex-Pitchen "Tim" Keefe, of Philadelphia, has been appointed a League um-pire in place of John McQuade, who resigned on account of ill health.

Those baseball cranks who last season objected to "pitchers' batties" and who de-manded more batting certainly ought to be satisfied with the cannonading that is going on all over the country.

The lads of Eton and Rugby, "Merric England," have temporarily abandoned cricket for baseball, and some of the games recently played would do credit to the "nines" of American universities.

HARRY WRIGHT, chief of the National League ampires, says that the umpires are all too lenient regarding the balk rule and that many pitchers constantly violate the rule without as much as a caution.

THE race for the National League pennant is unquestionably the best on record, and this accounts in a measure for the heavy attendance at the games and the general enthusiasm manifested all over the country.

TED SULLIVAN, a Southern League manager, says the sight of the year was Ester-brook trying to play ball. He lasted but one day with New Orleans. He played in the outfield and didn't come within thirty feet of

Ewing says that Clarkson's arm is hopelessly gone. The muscles are so tied up that he will never be able to again pitch winning bail. If this is true, the once great battery. Bennett and Clarkson, will drift

Grand Rapids. Nothing like this has been seen since the Red Stockings toured the country morning up lead clustery morning country mopping up local clubs with scores of 115 to 3 or thereabouts. If it is to con-tinue the pitching will have to be done by

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs. Won. Lost. ct. Clubs. Won. 10st. ct. Boston.....54 29 ,651 Brooklyn...42 37 ,532 Baltimore 50 29 .633 Cincinnati 39 43 New York 50 31 .617 Chicago ... 36 46 Cleveland .47 34 .580 St. Louis .35 51 PhHadel ... 42 36 .538 Louisville .27 57 Pittsburg .. 45 39 .536 Wash'ng'n. 24 60

THE SUGAR REPORT.

Summary of the Conclusions of the Senate Investigators.

Senator Gray, Chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate the sugar scandals, presented the report of the committee to the Senate. The report is signed by all the Senators of the committee. Sena-tors Lodge and Davis, Republicans, present

The supplemental report submitted by Mesars. Davis and Lodge is devoted entirely to the subject of the influence of the Sugar Trust, so called, on the making of the sugar chedule as it now stands in the Tariff bi They say that "no evidence has been submit-ted to the committee which proves that the sugar schedule was made up in order to ful-fil obligations to the Sugar Trust for campaign contributions.

The report seems to have arrived at a sort of happy-medium conclusion. No Senators "dabbled" in sugar or stocks, and it was very reprehensible, says the report, of the newspaper men to allege that they did.

erning the campaign contributions of the Messrs. Havemeyer on behalf of the Sugar Trust, the committee declare there was no connection between these aids to party and the tariff. Here is the report's reference to lobbying by those interested in

"Whatever of impropriety may attach to the presence at the National Capital of rep-resentatives of aggregated wealth engaged in industries affected by a tariff bill, and to their importunities for protection by Congressional legislation—and the propriety cannot be denied—no evidence has been addued before your committee tending to show improper conduct on the part of those engaged in the framing of the sugarschedule in the Tariff bill then pending before the

There is this reference in the minority statement. "It also appears in the testi-mony that these representatives of the Sugar Trust saw certain other Senators more or less frequently on the state of their interests, less frequently on the state of their interests, and these Senators were in all cases the same. They also saw the Secretary of the Treasury, who testified that he had always believed in ad valorem duties.

"The Senators not members of the Finance Committee to whom the representation of the Sugar Trust presented.

sentatives of the Sugar Trust presented their arguments were Senator Brice, of Obio; Senator Gorman, of Maryland; Senator Gorman, of Maryland; Senators Hill and Murphy, of New York; Senators Smith and McPherson, of New Jersey; Senators White and Caffery, of Louisiana, and Senator Camden, of West

Virginia. "Various meetings, it appears by the tes-limony, were held to discuss the sugar schedule between the representatives of the trust and these Senators who have been

This is construed by some as a condemnation of lobbying.

THE Government of Unfario, Canada, has riven away nearly 180,000 acres of land in countles to the fathers of families of twelve living children. Paul Belanger, of River du Loup, has thirty-six and thinks he should have 300 acres instead of 103, the regulation

CHINA AND JAPAN'ATWAR

"OSTILITIES DECLARED AND FIGHTING BEGUN.

Chinese Transports Sunk With Heavy Loss of Life-The Korean King Held as a Hostage by the Japanese - Great Excitement in the Orient.

The declaration of war tween Japan and China caused excitement among all classes at Shanghai. Business was virtually suspended, although many small firms made desultory efforts to maintain their trade. The Europeans gathered at the Shanghai Club to discuss the meagre reports from Korea. The discuss the meagre reports from Korea. The position of the Japanese residents was considered precarious. For weeks the more prosperous Japanese have been leaving the city, but many of the poorer and middle classes still remain. The Europeans best acquainted with the city think that the Sikh police will be strong enough to protect them from Chinese fanatics. The Viceroy is confident that the Northern Army is sufficiently strong to cope with the Japanese force, and he does not intend to employ the Southern Army except in case of extreme necessity. The mobilizain case of extreme necessity. The mobiliza-tion proceeds rapidly, and preparations to embark large bodies of troops are being made with unexpected energy. Singapore firms are providing many of the transports and stores. The Chinese Government bought two large steamers, and negotiations for

others are in progress. The Chinese transports sunk off the Korean coast by Japanese guns belonged to the fleet of eleven steamers which sailed from Taku with 12,000 troops. The fleet left Taku under an escort of gunboats. The majority of the transports proceeded slowly with the gun-boats while the faster ones steamed at full speeds on the land their steamed at full speed so as to land their troops as soon as possible. On the trans-ports which arrived at the Korean coast were a few hundred soldiers from the army of the North; most of the force, however, consisted of coolies with inferior firearms or merely bows and arrows.

attack upon the steamers was begun by a Japanese battery on the shore while the Chinese officers were trying to land their men from the first steamer. The cruisers then steamed up and opened fire on all the transports which were lying to wait-ing to discharge the men. The were unable to make effective resistance. They were thrown into great confusion, and many jumped over-board to escape the hct fire, under which two transports suffered severely. The Japanese loss was inconsiderable, but that of the Chinese was heavy, many of the troops on board the transports being drowned. The Chinese officials are exceedingly reticent as to every report concerning hostilities in

The Japanese have announced that they will hold the King of Korea as a hostage until the internal reforms demanded by them shall have been satisfactorily guaranteed.

In Seoul, Korea, excitement is at a white heat. There has been considerable dis-order, and an uprising of the people may come at any moment, American marines have been landed to protect the Legation at Seoul.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

162n Day.—After a long parliamentary debate the Senate sent the Tariff bill back to tions, as agreed upon in the Democratic

163n Day, The Agricultural App tion bill was sent back to another ence.—Mr. Allen introduced a bill for the relief of the States.—The Senate passed a number of bills, including the House bill exending the annual term of the Life-saving Service and the House resolution extending the appropriations of the last fiscal year. -The Sundry Civil bill was reported with amendments increasing by \$2,538,301 the

House appropriation.

164TH Day.—The Senate voted to buy the Mahone lot for the Government Printing
Office.—The conference report on the
Indian Appropriation bill showed agreements and disagreements, and a further conference was ordered,—The General Deficiency bill was placed on the calendar, and so was the House Bankruptcy bill.— Some half dozen unimportant bills were

165TH DAY .- Mr. Chandler introduced a resolution for the investigation of the Nova Scotia coal syndicate by the Sugar Trust Inrestigating Committee.—The conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Senate receded from its Russian thistle million-dollar amendment. — Most of the day was occu-pied in the consideration of the amendments offered by Senators to the Sundry

166TH DAY .-- The Sugar Investigating Committee reported.—Mr. Chandler's resolution calling for the investigation of the Columbia Coal Company as affecting the tariff schedule was discussed.

Tas House.

184TH DAY .- A bill providing that life-saying stations shall be kept open ten months stead of eight was passed. 185TH DAY .- The day was devoted to the sideration of routine business of no pub-

186TH DAY. - The House passed a res tion extending the appropriations of the last fiscal year until August 14, and discussed without action the bill to punish those who pirate plays .--- A large number of private

pension bills were passed. 187TH Day.—Mr. Boutelle presented a resolution for recognition of the Hawaiian Reublic. It was referred to the Foreign Af-

fairs Committee. 188TH DAY. - The House transacted considerable business in the three and a haif hours that it was in session, but little of it was important. Most of the bills passed were reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs.—Mr. Hatch reported the result of the conference on the Agricultural Appropriation bill-an agreemant on all items except the one appropriating \$1,000,000 for the ex-tirpation of the Russian thistle in the Northwest, put on the bill by the Senate. By an overwhelming vote the House determined to adhere to its disagreement, and to further confer about the amendment, as the Senate

1897H DAY. - The Agricultural Appropriation bill was passed, the Senate having with-drawn its amendment regarding the Bussian thistle.—The Funston-Moore contested election case was considered.

190TH DAY.—The House adopted the ma-jority resolutions of the Committee on Elections, unseating Mr. Funston (Republican), of Kansas, and giving the title to the seat to H. L. Moore (Democrat). The vote stood 146 to 87.—Unimportant routine business consumed the remainder of the day.

SIXTY BUILDINGS BURNED.

The Business Section of Belle Plaint lowa, Destroyed by Fire.

The entire business section of Belle Plain, Iowa, with the exception of three buildings, was destroyed before the fire which devastated it had burned itself out. More than sixty buildings, business houses and dwellings were burned. The loss is estimated at \$500,000, whilethere is only \$150,000 insurance on the property consumed.

The flames originated in a livery stable, and, leaping across the street, were soon communicated to several buildings.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

Ar Waynesboro Junction, Penn., James Wally, a farmer, was driving over the track when he was struck by the train. In the carriage with him were his wife and two children. Mr. Wally and one child have since died. Both horses were killed.

THE squal which swept the Hudson River, overturned, opposite Hastings, N. Y., a cat-boat containing seven young men, three of whom were drowned.

Ocean Grove, N. J., celebrated the twen-ty-fifth anniversary of its birth.

THE annual camp meeting of the National Temperance Society began at Ocean Grove, N. J.

The Armor Plate Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives visited the Carnegie works at Homestead, Penn. BUSSELL D. HOTT, said to be the leader of a gang of counterfeiters of Treasury notes, was arrested in New York City by Govern-

South and West.

Mayo College, the leading educational institution of Northeast Texas, at Cooper, Delta County, was destroyed by fire. Loss,

\$100,000. THE Michigan Republicans placed a full State ticket in the field, headed by Governor Rich, who was renominated on the first bal-

THREE men were killed and several burt, two of them fatally, by an explosion of dynamite in a Chicago stone yard. A railroad station 1500 feet away was damaged and a car wrecked.

STATE dispensaries in South Carolina Local authorities in two towns arrested the dispensers.

THE North Dakota Prohibition State Conention named for Governor Boger Allin, of

GENERAL ANDREW JACESON'S grave, at the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn., was found partly opened, as if would-be robbers of dust had been frightened off in the night.

BENJAMIN F. TUPTS, Chief Postal Clerk of the Rock Island Road, a trusted man, was arrested at Chicago by Inspector Stuart, charged with robbing the mails. His stealngs, it is said, amount to \$10,000.

THREE HUNDRED men went to work in the Pullman carshops, Pullman, Iil.

AT Eikhorn, W. Va., Anderson Holliday, a white man shot at Bob Calloway and missed bim, but the bullet passed through the head of Wesly Cobb, killing him instantly. Holliday was arrested, but a mob of 300 armed colored men took him into the woods and hanged him to a tree, and then riddled his body with bullets.

An election was held in Tennessee for five Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Criminal, Chancery and Circuit Courts, and all county officials, as well as members of the county courts. The vote polled was generally light. It was thought on the morning after the election that the Democratic ticket had received 15,000 majority.

Fine which started in Huston Miles & Weeks's lumber yard, at Detroit, Mich., caused a loss of more than \$50,000 and the death of one firemen and the serious injury of five others. Eugene McCarthy, pipeman of Engine Company 19, was killed.

Washington.

Mr. Gozo Tateno, the ex-Japanese Minister, took leave of the President. Expressions of personal and national good will were

THE Conferrees on the Tariff bill adjourned without reaching an agreement. Both House and Senate conferrees announced they would

SECRETARY GRESHAM ordered Minister Denby to return to Pekin immediately, be-lieving war between China and Japan to be

SECRETARY HERBERT has finally accepted us of barbette armor intended for the battleship Oregon, represented by the seventeen-inch Carnegie Harveyized steel plate, which has been tried at Indian Head. ATTORNET-GENERAL OLNEY decided to investigate grave charges against United States Judge Ricks, of Cleveland, Ohio.

upon which impeachment proceeding may THE Strike Commissioners met in Washington and decided to begin their public in-

quiry at Chicago August 15. JUDGE JOSEPH HOLT, who was Judge Advocate-General of the Army, and at one time acted as Secretary of War, died at his resi-dence in Washington. His death was due indirectly to a fall sustained a few days before, but to which he paid little attention. Joseph Holt was born in Breckenridge County, Kentucky, on January 6, 1807.

EVIDENCE taken by the Senate Sugar Scandal Investigating Committee was made public.

COMMODORE MEADE was ordered to command the North Atlantic Station with the rank of Rear-Admiral. SECRETARY CARLISLE accepted the Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets site as the location for the new Philadelphia Mint Building.

The consideration agreed on is \$305,000. THE President nominated Commodore Erben to be a rear-admiral.

Foreign.

WHILE one big Chinese army is marching through Korea another is preparing to fol-low. Japan is said to have fired on the British flag in the recent naval fight. Spanish troops defeated the Malays a

THE White Star steamer Majestic ran down and sunk the fishing schooner Antelope in a fog off the Grand Banks, New Foundland. One member of the schooner's crew was drowned and another died from exhaustion. THE keg containing \$10,000 in gold that raile in transit from New York

Mindanao, killing 250 of them.

to Paris, but not its contents, was found at a railway station near Paris. Three Thousand insurgent troops are marching upon Porto Alegre. This city is the capital of the State of Rio Grande do

The Spanish Government purchased three cruisers from English firms to protect her Philippine possessions against the Japanese. The trial of Santo Casorio, the murderer

of President Carnot, was commenced at Lyons, France. The Newtoundland Legislature was opened; the Government has a majority of five over the Whitewayites.

There were thirteen deaths from cholera in the Netherlands and five in various parts of Germany. THE members of the Wellman Arctic ex-

pedition, reported to be lost, were alive and well on June 17. A PLEASURE-BOAT, laden with excursionists from Barmouth, capsized on the Muddach River, Wales. Ten of the passengers were drowned.

COST OF THE STRIKE.

One Railroad Alone Presents Chicago With a Bill for \$450,000.

Bills for damages to railroad property by the strike rioters are now coming into the City Hall, Chicago, Ill. J. T. Brooks, Second Vice-President of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, has presented a hell & St. Louis Railroad, has presented a bill which aggregates \$449,631. The largest item is \$401,631 for 729 freight cars destroyed and forty-two damaged. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago has presented a bill of \$21,347. The largest item is for fourteen freight cars destroyed and fifty-eight damaged.

Mayor Hopkins smiled when he saw the bills, and remarked: "Wait until we get through with them."