

Parisian policemen are being mounted on bicycles. The police officials are bound to get thieves on the run, comments the Hartford Journal.

In the opinion of an expert the substitution of the Italian for the Irishman and the German in laboring circles is the prime cause of the falling off in sunstroke.

There are about 68,000 postoffices in the United States. About 67,000 of them do not pay their running expenses. The profit of the New York postoffice is \$4,000,000 a year.

The Japanese are now making tennis rackets, and some of them, the New York Ledger learns, are imported to the United States. The workmanship is uncommonly fine, and all the materials look durable. Europeans in Japan have long played tennis, and the game originated a good deal nearer Japan than Europe. It was the Badminton brought to England by East Indian travelers.

The national guardsmen of New York will hereafter be presented by the State with a handsome medal for long service. These medals are to be presented for a service of thirty, twenty-five, twenty, fifteen and ten years, and are designed to be manufactured of eighteen karat solid gold, gold and silver, silver and bronze, and bronze, according to the increased years of service. There is no difference in the design, except that the medal for thirty years is set with brilliants.

Heat holidays have now been established by law in the public schools of Switzerland, and, in the opinion of the New York Tribune, our educational authorities might do worse than take a hint from this enterprising and progressive little republic, which for centuries has been famed for its enlightenment and common-sense. Recognizing the well known fact that the brain cannot work properly when the heat is excessive, the children are dismissed from their tasks whenever the thermometer goes above a certain point. Were this sensible regulation to be adopted in this country steps would have to be taken to safeguard the thermometers from being nefariously doctored by the enterprising American schoolboy.

Dr. Erwin F. Smith, of the department of agriculture, described to the American Association for the Advancement of Science the other day an important discovery that he has made of a pest which has been giving great and increasing trouble to the watermelon raisers of the South. It is a fungus growth, which attacks the vines under the ground, speedily stopping up the minute water ducts of the plant, and causing it to wither away. He asserts that this year the South has lost many thousands of dollars' worth of melons through the ravages of this disease. Dr. Smith does not suggest any remedy for the disease, but he thinks that a good deal might be done for its extermination by burning the old vines. He thinks that many farmers are responsible for its spread, as they are accustomed to gather up the old vines, and allow them to rot on their compost heaps for manure.

The Russian thistle, that has created so much disturbance in the Dakotas as to cause a bill to be introduced in Congress appropriating money for its eradication, has made its appearance in Illinois, states the Chicago Record, and the farmers are called upon to do their utmost to eradicate the import pest. The worst feature of the weed is the great rapidity with which it spreads over vast areas of territory, the seed being easily scattered by the wind. It is not a hard weed to deal with if taken in time, for it is an annual plant, and if cut before seeding—the last half of August—it is effectually destroyed. It is not so difficult a weed to deal with as the Canada thistle, which seems to thrive by repeated cutting. If the Russian thistle has secured a foothold in this State, it is very likely to spread fast and far. Once established in the highways and along railroad tracks, all attempts to dislodge it will be of little avail. The country highway seems to be devoted to the propagation of noxious weeds, while the right of way of a railroad company is not kept with much idea of killing weeds. The Russian thistle is eagerly eaten by sheep, and, if cut when young, is liked by cattle. It is not a worse pest on a farm than the ox-eye daisy. But the farmers of Illinois have enough to contend with without the Russian thistle being added to their burdens, and self-interest should prompt them to a vigorous warfare against this newly arrived foreigner.

The German newspapers are severely criticizing the Kaiser for dining with ex-Empress Eugenie. They say that it was not showing a proper respect for the French republic.

Governor Matthews, of Indiana, has mortgaged his farm to obtain the money to pay the militia on duty during the strike. "His State will certainly allow him to lose nothing by his generosity," remarks the New Orleans Picayune.

Athleticism is shortly to achieve its crowning honors, announces the Chicago Herald, in the re-establishment of the Olympian games, which are to be open, however, to the whole world. The young men who have the matter in charge have not decided whether to revive the games on their ancient site or at Paris. All the probabilities point to the selection of Paris.

The questions of the old text books on physics, D. W. Herring writes in the Popular Science Monthly, have, in great part, been answered. It is no longer "What is light?" "What is heat, sound or electricity?" These have been answered, though, perhaps, not yet assuredly or definitely. Now one wonders what is the quantum of energy in each body and what the relation of matter and ether. "Ethers were invented for the planets to swim in," is the conclusion of one scientist. It is evident that any student who plans to study physics would do well to begin before it gets any harder.

Here is a description of the design just approved by the Secretary of the Treasury for the new \$5 silver certificate. It was prepared under the direction of Mr. Claude M. Johnson, chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, and painted by Walter Shirley, the well-known American artist. The picture itself occupies more than two-thirds of the face area of the note. The central figure is an angel with outspread wings, her feet resting upon the earth and her uplifted right hand holding an electric light. Half reclining at her right is a female figure with a trumpet at her lips proclaiming the achievements and prowess of the nation. Farther to her right is an allegorical figure of a man, representing power, guiding with his left hand three horses abreast, while with his right he grasps from the clouds a thunderbolt which is connected by a ribbon with the light held by the central figure. At the left is an eagle and another female figure with a dove, denoting peace. In the right background there is a half-concealed picture of the capitol.

The Baltimore Sun has been interviewing some of the leading authorities on electricity with the view of eliciting their views as to the future possibilities of this fascinating force, especially with reference to its economic and practical adaptation. Among the many interesting and valuable opinions, the following condensed predictions are given. The editor of the Electric World says: "Dynamics and motors now return ninety-seven per cent. in electricity. Electrically, the arc lamp is practically perfect, whereas the incandescent admits of large improvement. Electric railway traction will undoubtedly supercede all other methods for urban use. Electrical transmission of power within a radius of several hundred miles of water power and in vicinity of coal fields, where the energy of coal will be distributed by means of the electric current, will probably entirely supercede steam. The electric light will supercede all other kinds of illumination in cities and larger towns. Telephoning across the Atlantic is an early probability and seeing by electricity a possibility." The editor of the Electrical Review says: "Electric heating is now an important element in replacing the disagreeable and dangerous coal stove, and is advancing into the domain of the coal furnace and gas stove, bringing cleanliness, convenience and economy with it. When fully perfected and understood, the electric heater will be one of the greatest boons that the electrical engineer has given us. Every housewife will rise and call him blessed, and every husband will bless him and not rise up." The editor of Electric Power joins all of these and even goes farther: "In 1900 we shall probably have brought down the cost of current and utensils to such a degree as to allow even people in moderate circumstances to use the clean current instead of the coal and gas stove. Then will the millennium of the servant girl have broken into dawn. The trolley will be superceded by a conduit system. The disinfection of cities will probably be effected by the agency or electricity. Canal boats will be propelled by electricity."

## JAPAN'S GREAT VICTORY.

### THE CHINESE ARMY UTTERLY ROUTED IN KOREA.

Sixteen Thousand Men, Including the Flower of the Army, Cut to Pieces—Surprised by a Midnight Attack—The Japs Lost Only Thirty Men.

A dispatch from Seoul, Korea, says a great battle has been fought at Ping Yang between the Chinese and Japanese troops, in which the former were utterly routed. On the day before the battle a Japanese column from Pong-San made a reconnaissance in force, drawing the fire of the Chinese forts, and thus ascertained their positions. The column fell back in good order with little loss.

By the next night all the Japanese were in position for a combined attack upon the enemy. The Gensan column threatened the left flank of the Chinese, the Pong-San column, threatening the Chinese center, while the Yalu-Jin column operated against the right, which had been reinforced the day before by a detachment of marines from the fleet at the mouth of the Taikong River.

The Chinese had utilized the old defenses at Ping-Yang, and had thrown up new works, making the position an exceptionally strong one.

The battle was opened at daylight by a Japanese cannonade of the Chinese works, which was continued without cessation until the afternoon, the Chinese responding. The work with the heavy guns showed good practice. At about 2 o'clock a body of infantry was thrown forward by the Japanese, and maintained a rifle fire upon the enemy until dusk. Throughout the day only the Pong-San column was engaged.

The Chinese defenses had suffered greatly, but the losses on either side were small, both the Chinese and the Japanese having taken advantage of the shelter available. The Japanese troops, however, had gained some advanced positions.

The firing continued at intervals during the night and in the meantime two Japanese columns had formed a cordon around the Chinese. At 3 o'clock in the morning an attack was made by the Japanese columns simultaneously and with admirable precision.

The Chinese lines, which were so strong in front, were found to be weak in the rear, and here the attack was a perfect success. The Chinese were completely taken by surprise and were thrown into a panic. Hundreds were cut down and those who escaped death, finding themselves surrounded at every point, broke and fled. Some of the Chinese command officers, including General Tso-Fang, Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian army, who was severely wounded.

The Japanese loss is only thirty killed and 270 wounded, including eleven officers. Most of the casualties among the Japanese occurred during the first day's fighting, and very few were the result of the night attack.

The Japanese forces were in active pursuit of the fugitives, who threw away their arms and readily yielded themselves prisoners.

A demerol may be carried on for some time to come, but unless China shall succeed in getting another army into the peninsula, Korea will undoubtedly remain in possession of the Japanese.

Advices from Yokohama say that dispatches from Japanese correspondents at Hiroshima confirm the report of a Japanese victory at Ping Yang.

A dispatch to the Central News from Shanghai says the Chinese are fearfully excited at the news of the defeat and slaughter of the Chinese army at Ping Yang.

## BRECKINRIDGE VS. OWENS.

### An Exciting Primary Election in the Blue Grass Region.

A dispatch from Lexington, Ky., on the day after the Democratic primary election said "The women of the Blue Grass country may sing a song of triumph. They have fought against Colonel Breckinridge, and they have won."

Colonel Breckinridge has been chosen by the Democratic primaries to run as the party nominee for Congress in the November elections instead of W. C. P. Breckinridge. His plurality over Breckinridge as Mr. Settle was estimated at about 400, though later returns seemed to indicate that Breckinridge was beaten by only 140 votes.

Rumors were afloat that the Breckinridge managers might attempt, through the County Chairman, to bribe the voters. Kentucky men all along have said that Mr. Settle was running in the interest of Colonel Breckinridge, but he refused to withdraw from the contest, and said all along that he expected to win.

The women who took part in the movement, or rather who led the opposition to Breckinridge, are jubilant over the returns, and special thanks offerings were made in the churches on the day after the election. The women had a prayer meeting just before noon on the day of the primaries in which numerous prayers were offered for the guidance of the people in their voting.

Colonel Breckinridge's friends asserted that he was defeated at the Kentucky primaries by fraud, and contemplated contesting the nomination.

## GOLD GALORE.

### For Seven Months the Increase in Production is \$20,000,000.

Director of the Mint Preston is in receipt of official information from the gold-producing countries of the world showing that the increase in production thus far for the year aggregates \$20,000,000. This covers a period of only seven months, and he believes it leads that the increase for the year will exceed \$40,000,000. Of the amount of increase to the 1st of August between \$4,000,000 and \$7,000,000 was produced in this country. South Africa reports an increase of about \$10,000,000, and the balance was produced on the African coast. The reports from several countries, including Australia and Russia, have not yet been received.

For the same period there has been a marked falling off in the production of silver.

The Alabama Commissioner of Agriculture, in company with a traveling passenger agent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, has gone into the Northwest to induce immigration into Alabama.

## THE WAR OVER KOREA.

### Naval Port of Wei-Hai-Wei, Where a Chinese Fleet is Awaiting a Prospective Japanese Attack.



## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

### Eastern and Middle States.

POLICEMAN OTTO leaned against an electric light post in Elizabeth, N. J., and was shocked to death.

WHILE many Hoboken people were guests of Samuel Kilpatrick at Teony, N. J., the host shot his wife dead without apparent cause, and wounded a guest who interfered.

Governor ROSEWELL F. FLOWER, in a statement, announced that he would not be a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in New York. Mr. Sheehan, in a letter, said he would not be a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

The New York Republican State Convention at Saratoga nominated Levi P. Morton for Governor, Charles T. Saxton for Lieutenant-Governor, and Albert Haight for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The Connecticut Republicans met at Hartford and made the following nominations: For Governor—O. Vincent Coffin, of Middletown. For Lieutenant-Governor—A. Cooke, of Barkhamsted. For Secretary of State—William C. Mosely, of Norwich. For Treasurer—George W. Hoig, of Windsor. For Comptroller—Benjamin F. Mead, of New Canaan.

FIVE and eighteen one-hundredths inches rain fell in New York City between 8 o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock in the evening.

DANIEL MULLANE, seventeen years old, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was shocked to death by being struck by iron railings, charged by defective electric wires.

GEORGE SCHEMOS was hanged in the Allegheny County (Pennsylvania) Jail. He murdered his wife and two children in Pittsburgh.

OFFICER PETER DILLON, of the Allegheny (Penn.) police force, was instantly killed by catching a live wire.

### South and West.

A TERRIBLE tornado passed through Jenks and Mining, in Oklahoma, and blew fifty houses to the ground. A young boy and two children were killed and several people injured.

J. W. STANFIELD, a civil engineer, shot and killed Mrs. Mabel Colvin on the street in Portland, Oregon, and then blew out his own brains.

SENATOR JOHN P. JONES, of Nevada, who recently became a Paillard, is asked by the Republican State Central Committee to resign his seat.

The Sugar Planters' Convention at New Orleans was a large assemblage, and there were present many of the leading planters of Louisiana and the representative men of New Orleans. They resolved to go over to the Republican party.

FOUR train robbers who stopped the Denver and Utah express on the Santa Fe Road near Leadville, Colorado, were captured by an armed posse. One robber, who slightly wounded the engineer, was himself mortally wounded, and with a confederate, was subsequently arrested.

The Democrats of South Carolina met in convention. John Gary Evans was nominated for Governor without opposition, Timmerman for Lieutenant-Governor, Buchanan for Attorney-General and Bates for State Treasurer.

The Ohio Democratic Convention adopted a resolution calling for free silver, at a ratio of 16 to 1; the friends and foes of Senator Brice fought a drawn battle in the convention.

ALIX trotted a mile in 2:53 1/2 at Galesburg, Ill., lowering the world's record a quarter of a second.

At Montgomery, Ala., Wilson Woodley, colored, was hanged for murder. At Fort Smith, Ark., John Poynter, a murderer, was also executed.

PERRY COOK, a notorious thief, captured near Lincoln, Oklahoma, with several stolen horses in his possession, has been lynched by a committee of farmers.

## Washington.

LIEUTENANT WILSON, the naval officer in charge of the Carnegie armor mill during the Persian expedition, was arrested for fraud, has been superseded by Commander Curtis, of the Treasury Department.

THERE was a general shake-up of nine military posts and all the artillery on Governor's Island, New York, was ordered to David's Island.

SECRETARY GREENBERG received a telegram from Consul Agent Alfred Cooper, at La Libertad, announcing the death of Consul-General Alexander L. Pollock, at Salvador, from yellow fever. He was from Utah.

SECRETARY CARLISLE demanded the immediate resignation of Jeremiah O'Rourke, of Newark, N. J., Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department.

SINCE the inauguration of the Democratic Administration 1,597,255 silver dollars have been coined under the unrepaid provisions of the Sherman act.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT O'ROURKE's resignation was accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury in a formal note.

SINCE has been begun by sugar growers in Washington to compel Secretary Carlisle to continue bounty payments.

## Foreign.

THE strike of the Scotch miners has collapsed. Ten thousand miners descended into the pits and the pickets who had been stationed about the works were withdrawn.

THE Dutch have captured three forts in Lombok, killing many of the natives.

THE Emperor of China has deprived Viceroy Li Hung Chang of his three-eyed peacock feather, and it is reported that the Viceroy has been deposed and has committed suicide.

THE Nicaraguan Government officially denies that there is danger of a revolution in that country, and announces that the plotters have been frustrated and their leaders arrested.

THE roof of a school building in Naples, Italy, collapsed, burying twenty children. Most of them were ten or twelve.

ANDERSON's details of the naval fight at Yalu show it to have been a tremendous triumph for the Japs. The Chinese lost five ships. None of the conquering fleet was destroyed, though two vessels were slightly damaged.

THE Secretary of the Treasury notified all customs officers that after October 1 the road money tax on alien passengers would be \$1 instead of fifty cents. This is in accordance with a provision of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

## PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE most prolific novelist of the day is F. Marion Crawford.

JOAQUIN MILLER is raising a mile of roses on his California farm.

THE Duke of Orleans says that exile killed his father, the Comte de Paris.

QUEEN VICTORIA is a frequent sufferer from sciatica as well as lumbago.

A STREET in a London suburb has recently been named for Rudyard Kipling.

COUNT DE GALETTE, a grand nephew of Lafayette, is hunting in the Rockies.

DOX PICO, the last Mexican Governor of California, has just died at Los Angeles, Cal., at the age of ninety-four.

W. TANK, a member of the sanitary corps of Hamburg, Germany, has a record of saving 285 persons from death by drowning.

J. M. BARRETT, the novelist and playwright, made the assertion some time ago that a day in bed refreshed him as much as a few days spent at the seaside.

ALOIS BRUGSTALLE, the tenor singer at Bayreuth, was a wood chopper in Bavaria. He distinguished himself as a singer, and Frau Wagner discovered him last spring.

THOMAS G. LAWLER, the newly elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, is the first native Englishman to be placed in charge of an army in this country since the days of the Revolution.

PRESIDENT CASIMIER-PERIER, of France, lives in the Elysee, a palace with 1200 doors. He occupies a bed in which Napoleon III, the King of Sweden, Ismail Pasha, M. Talers and other potentates have slept.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, the Standard Oil magnate, it is said, has given his daughters to understand that they will not be great heiresses. The bulk of his vast fortune is to go to charitable and educational institutions.

ENOCH PRATT has just celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday. Sixty-four years ago he landed in Baltimore with \$150, and he has since spent more than \$1,500,000 in good works in his adopted city. He has plenty more to give when he chooses.

PERRIE LOTT describes Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy of China, as being a couple of years since, as "a tall, slender, bony, distinguished-looking man with a beard and a long moustache. When on horseback it would be difficult to imagine a man more dignified in appearance."

The late Professor Helmholtz will be best remembered as the discoverer of the ophthalmoscope, to which thousands of people owe their eyesight. The Emperor of Germany has sent his widow a message of condolence, saying that "the entire scientific world, the Fatherland and the King are mourning with you."

The King of Korea is suffering from a disease of the throat. Unhappily for him, he is looked upon as a divine being, whom no metal instrument may touch. In consequence of this, the operation which is necessary to save his life cannot be performed, and the monarch will probably die on this account in a comparatively short time.

A FRIEND of George Gould says that the millionaire yachtsman is bitterly disappointed over the result of the Vigilant's occupation in English waters. He asserts that Mr. Gould had no social ambitions to gratify by his yachting exploits in foreign waters, and was patriotically anxious to keep the Stars and Stripes in the van and to maintain his own reputation as a winner.

## THE LABOR WORLD.

THE Scotch miners' strike is over.

MONTREAL, Canada, is to have a co-operative bakery.

The woolen factories of this country employ 220,000 persons.

The engines of the world can do the work of 1,000,000,000 men.

It takes 150,000 men and boys and girls to carry on the oyster business for New York.

The British Trades Union Congress called on Parliament to shut out "desperate aliens."

WESTERN NEW YORK farmers state that Poles "beat the world" as workers in the field.

THE average weekly wages paid to tenement laborers of all classes in Germany is \$2.17.

HOUSEMAIDS in England receive an average of seventy-five cents a week and "found."

The letter carriers among the Knights of Labor are agitating for the formation of a Letter Carriers' National Trade Assembly.

PROFESSOR SWING, of Chicago, speaking of labor unions, said laborers must organize as just men, not as bandits, in order to win.

The Union Pacific Railroad has notified its employes that they must not take any part in politics, nor discuss the subject under pain of dismissal.

TWELVE HUNDRED miners employed by the Spring Valley (Ill.) Coal Company quit work in sympathy with the trap boys, who want an advance of five cents a day.

The growth of the Knights of Labor all over the United States is estimated to be not less than 4000 during the last year. Six hundred locals have been added since last September.

SEVERAL of the Western roads have adopted the system of paying premiums for the saving of coal on locomotives. On some occasions as high as \$6 a week has been thus paid to engine crews.

The English laboring men are suffering from the same cause that has made trouble for the American workers. Immigration from the cheap labor countries has crowded out English workmen to a degree that has attracted widespread attention.

Laws for the settlement of disputes between employers and their workmen by arbitration and conciliation have been enacted in California, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The Biennial Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen convened at Harrisburg, Penn. The report of Grand Secretary Arnold shows a balance of \$77,000 in the Treasury. Grand Master Sargent and Vice-Grand Master Hanrahan were re-elected.

HEAVY villains, leading gentlemen, Irish, "Dutch" and "Yankee" comedians, song-and-dance men, musical artists, and other actors to the number of nearly 500 have joined the ranks of federated labor by taking out a charter under the American Federation of Labor, of which Samuel Gompers is President, as the "Actors' Protective Union No. 1, of the City of New York."

## A CHINESE TRAFALGAR.

### THE JAPANESE WIN A DECISIVE NAVAL VICTORY.

The Fleets of the Two Oriental Belligerents Fight a Great Sea Battle Off the Mouth of the Yalu River—Four Warships Lost—The Japs Capture a Big Booty.

The Central News Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that a severe naval engagement at the mouth of the Yalu River, between the Chinese northern squadron and the Japanese fleet, the battle lasted six hours. During the fight the Chinese warships Yang Wei and Chao Yunz caught fire and were burned and run ashore, and the Chih Yuen and King Yuen were sunk. No Japanese ships were sunk. The treasure captured at Ping-Yang amounted to \$3,000,000.

A despatch to the Central News from Shanghai, says: "A number of officers who were engaged in the naval battle at the Yalu River have arrived at Port Arthur with half a dozen warships, badly damaged and filled with wounded men."

The despatch states that Admiral Ting's fleet left port early seven steam transports, conveying a large force of troops. A number of Europeans in the service of the Chinese Admiralty accompanied the troops, which were to be landed near Wipi, from which point they were to be sent to the front. These troops comprised some artillery, but were mostly composed of infantry. Nothing was seen of the enemy until the Chinese fleet reached the mouth of the Yalu River, when a few of the Japanese warships were sighted. Thereupon the transports were hurried forward and the warships were cleared for action. The efforts of the transports to land the troops were successful, and most of them were gotten ashore before the naval battle began.

The Chen Yuen was the first vessel to open fire, and was soon engaged with two Japanese warships of about the same size, one of which is supposed to have been the cruiser Chiyoda. Soon all the vessels of both fleets were engaged. The Chinese cruisers Chih Yuen and King Yuen were sunk, and 600 officers and men aboard of them were drowned. Only a few of the men struggling in the water were picked up.

The Chao Yunz and Yang Wei, in maneuvering for more advantageous positions, got into shallow water and ran aground. The stranded vessels were hit by the fire of the big guns of the Japanese ships, and were finally set on fire by the enemy's shells and became wrecks.

It was feared that some of the transport ships were sunk, including one which had not yet been landed. The Chinese loss is estimated at 1500 killed and wounded, and the Japanese loss is supposed to be 1000; but none of the Chinese officers giving accounts of the battle knew the names or positions of four vessels of the enemy which are alleged to have been destroyed.

Taking the Chinese best view of the battle, it is plain that the encounter has resulted in seriously crippling the naval strength of China.

Despatches from Shanghai say that despite the previous despatch stating that the Chinese warship Chen Yuen was sunk in the engagement off the mouth of the Yalu River, it seems certain that she was not sunk, though she is badly damaged. At the same time, it seems equally certain that the Chen Yuen and the other Chinese ships mentioned were sent to the bottom as states of the fact.

The captain of the Chinese turret ship Tai Yuen, which withdrew from the engagement and witnessed the fight from a distance, reported that he saw four Japanese vessels sunk.

Great consternation prevails in the palace at Peking. The Emperor is determined to take the management of affairs into his own hands, but this step is not looked upon with favor by the Government officers, who consider such a course as beneath the dignity of His Majesty.

## NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE clove crop is short.

CHILE has 484 centenarians.

CHILDREN now play with electric tops.

OHIO has nearly 12,000 drinking saloons.

KEY WEST, Fla., makes 100,000 cigars year.

THE Southern States have 300 cotton seed mills.

AN ugly man exhibition is to be held in Belgium.

FRANCE imports one-third of the coal she consumes.

YELLOW FEVER is now epidemic in Nicaragua and Granada.

TRADE reviews agree that business continues steadily to improve.

MORE than 10,000 tons of matches were made in this country last year.

RAILROAD earnings for August show an increase for the first time this year.

PEOPLE in Russian provinces are still dying by hundreds from the cholera.

ILLEGAL depredations in the Adirondacks, New York, threaten the destruction of the forests.

ATLANTA, Ga., has 15,000 children in her public schools and nearly 1600 in private schools.

COLEMAN Fair relics will be returned to Spain and the Vatican by the United States gunboat Machias.

GOOSEBONES and corn shucks are telling the westward of Maine that next winter will be early and cold.

THE registration for the coming election in Hawaii is progressing, but the native voters are still holding back.

THE Jackson polar expedition, best equipped of all, is reported to have been turned back by impassable ice.

SAVANNAH (Ga.) street railways have reduced fares to one cent for short trips and three cents for very long ones.

FULLMAN cars will hereafter be built high enough to allow the occupants of upper berths to sit up without stooping.

SWISS hotel keepers complain that American travelers have been scarce this year, and no other customers spend so much.

THE Italian police have discovered the existence in Sicily of a vast association of sheep stealers, having branches all over the island.

WHILE planting flowers in a cemetery at Homeworth, Ohio, a tombstone fell on Susan Johnson, an aged woman, inflicting fatal injuries.

REPRESENTATIVES of nearly every royal family of Europe followed the remains of the Comte de Paris to the tomb at Westbury, England.

THIRTEEN out of seventeen young men examined at Lavenworth, Kan., for army positions were rejected, being too small in the chest.

THE Grand Lodge of the Chinese and Japanese Masons of Minnesota has memorialized the quarrelsome Governments in the interests of peace.

As the military at Aldershot, England, were experimenting with a captive balloon, held by a wire rope, the other day, lightning came down the rope and killed three members of the corps.

JAPAN is planning an on-to-Peking campaign, and the north of China is said to be greatly terrorized. Warriors were made that the Japanese army would be in Peking on the 31 of October. These wagers were made in Tokio.

The total hop crop in Oregon, it is believed, will not exceed 20,000 bales, which is over 10,000 bales short of estimate.