

The army worm has cost this country more than the Revolutionary War.

The great canned goods center of industry of the world is Baltimore, Md.

Ballington Booth says that the Salvation Army has grown in twenty-eight years from two persons to over a million.

The islet of Massowa, in the Red Sea, where Italy is sending its Anarchists, is one of the hottest places in the world, and escape from it in that sterile region would be very difficult.

The only school in the United States for the teaching of the art of letter-writing is said to be at Chautauque, N. Y. The instructress, Miss Frances B. Calloway, has pupils ranging from the Texas cowboy to the aristocratic society woman, and in age from fourteen to seventy.

The British postoffice has recently introduced a new system of notation for its date stamps. The letters from A to M are used to represent the hours and also of twelve intervals of five minutes each; thus A A means 1.05, A B 1.10, and so on. A. p. and p. m. are expressed by A and P after an asterisk; thus MC*A means 12.15 a. m.

Edward Atkinson, the statistician, testified before the Royal British Commission on Agriculture that one client of his in this country had received one single order for 25,000 steam plows for the Argentine Republic. He said that there were enough good wheat lands on the Paraguay and Parana Rivers to feed the whole world.

The war between China and Japan, though not of vital interest to Americans, will yet be watched with keen interest by all our military leaders, remarks the New York Times. There has been no great war since the introduction of what we believe to be improvements in the mode of warfare, and it remains to be tested whether the greater advance has been made in weapons of attack, such as guns, smokeless powder and torpedoes, or in means of defense, such as armor plates, new turrets, and possibly bullet-proof coats for soldiers, and this war may teach us many things.

It appears that England is the greatest railway-traveling country on earth. In 1880, the extent of lines in England being then about 18,033 miles; the number of passengers was nearly 604,000,000. In 1890, by which time the railway lines had increased by about 4375 miles, the number of travelers had grown to nearly 818,000,000. No other country in the world comes near these figures. Even the railroads in the United States, which measure the enormous length of 158,750 miles, carried in 1890, only rather more than 620,000,000 passengers. In Germany, in 1880, 215,000,000 persons traveled on 20,756 miles of railway; in 1890 the number of passengers was over 426,000,000.

Edward Bellamy shudders whenever he hears the name of "Looking Backward." If you wish to make a friend of Francis Bret Harte don't mention "The Heathen Chinese." Will Carleton wonders how people can read "Over the Hills to the Poor House," which he considers one of the poorest poems he ever wrote. Mrs. F. Hodgson Burnett does not wish to hear "Little Lord Fauntleroy" praised in her immediate vicinity. Charles Heber Clarke has taken a very strong aversion to his once famous nom de plume of "Max Adler." But no one recognizes him as anyone else. "The Opening of a Chestnut Burr," by E. P. Roe, was considered by him to be an inferior work.

Our pestiferous friend, the bicycle, continues to grow in favor, and it is being put to very practical uses, notes the Chicago Record. In the German army estimates for the present year the sum of \$25,000 is included for the supply of bicycles to the infantry. Two wheels are assigned to each battalion and an instruction has been issued dealing with the bicycle service. These machines are to be used for communications between columns on the march and for communications between advanced guards. When troops are in quarters bicyclists are to fulfill the functions of orderlies, especially where mounted orderlies are wanting; they will also relieve the cavalry from relay and intelligence duties. In great fortresses all the duties hitherto devolving on cavalry as message-bearers are to be transferred to bicyclists. In the military service of our own country the bicycle has already begun to figure conspicuously with admirable results.

We use seventy-five pounds of sugar to every pound of salt in the United States.

The population of Italy is very dense, there being 270 people to every square mile of territory.

If the United States had as great a relative population as Japan, they would have a population of 900,000,000 people.

"The Comte de Paris is dead and with him dies forever the hopes of the French Monarchists," exclaims the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Says the Boston Herald: This is an auspicious time for the people down South to be inviting immigration thither. They can truthfully point with pride to the fact that it is the one section of the country this year where the crops are as bountiful as ever they were.

A Cleveland (Ohio) dry goods merchant is proposing to pay his salesmen a commission on the goods sold by each instead of a fixed salary. He says that the most of them would profit by the arrangement, and he expects no serious opposition to the plan on the part of the employees. He will pay six per cent.

The young woman who insisted upon using a Jersey Central Railway pass on a Pennsylvania Railroad train is a living document in the mass of papers bearing on the subject of woman's equality with man. After having threatened the conductor, decried the train, wept, made the passengers unhappy, she finally paid her fare and the business of the railroad was resumed. Could a man do that? asks the New York Sun.

Perhaps every part of this country that saw the infancy of the railway has traditions, suggests the New York Sun, of men that sat waiting with shot guns to prevent the engineers from surveying on their lands, and many a town of arrested development owes its despicability to some such opposition to early railways. The history of that time is now repeating itself in the opposition of folks here and there to the sudden extension of electric railways. The danger of frightening horses and the inconvenience to teamsters in a public road partly occupied by an electric railway are some of the arguments advanced against this new factor in civilization.

There is no accounting for tastes! A dentist died in a rural town in England a few days ago after spending fifty years in pulling the molars of his fellow citizens. He had made it a hobby to keep all the teeth which he had drawn in the course of his professional career, and took great pride in the collection. When his will was opened it was found that he had ordered the collection of teeth to be placed with him in his coffin for burial. His heirs fulfilled his command, and almost 80,000 were put into the coffin with the dead dentist. If some archaeologists of a future century shall happen to open the grave he will have "food for thought" and some difficulty, perhaps, in explaining the presence of so many teeth.

Says the New York Tribune: "Christianity appeared in Korea in advance of missionaries in 1777, some of the natives having received Christian books translated from the Chinese, in which the Jesuit precepts and teachings were set forth. In 1794 a Chinese Jesuit went thither and organized a little company of the faithful, but in 1801 he was slain. Thereafter, for thirty years, no missionaries came; but in 1835 they appeared again, French Jesuits this time, disguised as mourners, which in the Korean cities keep to the obscure thoroughfares, and neither speak nor are spoken to by others. They ministered secretly to the little flock which remained, performing their religious ceremonies at dead of night in the Christian houses, but in 1839 were found out, and they, too, were destroyed. After an interval others came, and in 1866 there were also sacrificed, together with a considerable number of believers, men, women and children, who were offered pardon if they would abjure their faith, but not one was found to do this, and they were all beheaded. Since 1885 Christian mission work, Protestant and Catholic alike, has been unimpeded, but this recital of its initial steps will serve to show the bitterness of the way these traversed and the courage, fortitude and fidelity of the early workers there. If the blood of the martyrs is yet the seed of the Church the harvest in that far-off and mysterious land ought to be an abounding one."

HOWGATE IS CAPTURED.

FOR TWELVE YEARS A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

Accused of Stealing \$370,000 From the Government While Chief of the Signal Service at Washington—Escape and Subsequent Remarkable Career.

Captain Henry W. Howgate, formerly Disbursing Officer of the United States Signal Service, who used his official position to embezzle about \$370,000 of Uncle Sam's money, and since 1882 has been a fugitive from justice, was arrested a few days ago in New York City. This arrest is the culmination of more than twelve years of unceasing efforts on the part of United States authorities to apprehend him, and marks the close of the career of one of the most picturesque and interesting criminals in official history. During the twelve years Howgate has been in the hands of justice by climbing out of a back window of his house, in Washington, D. C., while the Sheriff waited in his parlor, the Secret Service has been untiring in its efforts to capture him.

And after all these twelve years of unweary and expensive search, Captain Howgate was at last discovered in New York City, where, for five or six years, he has been living the quiet and peaceful life of a dealer in second hand books and old pamphlets. Under the innocent name of Harvey Williams, he has attained some prominence in the book trade business. He had an establishment in the cellar of No. 89 Fourth avenue, a place well known to book worms and students of meteorology and old magazine literature. He has lived for four years a quiet and inoffensive private life with a young and pretty woman whom he called his wife at No. 195 West Tenth street, within sight of the tall tower surmounting Jefferson Market Police Court. No family was better spoken of than were the Williamses by their neighbors in the old Ninth Ward.

When he was captured Captain Howgate expressed no surprise. He said he had expected capture for years. He added that he had come to New York because he thought it the safest place in the United States for one in his position to hide in. He ought to know, he said, for he had spent the longest time of his life in hiding and a secure retreat. The story of his life is a romance.

Captain Henry W. Howgate, the once distinguished officer in the United States Army who was captured in the Argentine Sea and was made Chief of the Signal Service upon his return in 1878. He is sixty-two years old now, a miserable, broken-down man.

Howgate resigned his commission in the United States Army in 1880, and at the death of General Myer announced himself as a candidate for the office of Chief Signal Officer. At the time he was a very popular man in the army, and was once postmaster at Rome, Mich.

A liaison with a dashing young adventuress was the cause of Howgate's downfall, who then disappeared into the Argentine Sea and was made Chief of the Signal Service upon his return in 1878. He is sixty-two years old now, a miserable, broken-down man.

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Howgate fled from Washington April 16, 1881, and he was not captured until October 4 of that year, when he was found at Mount Clemens, Mich., where he had been laid up with sciatica.

He was first charged with embezzling \$40,000, but the amount of his crime was established that he had squandered between \$300,000 and \$400,000 of money stolen from the government. In spite of this Howgate was released on bail, and it was rumored that his iniquity was shared by others, and that to protect them he might never be freed.

Color to these insinuations was given in the London Standard by Howgate, and it was thought that he had forfeited his bail and fled the country, but he went to Washington and was put in jail. He had been in New York with the woman to whom he owed his escape.

In spite of repeated warnings, the officials favored the prisoner in an extraordinary way. He was often allowed to leave the prison in charge of an officer, and ran up a large bill for carriage hire, which was the subject of a lawsuit.

April 13, 1882, on an application from Howgate, Judge A. W. Wiley, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, issued an order that Howgate was to be kept in prison in charge of Court Bailiff Dolan.

Howgate's excuse to Judge Wiley was that he wished to go to 617 Thirteenth street Northwest, to see his daughter, who had just come from France, and to look over some private papers. Doing, after reaching the house, did not trouble himself to look after his prisoner. When two hours had elapsed and he inquired for him he was told that Howgate had "stretched his legs," and the last clue to the fugitive was from a boy, who said that he saw him playing with a dog on the next square.

For the next five years Chief Drummond received abundance of false news about Howgate's movements, and now and then obtained information of his having been in various places, but he escaped arrest. In 1887 the detectives believed that they could catch him when he stretched his legs, and in Newburyport, Mass. If he had such intention he was warned, as the house was watched in vain for many weeks. News of Howgate's flight was sent to Attorney-General Olney.

EMBRYO GENERALS.

The Number of Enrolled Cadets at West Point.

A report received at the United States War Department from the Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., shows that 320 cadets were enrolled at the beginning of the academic year. The first, or graduating class, has fifty-three members; the second, seventy-four members; the third, thirty-seven, and the fourth, 106 members. The leaders in the first three classes are Schultz, of West Virginia; Burgess, of Mississippi, and Gurney, of Michigan in the first; E. R. Stuart, of West Virginia; Hoffman, of Pennsylvania, and Callan, of Tennessee, in the second, and W. B. Connor, of Iowa; Cheney, of Massachusetts, and Oakes, of New York, in the third. The standing of members of the fourth class has not yet been determined. Two cadets, both in the third class, are receiving instruction under joint resolutions of Congress. They are from Salvador and Venezuela.

ESCAPED FROM SIBERIA.

Two Thousand Prisoners Overpowered Guards and Made for Korea.

By the steamer Rio Janeiro, from the Orient, news was received of the escape of two thousand prisoners from Siberia. The men were employed in the construction of the Siberian Railway, and had, as late developments proved, been planning to escape for several months. Meagre advices received at Yokohama concerning the break for liberty state that the men overpowered the Russian soldiers who were guarding them, and, securing all the arms they could, fled. When last heard of they were making their way toward Korea, and it is believed that they are now safely within the borders of that country to secure passage to more distant parts.

Jobbers in dry goods state that thus far this season's transactions have exceeded those of two years ago, and then the demand was the largest ever experienced.

AN INTREPID MARINER.

A Small Schooner, With a Single Sailor Aboard, Crosses the Atlantic.

The little schooner Nina arrived at Queens-town, Ireland, recently, from New York.

Captain Fritsch, the only man aboard, reports that four days out from New York the Nina sprang a leak and he had to build and rig a new pump. In doing so he hurt his right leg.

Off the banks of Newfoundland the Nina encountered a gale and was holed to thirty-eight hours. The rudder was sprung and the Captain lowered himself over the stern

aft, was brought to New York last June from Milwaukee, where Captain Adolph Fritsch built her. She sailed from New York August 5th, at 4 p. m., and made the voyage across the Atlantic in thirty-eight days, only eleven days behind the time of Lord Dunsraven's yacht Valkyrie, when she returned from America.

Leaving Milwaukee without a cent, Captain Fritsch brought his boat by the Great Lakes, the Erie Canal and the Hudson River to New York. Here he put the craft on exhibition, raising money enough to fit her out with new sails, new rigging, charts, nautical instruments and supplies.

In shipping circles considerable doubt was expressed as to the Nina's ability to



to repair it. But he was unable to fix it so it could be used, and he was obliged to steer for 2000 miles with rope gear.

The adventurous mariner lost his reckoning some time afterwards and drifted for days without knowing his whereabouts. Finally he spoke the steamer Menantic and got his position. The Nina was then headed straight for Queens-town.

The Nina, a schooner-rigged sharpie, forty feet long, nine feet beam, drawing two feet

THE LABOR WORLD.

PARIS HAS 7000 HAIR WORKERS.

One man can make 6000 tin cans in a day by the aid of improved machinery.

Protrusion employ more shoemakers than any other city in the United States.

READY-MADE clothing industry of Boston was paralyzed by a strike of the operatives, involving 5000 employees.

Locomotive firemen in convention at Harrisburg, Penn., agreed not to strike as long as contracts were not violated.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen held two days' celebration at Baltimore, Md., of the eleventh anniversary of the Order.

The head draftsman at the Edgar Thompson steel works, at Braddock, Penn., is said to be Count Camille Merciere, of Austria.

FOURTEEN to sixteen hours is the day's work for most girls employed in factories and shops in Scotland. Wages are often as low as \$1.50 a week.

NEEDLE makers are said to be predisposed to pulmonary troubles more than any other class of mechanics. Sixty per cent. of them die of consumption.

With the new and improved methods of mining it is thought that it will cost less than twenty-two cents on the dollar this year to mine gold in Colorado.

The iron furnaces of Scotland rely for their profit not on the pig iron they turn out, but on the products obtained from the waste gases which, in this country, are not put to use.

The Westinghouse Electric Company has contracted for a glass factory with a capacity to turn out six and a half million glass insulators a day. The company now receives 9000 bulbs and stoppers per day.

It is calculated that during the nine weeks of the Scottish coal strike \$3,150,000 have been lost in wages to the miners. There has also been a loss of six and a half million tons of coal which the collieries would have produced.

In London there are two faithful servants who have probably beaten the record of domestic service. They are sisters, one of whom is sixty and the other six years younger. They have been in the same family for the better part of half a century, the one having served for forty years and the other for thirty-five.

The Brazilian Government is advertising for laborers, of whom 20,000 are wanted in the State of Para and 50,000 in San Paulo, while Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais want a large number. The soil is fertile and the climate good, but no one goes there unless he knows that the guarantees are, and that he will not be treated like many former colonists, who were exposed to privations and misery.

EMPRESS OF CHINA.

The Great Celebration in Her Honor Postponed on Account of the War.

Stories have been printed recently of the enormous amount of money spent on the birthday celebration of the Dowager Empress of China, and this lavish expenditure was harshly criticized as revealing the selfish character of the Empress. It appears, however, that no such thing has been done here, as she has ordered the money to be devoted to prosecuting the war with Japan.

Dr. T. F. Scott, a missionary, who has just returned from Peking, said:

"In consequence of the war the Dowager Empress will not celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of her birthday this year. The ceremony has been looked forward to for several years, and 20,000,000 taels have been raised for the purpose, that the event might be observed with all splendor.

"Now the entire celebration has been abandoned at the request of the Dowager Empress herself. She has requested that the 20,000,000 taels for the purpose be utilized in prosecuting the war with Japan."

JACK'S NEW TOGS.

Our Sailors Will Have a More Comfortable Uniform.

Our Jack tars are to wear a new and more comfortable uniform so soon as the order is signed, a few days ago, by Secretary Herbert going into effect, which it will do when printed and distributed to commanding officers. The principal change is in the cut of the trousers, which are made to conform closer to the sailor boys' anatomical curves above the knee, retaining their flowing generous proportions at the ankles. A dark-blue jersey for cold weather is added to the outfit, and the white hat is replaced by a white cover for the regulation cap. The departure from the old style are not radical, but they mean considerable increase of comfort, and the boys will look more nautical than in the past few years.

Old Amherst College, at Amherst, Mass., is doing well this year, having 500 students on its rolls, the largest number in its history.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

JONAS S. HIRSH, late President of the wrecked Lookport (N. Y.) Bank, was sentenced to hard labor in Auburn State Prison for five years.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention nominated Ernest Cadogan for Governor, his principal rival, Morris B. Boardley being given the second place on the ticket.

The Falcon, having on board part of the members of the Peary Arctic expedition, arrived in Philadelphia.

The battle ship Maine showed the unexpected speed of 17.55 knots on her informal trial trip, off New York, proving her the fastest ship of her class afloat. The vessel was still in an unfinished state.

ARCTIC EXPLORER WALKMAN arrived at New York on the steamship Spruce.

The New York Democratic State Convention at Saratoga nominated David B. Hill for Governor, Daniel N. Lockwood for Lieutenant-Governor, and William J. Gaynor for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

HARVARD and Yale Universities were re-opened with a large increase in the number of students.

PROFESSOR SHORTLIFFE, of Media, Penn., on trial for wife murder, was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

ANDREW D. JONES and Clarence Dewitt Goodnow, Cornell students, were drowned in Cayuga Lake, Ithaca, N. Y., while canoeing.

South and West.

WHILE Daniel Stevenson, living near Clearfield, Iowa, was driving with his wife and three children, they were run down by a runaway team. Stevenson and two of the children were killed.

JIM ALLEN, who killed Dixon Hunter, both of the Choctaw Nation, was shot to death in accordance with his sentence by Sheriff Jackson, of Jackson County, Indian Territory.

THE Republican Executive Committee of North Carolina issued an address declaring union with the Populists and urging every effort for the election of non-partisan Judges this fall.

EL-PRESIDENT HARRISON and Governor McKinley opened the Republican campaign in Indiana at a mass meeting in Indianapolis.

The great West India storm reached the Florida and Georgia coasts and did great damage to orange, cotton and rice crops.

TOM SMITH, a colored desperado, shot and killed three colored United States Deputy Marshals and seriously wounded two white officers while they were attempting to arrest him at the Muskogee (Indian Territory) International Fair.

Governor McKinley opened the Ohio campaign with a speech at Findley.

The following nominations were made by the Nebraska State Democratic Convention at Omaha: For Governor, Silas A. Holcomb, the Populist candidate; Lieutenant-Governor, J. N. Gaffin; Secretary of State, F. J. Elick; Treasurer, G. A. Linkhardt; Auditor, J. C. Dahman; Attorney-General, D. B. Carey; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. A. Jones; Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, S. J. Kent. With the exception of Elick, Linkhardt and Dahman, the nominees had been previously put up by the Populists. One hundred and forty men bolted and put another ticket in the field.

Washington.

GEORGE B. ANDERSON, Secretary of the American Legation in Brazil, has resigned. He was appointed to the position a year ago from the District of Columbia.

The report of the Bureau of Statistics for July shows that 705,923 pounds of sugar were imported free of duty in July last, against 279,082,642 pounds in July, 1893.

Orders for enough flour to supply the market for a year have been sent to the country from Brazil, according to reports received in Washington, the stock there shipped in time to take advantage of the reciprocity treaty, which will be abrogated January 1.

The President appointed General William Wood of Dulles, District of Columbia, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, to succeed Professor T. C. Mendenhall, resigned. The place is worth \$6000 per annum.

The Sugar Bounty Division of the Internal Revenue Bureau has been abolished, and with its personnel, will be removed hereafter as the Income Tax Division.

SECRETARY HERBERT approved the design adopted by the Board of Construction for the three torpedo boats authorized by the present Congress. These boats will resemble closely the Essex, and will have slightly increased size and power.

The plans submitted for the gigantic railway bridge across the Delaware River to connect Philadelphia with Camden, N. J., have been approved by the War Department.

CONGRESSMAN MILLER has prepared a statement showing in detail the cost of internal revenue taxes for the past two months. The aggregate is stated to be \$51,924,578, against \$25,092,304 for the corresponding period of 1893.

Foreign.

A Destructive storm raged in the Akita and Iwate prefectures in Japan and was followed by great floods. Over three hundred persons were drowned and more than 15,000 houses were destroyed.

FRANCE is preparing to begin active operations against Madagascar, the territory retaining French authority over the island.

The Dutch have nearly destroyed the capital of the island of Lombok, and the besieged Balinese are suffering from famine.

ANTI-POLISH feeling in Peking, China, is growing steadily, and foreigners are frequently insulted by soldiers in the public streets.

MAJOR LEUTWICH, in command of the German expedition in South Africa, sent against the rebellious Damara Chief Witbooi, stormed the latter's camp. Witbooi escaped, but afterward sent messengers with offers of peace to the German commander. Lieutenant Diestel and eight German troops were killed.

GENERAL EUGENIEA has been elected President of Paraguay.

A DISPATCH from Shanghai, China, says that Li Hung Chang is to be superseded as Viceroy of Chi-Li by Wu-Ta-Cheng.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, has had five days of rioting. Da Gama reports, Portuguese and other foreigners being attacked by Pelato's soldiers in disguise. The number of killed and wounded is stated in hundreds.

The members of the University of Pennsylvania's Labrador expedition left Halifax, Nova Scotia, for New York.

CHAIRMAN W. L. WILSON, of the House Ways and Means Committee, was banqueted in London by a representative body of eminent Englishmen, to whom he made a speech on the benefits accruing from tariff reform.

CHOLERA PATIENTS BURNED.

Houses Destroyed in a City Where the Disease is Raging.

Sixty houses in the city of Biaski, in the District of Kalish, Russian Poland, where the cholera is making fearful ravages, were set on fire and completely destroyed. Several of the inmates, who were suffering from the disease and who were too weak to try to save themselves were burned to death.

GOVERNOR ALTBELD presented to the Illinois State Board of Equalization figures showing that the Pullman Company escaped taxation on \$40,000,000 worth of property, or about one-third of its assets.

DOUBLAS LUCE, the oldest person in Cham-palder county, Ohio, died suddenly, aged ninety-nine years. He was born in Virginia, and came to Urbana when a boy. He was Assistant Commissary in Hall's Army, and he knew many Indian chiefs, among them the famous Tecumseh.

COLORADO'S gold output for 1891 will reach \$12,000,000, the largest in its history. It is hoped to mine \$25,000,000 in 1893.