

The population of Europe doubles once each 60 years.

The total cost of the Chinese missions amounts to about \$1,250,000 annually.

In times of war the armies of European nations can be raised to 9,366,000 men, and the daily expenses will be nearly \$20,000,000.

Farm land in the northern tier of counties of New York brings less money now than it did fifteen years ago, avers the Mail and Express.

In Australia horses and cattle are now being branded by electricity from storage batteries. The temperature is uniform, and the brand safe and artistic.

China has only 200 miles of railway in actual operation. Japan's total length of railway lines, for which concessions are granted, is 2520 miles, of which 1912 miles are in actual operation.

A Western health officer is interesting himself in the cultivation of mushrooms. He says: "I suppose that thousands of tons of mushrooms go to waste every year in the State of Ohio alone, while hundreds of pounds of the same edible are imported into the State from France."

A new monument to Garibaldi, and the finest in Italy, is to be erected in Rome soon. It is said that there is not a town of any considerable size in Italy which has not a statue of Garibaldi and one of Victor Emmanuel. A monument to Victor Emmanuel now in course of erection at Rome is to cost \$5,000,000.

It is said that seven suicides is the normal daily average in New York and vicinity. Facts collated prove that poverty, which is usually considered a prime cause for self-murder, does not figure as the motive in the majority of these suicides, for most of the persons are those in comfortable circumstances.

Those who have theories about the necessities of beginning a literary career in early youth will find no convenient illustration in the biography of Mr. Du Maurier, mused the New York Tribune. When "Peter Ibbetson" was published the author was already fifty-seven. Years have not destroyed his freshness of feeling. One of the most delightful things in "Tribby" is its atmosphere of vital energy.

One needs only to turn to the records of the Pension Office in Washington to realize how rapidly the men who fought in the Union Army thirty years ago are passing away. The latest report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that the number of applications for pensions has fallen from 363,799 in 1891 to 40,148 in 1894, while about 37,000 were dropped from the rolls during the last fiscal year because of death.

The assassination of President Carnot has made the fortune of the hardware dealer in Certe, where Caserio bought the knife with which he committed his crime. The man's name is Guillaume. Since the origin of the knife became known, no day has passed without Guillaume's receiving orders for the "Carnot poignard." These orders come not only from France, but also from foreign countries, in such numbers that the dealer cannot fill them. One house in Brussels alone ordered 300.

Women are certainly driving men from many fields, notes the New York Tribune. In the town of Fieberbrunn, near Innsbruck, Tyrol, a few weeks ago, there was a wrestling match for women. Six representatives of the fairer sex showed their strength and agility before 400 spectators, who cheered the victors lustily. It was a disgusting exhibition. A visitor, in describing the struggles, says that the women quickly lost their temper, and pulled out handfuls of each other's hair.

The Students' Movement is now organized in more than 400 colleges. It was started in Philadelphia five years ago, and its purpose is defined as follows: "To organize the students in the universities and every great professional school, so that each college shall have suitable rooms for social and religious advantage, that young men coming as strangers to the city can be introduced into good homes, to attendance upon church, and to be surrounded by healthful, social and religious influences, and that the social and spiritual side of the student's life should be looked after as carefully as the intellectual."

Experiments are being made with compressed hay soaked in a drying oil for paving blocks.

The statistics of life insurance people show that within the last twenty-five years the average of man's life has increased five per cent., or two whole years, from 41.9 to 43.9 years.

The adoption of a universal postage stamp, which can be used in any country, will be the most important proposal at the '97 Postal Congress in Washington, announces the St. Louis Star-Sayings.

Brazil has long been having a revolution. Now the bill has been presented. It is for \$40,000,000, and, according to the San Francisco Examiner, Brazil cannot help but wonder thrifly if she got enough fun for the money.

Census returns of the Indian Territory show that out of its population, 178,097, only 25,055 are Indians, these belonging to the five civilized tribes—Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole. There are 109,393 whites, and out of the total population 82,724 are women and girls.

The United States Entomological Commission has shown that our forest trees are hotels, where a multitude of insects board and lodge. The oak provides provision and a home for 300 species of insects and lodgings for 150 more. The elm makes full provision for the wants of sixty-one species and harbors thirty others. The pine bears the burden of supporting from its own vitality 151 species, while twenty more love its shady retreats.

M. Casimir-Perier, President of the French Republic, during his recent tour in the provinces, drove about in an especially constructed carriage the seat of which was so high that an ordinary person could scarcely reach it from the street. Any repetition of the Caserio incident would have been impossible. The President was always accompanied in his drives by a large force of gendarmes, and at the various railroad stations the public was carefully excluded from the platforms.

Colonel Dulier, a Belgian officer, has discovered that steam precipitates the soot of which smoke is composed. He has invented a chimney with two connected flues, into which two steam jets are passed. By this means he purifies the smoke. The soot is passed into the drains, where its disinfecting qualities are specially valuable. This invention can be applied at small cost to any building, and has been introduced with success in Glasgow. The London County Council is favorably impressed with it, and sanguine people hope it may be the means of delivering London from logs.

The New York Tribune remarks: Among recent "silly season" topics in the London press was that of "mummy wheat" and its alleged germination. The discussion was, unlike most such, of real interest, for it revealed the fact that many people, including some with pretensions to scientific knowledge, actually do believe that grains of wheat taken from mummy cases and thousands of years old have sprouted, grown to stalk, and borne seed. Why not, they demand, when frogs and toads have been found alive after being imbedded in solid rock for thousands of years? And that such animals have thus been found, they have unquestioning confidence. Doubtless the one is as true and as reasonable as the other. But neither has the least foundation in fact. If a toad be found imbedded in coal, it must have lived in the carboniferous age, which was probably millions, rather than thousands, of years ago. But all animals of that age have long been extinct, while the toads alleged thus to have been found are identical in species with those of to-day. So it has come to pass that the alleged "mummy grain" which has actually sprouted and grown has been either oats or Indian corn, neither of which is indigenous to Egypt or was known there in the days of the Pharaohs. In the second place, it is a biological impossibility for animals thus to survive, and it is also a botanical impossibility for wheat thus to grow, for the germ is known, by actual observation to perish in about seven years, and finally, to clinch the matter, numerous experiments, conducted with all possible care, have proven that toads thus sealed up immediately and invariably perish, and numerous test plantings have been made of grains of wheat, peas, beans, lentils, almonds, peaches, olives, dates, poppy seeds, etc., found in mummies and ancient tombs, of which not one has ever germinated.

KOREAN BATTLE FIELDS.

DETAILS OF THE GREAT FIGHT AT PING-YANG.

Celerity With Which the Japanese Surrounded the Entrenched Chinese—China's Losses Since the War Began—The Emperor's Decree Degrading Li Hung Chang.

The steamer City of Peking, just from the Orient, brings details of interest from the scene of war in Korea. The correspondent of the China Gazette telegraphed to his paper as follows in reference to the battle at Ping-Yang:

"I just reached the front in time to record the first serious fighting between the opposing armies, which had been lying opposite each other for several days. The Chinese were entrenched in the Songhobon, Sandeung and Chungchwa, but most strongly of all at Ping-Yang, where 20,000 of their best troops occupied a most advantageous position. They had been fortifying the place according to its natural strength for weeks past. On the 11th and 12th insts., Sandeung, Chungchwa and Songhobon were occupied after some resistance, and Hwangju, a town south of the River Tatung, and from which this message is dated, was also taken. But Ping-Yang, the present objective point, remained in the Japanese main army, after crossing the river on the previous day advanced, and a general attack was made upon the Chinese stronghold, the last one being on the 15th inst. The Japanese met with the Chinese had the advantage of fighting behind protected earthworks and bastions, but after a series of desperate battles they were driven from their defenses and utterly routed. The Japanese, who fought with splendid determination and gallantry, won a complete victory.

"The siege lasted nearly all day and night of the 15th, and it was not until the morning of the 16th that the victors took undisputed possession of the town. Of the 20,000 picked Chinese troops who formed the garrison, many fled before the enemy entered the town. The rest were compelled to take refuge in the surrounding mountains. Among those captured were 1,200. The amount of arms, provisions and stores taken was immense. The Japanese loss in killed and wounded was about 300. No Chinese were taken prisoner, and the Chinese loss was met with. The Chinese had the advantage of fighting behind protected earthworks and bastions, but after a series of desperate battles they were driven from their defenses and utterly routed. The Japanese, who fought with splendid determination and gallantry, won a complete victory.

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"Colonel Sato's force from Gensan marched from Songhobon, Major-General Tatem's force from Kakuident, Major-General Ohshima's brigade from the Gishu Road, and Lieutenant-Colonel Nozumi's main body from the Tatung River and went up the right bank of the Ping-Yang. On the 15th these bodies surrounded the city on all sides and commenced the attack. According to Major-General Ohshima's report, the greater part of the enemy were encamped in Ping-Yang itself and on both sides of it. A small portion were at Senkoi (on the right bank), and had constructed a pontoon across the river. Judging from the result of the attack, the enemy's cannon, however, were not less than twenty. According to natives, the enemy's strength was about 40,000.

"The main body was slightly delayed in crossing the river, and in the attack on the 15th only 100 horsemen were killed, but the result of the attack on that day was not complete. The attack was resumed on the morning of the 16th. Major-General Ohshima's brigade had six officers killed and twelve or thirteen wounded, while over 300 of the subalterns and privates were killed and wounded, and as the ammunition also began to fail, the brigade was compelled to retreat from the attack. The 15th of the 16th insts. were on our favor, and at about 8 a. m. Ping-Yang fell completely into our hands. A large number of the enemy, including General Two, were captured, and were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, and very large quantities of ammunition and provisions fell into our hands.

"The Chinese counts Chinese losses in men this morning at Ping-Yang, 1,100 killed and wounded; drowned at the sinking of the Kuan-Chi, 1,100 killed and taken prisoners at and subsequent to the capture of Ping-Yang, 2,655; lost in the La-Yuen, 203; in the Chin-Yuen, 203; in the Taku-Yong, 133; in the Kuan-Chi, 120 taken with the Taku-Yong, 155; otherwise killed and wounded, 600; wounded at Ping-Yang, 2,000. On the whole, her loss on land has been from 6,000 to 9,000, and her loss at sea fully 14,000.

"It is said by native Chinese newspapers that Victorly Li sought the mediation of England and Russia to put an end to the present situation, but the Emperor and Empress were furious when they heard the suggestion and refused to listen to it.

"From a telegram concerning the battle of the 16th it is evident that on the Japanese side the stoutest fighter was Major-General Ohshima. When the General was about to cross the river the Chinese crawled to their earthworks on the other side and began to fire as soon as they saw the Japanese. The General left enough men to occupy the Chinese fire and in the meantime took the main body down the river, which they crossed without any difficulty. They marched up the river and commenced their attack. The Chinese were taken by surprise, but fought desperately. In the end of the fight cannon were heard on the enemy's left and rear. These were the Gensan troops. The Chinese were then surrounded on all sides, and, after four hours' fighting, they were completely routed. They fled toward the Yalu River, and all the prisoners were put to death as they turned upon their captors after they had been taken. Among other articles of war captured by the Japanese army at Ping-Yang were 2,000 tents, 3,000 rifles and 1700 horses. The skill shown in the convergence of the Gensan body with the three other columns, and their opening fire at the same time, was a triumph of mobilization.

"The Japanese have diverted public attention from the military movements in northern Korea, and a little has been heard respecting the progress of the Japanese army since the capture of Ping-Yang was announced. No official statement as to the strength of the Chinese troops engaged has been published, and no official attempt has been made to reconcile the conflicting estimates of the various Generals, which show a specialities and from 12,000 to 14,000. Reports of prisoners captured have been dimintished to a figure well within the hundreds. The general opinion is that the army was practically wiped out of existence, and that it might have been held captive had the Japanese so desired. The list of Japanese losses at Ping-Yang is now made up. Eight officers were killed, none higher than captains of infantry; 154 non-commissioned officers were killed, the highest a major of artillery. Out of 381 non-commissioned officers and privates only forty are missing. Telegrams from the front say that no pursuit of the Chinese fugitives was vigorously continued until the Japanese evily reached Kaseng, a town of the northern frontier of the Yellow Sea.

"Shanghai newspapers report as an undoubted fact that news has been received of the mutiny of 6,000 Chinese troops near the border of Korea and their flat refusal to march in the direction ordered by the officers.

Li Hung Chang's Disgrace.

Here is the decree degrading Li Hung Chang:

"The Wolen (Japanese) having broken faith with Korea and forcibly occupied that country, China, through sympathy with its tributary kingdom in her distress, raised an army to attack the common enemy.

"Upon Li Hung Chang, Imperial High Commissioner of the Pei Yang, having chief control of the forces there, reared the entire outfit of being prepared for emergencies. But, instead, he has been unable to act with speed and promptness in his military preparations, so that much time has elapsed without any important fighting. He has, indeed, failed in the trust reposed in him by us.

"We therefore command that his decoration of the three-every peacock feather be plucked off from his hat and that he be stripped of his yellow riding jacket as slight punishment. It is necessary, then, that the said Imperial High Commissioner exert himself to the utmost and decide what should be done; that he direct his troops to various provinces to the front, in order that all may put forth their best strength to chase and root out the enemy. In this way Li Hung Chang may hope to redeem his former errors.

Japan's Diet Meets.

A telegram was received at the Japanese legation at Washington saying that upon the evening of the 14th inst. Hiroshima, Count Ito, the Prime Minister, had made an elaborate speech in the House of Lords, in which he explained at length the causes of the war between Japan and China. During the course of his speech he read the correspondence which had passed between the Japanese and Chinese Governments before diplomatic negotiations were suspended and war was declared. In this way Li Hung Chang may hope to redeem his former errors.

The feeling of the Diet appears to be unanimous in approval of the course pursued by the Government. An anti-foreign expression is that the war must be vigorously pursued until it is brought to a final and complete conclusion. It has manifested the greatest willingness to grant everything asked by the Government. The Houses passed by a unanimous vote the bills introduced by the Government relating to war expenditures, which involved a total sum of 150,000,000 yen.

BANDITS WRECK CARS.

Outlaws on the Warpath in Indian Territory.

The Kansas City and Memphis express, on the Missouri Pacific, was wrecked and robbed by the Cook gang of desperadoes at Correta, a blind siding, five miles south of Wagoner, Indian Territory. The train was wrecked by a bomb which exploded when the switch a man came out from behind an embankment, threw the switch and ran the train into a string of box cars. The robbers began firing at the engine and coaches. As soon as the train stopped two of the robbers commanded Engineer James Harris and the fireman to leave their posts. Then they searched them in front to the baggage and express cars. Here they forced Express Messenger Ford to open the doors by perforating the side of the car with bullets.

Meanwhile two more of the robbers had taken up a position at the rear end of the sleepers to prevent any one escaping. Two others mounted the platform between the smoker and the baggage car, and two more were on the platform between the first and second coaches, all keeping up a continual firing. The two robbers in the express car were rammed and rammed that they secured all the money in the local safe. They commanded Messenger Ford to open the through safe, but when he explained that the safe was locked at the main office, they could not be opened until it reached its destination, they left the car. The two men on the front platform then started through the coach, demanding money and valuables.

When they were about half way through a freight train following close behind while the latter, the latter, who had all the time remained outside testing compasses, swearing at the passengers and shooting, called for all hands to come out. The men on the cars jumped out, and when all were on the ground fired a last volley at the train and disappeared in the darkness. There were eight or ten men in the party. Two of them were white and the others were black.

Jack Mahara, advance agent for Mahara's Minstrels, was hit in the forehead by a bullet and dangerously wounded. Walter Barnes, of Van Buren, Ark., was also slightly injured by a bullet striking him in the chest. Special Officer Heimlich and Dickinson, of the Missouri Pacific, were on the train; also United States Deputy Marshals Brunner and Casaver, but they were covered by Winchester in the hands of the bandits. Special Agent in Charge Casaver, however, made a watch and a six shooter. The entire train was completely riddled with bullets. Fully 200 shots were fired.

Express Messenger W. T. Ford declined to say anything further than that the robbers got everything they could lay hands on outside of the through safe. The mail car was not molested. The loss of the express company will not exceed \$500.

SAW HIS CHILDREN BURN.

REV. ROSS TAYLOR'S HOUSE DESTROYED BY FLAMES.

It Was a Well of Fire—Mr. Taylor Saved His Wife and One Child—Two of His Boys Escaped From Windows—His Other Four Children Were Lost.

A terrible fire occurred at South Nyack, N. Y., which destroyed the fine new residence of the Rev. Ross Taylor, son of the Rev. William Taylor, Bishop of Africa. Four of Mr. Taylor's children were burned to death, and three workmen were seriously injured.

The house, which was situated on the South Mountain, in Nyack, is a conspicuous place, was built quite recently and was a handsome stone structure. It stood near the top of the hill, just west of Hillside avenue.

It seemed to be in absolute darkness when, at 4.19 o'clock, a cry of fire was raised. In a moment the whole house seemed aflame.

By the time the people were on the streets the blaze lit up much of the surrounding country, and when the firemen and volunteers and spectators arrived near the burning house it was enveloped in flames, and the dreaded work of the fire had been accomplished.

So far as can be learned, Mrs. Taylor was the first person in the house to discover that it was on fire. She roused her husband. There was no time for investigation. Their room was already filling with smoke, and when the door was opened the flames were seen to be reaching through every part of the house.

It was a question whether they could get out with their own lives. They made a rush for the door, half stifled by the clouds of spark-charged smoke, and succeeded in getting out. When they turned to look at their house they saw that it was doomed and knew that in all probability their six children had perished among the flames.

Their agony was lessened in a degree when it was learned that two of the children, Stewart and William, had got out of a window on the third floor, and that Michael M. Mulhally, a laborer, and two doctors, Edward H. H. and William Ruch, had escaped in the same way.

Everybody had to jump from this window, and it seems miraculous that nobody was killed. The boys, the oldest of whom is six, were only slightly bruised by the fall, while his brother was unhurt, having slid down a board.

But amidst in the rush of flame, Mr. Taylor's four other children were lost. There was no hope for them. They were burned to death by flames, and amid cries and prayers they sank back to death. The children who lost their lives were Harriet, Ada, Arthur and Shultz, Harriet, nine, seven and five years old respectively. They slept on the second floor. Their bodies were recovered from the ashes about 9 o'clock a. m., and the funeral took place at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church at 11 a. m.

The house had been occupied by the family only two weeks when the terrible fire deprived them of their four children and their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and the two children barely escaped from the house with their lives.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND left Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., for Washington.

PATRICK BRILLIE, employed in building a sewer in New Rochelle, N. Y., arranged a dynamite bomb to destroy a shaft in which a hundred of his fellow workers were housed. Just as he was about to explode it he was discovered and arrested, narrowly escaping lynching.

ALONZO P. RUBY and his wife and two children were driving across the Erie tracks at Watts's Flats, N. Y., when they were struck by the Chicago Limited and all four were killed, together with the team.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and family, on their way to Washington, spent the night with E. C. Benedict at Greenwich, Conn.

An equestrian statue of General George P. MeClellan was unveiled at Philadelphia, Penn.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND arrived in New York City and remained in retirement in the house of his friend and physician, Dr. J. D. Bryant, where he saw no one. Ex-President Harrison came to New York, and after an interview with Levi P. Morton, promised to make one speech in his lifetime.

Mrs. HEKISS, a witness on her way from Chicago to testify before the Lezow Committee in New York City, was waylaid at Jersey City by a lawyer hired by a man who was a police go-between. The woman and two Lezow agents, who accompanied her were arrested. She is said to have the fate of five police captains in her hand.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON arrived in New York City, called upon Senator Hill, and in the evening spoke in Brooklyn.

Governor MCKINLEY, of Ohio, began his campaign tour in New York State, speaking at five meetings in Dunkirk and Buffalo. Senator Hill spoke to about four thousand labor men in Cooper Union, New York City.

South and West.

The residence of Sylvester Yeagle, near Carlin, Ohio, was struck by lightning. Mrs. Yeagle and two children were killed and their bodies consumed with the house.

ALBERT SPALDING and his mother, living in the timber woods half a mile east of Vinton, Iowa, were bound and gagged and robbed of \$14,500.

FOUR men robbed every store and post-office in the village of Waverly, Ark.

The money stolen by the robbers who looted an Adams Express car at Aquia Creek, Va., was recovered through a confession of C. J. Searey. The plunder was found buried in a leather pouch on Town Run, not far from Clarksburg, Va.

HOODLUMS attacked train and burned cars in a suburb of Chicago.

COMMODORE WILLIAM E. HOPKINS, United States Navy, died in San Francisco, Cal.

Washington.

FIFTH AUDITOR HOLCOMBE, of the Treasury Department, in his annual report, states that the expenditures for contingent expenses of the United States consular service have exceeded the appropriations by \$90,000.

CHIEF NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR HIGGINS, of the navy, in his annual report says that greater docking facilities are an imperative necessity in all the navy yards.

In the report just made by Adjutant-General Ruggles, one of the most gratifying statements is that desertions in the army have fallen off from 1682 the year previous to only 1073 for the twelve months ended June 30, 1894.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND returned to Washington in company with Mrs. Cleveland and the children. During his stay in New York City he received no visitors and said nothing bearing on the political situation.

Foreign.

Forty bodies were recovered from the colliery at Anina, Hungary, where the explosion of fire-damp occurred. Thirty persons were seriously injured.

A POWDER mill exploded at Athens, Greece. Six workmen were torn to pieces.

JAPAN is said to have rejected an offer of mediation made by the Powers, signing near Port Arthur is reported.

CHINESE officials reported a battle near Fiehow, in which the Japanese were repulsed, with a loss of 3000 men on each side. Generals Yeh and Wet, of the Chinese forces, are to be punished, perhaps beheaded, for cowardice, murder and extortion in Korea. The special session of the Japanese Parliament closed at Hiroshima, it was declared that Japan would tolerate no interference in the war.

A COLLISION between two freight trains has taken place in Russia. Two engines were killed and a quantity of benzine was exploded.

FURTHER details of the earthquake at Sakata, Japan, show that there was a succession of violent shocks, which destroyed nearly 8000 houses, killed 260 persons, and injured a large number of others.

TROOPS ASKED FOR.

To Suppress the Reign of Terror in Indian Territory.

Secretary Smith asked the Secretary of War to send troops to Indian Territory to suppress lawless bands. He says in his letter that he does this in view of the obligations of the Government as set forth in treaties with the Indians. Commissioner Browning suggests that a troop of cavalry be sent into the Indian Territory to assist Agent Wisdom at Muskagee in preserving the peace. It is expected these troops would be used to hunt down and drive out marauders. Acting Wisdom has wired the Indian Office, asking authority to rene the necessary traveling expenses of the Indian police in assisting United States Marshals. Such authority has been granted. General Schofield, commanding the army, has recommended that the legal aspects of the matter be thoroughly examined before the troops are ordered to act in Indian Territory. The Judiciary has not yet been appealed to, and this the posse comitatus law makes a necessary preliminary to the employment of the military. The majority of army officers think that the express companies have not gone as far as they should in guarding the property consigned to them.

THE BUSINESS REVIVAL.

Comptroller Eckel Calls Attention to the Increased Bank Reserve.

Comptroller of the United States Currency Eckel says the recent marked revival of business is by no means confined to the great financial centers of the country.

"The last call for a statement from the National banks was made on October 2," said Mr. Eckel. "It showed an increase in the reserve cities since July 15 of \$38,000,000 of loans and discounts. We estimate that in addition to this, there was an increase of \$29,000,000 in other cities. It was not confined to the financial centers, but seemed to come from every section of the country, indicating a very general and healthy revival. Compared with the statement of one year ago, however, the increase is phenomenal—more than \$100,000,000. All this indicates a restoration of public confidence, and more liberal investments."

Nearly all the available Connelleville (Ohio) coke ovens are reported in blast. The number now aggregated 15,500, an increase of about 4500 in a month. The demand for coke indicates a heavy increase in pig iron production.

NEWSPY CLEANINGS.

The potato crop is short.

CANADA'S debt is \$300,000,000.

LONDON has 12,600 policemen.

New York tenements house 1,500,000.

RUMANIA has joined the Triple Alliance.

LAST year the Viceroy had 18,207 horses.

NEW ZEALAND advances money to settlers.

THERE are about 30,000 Mormons in Idaho.

SIXTEEN railroads have treaties with Japan.

NEW ORLEANS is suffering from a water famine.

RUSSIA'S wealth is estimated at \$21,715,000,000.

THE German colony in London numbers 100,000.

FARMERS' organizations have 3,000,000 members.

OWING to wet weather the English honey crop is a failure.

AMERICAN buzzards are gaining popularity in London and Paris.

GRATITUDE is reported from Labrador and outlying islands.

The Louisiana orange crop was badly injured by recent storms.

JAPAN figures that it will cost about \$150,000,000 to conquer China.

WHOLESALE growers of Chicago are leaders in a revolt against the sugar trust.

The number of life insurance agents in the United States is stated to be 40,673.

The American League of Professional Football Clubs has proved a failure and disbanded.

THIS far this season eighteen tourists who set out to climb the Alps have lost their lives in the venture.

BECAUSE of numerous train robberies the Pacific Express Company will handle no more money in Indian Territory.

FRANCE'S naval estimates for next year reach \$47,400,000, against the Triple Alliance joint estimates of \$42,200,000.

At Philadelphia a new baseball association was formed, which is expected to be a strong rival to the National League.

The new diphtheria cure is a very costly article, the serum required for injections in each case being worth from \$7 to \$20.

A CHICAGO publisher advertised for "a little beauty" to exhibit dress patterns in a show window. Eight women answered the advertisement, but none of them came up to the standard. The publisher now asserts that while he found no difficulty to get "beauties" in New York, none out of work are to be had in Chicago.

MISS MORROW was awarded \$5000 in her suit against the New York World for prematurely publishing her World's Fair ode.