TWO CABINET ANNUALS.

REPORTS OF SECRETARIES SMITH AND MORTON.

Review of the Operations of the Interior Department-The Pension Statistics-The Work of the Department of Agriculture-Suggestions by the Secretary.

Secretary Hoke Smith has transmitted to

the President his annual report on the operations of the Interior Department. The Secretary reviews the problem of effective work for the advancement of the Indians. He discusses the subject of education and of allotments of lands in severalty, and urges that the education of the Indians should be for the purpose of fitting them to perform the particular responsibili-ties most likely to fall to their after lot. He presents the possibilities of the reservation as land to be improved and developed, to which the Indians should be taught to apply those modes of agriculture recognized in civilized life. Their education should fit them for this work, and they should be led on with the assurance that the Govbe led on with the assurance that the Gov-ernment, in dealing with this land, will treat the Indians with perfect honesty and make no further effort to trade them out of it for the benefit of those who wish to settle upon it. In urging a lib-eral appropriation for field matrons for the Indian Service the Secretary has the Indian Service the Secretary has "no doubt that \$50,000 spent in this way would accomplish more than any \$50,000 spent in any school that we support." The Secretary calls attention to the duty which rests upon the United States to preserve law and order throughout rests upon the United States to pre-serve law and order throughout the Indian Territory, where at pres-ent a state of lawlessness prevails. The Secretary condemns in strong terms the establishment of saloons upon the line of Indian reservations. The report shows that the public lands disposed of during the past fiscal year aggregate 10.477,224.72 acres and approximates the vacant lands remaining at 606,040,313.71 acres, exclusive of Alaska which contains 360,000,000 acres and military and other reservations. Twenty-nine million acres in round num-bers are embraced in the lists of selections by railroad and wagon road companies awaiting examination and settlement at the awaiting examination and settlement at the close of the fiscal year. The aggregate selection of swamp lands since the passage of the act of 1840 is 80.556,153.51 acres. During the past year 133,159.47 acres were patented under this head. The great importance of the special service division of the General Land Office is urged. Congress is asked to make sufficient appropriations to employ at least one Superintenpriations to employ at least one Superintendent on each reserve, and upon the larger reserves to provide a sufficient force of asreserves to provide a sufficient force of assistants to prevent public property from being wantonly destroyed. Under the head of pensions the report-shows that the entire number of pensioners upon the rolls on June 30, 1894, was 969,544. The total amount expended for pensions during the fiscal year was \$139,804,461.05, leaving a balance from the appropriation in the Treasury of \$25,205,712.65. The estimate for the fiscal year 1896 is \$140,000.000. The number eal year 1896 is \$140,000,000. The number of pensioners added to the roll during the year was 39,085, while the total number dropped was 37,951. The greater part of the cases now pending in the bureau are old cases. Many of them have been pending for years, and had been examined one or more times prior to this the latest times. more times prior to this Administration. Upon examination it had been found in many instances that proof was not sufficient to sustain a pension. The attention of the applicants having been called to the defect in some cases, efforts had been made to supply the needed testimony. The great discrepancy between the number of cases now being allowed and the number allowed two or more years ago grows out of the fact that the pending cases constitute a remnant of an immense number of claims, of which those well established have been adjudicated. The number of appeals, motions, etc., filed from April 15, 1893, to November 1, 1894, was 5847. The number of motions, appeals, etc., that have been acted upon by the Board or Pensions and Assistant Secretary from April 15, 1893, to November 1, 1894, was 10,714. This volume of work, accomplished in eighteen and a half months, is unprecedented in the history of the deis unprecedented in the history of the de-partment, and the Secretary says is more than twice the number of cases disposed of in a like period by the prior Administra-tion. There were 22,546 patents grant-ed, including reissues and designs, and 1656 trade marks registered during the past year. The number of patents which expired was 13,167. The total expenditures of the Patent Office amounted to \$1,053,962. The receipts exceeded the expenditures \$129,560. The total disexpenditures \$129,560. The total dis-bursements to date for the Eleventh Cen-sus amount to \$10,365,676. In the last annual report it was stated that something less than \$500,000 would be ample to finish the census. It is now apparent that \$275,-000 will complete the work. A large por-tion of the force of the Census Office has been discharged. By January 1 the force will be reduced to about 200, and by March 1 it will be disbanded, with the exception of a small number who will be retained to supervise proof read-ing and actual publication. The Secretary closes his report with a recommendation for an additional building for the Interior Department, as \$352,689 was paid out for rental of buildings in which several branches of the department have their offices.

The Agricultural Report. Secretary Morton, who is in his mental characteristics a most interesting member of the Cabinet, has given to the farmer a lot

of interesting reading in his annual re-port. He doesn't deal with seeds and bugs and thistles exclusively. At the very end of his report he drops agriculture for end of his report he drops agriculture for finance, and, after telling the farmer that theimports of farm products for the fiscal year 1894 amounted to upward of \$628,-600,000, he asks abruptly: "Would the \$60,000,000 worth of farm products from the United States sold last year to foreign nations have been as remunerative to the American farmer if they had been paid for in sliver as they have been had been paid for in silver as they have been when paid for in gold or its equivalent?

"When the standard coin of the Republic shall be made of metal worth as much after it is melted as it purports to be worth in coin, and the mint value and the builton walno of all colony more than the purports." builion value of all coined money is nearly the same, will not the American farmer and all other citizens become more permenently prosperous? If the American farmer, laborer and manufacturer are compelled by law to submit to the measurement of the value of the products of their efforts by a sliver standard, will not the foreigner in buying those products always use the same measure? With his beef, pork and cereals the American farmer buys money, and why should he not demand as superlative quality in that which he buys as the domestic and foreign purchasers insist upon, in that which he sells? If those buyers demand 'prime' beef and 'prime' pork, why

should not the farmer demand 'prime' currency, the best measure of value, the most fair and facile mediation of exchanges, in the most unfluctuating money which the world of commerce has ever evolved?" Mr. Morton devotes a lot of space to our ex-ports. He shows that Great Britain takes the great bulk of all we aged ports. He shows that Great Britain takes the great bulk of all we send abroad, and that she pays Americans less than she pays Canadians and Danes and others for similar exports, because they cater to British taste with greater success than Americans do. Mr. Morton gives a dig at potato raising by showing that British potato exporters do not look to the United States markets for sales until the New York price raises to about \$2.25 a sack. The Secretary continues: There ek. The Secretary continues: There a growing demand in England for

American horses. During the first nine months of the year 1894 the English market took 2811 American driving horses, at an average value of \$139 per head. Last year the erage value of \$139 per head. Last year the average price of those shipped was \$230. A sound, light, draught horse, in good condition, of the size and weight adapted to omnibus work in cities, will generally bring, in Liverpool or London, \$150. The Secretary recommends that the purchase of seeds for gratuitous and promiscuous distribution be utterly abolished, and that not one cent be appropriated for such distribution. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, the Seed Division gave out to Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress 7,440,918 papers of vegetable seeds, 640-065 papers of flower seeds, 63,746 papers of tobacco seed, 182,542 papers of of tobacco seed, 182,542 papers of turnip seed, 35 quarts of mangel-wurzle seed, 521 quarts of sugar beet seed, 4873 quarts of rape seed, 50 quarts of oats,25 quarts of sorghum, 11,706 quarts of corn, 10,166 quarts of grass seed, 92,38 quarts of clover seed, and 21,166 quarts of cotton seed. In the distribution, Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress sent out 8,385,120 packages; county statistical correspondents of the Agricultural Department, 507,661; State statistical agents of the department, 141,129; experiment stations and experimental farms, 52,228; agricultural associations and miscellaneous applicants, 469,180, so that the aggregate number of packages of laneous applicants, 469,180, so that the aggregate number of packages of seed gratuitously distributed by the Government of the United States in the fiscal year is 9,555,318. The cost of this enormous distribution, not including the carriage of the packages, which amount in weight to more than three hundred tons, as dead matter by the postal service, is \$128,649,51

PRINCESS BISMARCK DEAD.

vice, is \$123,642.51.

The Wife of the German Ex-Chancellor Expires After a Long Illness.

Princess Bismarck, the wife of Prince Bismarck, died at Varzin, Germany, a few mornings ago. She had been ill for some time, and on the day before her death suffered a relapse, and great anxiety was felt in regard to her condition by the Prince and



PRINCESS BISMARCK.

by her attendants. All the family were hastily summoned to her bedside. Count Herbert Bismarck was present when his mother passed away. Although it is feared that the effect of his wife's death upon the Prince will be serious, it is satisfactory to add that the great Chancellor has been in better health lately and that he has been able to resume his daily drives.

In 1847 young Count Bismarck married he woman who has passed out of his its. She was Johanna Von Puttkamer. Bismarck's courtship was ardent and un-ceasing. Herr Von Puttkamer was prejuceasing. Herr Von Puttkamer was prejudiced and uncompromising, and bitterly opposed the young man's suit. The Chancellor to be was then a rather wild young man, of no apparent future. He had left his university with no particular distinction, and was, the family thought, in no way suited to be a son-in-law of the Von Puttkamers. One day Bismarck resolved to take matters into his own hands. He went before the family circle of the Von Puttkamers, folded the young woman in his arms, and looking Herr Von Puttkamer in the eyes said sternly: "What God has joined let no man put asunder." After that things went all Bismarck's way. He loved his wife with devotion and fidelity, and his home life was an ideal one. Politics did not enter there. Princess Bismarck was an essentially German woman. She took but little interest in affairs of State. bore Bismarck two sons, Count William and Count Herbert. The former is a country squire. The latter, in a measure, took up the father's interest in politics. The effect of the death of the Princess upon the ex-Chancellor will be watched with anxiety. So great was the sympathy between the hus-band and wife that illness on the part of one always affected the other.

WORK OF THE U. S. MINTS. The Gold Coinage the Heaviest Ever

Known.

R. E. Preston, the Director of the United States Mint, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his report of the operation of the mints and assay office for the fiscal pear 1894. The value of the gold deposited is stated at \$140,942,000. The deposits and purchases of silver during the year are 22,-146,661 fine ounces, the coining value in silver dollars being \$29,409,000.

Since the repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890, silver contained in gold deposits, bar charges and fractions, amounting to 82,990 fine ounces, costing \$53,096, was purchased for the subsidiary coinage, under the provisions of Section No. 3526 of the Revised Statutes of the United

The coinage of the year was: Gold, \$99,

The coinage of the year was: Gold, \$99,-474,912.50; silver dollars, 758; subsidiary silver, \$6,024,140.30; minor coins, \$716,919.26; total, \$196,216,730.06, the gold coinage being the largest ever executed at the mints of the United States in any one year.

Of this coinage, \$76,219,912.50 was executed by the mint at Philadelphia, and was made from bullion which had accumulated at the New York Assay Office since 1880, and which, to meet the requirements of the Treasury, it became necessary to transfer and coin.

The Director, in his report, states that the highest price of sliver during the year was \$0.7645, and the lowest, \$0.5918, showing a The Director estimates the value of the gold used in the industrial arts in the United States during the calendar year 1893 at \$12,-523,523, and silver at \$9,534,277. Of the gold \$8,354,482 and of the silver \$6,570,787

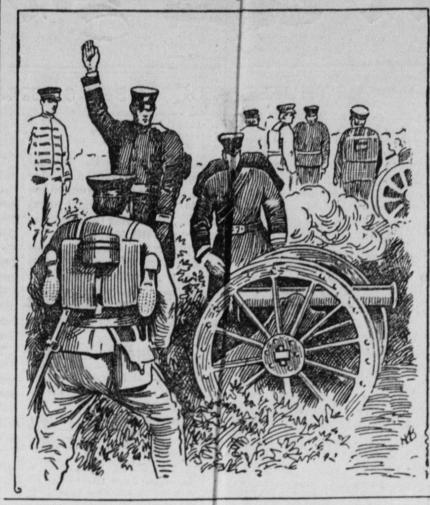
was new ballion.

The production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year was: Gold, 1,739,323 fine ounces of the value of \$35,955,000; silver, 0,8,000,000 fine ounces, he commercial value of the same being \$46. 800,000 and the coining value \$77,576,000. Revised estimates of the world's production of the precious metals for the calendar year 1893 show \$157,228,100 in gold and \$209,165,000 in silver.

THE United States Secret Service of the THE United States Secret Service of the Trensury Department has this fiscal year made its record. It has arrested 637 counterfeiters and convicted the majority, the fines levied amounted to \$5967. The notes taken amounted to \$21,300, the coins to \$10,756. A great number of plates, diesect., were also seized.

JAPANESE FIELD RTILLERY.

The Branch of Service Conspicuously Bleient at Port Arthur During Its Recent Bombardment byne Japanese Troops.



FOOTBALLERS KILLED.

Run Down by a Locomotive on Grade Crossing.

The 9.35 a. m. passenger train on the Net York and New England Ballroad struck barge containing the Southbridge Y. M. C. A football eleven and substitutes as it was crossing the tracks at Centre street, South bridge, Mass., on the way to the footbal field to play the Worcester Polytechnic II stitute eleven, and as a result of the disaster two of the young men were dead, five other it was thought on the day after the traged fatally burt, while nine others received serious injuries.

erious injuries.
The dead are Charles Gauthier, agel thirty, Southbridge, farm hand, leaves a wife and two children; Joseph Cook, aged eighteen, son of Mrs. Fannie Cook, Southbridge, employed in the American Optical

Those who were probably mortally injured are: John Street, aged twenty-two, Lee, Mass., brother of the quarter back on Williams College eleven and himself half back on the freshman eleven; skull fractured, internal injuries.

Andrew Taylor, Southbridge; skull fractured, both eyes lost, internal injuries.
Victor Nelson, aged twenty-three, Southbridge; skull fractured, leg broken, internal

Alfred F. Hughes, aged nineteen, South-bridge; skuil fractured, internal injuries.
Charles Simpson, aged seventeen, son of Andrew Simpson, Southbridge; leg broken in two places and internal injuries.
The train for Worcester, due to leave Southbridge at 9.45 a. m., was delayed at the mation of an accident to Brakeman E. until next May.

F. Carlson, whose foot was crushed, and the train was running fast to make up time.
The football eleven of the Y. M. C. A. had started from their rooms to walk to the grounds, and meeting the barge that had Carried their opponents, the Worcester Poly-technic Institute eleven, returning, they tumbled in and urged the driver to hurry as they were late.

The horses were on the track at the Central street crossing when a sharp whistie from the locomotive, hidden by a curve and a high building on the left side of the street, the first warning to the sixteen occupants of the barge.

Driver E. D. Chamberlain lashed his horses

and the men on the seat by his side jumped. They were too late. The engine struck the barge on the left side, between the wheels, and tore along for 150 yards, crushing the barge.
The crowd on the football field could see

the engine when it came to a standstill, and scores of persons were soon at work searching for friends and relatives in the wreck. Charles Gauthier was found dead near the crossing, evidently instantly killed by being dashed against the rocks. Pinned in the debris in front of the engine were John Street, quarter back of the Williams College eleven, who was visiting the Taylor boys, his college friends, and was to help out on

his college friends, and was to help out on the Southbridge eleven.

Joseph Cook died in twenty minutes at the electric light station were the injured men wers taken. Everything possible was done for the injured men, but little hopes of recovery were expressed for four or five of

The Worcester Technology team returned home on the noon train completely un-nerved by the accident, the game having

SENATOR MORGAN ELECTED.

The Alabama Legislature Selects Him to Succeed Himself.

A ballot was taken in both Houses of the Alabama General Assembly at Montgomery for United States Senator to succeed John T. Morgan. Morgan received twenty-three votes in the Senate and sixty-one in the House; Warren Reese (Pop.), of Montgom-



FORN T. MORGAN.

ery, received nine votes in the Senate and twenty-four in the House. A joint conven-tion was held next day which declared Mor-gan (Dem.) elected. Reese, it was said, would contest the seat, and it was said that the ballot for him was the first step in the organization of the Kolb government.

A KEARNY (N. J.) horse slaughterer, while nominally preparing horse carcases for ex-port to France, as meat, has really been sell-ing freely to New York butchers, and the horses were mostly old and worn out, into

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE Pullman strike of 1894 cost the State of Illinois \$400,000.

THE shoe industry leads all others in approaching full production. Poles have overspread the greatest part of Long Island as farm laborers. In Murano, a small island near Venice.

over haif the entire population work at glassmaking. THE Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of Great Britain and Ireland are

thirty-four years old. JOHN BURNS, the English labor leader, has sailed for America to attend the meeting of

the Federation of Labor. Dun's Beview of Trade says the most hopeful sign of better times is the larger employment of labor everywhere.

Eveny workman in Japan wears on his cap and on his back an inscription giving his business and his employer's name.

JUDGE COOLEY pointed out the dangers in spulsory arbitration in an address to the Post-Graduate Club at Ann Arbor, Mich.

GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN SOVEREIGN, of the Knights of Labor, has voluntarily reduced his salary from \$3500 to \$2500 a year. Boston garment workers propose to es-tablish co-operative shops, under the juris-dition of the United Garment Workers of

THE object of the Federal Union of Kansas City is to gather into one organization men whose occupations are not represented in the

Five Hundred cheess factories in Door, Brown, Kawanee, Manitowoc and Ouataga-mi Counties. Wisconsin, have shut down until next May. Four HUNDERD men employed in the Can-ton Copper Works at Baltimore, Md., have been notified that on next pay day wages will

be increased ten per cent. Ar one stroke the Italian Government has At one stroke the Hahan Government has suppressed fifty-five labor associations. Some of the societies were centers of dangerous propaganda among the working classes and menaced the public peace.

A London oilman was fined for working four boys under foureten years of age eighty-six hours a week. Under the shop hours act young persons must not be em-

ployed over seventy-four hours a week. THERE has been a large exodus of French Canadian families to the New England States of late. It is estimated that nearly 3000 have left Canada for Lowell, Holyoke and other milling centers in Massachusetts since the middle of October.

JUDGE DALLAS, of the United States Court in Philadelphia, decided against the petition of Reading employes, who asked that their proposed dismissal by the receivers because of their connection with the Brotherhood of Raliway Trainmen be prohibited.

FATAL LANDSLIDE.

Two Acres of Tacoma Slide Into Puget Sound.

Shortly after 11 o'clock p. m. forty-five feet of the south end of the Paget Sound warehouse of the Northern Pacific Railroad on the water front at Tacoma, Wash., including the office of the road, the cattle sheds the office of the road, the cattic sheds and the pump house for hydraulic work of filling in tide lands, sank into the bay. Just what caused the disaster is a mystery which no one has as yot explained. John Hansen, a watchman, was in the pump house, and he was drowned. Close by to the south was the boat house of H B. Alger, built partly on made land and partly on piles. This turned completely over. A family of six persons were asleep in the boat houseatthe time. All were rescued except a fifteen-year-old girl named Emma Stubbs, who is missing.

At an early hour the land seemed to be

At an early hour the land seemed to be still slowly slipping into the bay. What appeared to be a tidal wave was observed by Sergeant Harris at Old Town, more than

Sergeant Harris at Old Town, more than a mile away. Several ships parted their cables, but were secured before sustaining any damage. The strip of land which slid into the bay was from 250 to 300 yards long and from sixty to seventy feet wide.

The cave-in of the Northern Pacific Railway's water front property is found later to be much more disastrous and attended with more loss of life than was at first supposed. The length of the strip which caved in is about 140°C leet, and the damage done extends back in places 100 feet.

Many of the boats served as sleeping apartments for their owners, and for this reason it was thought several lives had been lost besides those of Hanson, the watchman, and Emma Stubbs, fifteen years old, the step-

Emma Stubbs, fifteen years old, the step daughter of H. B. Alger.

The damage to property will be over \$50,000. Much freight was standing on the wharves and stored in the warehouses which

In the Northern Pacific freight office which

went down was a sale containing \$14,000.

The bodies of Watchman John Hansen and
Emma Stubbs have been recovered. The
harbor is strewn with wreckage. Three thousand cases of canned salmon and thirts balls of grain sacks are all the freight that went down. About two acres of land have went down. Abou

INDIANS about Wentachee, Wash., are wild over the blasting of a big sacred rock by Great Northern Railway workmen. The rock was covered with hieroglyphic records of battles, deaths, etc., and was regarded with

ALASKA has sent a delegate to Washington with instructions to secure, if possible, the same laws for Alaska as are now in force in Oregon, together with high license and local option measures.

FALL OF PORT ARTHUR.

JAPANESE CAPTURE THE CHINESE STRONGHOLD.

A Strong Defence Made-Severe and Incessant Fighting for Thirty-six Hours-Losses on Both Sides Heavy-The Road to Pekin Opened for the Conquerors.

Port Arthur has fallen!

The backbone of Chinese resistance has given way, and the mountain passes that lie between the great naval station and Pekin now shelter the scattered remnants of the Emperor's forces.

Word has just been received that Port Arthur fell after a battle that lasted eighteen hours. The reports of the fighting are very meagre, but it is believed that both sides suffered heavily.

China's loss, it is said, exceeds that of Japan, for, undisciplined as the Emperor's soldiers were, they fought with the desperation of tigers.

The attack on Port Arthur by Japan's Second Army under General Oyama was so carefully planned that when fire was opened the Japanese troops assailed the city at every The fighting was terrible, and was only

ended when the Chinese, unable to struggle any longer, withdrew in retreat to the mountain passes near by, leaving the city at the mercy of their foes.

The fail of Port Arthur clears the way to Pekin for Japan. Whether or not that city will suffer a like fate must depend upon what action China will take within a very few

Already China has asked for peace on the terms of paying 250,000,000 tsels, or \$175,-000,000 for it. With Pekin in peril no one can estimate what figure Japan will place

The plans of the Japs for an advance upon Pekin have succeeded completely. At Moukden advance through the interior was

Moulden advance through the interior was so bazardous as to be almost impossible. The Second Army was sent to silence Port Arthur, and it has done so.

With the great naval station in Japan's hands, and with Japan's victorious fleet guarding that place on the water side, China's fleet is powerless.

Japan on the other hand has a clear road by land around the Lenoton Gulf, thence along the westerly shores of the Pe-Chi-Li Gulf to Tien-Tsin. Guif to Tien-Tsin.

With the Japanese army in pursuit, the Chinese must make their last stand in the mountains that are in the path to Tien-Tsin. These passes may be held for a long time if the Chinese army can be railied sufficiently

to make a stand.

It is not believed that China will continue the war any longer. Port Arthur is re-garded by all European military and naval critics as the keystone of China's defense, and without which she will be at Japan's

mercy.

"The capture of Port Arthur means the end of the war," said Admiral Fremantie, Great Britain's representative at the seat of war, several days ago.

Port Arthur has fallen, and it may mean that all is already over for China.

Port Arthur is the strongest and most im-Port Arthur is the strongest and most important naval arsenal in North China. It lies at the extremity of the peninsula between the Gulf of Korea and the Gulf of Liau Tong and is almost due north of Che Foo. As a naval base it possesses remarkable natural advantages. The town itself is rather small, having a population of hardly more than 7000 persons, most of whom moved away some weeks ago. The garrison, when on a peace footing consisted of moved away some weeks ago. The gar-rison, when on a peace footing, consisted of about 4000 men, said to be well drilled and equipped, but when the war broke out the garrison was greatly increased from the pick of the Chinese army. On the sea front Port Arthur was guarded by a number of power-ful forts and batteries along three and a half miles of the coast. Twelve of the coast batteries were mounted with about Krupp rifles, ranging in calibre from six to nine and a half inches. E sides these there was a formidable array of rifled mortars and rapid-fire guns. The last trustworthy reports as to the strength of the garrison place it at 20,000 Chinese troops well armed and provisioned. Port Arthur is the key to the gates of Pekin, and in gaining it the Japanese have placed a firm foot on Chinese soil and made the fact of a hold in Chinese waters even greater, as the dock yard facilities will enable the Japanese to refit their damaged cruisers

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

without recourse to a long journey to their

Figures Relative to Money in the Treasury and in Circulation.

The Treasurer of the United States has submitted to Secretary Carlisle his annual report, in which he states that the lowest point touched by the reserve was \$52,189,500.

on August 7, 1894. With reference to the retirement of Treasury notes, the Treasurer says that prior to August, 1893, the Treasury had been able to provide for the redemption of Treasury notes in silver dollars out of the holdings of free silver, so that there had not been, up to that time, any impairment of the total amount of

the silver fund. The silver dollars and bullion in the Treasury on the third of that month, however, had become reduced to the amount required by law to be retained for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes and contin of outstanding Treasury notes and certifi-cates, and the demand for the redemption of notes continuing, in consequence of the scarcity of small denominations of currency. it became necessary to draw upon the de lars coined especially for that purpose. The sliver fund being thus impaired, the notes redeemed were cancelled, in order to pre-serve the required equality between the sil-

ver in the Treasury and the notes outstand-ing. The total amount of the notes retired in this way up to October 31 was \$4,790,434. The amount of the new issues of United States paper currency put into circulation during the year was \$350,959,190, having been exceeded but once, in 1892. The amount of worn and mutilated notes redeemed was \$319,002,290. This has also been exceeded but once, in 1893. The total paper circulation reached its highest point in May last, when it stood at \$1,175,000,000. There has been a slight contraction since then, caused chiefly by the gradual redemption and rethrement of gold certificates, the issue of which was suspended, as the law requires, when the gold reserve of the Treasury fell below one hundred million dollars.

WHOLE TOWN ON FIRE.

High Pressure Natural Gas Was Burning 500 Residences.

By mistake the natural gas high pressure was turned on in the low pressure mains, and at midnight it was discovered that perhaps 500 stoves and heaters in various parts of Shelbyville, Ind., were melting under the Intenseheat and many buildings were on fire Bells were rung, whistles blown and citigens aroused. The flow of gas was arrested, and only three houses burned. If the alarm had been twenty minutes later no power could have saved the city from annihilation.

Robbers at Shiner, Texas, blew up a vault containing a large sum of money, which they secured; the explosion caused a fife which did \$100,000 damage.

THE Democratic members of the next House of Representatives from north of Mason and Dixon's line number thirteen.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND suffers still from

CECH. RHODES, the Premier of Cape Col-ony, South Africa, is worth \$15,000,000. FRANCIS KOSSUTE has taken the oath of llegiance to Emperor Franz Josef, of Aus-

Andrew Carnegge, the Pittsburg fron master, says that "a man who dies rich dies disgraced."

M. T. Myosur, the Chief Justice of the Su-preme Court of Japan, is a deacon in a Congregational church.

Economic writers declare that the income of the Czar of Russia is equal to \$25,000-per day every day in the year.

THREE Englishmen are lecturing in America this season—Conan Doyle, Dean Hole and David Christie Murray.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S estate in Samoa includes 400 acres of forest land, and is situated at an elevation ranging from 600 to 1500 feet.

CAPTAIN CHARLES KING, the novelist, has been offered the Adjutant-Generalship of Wisconsin. He and Governor Upham were classmates at West Point.

The Bishop of Chichester, England, the Rev. Dr. Dunford, now in his ninety-second year, has just returned home from a pedestrian tour in Switzerland and the Italian

Oscar Wilde wears an enormous cravat, and his coat tails are a little longer than anybody else's. He is adorned with a gold chain bracelet, and his little finger of his left hand is ringed to the nail. CZAR NICHOLAS means to abolish the Rus

sian secret police, and to allow greater freedom to the press. He says that if he is lated to be murdered, all the secret police in the world cannot prevent it. GENERAL WILLIAM H. GIBSON died in Tif-

fin, Ohio, recently. He was known in Ohio as "General Bill Gibson, the silver tongued orator." He was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, seventy-two years ago. COUNT CAPRIVI. the ex-Chancellor of Ger-

many, had never been active in public life when called to office in 1890. But he took to speechmaking as a duck to water and soon made a reputation as a trenchant debater. HENRY KENNEY, the Hartford (Conn.) mil-

lionaire, who died recently, was a lucky man. In 1842 he invested \$260 in a fire insurance company. Since then the investment has paid \$124,864 in cash dividends, and is now worth more than \$80,000. CONGRESSMAN GROUT, of Vermont, has one peculiar fad that is noticed by nearly every visitor to the hall of the House of Representatives in Washington. He insists on hav-ing his chair covered with oilcloth to pro-

tect him more satisfactorily from unexpected Mr. Carnegre's munificence has given Pittsburg a \$1,000,000 library building and \$40,000 a year to run it, but the library is without sufficient income for the purchase of books and the management of the con-

cern, so that the city will be slow in receiving the full benefit of the gift. A MERCHANT of Clinton, Mass., has this to say of Dr. Parkhurst, the New York civic reformer, in youth: "Charlie Parkhurst was a likeable young fellow. He relished lively conversation and jokes, and seemed to enjoy witty sarcasm particularly well. He was a persistent fellow, with strong purpose. But he was only a fair salesman."

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

AMERICA has 2000 breweries. CANADA is to have a world's fair.

California's wine crop is very short. DIPHTHERIA is epidemic in Detroit, Mich. Game is plentiful in the Indian Territory. England's hop crop is exceptionally

Sr. Louis, Mo., wants a Lexow committee. Ir cost Yale \$260 a day for football last

Partainors and quali are in abundant supply. A soop bicycle can be bought in France

for \$15. Suicides are frequent among the discharged clerks in Washington. Hos cholera is causing consternation among the farmers of Central Illinois.

Japan has placed an order in New York for 250,000 yards of cotton duck for tents. PASSENGER agents of the railroads running South anticipate a heavy travel this winter. Monesugar beets than ever will be planted in Nebraska in 1895. They pay better than

PRESIDENT MORAES, of Brazil, has issued a decree granting amnesty to all political of-fenders.

THE hostility between England and Germany is rapidly becoming more marked on both sides.

Ir is not probable that all the 23,000 World's Fair diplomas can be issued before December, 1895.

Brans are so numerous in Centre County, Pennsylvania, that farmers have organized to exterminate them. CRINA and Japan being silver-using nations, there must soon be a demand for silver from the far East.

Humane officers investigated the report that President Cleveland's horses had been docked and found it untrue. CHICAGO Will borrow \$457,651. giving a

ortgage on the coming tax levy, and may have to issue script to pay salaries. Baxers of Reading, Penn., will be com-pelled to observe a law passed in 1797 re-quiring them to sell bread by weight.

GENERAL CASEY, Chief of Engineers of the War Department, urges the securing of fortification sites at all large seaports. MUNICIPAL construction of rapid transit,

according to the official count, had a jority in New York City of 89,731 votes. Hundreds of wolves have been driven into Wyoming by the prairie fires that re-cently raged in Northwestern Nebraska.

FRIENDS and connections of the Barings have taken over from the Bank of England the entire amount of the remaining Baring THE Executive Committee of the Woman's

Christain Temperance Union met at Cleve-land and decided to hold the next annual convention at Baltimore, Md. THE Florida orange crop is being shipped at the rate of 25,000 boxes a day, or about 1,500,000 single oranges. The State's orange product has risen from 900,000 boxes in 1885

to 5,050,000 in 1893. THERE will be no colored me next Congress. Murray, of South Carolins, and Cheatham, of North Carolina, the only colored men that have been in Congress for years, are both defeated.

ONE YEAR'S IMMIGRATION.

Commissioner Stump Reports the Arrival of Nearly 300,000 Persons.

The annual report of Herman Stump, United States Superintendent of Immigration, shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, 288,020 immigrants arrived in

June 30, 1894, 288,020 immigrants arrived in this country, of whom 2389 were debared from landing because of being under contract to perform labor made previous to their arrival.

Of the immigrants landed 96,000 were destined for New York State, 42,000 for Pennsylvania, 25,000 for Massachusetts and 22,000 for Illinois. The others being scattered, no other State receiving a greater number than 10,000. Immigrants destined for Southern States all told did not exceed 12,000. Of the mimigrants more than sixteen years of age 11,000 could not read or write.