

California has just adopted the golden poppy as the State flower.

On the Belgian State railways fares are lower than anywhere else in Europe.

Seventy-five per cent. of the enlistments in the regular army last year were of Americans.

Something like a boom is reported in the gold region in the North Carolina foothills. The field is like that of Georgia's.

Lord Rosebery thinks that the "new Eastern question" is one of the gravest that England has ever been called to consider.

Professor Frank Parsons asserts that in New York City it costs a man from \$30 to \$100 a year for the same amount of transportation he gets in Berlin for \$4.50.

Cleveland, Ohio, the city of bridges, is to have the first bridge operated by electricity and compressed air. The bridge will be poised on huge stone piers, and give a clear channel over the river of 115 feet.

A league has been formed in France to assert the rights of pedestrians against bicyclists. The members agree never to get out of the way of a bicycle; they think that in case of collision the cyclist is sure to get the worst of it.

A girl baby was born at Kokomo, Ind., the other day who is the fourteenth daughter of a fourteenth daughter of a fourteenth daughter, a record which is thought to be unprecedented. The New Orleans Picayune maintains that she ought to be a witch, if there is any truth in tradition.

The big statue of William Penn which surmounts the tower of the Philadelphia City Hall faces the old Penn Treaty Park. This displeases the citizens who get only a rear or profile view of the statue. So, to please everybody, J. Chester Wilson has proposed to put the statue on a revolving pedestal, which will be turned around once every twenty-four hours by means of clockwork.

The Popular Health Magazine observes: "The desire in a child for candy and sweets is a natural one and should not be stifled. Good candy and sweets in moderation, if that point can be found, not only do no harm, but are actually beneficial. Too much sweet upsets the stomach and spoils the appetite, but candy in moderation if it is not taken before a meal is a food which children crave naturally."

The hansom cab will, in the opinion of members of the cab fraternity, eventually give place to the bicycle, except that in this case the bicycle is to be a tricycle, states the Chicago Times-Herald. The vehicle will have two seats, one for the driver and one for the passenger. This will save the expense of keeping a horse and give the cabman needed exercise. It is conceivable that two sets of pedals might be provided and reduced rates given to sturdy passengers who would help push themselves.

One of the strangest coffins ever told of is that for which the British War Department is said to be responsible. The story is that a workman engaged in casting metal for the manufacture of ordnance at the Woolwich Arsenal lost his balance and fell into a cauldron containing twelve tons of molten steel. The metal was at white heat, and the man was utterly consumed in less time than it takes to tell of it. The War Department authorities held a conference and decided not to profane the dead by using the metal in the manufacture of ordnance, and that mass of metal was actually buried and a Church of England clergyman read the service for the dead over it.

Exit Sir Philip Francis in the role of "Junius," exclaims the New York Independent. Mr. W. Fraser Rae, in a letter to the Athenaeum, introduces new and convincing evidences that Francis could not have been the author of the "Letters of Junius," as he has discovered in the London Morning Chronicle of August 23, 1774, a hitherto unnoticed letter of Junius, published nearly five months after Sir Philip had sailed for India, and referring to current political events which he could not have known. There is concurrent testimony of several leading statesmen of the time that they knew who Junius was, and that it was not Sir Philip Francis. His vanity, however, encouraged people to attribute the letters to him.

Philadelphia is to be "Lexowed" by a committee of seven Pennsylvania Senators.

Over eight hundred English criminals have been executed in England since the accession of Queen Victoria.

The New England Homestead notes that "the use of endearing diminutives and nick-names has almost entirely passed away."

"The inoculation of foreigners with the American idea," according to Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, "is the one need of the country just now."

The Brooklyn Aldermen will not allow the trolley cars to carry jingle bells, which, the New York Advertiser thinks, might help to reduce the death rate there.

Hundreds of Western towns have adopted ordinances to keep boys under sixteen off the streets after 9 o'clock at night. This is a return to the times of the curfew.

"In the course of two or three generations the survivors of the Indian Territory tribes will be among the richest people in this country," predicts the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The New York Advertiser says that the garbage crematory in the city is a great success. It makes no smell and creates no nuisance in its neighborhood. So crematories can be made to work successfully.

Professor Rico, of the Royal Observatory at Catania, says that the frequent earthquakes in Sicily and Calabria make a good market for American ready-built frame houses if a start were made with them.

A Chicago firm is selling \$5 pieces for \$4.75, the supposition being that the \$5 will be at once expended at the bargain counter. The San Francisco Examiner believes that on this deal the firm would probably clear \$3.25, and get credit for starting and original enterprise.

The trolley roads are beginning to aspire to freight, and a bill in the Pennsylvania Legislature proposed to give them the privilege of carrying it. It is evident to the New York World that the steam roads will have to change their methods to keep their suburban business.

Says the Pleasanton (Cal.) Times: It seems a pity the white labor of this locality should be made to take a back seat and allow the Japanese to come in by the carload and go into the fields and do the work that the idle men in Pleasanton and elsewhere should be doing and would be glad to do had they the chance.

According to the Railway Age the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has fitted up trains with all apparatus necessary for reeasing railroad ties and treating them by the zinc chloride process of chemical preservation. This train is moved over the line to places where there are accumulations of ties, thus saving a great deal of costly transportation formerly necessary when the work had to be done at a central point.

The Social Economist recalls the fact that Virginia was founded as a communistic colony. As a result of their ability to live out of the common stock without work some of the colonists refused to work at all. When they became rebellious as well as idle Sir Thomas Dale, the royal Governor, nailed three of them to the pillory by the ear and then hanged them. Nailing the ear to the pillory was a favorite punishment in mediæval England. It was one of the penalties imposed for "bulling" the provision market.

A singular fact is recorded in the Monitor Industrial, namely, that on the shore of Brittany, between St. Malo and St. Lunsaire, in the vicinity of the St. Enogat station, at a place called Port Blanc, the tides have lately displaced a considerable amount of sand, say to a depth of some nine to thirteen feet. Accompanying this remarkable phenomenon is the fact that forests known to have been buried for periods covering some eighteen or twenty centuries have been brought to light, and a vast forest has, it appears, been discovered in process of transformation into coal; ferns and the trunks and barks of trees are to be seen in an advanced state of decomposition, being already beyond the peat formation, showing, in fact, the films and flakes which are found in coal, and, while some of the trunks are sixteen feet in length and still very distinct, they are becoming rapidly transformed.

WALTER GRESHAM DEAD

The Secretary of State Expires Suddenly in Washington City.

CAREER IN WAR AND PEACE.

A Fatal Collapse That Surprised and Shocked His Family and the Public—His Ailment Was Acute Pleurisy Complicated With Pneumonia and Heart Failure.

Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham died at 11:55 o'clock a. m. in his room at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, after an illness of several weeks. No death could be more quiet, more calm, or more peaceful. For two hours preceding dissolution there had been no indication either of a pulse or heart beat. He lay during the time with his head resting on the arms of his daughter, Mrs. Andrews, while his devoted wife sat by his side, his hands clasped in hers, his face so turned that his last conscious gaze should rest upon her.

And so the minutes dragged slowly on until the end came. He was conscious to the last. He suffered greatly during the preceding forty-eight hours after the pneumonic symptoms were complicated with his disease, and was only temporarily relieved by frequent hypodermic injections.

But as the end approached his suffering disappeared, and he passed away as quietly as a little child sinking to slumber in the arms of its mother.

The illness was due chiefly to a severe cold caught by the Secretary while driving during the unusually damp weather that has marked the season in Washington. The cold was aggravated by a chronic stomach trouble and diseased kidneys, there being, however, no symptoms of Bright's disease. As soon as the physicians realized that the end was approaching, the heroic measures usual in such cases were adopted. Dr. Van Rensselaer was called in, and he performed the operation of injecting normal saline. It was without avail, for the patient sank rapidly. A telegram was sent to Secretary Gresham's son Otto, at Chicago, informing him that the end was near, and he hastened to Washington without delay.

The announcement of the Secretary of State's death was immediately communicated to President Cleveland at Westfield, his country seat near Washington. He was greatly shocked by the news, although it had been expected for some hours.

Telegrams were sent to Secretary Carlisle in Kentucky and Secretary Smith in Georgia, and both hastened to Washington. The speech-making campaign of the Secretary of the Treasury was thus brought to a sudden close.

MR. GRESHAM'S CAREER

His Active Life as Lawyer, Soldier, Jurist and Cabinet Officer.

Walter Quintin Gresham was born on March 17, 1832, in an old-fashioned farm house near Laneville, Harrison County, Ind., about a hundred miles down the Ohio River from ex-President Benjamin Harrison's birthplace. His parents were of English descent. His father, William Gresham, was a merchant of the backwoods country, and he was shot to death while attempting to arrest an outlaw. Walter Gresham was at that time two years old, and next to the youngest of a family of five children. His mother, Mrs. Gresham, was poor, but plucky, and she managed the farm and kept the family together. Walter went to the district school until he was sixteen years old, and then he obtained a classical education at the academy, which paid his board and expenses and permitted him to attend the Corydon Seminary for two years. He attended Bloomington University for a year, and then returned to Corydon, where he studied law in the office of Judge William A. Porter. He was admitted to the bar when he was twenty-two years old, and began to practice law. Gresham was a Whig in politics, and his partner, Thomas C. Slaughter, afterward Judge of the Circuit Court, was in 1856 a delegate from Indiana to the Philadelphia Convention that nominated Fremont. Young Gresham began his active political career by stumpng the State for Fremont, and was subsequently nominated for the Legislature in 1860 as a Republican, and was elected in a strongly Democratic district.

When the war broke out Gresham was the Captain of the 10th Indiana Cavalry, and known as the "Spencer Rifle." He refused a re-election to the Legislature and enlisted as a private in the Thirty-eighth Indiana Regiment. Almost immediately he was selected as Lieutenant Colonel of that regiment. He saw his first service at Shiloh, and later he took part in the siege of Corinth. Colonel Gresham met Grant at Vicksburg, and after the surrender Grant and Sherman united in recommending him for a Brigadier-General's commission, which he received. While in command of a division of Sherman's army at Leggett's Hill, before Atlanta, General Gresham was shot in the knee, a wound from which he never fully recovered. When Gresham was ready to go to the front again the war was ended and he was brevetted Major-General and mustered out of the service. He resumed the practice of law at New Albany, Ind. When General Grant became President he offered General Gresham the Collectorship of the Port of New Orleans, and subsequently the District-Attorneyship of Indiana. Both of these offers were refused.

General Gresham twice ran for Congress, and was defeated by Michael C. Kerr. He accepted President Grant's appointment as United States District Judge for Indiana in 1869, and during the twelve years that he held that District Judgeship not one of his decisions was reversed. President Arthur called him from the bench to become a member of his Cabinet in 1881, and since that time Mr. Gresham has been a conspicuous figure in National politics. He took the portfolio in President Arthur's Cabinet left vacant by the death of Postmaster-General Howe. Perhaps the most noticeable incident of his career as Postmaster-General was the exclusion of the Louisiana Lottery Company from the use of the mail. Next the President named Arthur's term, on the death of Secretary Folger, Mr. Gresham was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Gresham, however, longed

for a return to the bench, and in the closing days of the Arthur Administration he was appointed Circuit Judge to succeed Judge Drummond for the Seventh Judicial District. This was an appointment for life.

He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1884, and again in 1888. He received 111 votes on the first ballot in the convention in 1888. His vote rose to 123 on the third ballot, and then dwindled to fifty-nine on the eighth and last. He refused, it is said, the nomination by the People's Party in 1892.

Judge Gresham announced his intention of voting for Grover Cleveland in the last Presidential campaign. In his letter, dated October 27, 1892, and addressed to Major Blufford Wilson, he announced that he thought a Republican could vote for Mr. Cleveland without joining the Democratic party. When Mr. Cleveland was elected he offered him the first place in the Cabinet, and he became Secretary of State. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham were old friends, having met in the White House in 1855. His course as Secretary of State has been in accord with the policy of President Cleveland.

Judge Gresham was married in 1859. His wife was a Kentuckian. They had two children—a son, Otto Gresham, and a daughter, now Mrs. Andrews. Judge Gresham's personal appearance was that of a handsome man. His bearing was soldierly and manly. He was broad and square shouldered, with a figure that was athletic and symmetrical. His hair was thick and of a whitish gray, but he wore it slicked back from his forehead. He was somewhat careless in his attire, and apparently paid very little attention to it.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.
Programme of the Second International Conference at Chattanooga.

The Second International Conference of the Epworth League is to be held in Chattanooga, Tenn., June 27-30.

The League was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, May 12, 1890. Prior to that time there had been no such organization of Peoples Societies in the Methodist Episcopal Church, each, more or less, independent of the rest, although generally having the same objects in view. Delegates from many of these societies met in Cleveland to organize or consolidate them all into one. As might be supposed, the representatives were attached each to his own society, and for a time it appeared impossible to effect a union, but at last on the day indicated the work was accomplished and the new organization was born and christened. This was within the pale of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The next General Conference of that Church approved and adopted the organization and gave it official standing in the Church, with Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald as its President.

CHIEF BYRNES RETIRED.

The Head Policeman of New York City Placed on Half Pay.

THE REFORM BOARD SUPREME.

By Unanimous Vote of the Police Commissioners the Famous Detective Leaves the Service With an Allowance of \$3,000 Per Annum—Served Thirty-two Years—Inspector Conlin Acting Chief.

After more than thirty-two years' service in the Police Department of New York City Chief of Police Thomas Byrnes was, at his own request, retired from active service and placed on the pension roll of the department,

with an annual pension of \$3,000. His retirement, so far as the official record shows, was entirely voluntary, but it was known to everybody at the Central Office that in applying for retirement he had yielded to the desire of the new reform Police Board.

At the same time Inspector Peter Conlin, the only Inspector of Police at present in the service, was temporarily detailed as Acting Chief of Police.

The Board also retired Captain William C. F. Berghold, Detective Sergeant Timothy Golden, Michael Crowley and Charles Kuch, and Police Surgeon Dorn, and refused to retire Captain Joseph B. Eakin, against whom charges have been ordered.

Captains Corright, Brooks and McCullagh were detailed as Acting Inspectors, and a Police Civil Service Board was appointed, to consist of Acting Chief Conlin, Acting Inspectors Corright, Brooks and McCullagh, and Captain Smith.

Thomas Byrnes was born in Ireland on June 15, 1842, and came to this country with his parents when but four months old. He was appointed a patrolman on the New York police force on December 10, 1863, after receiving his discharge from Ellsworth's Zouaves, with whom he had served in the war.

Five years Byrnes patrolled. Then he became roundsman, and in the following year (1869) Sergeant. On July 1, 1870, he was made Captain and assigned to the Twenty-third Precinct. He was called to Headquarters on March 12, 1880, to take charge of the detective bureau.

The immediate cause of that promotion was his successful campaign against the burglars, who, in the fall of 1878, robbed the Manhattan Savings Bank of \$3,000,000. The bank was in Byrnes's precinct, and he took up the pursuit of the band of burglars—the strongest and most cleverly organized that had ever worked in any city—with a persistence that finally won its reward.

Byrnes was given the task of reorganizing the detective force. He began by establishing an office in Wall street on the day of his appointment, and by making Fulton street the dead line against crooks, below which none of them was allowed to venture nearer the financial center he was arrested on general principles. His plan worked well. Wall street has been safe since from the kind of robbery the police can prevent. It brought Byrnes his reward too. He testified before the Lexow Committee that he had brought him a cool \$350,000 at least through "opportunities" afforded him by Jay Gould and others.

Inspector Byrnes became famous for his management of the detective force, and had he rested there he would have been a very unique personage in police history. He drove thieves and rascals into exile under an iron rule and a rigid system of account kept with all manufacturers, which bore good fruit for the city. But on April 12, 1892, he succeeded Murray as Superintendent, and his troubles began.

From the first he was not in accord with the Police Board. The history of his chiefship has been a record of pulling and hauling between him and the Police Commissioners, to which even the Lexow Committee business did not put an end.

The story of the committee is well remembered. It disclosed great corruption in the Police Department, but failed to smother Superintendent Byrnes personally. His testimony on the stand, with his acknowledgment of his wealth, acquired through his services to the wealthy, made the dramatic ending of the investigation.

The retirement of Superintendent Byrnes is unquestionably the victory of Dr. Parkhurst's career as a reformer. While it is true that the Superintendent was in a position which allowed him to make his department practically a matter of his own will, and will appear as such in his record, the present state of public opinion is undeniably the reason for the revolution in the New York Police Department, of which the end of Byrnes's public career is but an incident.

The National Game.
The May old snap was very trying to the pitchers.

Anson, of Chicago, has struck out but once this season.

Four-deposed Griffin from the captaincy of the Brooklyn team.

Cincinnati is playing the best ball of the Western clubs against the East.

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THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Secretary Gresham's body was exposed to public view at the Arlington on the evening following his death. A guard of honor, composed of Messrs. Emory, Folsom, Clifton, H. T. Smith and Biddle, of the State Department, remained beside the coffin all night.

The revolution in Ecuador assumed so threatening an aspect that the Navy Department cabled the commander of the United States ship Ranger to proceed with his vessel to Guayaquil.

Mrs. Curtin, of Baltimore, Md., killed her daughter and herself.

The American Baptist Union held its eighty-first anniversary convention in Saratoga, N. Y.

Cashier Griffin, of the Park Bank, Albany, N. Y., confessed to stealing \$18,000 from that institution.

The Presbyterian Assembly at Pittsburgh adjourned to meet at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., next May.

General James B. Swain died in his home, at Sing Sing, N. Y., seventy-five years old. He was one of the earliest associates of Horace Greeley.

Ferdinand Harris, a colored butler employed by M. C. D. Borden, in New York City, was murdered by two unknown men.

Edward A. Griffin, cashier of the Park Bank, Albany, N. Y., confessed to a defalcation.

Grand Army posts and patriotic societies were represented at memorial services in New York City and Brooklyn.

George Montgomery killed Archibald Riley while coming out of church at Versailles, Ky. Riley had wronged his slayer's sister.

John A. Morris, the millionaire capitalist and turfman died on his Texas ranch, aged fifty-eight. He was worth \$20,000,000.

The Jefferson County Grand Jury at Louisville, Ky., refused to indict Fulton Gordon for killing his wife and Archie Brown, son of the Governor of Kentucky.

Secretary Carlisle discussed the currency problem before a Bowling Green (Ky.) audience.

Rather than endure the reproach of living upon his wife's earnings, Kraemer killed himself and his daughter, two years ago, at Chicago.

The State Department of Education rules that nuns may not teach in the public schools of Texas. Catholic nuns have been conducting free schools in Southwest Texas.

Solomon H. Mann, accused of strangling and causing the death of Lovetta Hamilton, his typewriter, was fatally shot in New York City by the dead girl's brother, David F. Hannigan.

Frost has not seriously blighted the great Northwestern wheat crop.

Johann Trappung, one of the witnesses of the death of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, died in Ward's Island Insane Asylum, New York City.

At New Orleans, La., Mehalla Ebbinger, eleven years old, was run down by a trolley car and her body was cut in five pieces.

At Clinton, Ky., Mrs. Victoria Machen, widow of United States Senator William E. Machen, killed herself by shooting herself through the head. Mrs. Machen had large landed interests.

It was announced in New York City that some one who wished to remain anonymous, had given a central building, to cost about \$250,000, to the New York University.

The Democratic Editors' Association of New York State held their annual dinner at Delmonico's, New York City. President Cleveland sent a letter on sound money, and speeches were made by Senator Hill, Controller Eckels and others.

Seventy thousand children took part in the Brooklyn Sunday-school parade, and were reviewed by ex-President Harrison and Prince Francis Joseph, of Belgium.

The Presbyterian General Assembly in Pittsburgh, Penn., committed itself to the cause of prohibition, and resolved to raise a \$1,000,000 Reunion Fund.

Foreign Notes.
Spaniards in Santiago de Cuba say the rebel leader Gomez died from a wound received in battle.

The body of Jose Marti, late President of the Cuban republic, was interred, identified and reburied by the Spanish authorities in Cuba.

A Japanese war fleet arrived at Formosa and fighting was expected.

The torpedo boat built at the Germania wharf at Kiel, Germany, for the Turkish Government, was making her trial trip to Eckernforde when her boiler exploded. Six of the crew were instantly killed and fourteen were mortally injured.

Italy's elections appear to have increased Premier Crispi's strength.

Bismarck has declared himself a bimetalist.

At London a verdict of guilty was returned against Oscar Wilde, and he and Taylor, an accomplice, were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labor. Oscar Wilde's hair was cropped and he was put in stripes.

America's warships will be the swiftest at the great naval display at Kiel, Germany.

Henry Irving, the actor, Walter Besant, the novelist, Lewis Morris, the poet, and Dr. William Howard Russell, war correspondent, have been accorded the honor of knighthood on the occasion of Queen Victoria's birthday.

In the trial of the Hyams brothers, Americans in Toronto, Canada, for the murder of Willie Weir, the jury split.

The Emperor of Austria has finally accepted the resignation of Count Kalnoky, Imperial Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Queen Wilhelmina and Queen Regent Emma returned to The Hague, Holland, from England.

Formosa a Republic.
Formosa has declared herself a republic. Her flag will be a yellow dragon on a blue ground. The Governor Chang Ting Sung, has been deposed. President Formosa was elected to Japan by China in the Shimonoseki treaty.

More World's Fair Dividends.
The announcement is made in Chicago that more dividends are to be paid to World's Fair stockholders. They have already received ten per cent., and the additional return on the investment will amount to two and one-half per cent. Since the close of the Fair claims have been reduced from 500 to fifty.

A New Atlantic Record.
The Cunard steamship Luconia has established a new Atlantic record. She covered 2987 knots at an average speed of 22.61 knots an hour. The best previous record, held by herself, was 21.59 knots.

A New York Village Burned.
Fire destroyed a large part of the business portion of Angolia, N. Y., including six stores, a newspaper, barber shop, photographic gallery, two lodges, rooms and Seaver's Opera House. The loss is about \$100,000.