

The remainder of the world owes Great Britain over \$10,000,000,000.

Within a year New Jersey lost four ex-Governors—Bedle, Abbott, Fric and Green.

It is stated as an interesting sociological fact that in London out of 100 widowers who marry again twelve marry their housekeepers.

The Turks of New York City say that the Sultan is tired of trying to reform his empire, and means to abdicate and give some other fellow a chance.

The English Government never offered a reward for the discovery of perpetual motion, maintains the New York Advertiser. Sir Isaac Newton proved the utter fallacy of such a supposition.

Eleven centuries is pretty old even for a city, admits Farm, Field and Fireside, but that is the goodly age which Kyoto, capital city of Japan, has attained, and its eleven hundredth birthday is being celebrated.

"Joe" Camp, of Scribner, Neb., went into the office of the Weekly News with the avowed purpose of thrashing the editor. He found nobody at home but the office boy, who promptly volunteered to take the editor's place for the occasion, and knocked "Joe" out in one round.

The latest explosive tested by the Government is emmentine, and it blew the gun to pieces "in a highly satisfactory manner." If in the next war the enemy can be induced to adopt emmentine, suggests the San Francisco Examiner, the prospect that victory will perch upon our banner without much effort on our part is most cheering.

Says the Springfield Republican: Immigration in the South seems to be taking the form of colonies rather than individual arrivals. This is especially the case with immigration from the North and Northwest to Georgia, and one or two other States. One colony from Indiana and nearby localities is said to number about 40,000 individuals of all ages, and to have bought some two hundred thousand acres of land in the southern part of Georgia. Another Georgia colony is to come from Pennsylvania, and is to locate on the Ocmulgee River, about twenty-five miles from Macon. From Redfield, South Dakota, another colony is to go to Hempstead County, Arkansas; there are said to be 5000 families in this Dakota colony, who are already the owners of more than 50,000 acres of land.

Dr. Mary Harris Thompson, who has just died in Chicago at the age of sixty-six, was regarded by many as the most eminent female surgeon in the world. She was born on a farm in Washington County, New York. After attending the Fort Edward Institute and the West Point Academy, she went to the New England Female Medical Academy, and afterward to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, where she worked and studied under the famous Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell. She began the practice of surgery in Chicago in 1863, and ever since she has stood in the front rank of her profession. She was a prominent member of the American Medical Society, and was once elected to the chairmanship of the division on the diseases of children. She was one of the promoters of the Women's Medical College and the founder of the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children.

The New York Times observes: Statistics showing the effect of the use of diphtheria antitoxine in the German cities of Halle and Altona were recently published. Between November 11, 1894, and January 15 of this year 114 cases were subjected to the serum treatment in Halle, and the reports come from thirty physicians. There were only nine deaths, or a mortality of less than eight per cent. Of eighty-nine cases treated in private houses, six had a fatal termination, and there were three deaths out of the remaining twenty-five cases, which were treated in hospitals. In a hospital at Altona antitoxine was used in sixty-three cases between September 1, 1894, and March 1, 1895. Eight of the patients died, so that the mortality was 12.69 per cent. In thirty-one of the sixty-three cases tracheotomy was required, but only three of these patients, or less than ten per cent., succumbed to the disease. This is regarded as a remarkable record for a series of cases of this kind. The annual mortality from diphtheria in this hospital during the preceding seven years had ranged from 29.23 to 37.27 per cent.

SULTAN OF JOHORE DEAD.

He Gained Notoriety in London Through a Suit for Breach of Promise. Abu Bakar, Sultan of Johore, died in London a few days ago. The Sultan came into notoriety in 1893 through a breach of promise suit brought against him in London under the name of "Mr. Albert Baker" by a Miss Jenny Mighell. The Sultan won his case on the ground that he was a reigning sovereign, and, therefore, the English courts had no jurisdiction over him. Abu Bakar ascended the throne of Johore in 1866. He was the grandson of the Prince who ceded Singapore to the British. He was born in 1835, and was an enlightened ruler, with liberal ideas. Until he was sixteen



THE SULTAN OF JOHORE.

years old he had an English missionary as tutor, and was always largely influenced by English ideas. Johore, which is a Malay State lying two degrees north of the equator, is now under a British protectorate. The Sultan visited Europe three times and was a welcome guest, especially in England, where he was exceedingly popular. Unlike the Shah of Persia and the young Afghan Prince now in England, he adopted the customs of the country in which he traveled, and dispensed with the train of native cooks and other attendants which have made those royal personages such a drawing card for their entertainers.

MARCH OF AN INSECT PEST.

Millions of the Army Worm Destroying Vegetation in Southern California. The army worm is on the march from Merced south to Los Angeles, and B. M. Lelong, Secretary of the State Board of Horticulture, is in receipt of many letters from farmers and orchardists who are anxious to learn how to scatter the insects. The reports we have received thus far, said Assistant Quarantine Officer Isaac, indicate that the army worm is developing into a formidable pest that threatens to accomplish serious injury in the south. The pest has invaded Malibu, Pomona, Chino, San Bernardino, Merced and Porterville, and is marching further south. These worms clean out every particle of vegetation in their path and their destruction is practically without limit. In Porterville and vicinity they have been attacking the vines and orange orchards. In Woodland two wagon-loads of thirty children were taken to a vineyard infested with the pest. The children were provided with scissars and opened up a war of extermination against the worm. In Pasadena the worm has devastated lawns and gardens. From other points we have heard that the farmers are digging trenches into which the worms are driven and then buried. The army worm has not been seen here for several years, and it is to be hoped that effective scissars will be used to exterminate the insect invaders.

DUG UP \$80,000 IN GOLD.

The Bullion Stolen From the Carson Mint Found Buried in a Woodshed. The missing \$80,000 in gold bullion from the Carson (Nev.) Mint, concerning which there has been a Government investigation for over two months, was found in the woodshed of William Pickler, an employe of the Mint. The inquiry proved that the stealing was the result of collusion among men in the minters' and refiners' department, but it was impossible to fix the responsibility upon any individual. One of the employes, named Henry, fled, and several others were arrested and held under heavy bonds. The officers detailed to investigate the case made little headway until a woman who had been living with Pickler called on them and offered to divulge the hiding place of the missing bullion. She had a quarrel with Pickler, and made the disclosure for revenge. She gave the officers directions for finding the missing bars of bullion in Pickler's woodshed, and a search of the place showed the truth of her statements. The gold bars were dug up and brought to the Mint.

THE ALLIANCA INCIDENT CLOSED.

Spain Makes Reparation in the Terms Exact for the Fault. The reply of Spain to the late Secretary Gresham's scathing demand of March 15 in the Allianca affair reached the State Department several days ago, having been delivered to Minister Taylor at Madrid, May 18. The Department of State declined to make public the contents of the communication, which is long and exhaustive, but authorized the announcement that Spain, after full investigation, disavows the act of the commander of the Conde Venadito in firing on the Allianca off Cape May, Cuba, March 8; expresses regret at the occurrence, and assures this Government that measures have been taken to prevent a repetition of the matter. As Spain has complied specifically with the demands of Mr. Gresham the incident is closed.

Products of the Mints.

During the month of May the United States mints turned out 587,255 gold pieces, valued at \$4,163,937. The bulk of this consisted of 499,727 half eagles. The smallest item of gold coinage was a mintage of nine quarter eagles, valued at \$22.50. During the same period 1,995,401 pieces of silver were coined, of the value of \$440,503. The bulk of this was in quarters and dimes, the total number of standard dollars being 150,180. Including minor coins, the grand total of pieces was 4,923,016, valued at \$4,651,951.

Kentucky Republican Convention.

The Republicans of Kentucky held their State Convention at Louisville. They declared against the free coinage of silver and nominated W. O. Bradley for Governor.

Rioting in Venezuela.

At Maracaibo, Venezuela, there was a riot among the troops of the garrison. Seven persons were killed and eleven wounded.

Cotton Crop Damaged by the Weevil.

Reports from Mexico and southwestern Texas indicate that the weevil is becoming a serious menace to the cotton crop.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items. Secretary Carlisle called for the resignation of William H. Manogue, Collector of the Port of Georgetown, D. C. The President removed from office C. B. Morton, Democrat, of Maine, Auditor in the Treasury for the Navy Department. He wrote letters reflecting on Cleveland and Carlisle.

The annual exodus for the summer months of Washington society was initiated with the departure of Mrs. Cleveland and her two children for Gray Gables. Mrs. Cleveland was accompanied by Mrs. Olney. During the absence of Mrs. Cleveland the President will make the White House his home.

The President appointed H. Clay Armstrong, of Alabama, Secretary of Legation at Madrid, Spain, in the room of Stephen Bonsal, of Baltimore, who resigned. Mr. Armstrong is at present Consul at Grenobles, France.

A blank form of application for those who paid the income tax and use in making application for a refund of the money has been prepared.

Count Reventlow, the Danish Minister, presented his letters of recall to President Cleveland. Expressions of regret were exchanged. Count Reventlow will become Minister from Denmark to Rome and Madrid.

The fifteenth anniversary of Garibaldi's death was celebrated by the Revolutionists in Rome, Italy.

The last month of the fiscal year opened with expenditures \$200,000 in excess of receipts, while the total deficit stood at \$46,957,202.

President Cleveland and the members of his Cabinet returned to Washington from Gresham's funeral at Chicago in good health. Senator Hill answered Senator Sherman, saying he favored international bi-metallicism at a ratio of 15 to 1.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS. Clubs. Won. Lost. Per Cent. Club. Won. Lost. Per Cent. Pittsburg, 25 12 .676; Philadelphia, 18 15 .545; Baltimore, 18 .690; New York, 17 17 .500; Cincinnati, 21 15 .583; St. Louis, 19 20 .487; Chicago, 22 19 .537; Wash'n's, 14 20 .412; Cleveland, 20 15 .571; St. Louis, 13 24 .351; Boston, 17 19 .467; Louisville, 6 27 .182.

"Jim" Powell, a colored farm hand, paid the penalty for an attempted assault on a white girl in Strasburg, Ala. Secretary Lamont arrived at West Point Military Academy and witnessed the cavalry drill of the cadets.

The Democrats of Illinois held a free silver convention at Springfield; a tumult was caused by a resolution endorsing Altgeld. The New Jersey Senate passed the bill to reorganize the act providing for the publication of the laws in newspapers.

The American Line steamship St. Louis started from New York amid much enthusiasm, on her first transatlantic trip. Charles C. Harrison, of Philadelphia, made a donation of \$500,000 to the University of Pennsylvania in honor of his father, the late George L. H. Harrison, LL. D.

Presbyterian pilgrims celebrated the establishment of their faith in America by exercises at Free Hill and the old Tennent Church, New Jersey. Judge Alfred Reed, of the New Jersey Supreme Court, was appointed to succeed the late Geo-Chancellor Green by Chancellor McGill.

The United States Naval War College at Newport, R. I., was opened for another season's work. The grain storage building of P. Ballantine & Sons' ale brewery, Newark, N. J., was totally destroyed by fire. About 150,000 bushels of barley burned, causing a loss of \$200,000.

Rain quenched the forest fire in Pennsylvania after a loss of \$250,000 in property destroyed. The State Senate of Massachusetts, following the action of the House, passed the Veterans' Preference bill over the Governor's veto by a vote of 23 to 7. The bill thus becomes a law.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston celebrated its 275th anniversary. By a decision of the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Devery, who was a police captain, and Edward G. Glennon, who was his ward man, and who were dismissed for bribery from the New York City force by a former Board of Commissioners, were reinstated.

Missouri's Democratic State Committee decided by a vote of ten to five not to call a special convention on the subject of Governor G. The wheat, oats and hay crops in Central Illinois to be a failure. There is a fine stand of corn, but it needs rain. Recent hot winds have dried up pastures.

The cadets at West Point (N. Y.) Military Academy, gave a dress parade, which was witnessed by the Board of Visitors. At Minneapolis, Minn., Mrs. Martha M. Elias and her daughter, Annie M. Elias, aged fifty-five and twenty-five years respectively, were murdered by unknown robbers at their flat.

Druggist Louis Hanvey shot and killed his young wife at Atlanta, Ga. The tragedy occurred on the street. Hanvey had been drinking. Mrs. De Grinn, wife of the well known artist, committed suicide in New York City by shooting herself. Her mind had been failing since the recent death of her son.

At the Deal's saw mill, near Downsville, N. C., the boiler exploded, and killed Edward Deal, Deader Oxford and Gordon Oxford, firemen, and Reuben Bones. Two other men were severely bruised and scalded.

Chauncey M. Depew gave a dinner in New York City to ex-President Harrison; among the guests were Secretary of State Morton, Governor McKinley, Senator Carlos D. Deal, Senator McKinley, Mayor Strong, ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

May heat records in New York City were broken, it being ninety-five in the shade on the last day of the month. Morris Schoenholz, charged with arson, made a confession which showed that recent fires in New York City were of incendiary origin.

Foreign Notes.

Cornell's crew has arrived in England in good shape. The Ecuadorian rebels took the port of Guayaquil, after three days' severe fighting. At Madrid, Spain, Major Clavijo, who shot and wounded General Primo-Rivera, was executed in accordance with a court martial decree.

A dispatch from Hong Kong announces the collapse of the Formosa Republic. The German Kaiser's yacht Hohenzollern has steamed safely through the new Baltic Canal at 16.

Dispatches from Constantinople stated that the Porte gave a negative reply to the demands of the Powers for Armenian reforms, and that a demonstration of warships in the Bosphorus was imminent.

The Japanese landed at the Island of Formosa in strong force, and, after several hours' fighting, captured the city of Kelung. In the fight 200 Chinese were killed. Part of the Japanese Imperial Guard defeated a large body of Formosan rebels, many of whom were slain.

General Primo Rivera, Captain-General of Madrid, Spain, was shot and mortally wounded by an infantry officer, who is believed to be insane. A cablegram received by Assistant Secretary of State Ubi and announced the death at Hull, England, of W. J. H. Ballard, United States Consul at that point.

Eighteen Chilean railroad laborers were drowned by the swamping of a boat in the Bay of Ancon, Chile.

THE SUPREME COURT ADJOURNS.

A Decision Involving One of the Greatest Controversies in International Law. Seventeen cases were disposed of by the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, and then it adjourned for the term. It will assemble again for the term of 1895 on the second Monday of October.

A decision involving one of the greatest controversies in international law—the validity of foreign judgments—was among those handed down. The case in question is that of Henry Hilton and William Libby, late co-partners in A. T. Stewart & Co., against Gustave Guyot, an official liquidator of the late firm of Charles Fortin & Co., of Paris.

The history of the case is a long one, running back into the seventies, when the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. was still in existence. Justice Gray announced the decision of the Court. It denies the validity of the French judgment against A. T. Stewart & Co., on the ground of want of comity in France, reversing the decision of the Court below, and remands the case for trial in the Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York. Fuller and Justices Harlan, Brewer and Jackson dissent, the Court standing five to four, the majority being Gray, Field, Brown, Shiras and White.

Justice Gray also announced the decision in the Hitchie case affirming the decision of the Court below, holding the judgment of a Canadian court valid.

It was decided by the United States Supreme Court that the tariff act took effect August 28, 1894.

THE FAIR ESTATE'S COLOSSAL DEAL.

170,000 Tons of Wheat Sold for \$3,053,200, Paid in Cash. The largest strictly commercial transaction ever consummated in San Francisco, Cal., was closed in the office of the administrators of the estate of James G. Fair, involving the final transfer of 179,600 tons of wheat belonging to the Fair estate to four leading shipping firms and the payment of \$3,053,200 cash. Certified checks upon four banks were given.

The sale had been confirmed by Judge Slack on May 4. The buyers and the amounts applied for by each were as follows: George W. McNear, 60,000 tons; Follinger & Co., 57,400 tons; Balfour, Guthrie & Co., 50,000 tons; and Girvin, Baldwin & Erre, 12,600 tons.

The price named was \$17 per ton. Afterwards, when an account of stock was taken, it was found that the amount of wheat actually on hand exceeded that named in the bill by 200 tons, which the buyers agreed to apportion among themselves at the same price.

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WIPED OUT BY FOREST FIRES.

Coon Run in Pennsylvania Said to Have Been Destroyed. Five rigs, tanks, and boiler houses, belonging to the Middle Land Oil Company, were destroyed by forest fires near Hunter Run, Penn. A large quantity of logs and lumber were burned.

Fires raged at Chipmunk, Tully, Ho, Guffey, and along the line of the Erie and Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh railroad, between Bradford and Johnsonburg. The settlement of Coon Run, in Elk County, was reported completely wiped out. There were twenty-five dwelling houses in the village. A message from Knapp's Creek says that fifty rigs, belonging to Messrs. Curtis, Burns & Rausser, have been destroyed. The town was completely surrounded by fire.

Everything between Russell City, Penn., and Coon Run has been wiped out, including all the rigs, tanks, the pump station of the Standard Oil Company, and the Elk County Pipe Line Company.

SWEPT BY A MAD TORRENT.

Curtis Lake, in Nebraska, Hursts Its Banks and Floods Medicine Valley. A despatch from Curtis, Neb., says Curtis Lake burst its banks. The railroad grade was torn up, freight cars were strewn across the Medicine bottom, and the fine rolling hills ruined.

Curtis Lake was nearly emptied, and a flood of water ran down the Medicine Valley, carrying destruction in its mad rush. The fine alfalfa meadows just below the city were ruined, and homes all along the valley destroyed.

News from above and below is coming in, and only one story is told, of dire destruction and loss of property and live stock swept away. The wall of water was five feet high and several hundred yards wide.

A SAN FRANCISCO HORROR.

Murder and Robbery Committed in a Flat House. Another diabolical crime, bearing some resemblance to the terrible tragedies of Emanuel Church, was unearthed at San Francisco, Cal., by the discovery that Miss Nellie Harrington, thirty-five years old, who occupied an upper flat at No. 1017 Ellis street, had been assaulted and murdered in her bedroom, the door locked and her clothing and the furniture of the apartment set on fire.

The room had been ransacked and her jewelry and purse stolen. Attention was directed to the rooms by escaping smoke. When the door was broken open the bedding, which was piled in the centre of the room, was on fire, and beneath the clothes was the blood-stained body of Miss Harrington. Stabs were found all over the unfortunate woman's body and face.

Tragedy in the Surf. Miss Jennie Grogie, of Philadelphia, was drowned in the presence of thousands while bathing at Atlantic City, N. J., and her companion, C. E. Crawford, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was with difficulty rescued, was wounded and charged with having against her will dragged her beyond the safety line.

The National Game. Brothlers is captaining the Louisville team. Cincinnati leads the League in base running. Childs is Acting Captain of the Cleveland.

Hawke has not been in the box for Baltimore yet. Pitcher Hart has not yet lost a game for Pittsburgh.

Without much exertion Duffy leads the Bostonians in batting. Peitz has succeeded Miller as Captain of the St. Louis team.

Just before the Pittsburgh Club left for the East Pitcher Weyhing was released. Bonner is covering third for Baltimore during the absence of McGraw, who is ill.

All the Chicago pitchers are hitters and can help to win their games with the stick. Not for years has Cincinnati figured so prominently as a factor in the championship struggle.

The Boston twirlers never know who is going to pitch until the team arrives on the grounds.

In the National League Sunday playing is doing neither the Brooklyn nor the Baltimore will play Sunday games in the West, and the Chicago will close their gates on that day.

STATE TREASURY ROBBED

New Hampshire Loses in a Mysterious Way Over \$5000. Two Strangers, Who Entered the Treasury to Get Change, Were Supposed to Have Secured the Key to the Vault and the Combination of the Lock to the Safe—No Clue to Their Whereabouts.

A despatch from Concord, N. H., says: Some time between Saturday night and Tuesday of the first week in June the vault of the New Hampshire State Treasury was robbed of cash and securities amounting, according to Treasurer Carter's latest estimate, to \$5429.66.

The robbery is laid at the door of two strangers, who were seen about the building, who in some manner secured possession of the key to the vault, and a knowledge of the working of the lock.

On the Saturday morning mentioned, while Deputy Treasurer Gerrish and a State official were in the Treasurer's office, a stranger entered and requested a \$50 bill in exchange for small bills, which was given him, he meantime standing where he could get a good view of the vault.

Shortly before noon the Treasury was closed and Treasurer Carter and his deputy went to dinner. When Deputy Gerrish returned at 2 p. m. he found a man waiting outside who wanted a \$20 bill changed, saying that he could not get accommodated on the street, as most of the stores were closed.

The deputy said he would accommodate him and the two entered the Treasury together. The State Treasurer's vault is a small and insecure affair, and the safe, which stands beside it, is old-fashioned and one that would require but little skill to open.

The custom is to place the cash in the cash box in the vault, lock the latter, place the vault key in the safe outside in the office, close the safe door, and then lock the office door when the Treasury is closed for the day.

Deputy Gerrish opened the vault on the occasion, after first taking the key from the safe, and his visitor had nothing else to do but watch the movements of that official. Having obtained the required change, the man departed.

The Treasury was all right when it was closed on Saturday night. That night Major Gerrish received the news of his mother's death in Vermont, and he did not reach the Treasury till Monday morning, at about 11 o'clock, when, noticing his grief, Treasurer Carter advised him to go home and rest a while.

After making some change for himself from the cash drawer Major Gerrish closed the vault and cash box in the usual manner, locking the vault and putting the key in the safe. Treasurer Carter left the office soon afterward.

Major Gerrish returned at about 2 o'clock, and, finding a gentleman waiting to draw some money, went to the safe to get the key of the vault, but it was not there.

He told the gentleman that Treasurer Carter would have immediately taken the key home with him, and that the vault could not be opened till his return. When that official returned he said he had not touched the key of the vault since Major Gerrish had closed it up in the morning.

The next day, as the key was nowhere to be found, the services of a locksmith were secured and the vault was opened, when the startling discovery was made that a robbery had been committed.

Major Gerrish and the State property taken are two New Hampshire State bonds of \$500 each, and one for \$1000, which are readily convertible into cash, and \$1800 in currency.

There is also a certified check for \$204.16, payable to the order of the State Treasurer, on which payment has been stopped. Two bank books in the name of Treasurer Carter's daughter and several old deeds of land for military purposes were also taken.

They left untouched bonds and mortgages worth nearly \$10,000, also two State bonds upon which the cancellation marks were very indistinct.

The deftness with which the robbery was committed indicates that it was the work of professionals, and their sagacity is shown by the manner in which they selected their booty.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

A Decrease During the Month of May of \$5,436,611—Gold Reserve, \$99,151,408. The May public debt statement shows a net decrease in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury during May, of \$5,436,611. Total cash in the Treasury, \$797,473,755.

The interest-bearing debt increased \$100,884,327, and the cash in the Treasury in the month ended May 31, 1895, \$1,552,184.35. The balance of the several classes of debt at the close of business May 31 were: Interest-bearing debt \$716,292,910; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,734,230.30; debt bearing no interest, \$579,836,461.92; total, \$1,977,773,592.18.

The certificates and the Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury outstanding at the end of the month were \$579,896,743, an increase of \$6,678,119.

The total cash in the Treasury was \$797,473,755.45; the gold reserve was \$99,151,408; net cash balance, \$698,324,347.

In the month there was an increase in gold coin and bars of \$7,692,824.18, the total at the close being \$147,690,977.53. Of silver there was an increase of \$769,075.57. Of the surplus, there was in National bank deposits, \$18,453,730.93, against \$16,707,627.77 at the end of the preceding month.

Comptroller's Statement.

The monthly statement of the United States Comptroller of the Currency shows that the total amount of National bank notes outstanding is \$211,888,099, an increase in total circulation since May 31, 1894, of \$4,237,347, and since April 30, 1895, of \$1,750,436.

The monthly outstanding against bonds May 31, 1895, aggregate \$184,969,550, an increase in circulation during the past month of \$2,465,234. The lawful money on deposit aggregates \$26,418,451, of which \$234,685 was deposited in May, 1895, and \$1,200,833 of National bank notes redeemed in the same month.

Prominent People.

The King of Abyssinia collects postage stamps. Lady Gwendolen Cecil, Lord Salisbury's literary daughter, has acknowledged the authorship of the recently published story, "The Curse of Intellect," which has made a hit in England.

Emperor William speaks French with a perfect Parisian accent. Bismarck says that he thinks he may live to be 100 years old if he likes.

Philip D. Armour, the Chicago millionaire packer, is reported, is about to buy up all the street railways in Kansas City at a cost of \$7,000,000.

The oldest Universalist minister in the United States is said to be Rev. Lucius R. Paige, of Cambridge, Mass. He was ordained in 1825.

Prince Edward, of York, has made his first public appearance in London. He was driven through St. James's Park in an open carriage, propped up by his two nurses, and was cheered as he went by.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York. MILK AND CREAM. Increased receipts caused a slower market the past week, but sales were not lower, surplus milk selling at an average of \$1.12 per can of 40 quarts.

Receipts of the week, fluid 1,229,691  
Condensed milk, gals. 18,840  
Cream, gals. 51,155

BUTTER. Penn.—Fresh, extra, @ 18  
First, @ 17  
Thirds to seconds, @ 16  
Seconds to firsts, @ 16  
Western Im. Creamery, @ 15  
Western Dairy, @ 13  
Factory, fresh, @ 8 @ 13 1/2

CHEESE. State—Full cream, white, fancy 6 1/2 @ 7  
Full cream, good, @ 6  
State Factory—Part skims, common to prime, @ 2 @ 3 1/2  
Part skims, choice, @ 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2  
Full skims, @ 1 @ 1 1/2

EGGS. State & Penn.—Fresh, 13 1/2 @ 13 1/2  
Jersey, fancy, extra, @ 13  
Western—Prime to choice, @ 13  
Duck eggs, @ 11  
Goose eggs, @ 11

BEANS AND PEAS. Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice, @ 2 1/2  
Medium, 1894, choice, @ 2 00  
Pea, 1894, choice, @ 2 10  
Red kidney, 1894, choice, @ 1 85  
White kidney, 1894, choice, @ 2 25  
Black turtle soup, 1894, @ 1 50  
Lima, Cal., 1894, @ 60 lbs., @ 3 10  
Green peas, lbs., @ 1 02 1/2

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—FRESH. Cherries, N. C., @ 10  
Blackberries, N. C., @ 10  
Muskmelons, Fla., @ 2 00 @ 3 00  
Watermelons, each, @ 60 @ 75  
Apples, greenings, @ 60 @ 75  
Raidwin, @ 45 @ 60  
Golden Russet, @ 2 00 @ 3 75  
Grapes, Del., @ basket, @ 1 00  
Catawba, @ 1 00  
Strawberries, Up-river, @ qt., @ 12 @ 14  
Md., prime, @ qt., @ 8 @ 9

HOPS. 1894, choice, @ 8 @ 8 1/2  
1894, common to fair, @ 4 @ 6  
Pacific Coast, choice, @ 8 @ 8 1/2  
Good to prime, @ 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2  
Old odds, @ 2 @ 3

HAY AND STRAW. Hay—Prime, @ 100 lb., @ 75  
Clover mixed, @ 60 @ 65  
Straw—Long top, @ 45 @ 65  
Oat, @ 35 @ 40