

The region below Fourteenth street and East of Broadway, New York City, is the most densely populated in the world.

New contracts for food stuns and fodder have enabled General Mercier to save \$850,000 on the French war estimates. The greater part of the money saved is to be used in increasing the army.

In opening a public library the other day the Lord Chancellor of England said that, although seventy-five per cent. might read fiction, it was worth while establishing the institution for twenty-five per cent. of thoughtful readers, while the moderate reading of fiction was by no means an evil.

Lieutenant Edward Brinley, who had charge of the pneumatic dynamite gun on board the Nietheroy from the time of that vessel's commission in the Brazilian Navy, has reached the conclusion that the range of dynamite guns is too small and their accuracy too poor to render them serviceable on board ship. The trials of the Venusins in the American Navy seem to teach the same lesson and to prove that the proper place for this class of ordnance is on shore rather than afloat.

The army surgeon at Governor's Island, in New York Harbor, has just made an elaborate report on alcoholism in the army. He declares that drinking is on the increase and he gives two posts where the disability from alcohol amounts to a trifle more than 100 cases per thousand. He makes, to the San Francisco Chronicle, the wise suggestion that the pay and allowance of those who lose time from drink be reduced. The rigid enforcement of such a rule would go far to make drunkenness too costly to indulge in regularly.

The handling of balloons has become part of the regular training of the German soldier, and a captive balloon kept always in readiness for military work is now a familiar feature of a German camp. A new arrangement of the electric light is now being tried. A captive balloon is suspended from a power arc lamp of some 5000-watt power. As soon as night begins to fall the current carried by an insulated wire, is turned on, and the light is reflected downward. In this way a large open space is illuminated without lamp-posts, and the evolutions of a body of troops can take place without impediment by night.

It is said that the rivalry between the two fashionable residence portions of New York, situated respectively on the west and east sides of Central Park, is so great, that it is only necessary for some one to compliment a resident of either locality by saying his or her child, house, horse, carriage or dog is better or finer than any seen on the other side, to have the person so complimented ready and willing to lay the whole world at one's feet. This rivalry, according to Froth, is not only social but religious and political, and even the west and east side children whenever they meet on the debatable ground of Central Park immediately divide themselves into two hostile camps.

Socialism in Western Europe is becoming more and more a positive force, notes Frank Leslie's Weekly, and is adjusting itself more and more to sane conditions. The leaders are coming to believe that the quickest road to power is by the use of the ballot rather than by more violent methods; and in Germany and France especially the effort hereafter will be to get possession of the legislative bodies. Then the Socialist leaders are preparing to abandon their demand for the nationalization of land, believing that in this way they can disarm the opposition of peasant proprietors, who, being naturally indisposed to give up their small properties, have hitherto been a serious obstacle to the socialist scheme. The London Spectator regards this modification of programme as "a long stride toward sanity, and consequently toward the partial success which Socialists will possibly one day achieve. They may, and in places will, replace the capitalist by the State in many undertakings having a National character, notably in the control of communications, in mining, and conceivably in the lodging of the people; but if they attack property, they attack an instinct of human nature—and animal nature—and will be beaten."

The treaty between the United States and Japan which has been transmitted to the Senate—the first of a series between Japan and all civilized nations—is of marked importance to that country. It signifies her entry into the family of civilized nations of the world. Since the first treaties with Japan, American Commodore Perry and his fleet opened the country to the commerce of the world 50 years ago, foreigners resident in Japan have been subject to consular tribunals, on the theory that as Japan was a sort of half-civilized country the native tribunals could not be trusted with the interests of the outside barbarians. This was a virtual surrender of sovereignty by Japan over her own territory and for years the people and government have been restive under it. The new treaty abolishes these consular tribunals, and places American citizens in Japan, as in all civilized countries, under the jurisdiction of the local courts. The treaty confers on the citizens of each nation all their rights and liberties when traveling through other countries. They are to enjoy the same privileges as the native citizens.

The treaty makes one important exception on the immigration question. There is a growing apprehension of a flood of Japanese immigration pouring into the Pacific states, and it might prove a more crushing competitor with American labor than Chinese immigration. It is as cheap and more intelligent. Japan is as densely populated and has as great a proportionate human surplus as China. The new treaty specially provides that it shall "not in any way affect the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trade, immigration of laborers, police and military which are in force, or which may be hereafter enacted in either of the two countries." This leaves the United States, should the necessity arise at any future time, full liberty to pass laws regulating or prohibiting the immigration of Japanese laborers.

Currency Reform. The most important feature of Mr. Carlisle's report is his discussion of the subject of currency reform. In the course of which the administration's plans for a new system of currency are set forth in detail. Mr. Carlisle says: "On the first day of June last the total cash in the treasury, excluding current liabilities, but including a gold reserve of \$64,783,024, was \$116,926,291, and on the first day of November the total cash, including current liabilities, but including \$61,361,926 in gold, was \$106,922,734, showing a decrease of \$9,333,487. The excess of expenditures over receipts during the last fiscal year was \$69,263,260, and during the first five months of the present fiscal year \$21,737,92.

It is believed, however, that this difference between the receipts and expenditures will continue in the same proportion until the close of the year, and accordingly, I have estimated a deficiency of \$20,000,000 at that time. Owing to the large importation of raw sugar, in anticipation of the passage of the tariff act of August 28, 1914, a considerable amount upon that article up to December amounted to only \$9,022,000, and, of course, nothing has yet been realized from the tax on income as its payment cannot be legally enforced until after July 1, 1915.

It is believed that the importations of sugar must be resumed at an early date, and continued upon a scale which will yield a large revenue from that source during the remainder of the year, and it is probable, also that on account of the duties which may be incurred for nonpayment within 10 days after July 1, a considerable part of the income tax will be realized before the end of the year. As the reduced rate of duty on manufactures of wool will take effect on January 1, 1915, the importation of that class of goods will doubtless be greatly increased after that date, and consequently a considerable addition to the revenue may be reasonably anticipated from that source. These expectations should be to any considerable extent disappointed, the year will close with a greater deficiency than has been estimated.

"My opinion is that the laws in force will yield an ample revenue for the fiscal year 1916, as all their provisions will then be operative, and the prospected improvement in the business of the country, if realized, will greatly increase the resources from which taxes are collected, and accordingly a surplus of \$28,814,920 is estimated for that year.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Representative Tawney of Minnesota has introduced his bill providing for the settlement of labor troubles by arbitration.

Congressman Thomas H. Paynter, Democrat, will resign on January 5, having been elected to the bench of the Court of Appeals, the highest court in Kentucky.

The annual report of Col. Ainsworth, chief of the record and pension office, shows that the pension cases received and disposed of in the past fiscal year were 219,341, or 33,000 in excess of the cases received in the previous year.

The latest Presidential slate filed up by the political gossip for 1916 has Congressman Carlisle at the head of the Republican, and Secretary Carlisle at the head of the Democratic ticket.

On his retirement from Congress in March, Judge Holman, Democrat, of Indiana, will write a book of personal reminiscences of his 40 years in Congress. It will deal largely with financial and government expenditures, and in its personalities is expected to be spicy.

FLYING MACHINE.

Successful Test of His Aeroplane at Quantico. Prof. S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian institution, formerly of Allegheny, made a successful test Saturday of his aeroplane or flying machine. The experiment took place near Quantico, on the Potomac river, 30 miles from Washington city. Like a monstrous swan, the machine jumped into the air, in the face of a perceptible breeze, and, after sailing gracefully for some distance, alighted upon the surface of the water. It is made of balsa wood. Quickly followed by a rowboat in attendance, the apparatus was brought back and safely housed, whereupon the secretary and his assistants were taken ashore.

In a general way the sailing monster suggests a glider, and it is not to picture it in mind more exactly, as it rose from the sea, one should conceive a pure white butterfly, 10 feet from tip to tip of wing, the posterior pair, however, being detached from the anterior and much smaller. In the rear extends a vertical tail or rudder. The body is furnished silver in the sunlight. The material is aluminum, and the shape like that of a porpoise. The wings are inclined upward at a slight angle, the machine being actuated much as a kite would in mid-air. In place of string and pulleys at two points involving screws. The results of Secretary Langley's experiments on a motor is that a very light steam engine is preferable to a storage battery for aerial navigation.

The test was to ascertain the steering capacity of the machine. While it ascends it is not entirely under control, while in the air, but Prof. Langley hopes to perfect it shortly in that respect.

Paris has recently suffered with fog as dense and black as the real London article. Traffic was almost completely suspended while they lasted.

SENATE.—The senate was in session for only half an hour to-day, as the leaders of the majority desired to caucus on the general order of business before proceeding with the business of the day. There was, however, however, for Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, to have passed two resolutions for information, which promises to bring the Hawaiian and Biuefields incidents before congress for comment, and probably criticism. There was also a number of bills and petitions incident to the opening days of a session.

Senator Peffer introduced a number of bills. One of these provides for the purchase of silver bullion at the market price with greenbacks, the silver so purchased to be sold into standard silver dollars, and both the silver and the greenbacks to be used for the payment of outstanding bonds. The titles of the more important of the other bills introduced by Mr. Peffer are as follows: To provide for the Government control of freight railways to reduce the cost of transportation; to establish a just and uniform charge for carrying freight; to prevent interruptions of inter-State commerce by strikes; and to secure reasonable compensation to railroad employees.

The author of banking on capital secured by a pledge of real estate securities; to secure depositors against loss; to enlarge the volume of circulating money; to provide a flexible currency and to establish safe and profitable depositories for the savings of the people.

To relieve persons who have settled on the public lands and who have lost their homes by reason of misfortune for which they are not responsible. To repeal that part of the act of January 14, 1878, known as the resumption act, which authorized the raising of interest on the public debt.

HOUSE.—The session of the House to-day was exceedingly dull and uninteresting. The attendance was small and there was no dash of any kind. A bill providing for the location of the Chickasaw and Chattanooga military parks, passed, and one for the establishment of a national military park on the site of the battle of Shiloh were passed, and the remainder of the day was devoted to a fruitless discussion of the printing bill.

THIRD DAY. SENATE.—Senator Quay introduced an amendment for the repeal of the differential of 1/2 of a cent a pound on refined sugar.

The feature of the day was the speech of Mr. Morgan, Democrat, of Alabama, favoring the Nicaragua canal bill. He declared that the government of the United States, in controlling the operations of the canal, would not interfere with any treaty between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and foreign governments; that no foreign government had indicated any objection to control of the canal by the United States; that it would not be a departure from the Monroe doctrine, nor an abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and yet that it was the nearest approach to government ownership of the canal. Mr. Mitchell, Rep. of Oregon, also supported the bill, but had doubts as to the extent to which the United States should be involved.

HOUSE.—To-day being the second Monday of the month the house devoted itself to business. The feature of the day was the speech of Mr. Morgan, Democrat, of Alabama, favoring the Nicaragua canal bill. He declared that the government of the United States, in controlling the operations of the canal, would not interfere with any treaty between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and foreign governments; that no foreign government had indicated any objection to control of the canal by the United States; that it would not be a departure from the Monroe doctrine, nor an abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and yet that it was the nearest approach to government ownership of the canal. Mr. Mitchell, Rep. of Oregon, also supported the bill, but had doubts as to the extent to which the United States should be involved.

FOURTH DAY. SENATE.—Upon the opening of the Senate today Mr. Gorman offered a resolution providing that if the Senate adjourned today it be to meet on Monday. The resolution was adopted. The President's message in response to a Senate resolution submitting information as to the arrest of an American citizen in Peru, was received. Mr. Burge then took the floor for a carefully prepared speech on the resolution for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. He pointed out that during a century of our history the government had stood still with respect to reform, while the scope and form of the subordinate branches—executive and judicial—had been enormously expanded.

HOUSE.—The entire session of the house to-day was taken up by a discussion of the railroad pooling bill. There appears to be considerable opposition. No action was taken on the bill. Messrs. Cooper, Florida; Gresham, Texas; Morse, Mass.; and Daniels, N. Y., took part in the debate. The former is in opposition to the section giving the railroad the power to carry questions relating to the retrocession of pooling orders into the courts and offered a substitute giving the interstate commerce commission absolute control over all pooling contracts.

FIFTH DAY. HOUSE.—The house spent an hour to-day in the consideration of the bill to protect forest reservations. The remainder of the session was occupied in further discussion of the railroad pooling bill. The debate was participated in by Messrs. Harbert, N. Y.; Cook, N. Y.; and Wise, Va., who supported the bill and Messrs. Bryan, Neb., and Northway who opposed it.

Mr. Gorman, in accordance with notice previously given, took the floor and addressed himself to the banking scheme promulgated in the President's message. He supported the bill, the present national banking system had been in operation, and no holder of any national bank bill had ever lost a dollar. He believed the present law should remain exactly as it is, except that the banks should be allowed to deposit money as well as bonds for circulation and take out \$10 on every \$100 in money deposited and circulation up to the par value of the bonds. He believed, should have the rights of issue with the same liability to the government, together with personal liability of the stockholders.

"If a bank can take out \$10 in circulation of money where is the elasticity of your system?" asked Mr. Hall. "Certainly not," he replied, "except the reduction of bank reserves from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. during the months of October, November and December—the period when the crops are moved. I do not see how an elastic currency can be based on a non-elastic substance—bond or a legal tender dollar. An elastic currency must be based on an elastic credit."

Mr. Gorman replied that no sound currency could be based on credit. In the final adjustment a dollar must be behind every dollar of currency in circulation. A program for speedy consideration of the bill was proposed by the President and Secretary Carlisle, and arranged by the house committee on banking and currency.

Mr. Daisell asserted that the Interstate Commerce law worked well generally and continuing said: The American rates in passenger traffic are not more than 65 per cent. as high as those in Europe, and freight rates are scarcely more than half as high. The law has not operated so well as far as preventing discrimination in rates was concerned. It was a notorious fact that some railroads favored large shippers with low rates, and imposed higher rates upon smaller shippers. There were under-classifications, false billings, and the honest shipper was made to pay more than those who entered into a scheme to secure rebates.

Three things are necessary in railroad management. They are publicity, stability and equality of rates, and under the present law it has been impossible to obtain any of them. The present bill suggested the remedy. It was endorsed by every railroad, every chamber of commerce and every railroad commission with the exceptions of one. Mr. Daisell denied that pooling would destroy competition. He cited instances to show that competition can become more effective. The railroads could not arbitrarily fix rates. There was a heavy competition in water carriage. He explained the manner in which pooling contracts are made. They had nothing whatever to do with fixing rates, but were for the purpose of dividing the traffic advantageously.

SEVENTH DAY. SENATE.—The feature in to-day's session of the Senate was the speech of Mr. Morgan, Democrat, of Alabama, favoring the Nicaragua canal bill. He declared that the government of the United States, in controlling the operations of the canal, would not interfere with any treaty between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and foreign governments; that no foreign government had indicated any objection to control of the canal by the United States; that it would not be a departure from the Monroe doctrine, nor an abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and yet that it was the nearest approach to government ownership of the canal. Mr. Mitchell, Rep. of Oregon, also supported the bill, but had doubts as to the extent to which the United States should be involved.

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FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Over a Hundred Delegates Gathered in Denver.

The American Federation of Labor convened in annual session at 10 o'clock Monday morning in Odd Fellows hall, Denver. President Samuel Gompers calling the delegates to order. Fully 100 representatives were present to participate in what is considered by many the greatest meeting ever held in the city for the cause of labor.

The opening session of the platform was presided over by the Rev. David Holmes, for they do not see of the United Trades Federation. While not the famous labor leader, the full recognition and support of the labor movement were his. Mr. Kuehn, president of the Trades Assembly of Denver, made a short speech of welcome. Colorado, though a young state, was well organized upon labor matters, he said, and expected that great good would follow the results of this convention. President Gompers replied with a few words of thanks, after which a committee on credentials was appointed.

The Hon. Thomas M. Patterson, of Denver, delivered an able address upon the subject of "Labor's rough and noble struggle," and he followed by a series of resolutions of fraternal nature from the English representatives. Mr. Burns, in talking of the position the trades unions occupy said: "It will be one of the objects of this convention to at least see that in the free trade republic of America labor should receive that social recognition and judicial and legal fair play that they ought to have in a land of equal suffrage. Trades unions in England do not receive that unscrupulous opposition which appears in many quarters from American monopolies."

100 HOUSES BURNED.

Fire Makes Many Poor Families Homeless at a Negro Capital.

The Dutch steamer Prinz Willem III, arrived at New York from the West Indies, touching at Port-au-Prince December 3. She brings the news of a fire that broke out there November 30 in the poorer quarter of the city, which is on an elevated site. More than 100 dwellings were destroyed. The fire burned furiously for about six hours, during which time the firemen worked under great disadvantages owing to the elevation of the houses. The flames were first seen bursting forth from a dwelling where lighted candles had been left on an altar. A religious celebration was going on at the time.

MAY BE LYNCHED.

A Deperado Kills Three Men Near Ashland, Ky.

A tragedy that will end in a triple murder occurred at Fultz station, Ky. Geo. Fozitt, Sr., aged 60, and his son, aged 25, are dead, while John Phyllis, his son-in-law, is lying with a bullet through his head. Thus, Jan 1 an all-around desperado and alleged Highways whisky seller, who was charged by Fultz with the betrayal of his daughter, did the shooting. He escaped to the hills, where a posse is in pursuit, with prospects of an early lynching. The tragedy occurred at a church where a series of revival meetings were being held. The daughter of the murdered man, who met her lover clandestinely, is almost crazed from remorse.

Sunk in Two Minutes.

The British steamer Dianon, from New York to Halifax, N. S., ran into and sank instantly the schooner Clara E. Simpson, of Portland, N. H., Tuesday night, in Long Island Sound. The Simpson was bound from Somers, Mead, Me., for New York, with paving stones, when off Eaton's Neck, a big steamer showed up. Capt. Huntst of the schooner, seeing her lights plainly, as she came toward him at a speed of about 12 knots. He saw a collision was inevitable and yelled to the crew to take to the fore rigging. This he and to sailors did and were saved, but the mate, steward and one sailor went down with the vessel.

China Ready for Peace.

The Tsung-Li-Yamen has decided to send a special Ambassador to Tokio, fully authorized to negotiate a treaty of peace. This is the result of an intimation from the United States Minister in Peking that the United States Minister to Japan have prepared the way for direct communication between China and Japan through the nature of the preliminary negotiations are kept secret.

Agent Leonard, who represents the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in Harrisburg intimates that arrests will be made for the murder of children to secure insurance money placed on their lives. He says that he had found a number of cases where children had been insured and actually allowed by their parents to starve to death. The children insurance companies are doing a big business.

A PLEASANT TELEGRAM.

Charles Britner of Port Perry received a dispatch notifying him of a snug fortune that had been left to him by his grandfather. His grandfather, Charles Britner, Sr., was one of the foremost families of Somerset county. He left property valued at \$50,000, and in his will left the bulk of it to his grandson bearing his name. When young Britner received the message he was on his way to work with his dinner bucket in his hand.

TIONESTA CREEK AS A WATERWAY.

The chief of engineers has submitted to congress a report of the proposed improvement of Tionesta creek. Captain Hoxie, of the engineer's office at Pittsburgh, recommends the improving of the creek. He says it is a waterway of considerable importance, and that it floats an annual output of 40,000,000 cubic feet of timber.

BUTLER IN THE FRONT.

The Butler county oil fields are coming to the front again in a very gratifying way. The Hoffman and Steiger well, on the Leech farm, which came in recently at the rate of 40 barrels an hour, has created quite a bit of excitement, and several new wells have been started in the district. The well is now making 360 barrels per day.

BOYS CONVICTED OF ROBBERY.

At Sharon Frank Marx and George and Adelbert Ritzhart, aged from 12 to 15 years were arrested and convicted Tuesday of having broken into the store of F. G. Clark and Co., and stealing boots and shoes. The robbery was committed Saturday night at Sandy Lake.

SHENANGO GLASS WORKS BURNED.

The Shenango glass works at New Castle, owned by Knox & Foltz, were entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is \$100,000 insurance \$30,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment. The works will be immediately rebuilt.

CLOSED BY THE SHERIFF.

The sheriff closed the large grocery store of Charles A. Hoon at Beaver. Falls at the suit of T. W. Henouff and others. Mr. Hoon has been doing business in this town for a number of years and the failure was very unexpected.

TO DESTROY GERMS IN MILK.

It has been announced from the Pennsylvania state experimental station at Bellefonte that milk heated to only 170 degrees will totally destroy all disease germs, including tuberculosis and the flavor of the milk is cream.

A CHILD BADLY BURNED.

Mary Stormer, 10 years old, of New Florence, attempted to kindle a fire by the aid of a can of kerosene. The fire communicated with the can, which exploded, and the child was horribly burned and will not likely recover.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union at Sharon have begun a war on the pool rooms and the display of objectionable theatrical lithographs by circulating a petition for their abolition, which is to be presented to the City Council.

At Sharon Tuesday Ex-Congressman Daniel W. Connelly died of a brief illness. He represented the Eleventh Pennsylvania in the Forty-eighth congress and was postmaster of Sharon during President Cleveland's first administration.

W. A. Mitchell, of Warren, Pa., has struck a vein of oil sand at a depth of 1,165 feet in Ohio Erie, and has good indications for a paying well. Lessees are at work gathering in the surrounding territory, and another well will be started at Lime Rock.

New Wilmington is experiencing a reign of terror as the result of the recent depredations of a gang of thieves who have robbed the Wilmington Junction station the railroad tool house and J. A. Glenn's hardware store.

In court at Uniontown on Saturday Judge Mestrezat decided that the Council of Bridgeport, Fayette county, was illegally constituted, and that no council could exist in that town until a special election is held.

A stranger who had lodged at the City hotel, Monongahela City, left on Friday and has not returned, and his valise was found to contain nothing but a brick wrapped in paper.

John Cable, of Connoquenessing township, Butler county, died at his residence on Thursday, aged 104 years. He had been blind for the last five years.

The Washington and Lake Erie Gas Coal Company has acquired 530 acres of coal land in Peters township, Washington county for \$130,000.

Miles Maxwell was arrested at New Castle on suspicion of being "Jack the Peeper," who has been annoying women by gazing at them through the windows.

Henry Quest was robbed of a gold watch and \$10 by masked highwaymen at New Castle Saturday night.

Iva Waggle, age 11, was burned to death at Smiths Ferry. Her clothes caught fire while she was standing before the grate.

Ellis Peters, an outcast, living in a wretched shanty at Uniontown, shot himself and died.

George Showe's bakery and confectionery at Johnstown, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$300.

Constable Moses Feathers of Johnstown, is under arrest on a charge of embezzling building and loan association funds.

Lafe Dunbar was killed at Calvary Junction Thursday night, by an engine.

B. W. Harvey, of West Fairfield, was jailed at Johnstown, on a charge of arson.

The Lawrence county grand jury returned 32 true bills.

Took More Than the Surplus.

Sheriff Coffey, of Hardeman county Texas, reports that W. F. Brantley, cashier of the City National bank of Quanah, is a defaulter in the sum of \$37,000, and a fugitive. The defalcation was discovered Monday. The capital of the bank is \$100,000, with a \$20,000 surplus. The loss has been made good and a national bank examiner reported the bank perfectly solvent. Brice had no known civil habits, and there is no explanation of his use of the stolen money.

The Secretary of War has made such a point of scattering all the young army officers and sending them to frontier posts, that he has caused a great break in the ranks of the young bachelors at the Capital.

Molders of the Moshane foundry, Baltimore, lost their strike after a struggle of five weeks.

There are nine indictments now against Capt. Howgate.

Goldie Warden, Tunkhannock, Pa., school girl, was kidnapped by a man supposed to be her father.

Four men were fatally injured in Boston by an explosion of dynamite.

A prairie fire is reported in the extreme western part of Texas and Eastern New Mexico, 25,000 acres of grass being consumed. The fire swept over 13 counties at last reports was still raging.

Radicals want Gov. O'Brien of Newfoundland removed from office.

A patent has been asked in Mexico City for a flying machine.

The Socialist candidate for Secretary of the German Reichstag was defeated.

Though the war has not yet been declared, hostilities between the troops of Mexico and Guatemala are reported.

The Sultan has not acquiesced in the resignation of Consul Mho Jewett, who was released by President Cleveland to inquire into a report upon the Turkish outrages in Armenia.

Herr Krupp, head of the great gun-making firm, has given 5,000 marks for the construction of a Protestant church at Essen, the largest town in the Ruhr, which is the center of a large Catholic population.

The first rain in months fell in Texas Tuesday.

Texas reports an enormous tide of immigrants from the Northwest.

Georgia's Senate has passed a bill opening the State to all insurance companies, regardless of the State deposit law.

The Missouri Supreme Court says that distribution of liquor by a club to its members is not a sale within the meaning of the license law.

The official count in Tennessee shows Evans, Republican candidate for Governor, a plurality of 841. This is a loss of over 20,000 since 1892.

The college at Georgetown, D. C., has forbidden its students to play football with outside teams until the present brutal methods are abandoned.

Judge E. R. Hoar, of Concord, Mass., is quite sick with heart trouble. His condition is considered critical as he has been unable to eat for some time.

Chicago Armenians passed resolutions urging upon President Cleveland and Congress to aid in securing safe habitations for Christians in Armenia.

Tuamaga's Brooklyn Tabernacle was burned Thursday, under foreclosure proceedings, \$71,700, which is \$17,000 less than its cost. The Tabernacle people.

Rev. B. F. Mills and Rev. S. J. Fleming, two well-known evangelists, have been lauded in Yonkers, N. Y. More than 1,000 women and children have announced conversion.

The immigration of last year was the smallest for years, amounting to only 521,630. The immigration officials believe that returns for the fiscal year will show a falling off from these figures.

NEW DIPHTHERIA REMEDY.

First Supply for New York—Foreign Doctors Dispute its Claims.

The first trade importation of anti-diphtheria serum, the new remedy for diphtheria, has been received in New York, and it has been placed exclusively in the hands of physicians but the most need for it in their practice. It is obtained in Germany by a New York firm, at great expense and with much difficulty. Its supply appears to be far too small for the demand.

The production of the serum has been undertaken by the New York board of health. The first inoculations having been made seven weeks ago, the subjects being horses and several other animals. In three to five months are required for the completion of the series of injections which cause the full development in the serum of the substance that overcomes and neutralizes the diphtheria poison. As probable the New York board will have supply of its own manufacture early in January.

The importance of such a remedy is attested by the fact that during the year the number of persons who died of diphtheria in this country was 38,743, and there were also 15,000 deaths ascribed to croup.

Attention against the unmeasured advance for the curative effect of Behring's diphtheria serum is setting it off seriously. The most significant utterance in this respect was made at a meeting Wednesday last of the Berlin Medical society, where Dr. Hansmann, an assistant in Prof. Behring's pathological institute, as mentioned Prof. Virchow himself,