

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A FINANCIAL PLAN.

Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle Embodies It in His Report.

The annual report of the secretary of the treasury on the state of finances shows that the revenues of the government from all sources for the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1894, were \$572,802,499, and the expenditures \$442,605,738 leaving a deficit of \$69,800,300. As compared with the fiscal year 1893, the receipts for '94 fell off \$88,104,063. During the year there was a decrease of \$15,932,674 in the ordinary expenditures of the government. The revenues for the current fiscal year are thus estimated upon the basis of existing laws (cents omitted). From customs \$100,000,000; from internal revenue \$165,000,000; from miscellaneous sources, \$15,000,000; from postal service, \$84,427,748. Total estimated revenue, \$344,427,748. The expenditures for the same period are estimated as follows: For the civil establishment \$21,250,000; for the military establishment \$23,250,000; for the naval establishment \$31,500,000; for the Indian service \$11,500,000; for pensions \$140,000,000; for interest on the public debt \$31,000,000; for postal expenses \$84,427,748. Total estimated expenditures \$442,605,738. Total estimated revenue, \$344,427,748. Total estimated deficit, \$98,178,000.

It is estimated that upon the basis of existing laws the revenues of the government for the fiscal year 1895 will be: From customs \$100,000,000; from internal revenue \$165,000,000; from miscellaneous sources \$15,000,000; from postal service \$86,907,407; Total estimated revenue \$476,907,407.

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, including current liabilities, but including \$61,361,936 in gold, was \$106,992,733. The excess of expenditures over receipts during the last fiscal year was \$62,863,269, and during the first five months of the present fiscal year \$21,737,92.

It is not believed, however, that this difference 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, 1894, the duties collected upon that article up to December 1 amounted to only \$3,922,000, and, of course, nothing has yet been realized from the tax on incomes as its payment cannot be legally enforced until after July 1, 1895.

But there is reason to believe 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 penalties which may be incurred for nonpayment within 10 days after July 1, a considerable part of the income tax will be realized in time to be available. As the reduced rates of duty on manufactures of wool will take effect on January 1, 1895, 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, of 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 1895, as all their provisions will 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 No. es.

Representative W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, has introduced a resolution for the amendment to the Federal Constitution making the President ineligible to re-election.

Secretary Herbert, ordered the payment to the Cramps, of Philadelphia, \$414,600, earned by the cruiser Minneapolis as speed premium.

Gen. Hooker, Democrat, of Mississippi, introduced in the House, a bill repealing section three of the act providing for the redemption of payments. This is the act under which the late bond issues have been made and the object of the bill is to revoke this power.

DE LESSEPS IS DEAD

A Life of Activity and Brilliant Achievement. Count Ferdinand de Lesseps died Friday at Le Havre, near Vatan, in the department of the Indre.

Ferdinand de Lesseps was born in Versailles in 1805, the son of Jean Baptiste Barthelemi, Baron de Lesseps, a French nobleman who was appointed attaché to the French Consulate in Lisbon. He afterward engaged in the Commercial Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1828 he was appointed attaché to the French Consulate in Tunis. In 1831 he was made Consul at Alexandria. In his 35th year he was made Consul at Rotterdam, and in 1839 negotiated in behalf of French commerce with the Spanish Government. The same year he was transferred to the Consulate at Barcelona. In 1844 he returned again to Alexandria, but was speedily reappointed to Barcelona, French Minister at the court of Madrid in the last days of the reign of Louis Philippe, he returned to Paris after the revolution in which that monarch fell, and was appointed by the Republican Government to represent France at home, then under a Government headed by Merzain.

His commission to negotiate for the construction of the Suez Canal was given in 1845 but not until 1856 was the Campaigna Internationale formed for this purpose. The years between them and 1865 were spent in collecting money for this great project and in the overcoming of other difficulties than the financial one; but in July, 1869, the final and favorable decision of Napoleon III, was gained and work on the canal was fairly begun. It was opened in 1869, the year witnessing the completion of perhaps the greatest piece of engineering of modern times and the highest triumph of the indefatigable man who had constructed it.

His first conception of the idea of the Suez Canal came with a visit to Said Pasha, the Egyptian Khedive, in 1845. On his return to Paris he published a document setting forth the project. The great engineers of the world laughed at him. He signed for other worlds to conquer. Blessed with a remarkable physical constitution and spurred on by his ambitious young wife and the flattery of the world, he believed that nothing was possible for him and, unwearied by his advanced years, he at the great age of 74 risked all by embarking on the Panama canal scheme and lost.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS

The Most Important Measures Considered by Both Houses.

HOUSE.

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 itself. There was time enough, however, for Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, to have presented two resolutions for information, which promise to bring the Hawaiian and Bluefields incidents before congress for comment, and probably criticism. There was the usual display 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 coined 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 railroads; to reduce the cost of transportation; to establish a just and uniform charge for carrying freight; to prevent interruptions of interstate commerce by strikes, and to secure reasonable compensation to railroad employees.

To authorize the taking 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 mistake for which they are not responsible.

To repeal the part of the act of January 14, 1875, known as the assumption act, which authorized the sale of bonds.

HOUSE.—The session of the House to-day was exceedingly dull and uninteresting. The usual routine of business and there was no clash of any kind. A bill providing for the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga military park September 19, 1895, 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.

SENATE.—Senator Quay introduced an amendment for the repeal of the differential of 1/2 of a cent a pound on refined liquors. The feature of chief interest in the senate to-day was the speech of Mr. Vest, Democrat, of Missouri, in support of the closure resolution which he offered yesterday, but which he modified so as to instruct the Committee on Rules to report before December 15 a plan putting it within the power of the majority to suspend on an pending bill, resolution or motion. The resolution went to the calendar, but Mr. Vest gave notice that he would to-morrow move to take it from the calendar and have it adopted.

The resolution offered Monday by Mr. Lodge Republican, of Massachusetts, calling on the President for information as to the surrender by the United States Consul at Shanghai of two Japanese citizens, and as to their subsequent torture and death at the hands of the Chinese authorities, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The resolution of Mr. Peffer, Populist, of Kansas, instructing the Judiciary committee to report as to the legality of the recent issue of United States bonds was agreed to. Adjournment followed.

HOUSE.—The attendance on the floor was again small when the house met at noon to-day. Mr. English objected to a resolution offered by Mr. Blair, calling on the president to furnish the house all correspondence between the country and China relating to the case of the Chinese missionaries, was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Representative Pickler presented a resolution requesting the secretary of the treasury to furnish the names of the persons who have been discharged from his department since the beginning of his administration, and the cause of dismissal in each case.

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, Chairman of the Ways and Means committee, offered the usual resolution referring the several parts of the president's message to the various committees, but ex-speaker Grow, Republican, of Pennsylvania, objected, stating that he desired to address the house on the general subject of the late war message, before it was referred. The resolution consequently went over.

Mr. Outhwaite, from the committee on rules, presented the special order for the consideration of the railroad pooling bill, which was taken up at 10 o'clock to-day.

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

SENATE.—Upon the opening of the Senate to-day Mr. Gorman offered a resolution providing that when the Senate adjourned to-day it be to meet on Monday. The resolution was adopted. The President's message in relation to the Chinese missionaries, was referred to the legislative branch of the government had stood still without advance or reform until the scope and form of the other coordinate branches—executive and judicial—had been enormously expanded.

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ANOTHER TRAIN HELD UP.

\$100,000 TAKEN.

Three Bold Bandits Do a Nice Clean Job Down in Texas.

One of the most daring train robberies ever committed in Texas took place eight miles west of Ft. Worth Thursday evening. As an eastbound Texas and Pacific passenger train was nearing Mary's Creek, it was brought to a sudden stop by a danger signal displayed on the trestle. The engineer was covered by three unmasked men who boarded the cab and ordered that the train be backed about a half mile, when the fireman was ordered to open the door in the express door. He refused but the robbers pulled the triggers of their guns and a number of shots in the air brought the fireman to terms. He broke open the express door with a pick. One of the robbers then kept the fireman and engineer under guard while the others went into the express car.

Fort Worth is the end of the express run and the safe doors were open. One of the robbers rifled the safe, while the other kept guard over the messenger. At 6 o'clock the train was stopped and 30 minutes later was in Ft. Worth. The exact amount the robbers secured is not known but it is said to have been nearly \$140,000 in money, gold bullion, and other valuables.

After the hold-up the robbers mounted horses, told the engineer to go on and then made leisurely off. The express officials say they do not know the amount taken but several of the robbers were seen in the West, and carries every evening a large amount of money. On the arrival of the train at Fort Worth posses were organized to go in every direction after the robbers.

THE STORE IS CLOSED. Disappearance of a Pittsburg Wholesale Dealer in Produce. The wholesale commission firm of Kirkpatrick & Johnson, 1011 Liberty street has been closed. This will be sad news to a large number of farmers and other shippers of poultry and produce throughout Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, to whom, it is said, the firm owes from \$5,000 to \$7,000. The junior member of the firm, Frank Johnson, is missing, and the other member, the silent partner, is not known to the creditors, although his name appears on the firm's stationery.

Conable Jos. Weber, of Alderman Master's office, closed the place on an attachment for \$75 issued to Black & Baird for unpaid rent. The store was opened October 22, and the rent was paid in advance until the 1st of November.

When Johnson opened the business he announced that his partner was a traveling man employed by a Milwaukee commission concern to buy oranges in the South. George Probst was hired manager, and a dozen employees, including a bookkeeper, a receiving clerk, three traveling men, and a young lady typewriter, were engaged. They are still due the larger portion of their salaries since the concern opened. Preparations were made to do business on a large scale, and there were heavy sales of produce. The other commission merchants were started at the manner in which their competitor cut the price, but the sequel affords the solution to the mystery. The traveling men were instructed to hire agents who were offered \$75 per month and 1 per cent commission on all the poultry and produce they could secure from farmers. It is said that about 75 of these agents were employed, and received little, if anything, for their services.

Soon shipments began to come in from every direction, which were immediately turned into cash. The shipments were followed shortly by complaints that the checks for the produce were not forthcoming. The most urgent appeals were made, but the checks were not mailed by Johnson, but he did not attach any signature to them. The consequence was that the shippers were appalled for the time being, and the result was to have the checks signed was merely a mistake, and they were returned for correction. In some cases further shipments accompanied their return to the firm.

THE CROPS ARE SHORT. Pennsylvania and Ohio Show the Effects of the Long Drought. The crop bulletin issued from the department of agriculture contains the following reports from State agents:

Pennsylvania.—The yield of corn would have been exceedingly small, owing to the general drought but that a few localities were visited by frequent local showers as to sustain a measure of the general average for the state. Potatoes were generally injured by the drought during the summer, but the favorable fall weather helped them materially and the late growth increased the size of the tubers. It is difficult to estimate correctly the quality of the tobacco crop, as a large portion of it is yet on the poles.

Ohio.—Husking verified the fact that corn is a short crop. On the bottoms and in the rich valleys corn may be said to be good, but on uplands and in the poorer soil it is from "fair" only, to "very poor" and very much of it the latter. The crop is probably poorer than last year, though the total product will be slightly increased, as the average is in excess of last year. A large percentage of the present crop must be classed as unmerchantable. Potatoes are below average in yield and quality. Hay was a light crop, but generally good as to quality.

100 HOUSES BURNED. Fire Makes Many Poor Families Homeless at a Near 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 elevation. 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 Desperado Kills Three Men Near Ashland, Ky. A tragedy that will end in a triple murder occurred at Fulton station, Ky. Geo. Fouts, Sr., aged 60, and his son, aged 25, are dead, while his Phyllis, his son-in-law, is lying in a hospital through his head wounds. The man was an all-around desperado and alleged illegal whisky seller, who was charged by Fulton with the betrayal of his daughter, did this shooting. He escaped to the hills, where a posse is in pursuit, with prospects of an early capture. 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.

TOOK MORE THAN THE SURPLUS. Sheriff Coffey, of Hardeman county Texas, reports that W. F. Brice, cashier of the City National bank, of Quanah, is 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 evil habits, and there is no explanation of his use of the stolen money.

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NEW DIPHTHERIA REMEDY.

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

The first trade importation of anti-toxine, the new remedy for diphtheria, has been received in New York, and it has been placed exclusively in the hands of physicians having the most need for it in their practice. It was obtained in Germany by a New York firm at a large expense and with much difficulty. The 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 over a year ago. The treatment consists of 14 horses and several other animals. From three to five months are required for the completion of the series of injections which make the horse proof against the disease, and ensure the full development in the blood serum of the substance that overcomes or neutralizes the diphtheria poison. It is probable the New York board will have a supply of its own manufacture early in January.

The importance of such a remedy is attested by the fact that during the census year the number of persons who died of diphtheria in this country was 38,143, and there were also nearly 18,000 deaths ascribed to croup.

A reaction against the unmeasured claims advanced for the curative effects of Prof. Behring's diphtheria serum is setting in rather seriously. The most significant utterances in this respect was made at a meeting Wednesday last of the Berlin Medical society, when Dr. Hansmann, an assistant in Prof. Virchow's pathological institute, as mouthpiece of Prof. Virchow himself, sharply criticized in detail Prof. Behring's serum therapeutics. He denied that the serum immunizes human beings and declared that the following had been procured respectively: Furthermore Dr. Hansmann claimed that the effects of serum treatment in many cases, was dangerous to health, and for the time being, the statistics thus far obtained are such that the results of the serum treatment is pronounced to be unreliable and often misleading. The lecture was received with great applause from one part of the audience and with hisses from the other part.

The extension of the serum treatment to other cities, at home and abroad, however, is reported to be going on steadily, and the chemical works at Hoechst, near Frankfurt where the serum is manufactured, have been enlarged in order to meet the demands for the serum.

Dr. G. H. K. Nuttall, a young American physician, who is now assistant professor of the hygienic institute at Berlin, in view of the fact that his share of the discovery of the serum treatment has not apparently been fairly met, has declared the following statement. He studied in 1887 and 1888 under Prof. Flügge, at Breslau, and at Göttingen, and while pursuing experiments in the laboratories, he made certain discoveries which he declared that during the following first time that blood of the serum treatment properties. He published the results of those researches, among which was the fact that the blood of an immunized sheep destroyed more anthrax or bacilli than the blood of non-immunized animals. He thus clearly showed the way which Behring and others subsequently took, and in point of fact, laid the foundation of the present blood serum treatment. Harvard university awarded Nuttall and Boylston the prize for original research.

Dr. Briggs and Dr. Prudden, of New York in an official report, inform President Wilson, of the Health Board, that several preparations of the diphtheria antitoxin have been put on the market, and that they have examined one of them and have found them to be absolutely worthless.

AS A NATIONAL FESTIVAL.

Anniversary of Gustavus Adolphus's Birth Celebrated.

Sunday was the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gustavus Adolphus, the hero of Protestantism in the 30 years' war, and the day was specially observed by Protestant Germany. Special services were held in several of the Berlin churches. There was a festival gathering at the city hall, at which Prof. Treitschke, the historian, delivered an address on the career of Gustavus Adolphus. The Swedish minister and the staff of the Swedish legation were present. Similar celebrations were held in all the larger German cities. At Lützen, the scene of the battle in which Gustavus Adolphus was mortally wounded, the whole population joined in the fetes with the greatest enthusiasm. Throughout the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach the day was kept as a national festival.

Sunk in Two Minutes.

The British steamer Dorian, 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 Boston to New York, for New York, with living stones, when off Eaton's Neck, a big steamer showed up. Capt. Hunt, of the schooner, seeing her lights plainly, as she came toward him at a speed of 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 United States Minister Denby that he and 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.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND suffers still from rheumatic gout.

CECIL RHODES, the Premier of Cape Colony, South Africa, is worth \$15,000,000.

FRANCIS ROBERTS has taken the oath of allegiance to Emperor Franz Josef, of Austria.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, the Pittsburg ironmaster, says that "a man who dies rich dies disgraced."

M. T. MYRICK, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Japan, is a deacon in a Congregational church.

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

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

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON's estate in Samoa includes 493 acres of forest land, and is situated at an elevation ranging from 600 to 1500 feet.

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

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

ONE YEAR WILDE wears an enormous cravat, and his coat tails are little longer than anybody else's. He is adorned with a gold chain bracelet, and his little finger of his left hand is ringed to the nail.

CEAR NICHOLAS means to abolish the Russian secret police, and to allow greater freedom of the press. He says that if he is fated to be murdered, all the secret police in the world cannot prevent it.

GENERAL WILLIAM H. GIBSON died in Tiffin, Ohio, recently. He was known in Ohio as "General Bill Gibson, the silver-tongued orator." He was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, seventy-two years ago.

CONY CARROLL, the ex-Chancellor of Germany, had never been active in public life when called to office in 1850. But he took to speechmaking as a duck to water and soon made a reputation as a trenchant debater.

HENRY KENNEY, the Hartford (Conn.) millionaire, who died recently, was a lucky fellow. In 1842 he invested \$300 in a fire insurance company. Since then his investment has paid \$124,864 in cash dividends, and is now worth more than \$87,000.

CONGRESSMAN GROVER, of Vermont, has one peculiar fact that is noted by nearly every visitor to the hall of the House of Representatives in Washington. He insists on having his chair covered with oilcloth to protect him from mosquitoes from unexpected drafts of air.

MR. CARNEGIE'S munificence has given Pittsburg a \$1,000,000 library building and \$40,000 a year to run it, but the library is not sufficient income for the purchase of books and the management of the concern, so that the city will be slow in receiving the full benefit of the gift.

A MERCHANT of Clinton, Mass., has this to say of Dr. Parkhurst, the New York civic reformer, in youth: "Charles Parkhurst was a very young fellow. He talked lively conversation and jokes, and seemed to enjoy witty sarcasm particularly well. He was a persistent fellow, with strong purpose. But he was only a fair salesman."

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

AMERICA has 2000 breweries.

CANADA is a heaven for the fair.

CALIFORNIA'S wine crop is very short.

DIPHTHERIA is epidemic in Detroit, Mich.

GIANT is plentiful in the Indian Territory.

IRELAND'S hop crop is exceptionally good.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., wants a Lexow committee.

It cost Yale \$200 a day for football last season.

PANTALOONS and quail are in abundant supply.

A good bicycle can be bought in France for \$15.

SUICIDES are frequent among the discharged clerks in Washington.

HOA cholera is causing consternation among the farmers of Central Illinois.

JAPAN has placed an order in New York for 250,000 yards of cotton duck for tents.

PASSENGER agents of the railroads running South anticipate a heavy winter.

MORE sugar beets than ever will be planted in Nebraska in 1895. They pay better than wheat.

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

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

It is not probable that all the 25,000 World's Fair diplomas can be issued before December, 1895.

BEARS are so numerous in Centre County, Pennsylvania, that farmers have organized to exterminate them.

CHINA and Japan being silver-using nations, there must soon be a demand for silver from the far East.

HUMANE officers investigated the report that President Cleveland's horses had been doctored and found it untrue.

BAKERS of Reading, Penn., will be compelled to observe a law passed in 1797 requiring them to sell bread by weight.

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

MUNICIPAL construction of rapid transit, according to the official count, had a majority in New York City of 89,731 votes.

HUNDREDS of wolves have been driven into Wyoming by the prairie fires that recently raged in Northwestern Nebraska.

FRIENDS and connections of the Brynars have taken over from the Bank of England the entire amount of the remaining Baring assets.

THE Executive Committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union met at Cleveland and decided to hold their next annual convention at Baltimore, Md.

THE Florida orange crop is being shipped at the rate of 25,000 boxes a day, or about 1,500,000 single oranges. The State's orange producer has risen from 900,000 boxes in 1885 to 3,000,000 in 1893.

Rich of a Southern Boom.

One of the relics of the late Southern boom can be found in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. It is a tobacco field, in the midst of which is a large brick block and several electric light poles, it was formerly a 300-acre farm, and the entire tract was purchased by speculators for the purpose of building a town there. At the sale the farmer who sold the land in the first place became so excited that he bought in the lots for the entire amount of his purchase money. Then he built the block and a few available funds. The town was a failure, the property sold for debts, and instead of a 30-acre farm, with money in bank, the old man has a ten-acre tract incumbered by a useless building and electric light poles that are in the way of his plow.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The value of gold depends on weight, not polish.

It is generally conceded that the happiest people on earth, as a whole, are the French. They are happy because they are contented, and one conspicuous reason why they are contented is because the great mass of them live in their own homes. Not more than 49 per cent of the French people rent the quarters they live in. They are, indeed, the best sheltered people in the world. Though there are only 38,000,000 of them they have 9,000,000 dwelling houses. This, as will readily be seen, provides a house for every 4.2-9 persons,