NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The News from All Parts of the World.

ABROAD.

At a meeting of South of Ireland landlords at Cork a resolution was adopted declaring that while they would deal with every rent case on its merits, they would not submit to mob law or the dictates of secret committees.——Enthusiastic Socialists declare that thousands of men regularly drill in London, and they boast that they are able to put 100,000 armed men into the streets.——A deputation of Mormons met in St. George's Hall, London, and condemned the American Government for its unjust treatment of the Mormons.——There is much excitement and the religious fervor has been greatly increased in the western part of Ireland in consequence of reports of additional miracles performed at the shrine of Knock. The latest case is that of an English woman who had been a cripple for years, and who is completely cured. Archdeacon Kavanagh for the present withholds the lady's name, but vouches for the genuineness of the cure.——It is announced that Prince Dolgorukoff of Russia is about to go to Copenhagen on a special mission. This news has served to revive the report that Prince Waldemar of Denmark will be selected for ruler of Bulgaria.——The newspapers of St. Petersburg are unanimously of opinion that decisive action by Russia in regard to Bulgaria is imperative.——Russia has presented another note to the Bulgarian Government declaring the recent elections illegal and demanding the postponement of the meeting of the Sobranje. The Government refuses to yield. It is rumored that Russian Consul Neklindoff is about to quit Sofia. It is reported that Gen. Kaulbars has advised the Czar either to occupy Bulgaria or to break off relations with the Bulgarian Government.——There is a vivid growth of the war feeling in France. Gen. Boulanger has prepared a well-conceived plan, in conjunction with a staff officer of high rank, for a continental campaign. The *Militaire* says that Gen. Boulanger desires war, but not for the purpose of recovering Alsace, nor to gratify personal ambition, but as a step leading to the solution of social questions. The strictest taboo of everything German is being observed. M. Lockroy, Minister of Commerce, has ordered the police to prosecute all persons selling boxes of toys imported from Germany and containing a map of France without Alsace.——The *St. James' Gazette* says that although France has thwarted the Vatican's scheme to form relations with China, the Chinese Envoy has sent the Pope a very friendly message from his Government. In regard to France's position, the *Gazette* asserts that China is resolved to terminate the protectorate at all costs, and that the French must either abandon it or forcibly maintain their pretensions.——Germany has decided to supply her whole army with repeating rifles. The four corps stationed on the western frontier of the Empire are already equipped with the improved arm. It is rumored that all Government manufactories and arsenals are to be run continuously day and night on the work of converting the Mauser rifles, the weapon at present in use by the army, into repeaters holding 10 cartridges each.——An official statement shows that the value of exports from Germany to America during the fiscal year ending in September was $20,000,000 more than for the preceding fiscal year.——The official report of the medical experts appointed to investigate the insanity of King Otto has been made. It says the King's disease is incurable, but does not affect the duration of life.

INDUSTRIAL.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul switchmen have joined the strikers, but their places were filled and trains were moved as usual. A strong guard of special policemen is maintained in all the yards. The switchmen of the Manitoba road made a demand for higher wages. The merchants have great difficulty in moving freight. Four flour mills at Minneapolis were compelled to close for lack of wheat. The contest at the Chicago packing-houses shows no material change. A number of additional outside men were engaged by Armour. The hope of the strikers now is that the beef-dressers will be called out.——Mr. C. A. Pillsbury, the great Minneapolis miller, says the demand for flour during the past two months has been better than ever within his recollection. There has been no reduction of wages at his mills and consequently no labor troubles have occurred, nor does he anticipate any.——The strike of the employes of Disston & Sons' saw works at Tacony, Pa., which has been in progress for about 10 days, terminated last week by a compromise, and a large number of the men returned to work. The strikers numbered nearly 900 men.——One hundred operatives are now at work in the Augusta, Ga., factory. Much discontent is reported among the locked-out operatives and reports say that they are eager to go to work.——At the convention of the Knights of Labor in Richmond Mr. Powderly was re-elected Grand Master Workman. The term was lengthened to two years and the salary increased from $1,500 to $5,000 a year.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mr. Gladstone is still unable to leave his bedroom. He is suffering from fever, and his condition is believed to be worse than is publicly admitted.——Gen. Cassius M. Clay met one of his own daughters the other day in Richmond and did not know her. His wife and family separated from him many years ago.——Hon. Andrew D. White, ex-President of Cornell University, positively declines being the Republican candidate for Congress in the 28th District of New York.——Hon. Samuel J. Randall is now much improved in health, and his only difficulty is in the use of his limbs, which are very weak. He will return to Washington about the middle of November.——There is much talk in England of the possible restoration of Col. Valentine Baker to his old rank in the army. His friends are trying to persuade the Queen that such an act of clemency would befit her jubilee celebration. He was dismissed some years ago for an alleged insult to a lady.——Prince Louis Napoleon, who arrived from Japan by the last steamer, left San Francisco last week for New York.——The Rev. Augustus Stopford Brooke, the eminent Unitarian preacher of Dublin, has become crazy, and has been confined in an insane asylum.——M. de Lesseps left Havre on Saturday for New York, where he will take part in the ceremonies in connection with the dedication of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty. He will be accompanied by Count Napoleon Ney.——The Rev. W. H. H. Murray, widely known as "Adirondack" Murray, was quietly married to Miss Frances M. Rivers, of Montreal, at his residence there Monday night last. She is a Catholic.——Having returned from Europe, Mr. Benj. Harris Brewster, ex-Attorney-General, will resume his law practice in Philadelphia.——Edward T. Parker, of Philadelphia, has left an estate worth $100,000 to $200,000 to erect a home for aged and infirm colored people of Philadelphia.——The will of Vice-President Hendricks, which bequeathed all his property to his wife, is to be contested by the heirs of his mother in New York, who claim that they are entitled to one-third interest.——Ex-Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, who is going to lecture, will take for his subject his experiences in the United States Senate.——Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's closing lecture in London was listened to by 2,000 persons. Mr. Beecher preached a farewell sermon in the City Temple Sunday last.——The Boston *Traveller* prints a list of men and women in San Francisco who are worth $1,000,000 or more. The entire number of millionaires thus given is 104.——Rumors have been current of the assassination of Gen. Gonzales, ex-President of the Mexican republic, and now Governor of the State of Guanajuato, but inquiry shows that there is no truth in the report. Gov. Gonzales at latest accounts was in good health.——Chas. Wilson and his wife, well-to-do citizens of St. Louis, started on June 8 to drive in a two-horse buggy to Denver. They made from 20 to 56 miles a day, and did the 1,590 miles in just two months, without mishap of any sort, and enjoyed the trip thoroughly.

OBITUARY.

The body of Bishop Matthew Simpson has been removed from South Laurel Hill to the mausoleum in West Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, erected to his memory by Mrs. Simpson.——A brother of Gen. James A. Beaver, Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, died at Louisburg, in that State, Sunday.——Commissioner Colman, of the Department of Agriculture, received a telegram announcing the death of his father, Hamilton Colman, at Richfield Springs, N. Y. This is the third death in the Commissioner's family within 15 months.——Julia Dorff, who has been employed in the Philadelphia Mint since 1850, having been appointed by President Fillmore, died last week She held a responsible position and many millions of dollars passed through her hands.——Thos. Sunderland, of Washington, one of the California "Argonauts," died on Sunday night at the Westminster Hotel, New York.——The funeral of Senator Austin F. Pike, at Franklin, N. H., was largely attended. Senators Blair, Aldrich, Edmunds, Evarts, Jones, of Arkansas; Pugh and Sabin acted as a guard of honor. William P. Canaday, Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, had charge of the funeral arrangements. The burial was in Franklin Cemetery.——Mike McCool, the once famous pugilist, died at the Charity Hospital, New Orleans, on Sunday. He fought his last battle many years ago, and of late he had worked as a mate on steamboats on the Lower Mississippi.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Gottfried Waller, who testified against the convicted Anarchists, was attacked in a saloon in Chicago by Socialists, who, with cries of "traitor," "dog," "shoot him," "hang him," pursued him through the streets and beat him severely before he could escape. He fired at them several times without effect. He reported the occurrence to the police. Since the trial he has been unable to secure work at his trade, and has received a number of threatening letters.——Henry Doebeler, an attendant at the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Columbus, O., put Frank Hamilton, aged 7, one of the inmates, in the bathtub, turned on the water and left the boy. When he returned the child was fatally scalded and died soon after.——The steam barge Selah Chamberlain was run into in a dense fog off Sheboygan, Wis., by the schooner John Pridgeon, jr. The side of the Chamberlain was stove in below the water line, and she sank very soon. Five of the crew jumped into one of the boats, when the davits broke and they were thrown into the lake and drowned. The rest of the crew were saved.——At 1 o'clock Thursday morning 200 disguised men broke into the jail at Monticello, Ill., and took therefrom Henry Wildman, the wife murderer, and hanged him. After hanging him they shot him 11 times to make sure of their work.——Surg.-Gen. Gunning, of the Navy, was received at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, with a salute of 11 guns. During the firing of the salute the breech plug of a rifle gun blew out and struck the arm of Chief Gunner's Mate Henry Linn and shattered it so badly that it had to be amputated. He died the next day.——The Windsor Hotel, at Roselle, N. J., was destroyed by fire. Johanna Sullivan, a laundress, was burned to death. The hotel was valued at $24,000.——Lewis Webster, twice tried and convicted and sentenced to death at Warren, O., for the murder of a man named Harrington, has, on a third trial, been acquitted by the jury.——In Barnwell County, S. C., E. J. Rowell killed his brother, E. L. Rowell. They had intended to go fishing together, when they engaged in a quarrel. E. J. Rowell cursed his brother and dared him to advance upon him, when the wife of the murdered man interposed and succeeded in getting her husband away. E. J. Rowell got a gun and fired, and his brother fell almost in the arms of his wife, dying in a few hours.——Sheriff Beach, of Morrison, Ill., arrested John Clark. The latter broke away, drew a self-cocking revolver, and, aiming at Beach, pulled the trigger three times, but the weapon was not discharged. Meantime the Sheriff fired five shots, and Clark dropped dead. The coroner's jury exonerated Sheriff Beach.——At Belvidere, N. J., the jury in the case of Janitor Titus, charged with the murder of Tillie Smith, rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree. Tillie Smith, the murdered girl, was a pretty domestic employed at the Hackettstown Institute, of which Titus was janitor. On the night of the murder she had been to an entertainment in the town, and on her return to the institute, it was charged, was met by Titus in the basement and murdered.——Adam Musketnuss died at Lancaster, Pa., of lockjaw. His death was caused by burns received a few days ago by a curious accident. He placed a lighted pipe in his pocket while walking on the street, and in a few minutes his clothes were in a blaze. Before the flames were extinguished he was badly burned about the body and legs.——Frank Garvey and Thomas O'Neill, residents of Lost Creek, Pa., stood on the railroad track to see how close they could allow the locomotive to approach before they should get out of its way. O'Neill was fatally injured, and Garvey was thrown down an embankment but escaped serious injury.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A disastrous fire visited the city of Eastport, Me., Oct. 14. Four sardine factories, the Passamaquoddy Hotel and many other buildings were destroyed.——In Pittsburg, Pa., the Keystone Brewing Company's four-story brick warehouse, on South Thirty-fifth street, fell with a loud crash. The building was completely wrecked, and a large amount of beer stored in kegs in the structure destroyed. The loss was $40,000.——The Baptist church at Bennington Center, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. The loss is $40,000. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin. The church people have been very active of late in prosecuting liquor dealers.——There was a lively fall of snow in several parts of Rockland County, N. Y., Sunday, and from an inch to an inch and a quarter of snow was found in some places.——The south wing of the German Orphan Asylum at Indianapolis took fire, causing damage to the extent of $10,000. All the children were safely removed except one, Albert Vogt, aged nine years, who was suffocated.——In Philadelphia the jury in the case of Flora O. Spear vs. The Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, for the loss of her husband, Adrian Spear, who died from the effects of injuries received on the 17th of August, 1885, rendered a verdict of $6,000 in favor of Mrs. Spear.——Six Chinamen in the United States Courts in New York declared their intention of becoming American citizens.——In Chicago Judge Tuley dissolved the injunction which the milk men had secured against Health Commissioner De Wolf, who had prohibited the sale of milk taken from cows at the quarantined distilleries.——A cotton-picking machine was tested near Sumter, S. C., in the presence of committees from the New York Cotton Exchange and the Charleston exchanges, and representatives of the State Agricultural Department. The machine picked cotton at the rate of 180 pounds per hour, without injuring the bolls or plants. The general opinion of those present is that the machine is correct in its principle, does fairly good work now, and can be made completely successful.——A company of teachers under the direction of Dr. Sheldon Jackson reached Kodiak Sept. 23 on the steam schooner Leo, 19 days from Seattle, en route to the Aleutian Islands and Western Alaska.——The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has placed orders for 2,000 additional freight cars. The Baltimore & Ohio has ordered 1,000 and the Pittsburg & Western 2,000.——Sunday morning most of the business portion of Salisbury, Md., was destroyed by fire. About 130 stores and dwellings were burned. The loss is estimated at $1,000,000.

Lucy Parsons Talks Anarchy.

Lucy Parsons, the wife of one of Chicago's condemned Anarchists, arrived in Cleveland, O., the other day from Louisville. She was advertised to speak in the evening at the old Tabernacle, which had been engaged by a committee of local Anarchists, but when the proprietor learned their purpose he refused to allow such a meeting to be held in the hall. Printed circulars had been distributed, and a motley crowd congregated about the entrance at the hour announced. Mrs. Parsons was there and, procuring a chair, harangued the assemblage in the street. She called on the American people to show their independence and revenge the "damnable judicial murders about to take place in Chicago." "I am not here," said she, "to plead for my husband. The day he was sentenced I told him I gave him up for the cause. I left him to go to the scaffold while I go forth to herald the damnable wrong to the American people. But you need not be surprised to hear very soon that I, too, have been condemned to die for the cause. This building has been closed against me by a damnable capitalist, but I will show them all they cannot down me. I am going to New York, where I will speak in Cooper Institute on Sunday night. I wonder if they will close that against me. I think not. They have too much freedom there. But if they do I will address the people on the sidewalk. I will take the red flag of the Commune and plant it all over New England in mills and factories." Mrs. Parsons said she had printed copies of Spies's and Parsons's speeches she wanted to sell to buy bread for the widows and orphans which are to be.

Eaten by Hogs.

At Mt. Sterling, Ill., Mrs. Greenwell, a widow, aged 70 years, left her home on Tuesday afternoon to visit a neighbor, distant about three-quarters of a mile. She did not return on Tuesday night, and when Wednesday morning did not bring her anxious search was made. After a time the bones and pieces of her flesh were found, surrounded by a drove of hogs, that were fighting over the remains, which were identified by scraps of clothing. It is supposed that the old lady fainted, and that the hogs attacked her before she regained consciousness.

A DISASTROUS STORM.

More Than 100 Lives Lost and Great Destruction of Property.

Last week a large portion of the country was swept by a tornado of extraordinary fury and magnitude.

Beginning in the Southwest on Monday, it piled up the waters of the Gulf, wrecking the town of Sabine Pass, Tex., injuring the famous Mississippi jetties and drowning at different points more than 100 people. Then it struck Northward and wrought havoc among the shipping of the great lakes and did great damage in many of the cities of the Lake region.

The greatest disaster in the track of the storm was at Sabine Pass, where there was great loss of life and enormous destruction of property. Piled up from the Gulf the waters began to invade the town about 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon and rose with unprecedented rapidity. The citizens of the doomed place did not realize their imminent danger until it was too late to escape. When safety by flight was found to be out of the question the people who were so situated that they could do so sought refuge in houses and resorts such as they considered safe. The water kept rising, and between 3 and 4 o'clock the smaller houses began to yield to the resistless force of the waves, which not only moved them from their foundations, but turned them over on their sides and tops. A little later the larger houses began to give way and death by drowning seemed in store for every person in the place. With the yielding of the smaller houses several persons who had remained in them were drowned, and when the residences and business places began to crumble the fatalities were greatly increased. Here about 70 people were drowned out of 200 in the town, and scarcely a house was left standing.

The loss of property along the Cameron Parish Gulf coast and for some distance west of Sabine Pass by the storm on Tuesday night was fearful. The mail boat from Cameron Parish reports that the water at Calcasieu Pass was eight feet deep at the lighthouse, and that the entire country east and west was submerged Tuesday night, drowning thousands of cattle and ruining crops. Lives were lost at nearly all points.

The damage was widespread from the Mississippi jetties to Point a la Hache. The wind, which was blowing hard all day Sunday, increased to a hurricane on Monday. The village of Port Eads was inundated, and the sea was running heavily over the jetties. Some of the immense blocks of concrete, weighing many tons apiece, of which the sea wall is built, were lifted out of position and swallowed up by the sea. Others were stood upon end and others twisted out of place. The bulkhead that is being built between this wall and the jetties proper was entirely submerged and the waters rolled over it from end to end. The building in which cement was stored for concrete blocks was swept away, and the plank road that served Port Eads as a public street was floated off. The water continued to rise on Monday and reached the first floor of several houses. Many persons left their homes, taking refuge in the hotel at Eadsport. The narrow neck of land between the river bank and the sea marsh, bordering the bays and the gulf, was completely under water, which in some places was waist deep. There has been almost a total destruction of crops of all kinds from Point a la Hache to Port Eads on the east side of the river.

The storm swept northeasterly, doing great damage in Illinois. At Kankakee the new water-works tower was blown down. At Chicago the storm tore through the trees of Douglass, Garfield and Humboldt Parks with the fury of a hurricane. Soft maples and saplings were twisted off close to their trunks and hurled over the tops of the large trees. Two real estate agency buildings on Madison street, near Garfield Park, were picked up by the wind and pounded to pieces on the prairie. Street car conductors and drivers, who were caught in the teeth of the gale, say it was only with the greatest difficulty they held themselves from being thrown from their cars. All the streets in the western and southwestern portion of the city were littered with broken trees and shivered signboards. The wind attained a velocity of from 45 to 50 miles on the lake. Between Ypsilanti and Elkhart, Ind., the storm tore down all the wires in that neighborhood and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway the top of a car was blown off and carried against the wires with such force as to break them all.

At Detroit, Mich., it was the fiercest gale in 30 years. No small boat could live an instant on the Detroit River. Knots of men stood all along the river front watching the seething water. Up-town it blew a perfect hurricane all afternoon. A great deal of damage was done. Chimneys were snapped off like pipestems, trees were blown over, obstructing street-car travel, carriages were upset with their occupants and the streets were filled with signboards. People took the middle of the street to escape falling signs.

On Lake Erie the storm was terrific, and great damage was done to shipping, as well as in the various cities and towns. At Erie, Pa., the electric-light works were so badly wrecked by the terrific gale that the city was left in darkness.

The effects at Buffalo were very severe. Several large express wagons were picked up and rolled across the street, horses and all. Teams became frightened and many wrecks were seen along the principal streets. The back retaining wall of the new music hall now in process of erection was blown down, and many persons met with narrow escapes. A large chimney on the Tift House crashed through the roof into an unoccupied apartment.

Advices from Port Colborne state that an unknown three-masted schooner went down three miles east from there. The tug Ruth started out to pick up the sailors, but it was not thought she would succeed in such a gale. The island—a strip of land along Buffalo's inner harbor—was flooded, 30 fishermen's shanties were blown down and several children were drowned.

At Fort Wayne, Ind., Odd Fellows' Temple, Centiver's Brewery, Hake's Bottling Works, Adams Express Office, and some of the principal business buildings were unroofed. A fire broke out in the outskirts of the city, and several buildings were destroyed.

The storm struck Toledo about noon Thursday, and from that time until 3 p. m. the velocity of the wind was 45 miles per hour. There was considerable damage done in a small way, blowing down chimneys, breaking in show-windows, unroofing buildings, blowing down telegraph and telephone lines, and overturning shade trees. An unfinished two-story frame building was razed to the ground. Reports from Northwestern Ohio bring tidings of similar damages, the most serious so far being to the Court-house at Napoleon, which was injured to the extent of $1,000. There was much excitement at Toledo during the afternoon, as four yachts were engaged in a race on Lake Erie. The yachts, however, all arrived safe at Monroe, Mich.

Monument to Commander Gorringe.

A monument to the late Commander Gorringe, of the Navy, has just been erected in Rockland Cemetery, on the Hudson. The monument is of white granite, 25 feet six inches high and two feet nine inches square at the base. The die rests on two smaller bases and a platform of dark granite six feet six inches square underlies the whole. On two sides of the die are bronze medallions executed by Caspar Buberle, the artist who designed the bas-reliefs for the Garfield Monument. They are rectangular, the corners being rounded to conform to the shape of the Egyptian cartouche. That on the west side bears a faithful likeness of Mr. Gorringe, surrounded with a garland in high relief of oak and laurel. That on the eastern face has a representation of the mechanism employed by Mr. Gorringe in the lowering and erection of the obelisk. On the south side of the die is the following record: "Henry Honeychurch Gorringe. Born in Barbadoes, West Indies, August 11, 1841. Died in New York, July 7, 1885." On the north side of the die is the following inscription: "By his courage, skill and patriotism in the naval service of his adopted country in her time of need he rose to distinguished rank. His crowning work was the removal of Cleopatra's Needle from Egypt to the United States, a feat of engineering without a parallel. Brave, tender and true, he passed away lamented by those who knew his worth, whose loving hands have raised this obelisk to his memory."

A Chestnut Bell Pulled on a Minister.

Dr. Bellamy, a prominent physician of Milledgeville, Ga., attended services at the Methodist church, having a chestnut bell attached to his coat. The chestnut bell is still somewhat of a novelty in that quiet town, and the doctor thought it would be very funny to ring his little gong whenever the minister's sermon or prayers touched familiar ground or a familiar hymn was announced. The next morning the doctor was held in heavy bonds for court to answer a charge of disturbing public worship. His humor will cost him a heavy fine and possibly imprisonment as well.

A Boom in Iron.

Investigation into the state of the iron trade of this country shows that there has been an increased production of 821,565 tons during the first nine months of 1886; that the demand has been and is so great that orders cannot now be filled for some grades of iron; that in the last 60 days an advance in pig iron has taken place of 50 cents to $1 per ton in the East, $1 in the West, and from $1 to $1.50 in the South. Bar iron has advanced at the rate of $2.24 per ton, plate iron at the rate of $5.40 per ton, and muck bars are $5 higher than the lowest price this year. The heaviest business of the year is being done at the present time. During the last two weeks there has been a decided improvement in the demand for iron, which has resulted in an advance in prices for both manufactured and crude. The increased demand and the rise in prices were not confined to the East, but are noticeable in all parts of the country. Since July there has been a steady improvement, but the trade is very conservative, and it resisted anything like a boom until it can be said that the better prices have come in the most legitimate way—from the demands of the consumers.

Chicago's Departing Glory.

P. D. Armour, the great Chicago pork packer, said in an interview the other day: "The day of Chicago's supremacy as a pork-packing center will soon be a thing of the past. Kansas City, Omaha, Cedar Rapids, and other western points are fast taking the business away from here. Take Kansas City, for instance. The price of hogs there is 25 cents a hundred less than it is here, while her freight rates to all western and southern points are as low as others, and her freight rates to the Atlantic seaboard are only 12 or at the most 15 cents a hundred higher. In other words Kansas City's freight rates to the markets where 90 per cent. of our products are sold are just as good as ours, while hogs are cheaper. What is true of Kansas City is true in a greater or less degree of other western points. It is the natural course of events. The corn belt has moved west and with it hog raising. It's history repeating itself. Only a few years ago Chicago took away the supremacy from Cincinnati and St. Louis. To show that this is not idle talk, brought on by the present troubles, I will say I have not added a single brick to my packing house property here in Chicago, while in Kansas City, where I already had $1,500,000 worth of packing house property, I have built $300,000 worth additional property this Summer, and between now and next January will build another $300,000 worth."

A Government Surveyor's Suicide.

A telegram from North Adams, Mass., says that Bayard T. Putnam, of the Government Geological Survey, had been missing from camp a week. His body was found suspended from a tree a short distance from the camp where he had been working. Joshua Pierce, a surveyor with Putnam's party, returned from the top of Florida Mountain in charge of Putnam's body, which was found hanging to a limb of a dead tree, with a tent rope about the neck and the feet touching the ground. The body had to be carried four miles over boulders and through woods and undergrowth before roads or a conveyance could be reached. All valuables and papers had been left on the dead man's person. That he committed suicide is considered certain. Mr. Putnam was in the United States Census Bureau in 1880, but since then has been connected with the Geological Survey, and was rising in his profession. He had intervals of temporary insanity, and to this cause is attributed his suicide.

Duel Between United States Officials.

At Somerset, Ky., United States Commissioner F. V. Logan and Special United States Baliff Henry Bogle met and quarreled over some political matter. Mr. Logan said he did not want any difficulty, but Bogle tore away from Mr. Colyer's grasp and started toward Logan. Both men drew their pistols and began firing, and then clinched. Logan fired twice, when his pistol failed to work, and he seized a hatchet and cut Bogle on the head, laying his skull bare. Bogle fired three or four times. He fell at the first of the firing, shot through the center of the breast, and the rest of his shots were fired while he was down and had hold of Logan. Logan was shot in the throat, the ball coming out of the mouth. The wound is serious, but not fatal. Bogle cannot recover.

A Singular Accident.

At Shenandoah, Pa., a girl named Hennessey, residing with her parents on West Coal street, went into the basement, and, seeing at the foot of the stairway what appeared to be a bar of iron, she attempted to pick it up. The bar turned out to be a lead pipe which conveyed the supply from the water main to the rear of the house. She then opened a door, and when the light shone in she found herself standing on the brink of a cave-in about 18 feet in diameter and perhaps 100 feet deep. The whole bottom of the basement had fallen into the workings of Oakdale colliery. The house is still standing, but fears are entertained not only for its safety, but for the safety of other buildings in the neighborhood.

Russia is Ready.

Russia has gradually amassed a magnificent army. Inclusive of her naval forces she has at her command fully 2,488,000 combatants. The process of military reorganization has been going on chiefly during the past 20 years. The main army is composed of 880 battalions, 608 squadrons, and 352 batteries, making a total of 1,290,000 troops of all arms. The reserve army is made up of 522 squadrons, 529 battalions, and 116 batteries, forming an offensive force of 664,000 men. These are all ready for service at a moment's notice.

Midgets Married.

Two midgets on exhibition in New York were married last week. The groom, Gen. Joseph Rhineback, is 21 years old, 36 inches high, and weighs 45 pounds. The bride, Princess Lucy, is 19 years old, 27 inches high, and weighs about 23 pounds. The bridesmaid was a "fat woman," Anna Bell—weight 465 pounds. About 1,000 people witnessed the ceremony. The bride's father and mother were present, and the former gave away the bride.

A Congressman and a Pickerel.

One day last week Congressman Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, went fishing in the lake at Alexander. He hooked an enormous pickerel, and in his efforts to get him into the boat was himself pulled into the water. It was some time before assistance reached him, and when taken from the water he was unconscious, remaining in that condition for several hours. He was finally restored.

Straining at a Gnat.

A man named Portreas was arrested at St. Anne de Bellevue, Canada, for having refused to obey the order of the constable on duty in the parish church to kneel on both knees during a certain portion of the service. Portreas was fined $8 for irreverence in church, although he pleaded sickness and inability to go on both knees. He brought an action for damages against the constable, and the trial by jury resulted in the dismissal of the plaintiff's action.

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WANTED—ADDRESSES.

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WANTED—By Geo. E. Lemon, Washington, D. C.—The present postoffice address of George W. Bragg, late Artificer, Co. B, 1st Mass. Cav. No. 26,5/6. 1f

WANTED—By W. R. Gaylord, Fairmount, Neb.—The address of any comrade who was an inmate of Ward H, Cleveland Military Hospital, in 1863. 235-14t

WANTED—By Humphrey Anderson, Wilkesville, O.—The address of John Hardeston, Orderly-Sergeant, Co. I, 17th U. S. Colored Inf.

WANTED—By Theo. N. Browning, Robinson, Ill.—The address of Dr. J. D. Stoner, who was Surgeon of 7th Ill. at Vicksburg, Miss., in 1863.

A man of great ability, pure patriotism, unselfish nature, full of forgiveness to his enemies, bearing malice toward none, Lincoln proved to be the man above all others for the great struggle through which the Nation had to pass to place itself among the greatest in the family of Nations. His fame will grow brighter as time passes and his great work is better understood.

U. S. GRANT.

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GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET, in THE CENTURY *for July, 1885.*

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