Anarchy, Rapine and Murder Rife in Morocco.

A porrible state of affairs exists in Morocco. Anarchy of the bloodiest character reigns in the whole domain of Emperor Muley Hassan. To avenge the death of his cousin, Prince Muley, who, with his escort, was ambushed and slain by rebels, he has let loose the imperial upon the now wretched troops and helpless insurgents with full license to and helpless insurgents with full license to murder, torture, and outrage to the extent of their savage desires. Old men, young men, and children have been slaughtered without mercy. The mothers, daughters, and all female relatives of the rebels have been killed or seized as slaves. The wholesale slaughter has been carried on until no more rebels exist in the towns and cities, and the bloody persecution has extended into distant districts wherever rebels are supposed to be. It is reported that the tended into distant districts wherever rebels are supposed to be. It is reported that the Emperor has gone so far in his inhuman work of extermination that he is now surrounded by hostile tribes who may serve him as he has served their allies.

News comes via Madrid, which is the best present source of Marocco news that

News comes via Madrid, which is the best present source of Marocco news, that horrible outrages have been practiced, and to add to the public misery a famine prevails in many districts. Legal authority is at a standstill. Gangs of thieves plunder and kill without check. The Arab priests are preaching a holy war and advising the summary murder of all in-The Reveil du Marac, a Tangiers paper, calls on all the foreign powers to send ships to protect Christians and Jews. The accounts may be exaggerated, but very pos-sibly they are all true. One effect may be to hasten the solution of the Morocce question, which has long waited adjustment of some Fifteen Sailors Drowned.

Fifteen lives have been lost by the strandritteen lives have been lost by the stranding of the Norwegian steamer Bratsberg, out of a total of twenty-two on board. The steamer grounded very near St. Felicite, below Matane, in the St. Lawrence River in Canada, during a dense fog, and the sea commenced almost immediately to break over her. She had a carre of coulfreen Syd commenced almost immediately to break
over her. She had a cargo of coal from Sydney to Montreal, and her hold filled at once.
Captain Neilson managed to get ashore,
and wired the almost total loss of his crew,
but without furnishing details. They were
swamped in attempting to reach the shore.
A good deal of excitement was caused, for
the names of the lost cannot be had. names of the lost cannot be had. The steamer went to pieces and nothing as saved. There was a good deal of anxiety

for the fate of the other members or the crew, for no craft could live near the steamer while the present heavy sea continued. Concentrating the Currency.

The movement of standard silver dollars from the different mints and sub-treasuries to Washington for storage in the large new silver vault in the Treasury building has begun. The shipments will be made in lots begun. The shipments will be made in lots of \$500,000 a day, and will continue until the vault is filled. As the vault has a capacity of \$100,000,000 in silver dollars, it will take about six months to fill it at the rate of shipment decided upon. The shipments will be confined to the coin now stored at Philadelphia New York New Orleans and San phia. New York, New Orleans and San phia, New York, New Orleans and San Francisco. It is estimated that about \$20,-000,000 will be brought from each of the cities named. The first shipments come from Philadelphia. The old vaults in the Treasury already contain \$68,000.000 in standard silver dollars, and this vast sum will be swelled to \$168,000,000 when the movement to the new

Ill-Fated Communists.

A strange fatality seems to follow ex-com-nunists in France. The other day General munists in France. The other day General Eudes, while standing on a platform surrounded by a howling mob making flery speeches on the commune, died by the bursting of a blood vessel. Again, the day before that Citoyen Cenac, another lieutenant of the commune, was standing on a balcony making community speeches to a socialist crowd at No. 19 was standing on a barcony making commu-nist speeches to a socialist crowd at No. 19 Cite Lacharriere, Paris, when he suddenly turned pale, and to the great consternation of the audience, just as he uttered the words: "Il n'y a pas de Dieu," down he fell dead as a hammer. The cause of death in this in-stance also was the bursting of a blood ves-

Grief and Shame Killed Him. A special from Little Rock, Ark., announces the death, under peculiar circumstances, of Rev. Jesse Pratt, the oldest Baptist minister in Arkansas. His son, J. R. Pratt, was on in Arkansas. His son, J. R. Fratt, was on trial for a penal offense, and the father expressed the hope that he (the father) would die before the verdict was rendered. He ex-pired five hours before the jury came in sentencing the son to five years' imprison-ment the penitentiary. Grief and shame

THE LABOR WORLD.

CIGAR-MAKERS are kept very busy. GERMAN foundries employ 147,051 men. ALL the grocers' bags are made by 1569

THERE are in the United States 28,600 loco-

THE Krupp Gun Company employs some 15,000 men.

One horse power equals the muscular labor of six men.

GERMAN locomotives do about twelve and

one-half year's service.

Workmen in the shipyards of Calais, France, have gone on strike

A MILL at Lewiston, Me., is making 1504 quilts and 12,000 towels a week.

Two thousand cotton mill-carders at Blackburn, England, are on strike. THERE are very few old men among the blowers in the green glass works.

THE largest iron casting ever attempted in America was recently made at Bethlehem,

THE largest block of granite ever quarried

in this country was recently quarried at Au-

THE smokestack of the Allentown (Penn.) thread mid will be 227 feet high, the tallest in the United States.

Nor improved workmanship but rapidity is the distinguishing feature of mechanical arts and trades nowadays.

The average yearly income of the working woman of Boston is \$260.07, and her average expenses are reckoned at \$ 61,30. In Poland the laborers work from 5 in the

morning tal 8 and 9 o'clock at night. Women are employed in all kinds of hard work. One man to day, with labor saving devices, can accomplish as much in a day as 500 men could do in the same time fifty years

THE mechanical industries of the United States are carried on by steam and water power, representing in round numbers 3,500,-000 horse power.

THERE is a sh emaker in Buffalo, N. Y.,

who, working at his bench, has become a wonderful linguist and bids fair one day to rival Elihu Burritt. LYNN (Mass.) shoe manufacturers claim

that the price of labor is so high in Lynn that they will be forced to go to places where it is cheaper in order to obtain a living profit. In Birmingham, England, at one book-

binding establishment, a machine has just been laid down which has displaced the labor of two men and thirty youtns of both sexe; Two thousand men recently went out of the lumier mills at Gravenhurst, Canada, for a reduction of hours from eleven to ten. One year ago a reduction was secured from

THERE is said to be so strong a feeling against the employment of old men in the carpenter business that carpenters of fifty years of age or more look forward to being idle half the time.

The trouble in the shipvards at Belfast, Ireland, which has resu ted in the lockout of 5000 shipwrights, is due to a strike of 300 boiler maters. When the strike was announced the employers decided to close the wards entire.y.

In the Cathedral at Brussels Cardinal Lavigerie recently announced that he would form a committe to organize a volunteer expedition to suppress the slave tradic in A ri-ca. He estimated the cost at \$2.00,000, and invited subscriptions to a fund to defray the

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. DURING a sham battle fought by opposing companies of the Third New Jersey Regiment, at Seagirt, N. J., Gunloader Peter Kneip and Gunner Fuller were killed by the premature discharge of a howitzer.

ANDREW CONKLIN, a rich miller of Ram-apo, has committed suicide by shooting. Despondency, caused by a long spell of sick-ness, prompted him to take his life.

JOHN FIRST, of Pittsburg, took his young son for a sail on Lake Chautauqua, and when far from shore hugged the lad in his arms and jumped overboard. Both were drowned.

A New building on Eighty-third street, New York, caved in, killing John Flynn, a workman, and injuring four others. A THRESHING machine boiler on the farm A THRESHING machine boiler on the larm of Frank Stranahan, near Corry, Penn., exploded, killing William Clough, the engineer, and Arthur McCray, one of the workmen. Two others were badly injured.

Two tramps stealing a ride on a freight train were hurt fatally, at Devon, Penn., in a wreck caused by the train breaking in two. CONGRESSMAN W. L. SCOTT, of Erie, Penn., has declined a renomination on the ground of ill health.

AMBROSE NULTER, was killed by a train while walking on the track at Darien, Conn. Ex-State Representative "Jack" Mc-Cullough, a well known politician of Phila-phia, has committed suicide by shooting him-self in the head at his residence.

DURING a Harrison and Morton pole raising near Morris, N. Y., a cannon discharged prematurely, killing John Dickson, Albert Sergeant and Fred Sage.

A PARTY of seven persons sailing in the harbor of Hyannis, Mass., were thrown into the water by their boat capsizing, and three children, drowned. about twelve years old, were

THE Republicans of New York assembled in Convention at Saratoga and nominated in Convention at Saratoga and nominated ex-Senator Warner Miller for Governor, Stephen V. R. Cruger for Lieutenant Governor, and William Rumsey for Judge of the Court of Appeals. A high license clause was incorporated in the platform.

South and West.

THE State Convention of Nebraska Republicans was held at Lincoln, and General John M. Thayer was nominated for Governor. A complete State ticket was placed in the field.

NICOLA FEMMENETTA has been executed a Buena Vista, Col., for the murder of Michael Casey, at Granite, in March last.

An explosion totally destroyed the Giant Powder Works at West Berkley, Cal., and killed three white men and three Chinamen. BLACK measles of a most virulent type has broken out on the rice plantations on the San-tee River, S. C. Fifty deaths have already occurred, and the disease has become epi-

JOHN CARTER and Horace Christler, farmers of Elmont, Kan., quarreled about a cornplanter. Carter drew a revolver, when Christler knocked him down with a hayfork. Carter, rallying, knocked Christler jumped on him, gouged out one eye, bit off his nose and one car, and then thrust both prongs of the fork into his skull, killing him instantly.

THE boiler in James W. White's cotton mill at Bremond, Texas, exploded, killing W. L. Wooten, fatally wounding his two sons, John and Silas, and seriously injuring four others. The mill was demolished.

In a political quarrel at Nashville, Ind., Jacob Peavey instantly killed Frank Hall and his brother Elam. THE business portion of Clinton, Ind., a town of 1500 inhabitants, has been destroyed

by fire. WHILE a flat car was being raised to the track on the Michigan Central Railroad at East Saginaw, Mich., the derrick fell over into the crowd of sightseers. Two brothers named Collier were instantly killed and three others were fatally injured.

Forest fires burned numerous houses in Nadeau, Bolton and Mumford, Mich. A family of seven persons was destroyed at Mumford. Many farmers in that region have lost their houses and crops.

CHARLES .W. WALDRON, one of the owners and manager of the Waldron Bank of Hillsdale, Mich., has absconded, taking with him money and securities estimated at from \$60,000 to \$80,000.

A mon took John Graves, a sixteen-year-old colored boy from jail at Brownstown, Ark., and lynched him for an unprovoked murder he had committed.

By reason of a flagman's carelessness a collision occurred at Krum, Iowa, in which three railroad employes were killed and six

IKE DUNCAN, colored, while in court at Birmingham, Ala. being tried for an attempt to murder, dropped dead in the crimi-

MRS. ELI CARTWRIGHT and her baby were killed at Norfolk, Va., by the explosion of a

killed at Norfolk, Va., by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

WILLIAM HENRY MILLER, of Columbus, Ohio, son of the late John Miller, a prominent citizen and banker, while showing a revolver to one of his children in front of his residence, accidentally discharged it, and the ball struck his mother, standing a few steps away, and instantly killed her.

The cholera is raging in Presque Isle county, Mich., and nine persons died in one day. There are no doctors in the vicinity.

Washington.

THE President has nominated Charles F. Templeton, of Dakota, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota for the Eighth District.

THE Postoffice Department has given no-

tice that the free-delivery service will be established at the following post-offices October 1: Findlay, Ohio; Oneida, N. Y.; Olean, N. Y.; Sencra Falls, N. Y.; Port Jervis, N. Y.; West Troy, N. Y.; Waco, Texas; Plainfield, N. J.; Monmouth, Ill.; Pittston, Penn.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and Colonel Lamont, accompanied by Internal-Revenue Commissioner Miller, recently went on a fishing excursion of two or three days in the vicinity of Clifton Forge, in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia.

THE report of the Secretary of the Interior shows that under the acts of Congress, 28,-253,347 acres of railroad lands have been forfeited; 21,323,600 acres railroad indemnity restored and 29,809,772 acres restored under restored and 23,803,773 acres restored under illegal entries. The total acreage restored to the public domain is 83,158,990. The Secre-tary recommends that 148,179,528 acres in addition be recovered.

THE President has approved the act for the erection of a marine hospital at Evansville, Ind: the act to provide aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of disabled soldiers and sailors of the United States, and the act authorizing an increase in pensions for deafness.

Foreign.

A VIOLENT hurricane swept over Lake Balatony, in Hungary, and a boat contain-ing a number of reapers, with the fruits of their harvesting, was capsized and fifteen persons were drowned. CHOLERA broke out on the Portuguese transport India whi e bound to Mozambique,

and within forty-eight hours there were thirty-eight cases among the crew and pas-sengers, twenty-four of which proved tatal. Eight hundred workmen have been drowned by an inundation at Teng-Tcona,

SIR JOHN ROSE, formerly Minister of Finance for the Dominion of Canada, is dead. He fell dead while about to fire at a stag on his estate in Scotland.

Russia has proposed, to the European Powers, to unite Roumania and Roumelia in one nation under the English Duke of Cumberland as King

SEVEN old wooden warehouses at Steinwarde, Germany, containing cotton, rice, sugar and sultpetre, value at \$1,750,000, have been destroyed by fire. Six persons perished in he flumes. Most of the property was insured in Engian t.

By the inundation of the Miniano Province, in China, 500 houses were demolished at Ibi Gamin, and 150 were floated away. Fifty people per:shed. A CONFLICT took place between caribeeners

and smugglers on the Bidasson River, which forms part of the coundary between Fran e and Spain. Two of the smurg ers were shot dead, two were drowned, several were wounded and ten were captured. THE Canadian Minister of Justice, J. S. D.

Thompson, has been created a King et of St. Michael and St. George in recognition oh s services on the Fishery Commission. He will now be Sir John Sparro v David Thompson. ONLY eighty of the 560 convicts received

last year in the Eastern Penitentiary of Penn-sylvania had trades when brought there.

PENSIONS FOR VETERANS.

Commissioner Black Submits His Annual Report.

Over Sixty Thousand New Names Added to the Rolls.

The annual report of Pension Commissioner Black, which has just been issued, shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, there were added to the pension rolls 60,252 new names (the largest annual increase in the history of the bureau), making a total in the history of the bureau, making a total of 452,557 pensioners on the rolls at the close of the year, classified as follows: 326,835 invalids, 92,928 widows, minor children and dependent relatives, 37 Revolutionary widows, 806 survivors of the War of 1812, 10,787 widows of those who served in that war, 16,660 survivors of the war with Mexico and 5104 widows of those who served in that war. The names of 2028 previously dropped were restored to the rolls, making an aggregate of 62,280 pensioners added during the year. During the same period 15,730 were dropped from the rolls on account of death and various

other causes, leaving a net increase to the rolls of 46,550 names.
Since 1831, 1,166,926 pension claims have been filed and 737,200 claims of all classes have been allowed since that date. The amount paid for pensions since 1861 has been stats 305,1444 Increase of pensions was \$963,086,444. Increase of pensions was granted in 45,716 cases. The average annual value of a pension at the close of the year was \$125.30, a decrease of \$4.80. The decrease in average annual value is due to the fact that a large number of Mexican war pensioners at the rate of \$8 per month, which is below the average rat, was added to the rolls during average rate, was added to the rolls during the year, and furthermore, that the death rate among high grade pensioners was greater than among pensioners of low rate. The average annual aggregate of pensions is \$56,707,220, an increase of \$3,882,579.

The amount of pensions paid during the

The amount of pensions paid during the year was \$78,775,861, an increase of \$5,508, 280. The total amount disbursed by pension agents for all purposes was \$79,646,146. The cost attending such disbursements was in the cost attending such disbursements wan in the aggregate \$3,265,524, it being a fraction less than 4 per cent of the total expenditure of the bureau. The total amount expended for all purposes was \$82,083,386,59, being 21½ per cent. of the total estimated gross income per cent. of the total estimated gross income of the United States Government for the period. The total expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year 1885 were \$267,924,801, so that the amount expended for and on

801, so that the amount expended for and on account of pensions was nearly 31 per cent. of the entire outlay of the Government.

The average duration of the lives of pensioners is sixty-seven years. The average length of time served in the army by those who are receiving pensions on account of the later war is more than two years.

There were filed during the year 47,840 applications for original resions—11,780 widplications for original pensions—11.780 wid-ows, 2785 minors, 2446 dependent mothers, and 1883 dependent fathers—making a total

of 65,704.

The highest number of claims on account of the late war was received from Ohio: In-diana followed next; then New York and Pennsylvania, and from Montana, Utah and South Carolina none was received.

Up to June 30 last 26,581 claims were filed Up to June 30 last 26,581 claims were filed under the Mexican Pension Act, 19,785 being survivors and 6793 widows. All completed cases of this class—16,529 survivors and 5195 widow cases—have been allowed. The rejections were 2921 survivors' and 661 widows' claims, mainly because the applicants had not arrived at the required age of sixty two years. Forty three of these applications years. Forty-three of these applications were consolidated with claims already filed under other laws. Of these Mexican claims but 1892 were unsettled on June 30, the evi-

dence filed being insufficient.

Over eighty-five per cent of all pensioners are paid by pension agents within tendays after the quarterly payment is due. One hundred thousand cases of increase of pension under recent legislation have been settled without expense or delay to the second ettled without expense or delay to the pen-A table is furnished showing the total num-

A table is furnished showing the total number of special pension acts which have become laws since 1861, as follows: 1861 to 1865, 41 (Lincoln); 1865 to 1869, 431 (Johnson); 1869 to 1877, 490 (Grant); 1877 to 181, 303 (Hayes); 1881 to 1885, 736 (Garfield) and Arthur); total, 2001, 1885 to 1888 1369 (Cleveland); Cread total, 2021,

land). Grand total, 3370.

In the fiscal years from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1885, there were issued 191,221 certificates of all classes, and during the three following fiscal years 359,537, making an increase for the last three years of 168,316 certificates.

LATER NEWS.

DR. H. R. MINER, a prominent physician of Chester, Penn., committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He had been despondent since the death of his wife, which occurred a year ago.

JOSEPH BREED, the Assistant Cashier of the Hartford (Conn.) National Bank, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor in the bank hallway. He was an embezzler of trust funds to the amount of \$20,000.

THE Democracy of Iowa met in Convention at Des Moines and nominated a State ticket, with the exception of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The platform adopted indorses President Cleveland and the Mills bill, and condemns probibition as injurious to business interests and the cause of temperance.

BEN BRAND, a desperado who had been detected in a burglary at Salem, S. C., was taken from his captors and hanged by a mob.

Oven one hundred cases of typhoid fever have occurred recently at Caldwell, Ohio, with twenty-five deaths.

THE Nebraska Democratic State Convention met at Lincoln and nominated John A. McShane for Governor and Frank Folda

for Lieutenant-Governor. THE Senate has confirmed the following

nominations: L. Austin Spalding, at Brunswick; J. Russell Parsons, Jr., Aix la Chapelle; Charles Deblanc, at Puerte Cabello; and Ernest W. Smith, at Mozambique.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has sent the foilowing nominations to the Senate: William Gaston Allen, of South Carolina, to be United States Consul at Kingston, Jamaica; Vincente M. Baca, of New Mexico, to be Consul at Piedras Negras, and J. G. Cisco, of Tennessee, to be Consul at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

A HEAVY rain, accompanied by a gale, recently prevailed over England, doing additional damages to crops. As a result of the expected shortage in breadstuffs the bakers have raised the price of bread.

Five hundred dervishes attacked on Egyptian fort near Wady Halfa and captured a portion of it. The Egyptians received reinforcements from Wady Halfa and finally succeeded in driving out the dervishes, killing more than one hundred of them. The Egyptian loss was sixteen killed and twentyseven wounded.

DAKOTA WHEAT CROP.

Grain in the Golden Belt Damaged by Heat and Frost. The wheat crop in Dakota is injured much

more than had been expected or supposed. The injury results not alone from frost, but from heat, wind and dust. Many fields which promised twenty bushels per acre run from eight to ten. One farmer said he had straw enough to yield twenty-five bushels, but gets five per acre. Some fields are not contact at cut at all.
In Central and Southern Dakota the crops

were not materially injured, while on the line of the Northern Lacific Railroad, the M'ssouri slope, and the country west of the M.s. ouri Kiver, the average yie'd was lowered perhaps ten per cent. In the Red River Valley the estimated loss varies from fiteen to thirty per cent., and in the central and northern part of North D kota, em-bracing the Davil's Lake region as its south-ern be undary the loss is estimated at twenty-five to fifty per cent.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

Senate Proceedings.

160TH DAY.—The President's retaliation message was read, and afterward discussed by Messrs. Edmunds, Hoar, Hale, Sherman and Morgan.

161ST DAY;—Messrs. Wilson and Walthall spoke on the Jackson (Miss.) riots...Mr. Plumb from the Committee on Public lands, reported back the Senate bill to forfeit lands granted to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Marquette to Ontonagon....The Senate agreed to a new conference on the Army Appropriation bill, and Senators Allison, Plumb and Gorman were appointed conferrees.

Gorman were appointed conferrees.

1620 DAY.—The Senate considered the conference report on the Sundry Civil bill, and was addressed at considerable length by Mr. Allison in explanation of it. Speeches were also made on this subject by Messrs. Hale, Cockrell, Blackburn and Sherman.... The resolution calling on the President for copies of all communications with Great Britain on the fisheries question was agreed

163p DAY .- A bill to permit the importation of jute bagging free of duty was re-ferred to the Committee on Finance....The Committee on Appropriations reported back the Fortifications bill....Mr. Gorman spoke on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill... Mr. Gorge made a speech on the retaliation message....The Senate then resumed consideration of the conference report on the Deficiency bill. The question of appropria-tions for public buildings was taken up and

House Proceedings.

195TH DAY.—The conference report on the New York Custom House bill was agreed to. As decided upon, the bill provides for the purchase of a site at a limit of \$550,000 and the erection of a building at a cost not exceeding \$650,000....The effort to reconsider the French spoliation claims failed for want of a quorum.

1967H DAY.—Mr. Payson introduced a resolution to revoke all leaves of absence, except for illness; this was carried, and an order for the arrest of absentees was issuedNumerous private pension bills were

passed.

197TH DAY.—The Committee of the Whole, by a vote of 105 to 59, sustained the decision of the Chair, ruling out of the Deficiency Appropriation bill, the provision for the payment of the French Spoliation Ciaims. The Deficiency bill was passed... Mr. Mason introduced a resolution of inquiry into the Administration loans to National banks... Another bill to define trusts and punish persons connected with them was introduced in

sons connected with them was introduced in the House by Mr. Anderson of lowa. 1987H DAY.—In Committee of the Whole the bill to provide for printing Government securities in the highest style of art was discussed, but no action was taken... The Oklahoma bill was considered and debate was held on the amendment requiring that the land thrown open to settlement shall be dis-

posed of by homestead entry.

199TH DAY.—The House passed a joint resolution to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government... A bill requiring the Government securities to printed in the highest style of art on hand-roller presses, and that steam presses be dis-pensed with, was passed.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

JERSEY CITY has released Pyle. INDIANAPOLIS is strong in catchers. RALDWIN has been released by Detroits.
NICOL, of Cincinnati, leads all the base-

MURPHY is the best catcher in the Central League. CHICAGO has now shut out every club but

BURDICK has proved himself a great

Indianapolis. Twelve games have been tied by League teams this season.

Among the Washingtons Myers is considered the most timely hitter.

THE Detroit players concede the League championship to New York. NASH, of Boston, is just now playing the best third base in the League.

ERRORLESS games are quite frequent in the International Association. BROOKLYN paid \$3500 for Tom Burns's re-lease from the Baltimore Club. SUBSTITUTE umpires in the League get \$12.50 per game for umpiring.

DETROIT is still trying to buy Titcomb and Murphy from the New York Club. PINCKNEY, of Brooklyn, is the first player in the Association to score 100 runs. Every member of the New York Club, except Brown, has made a home run. CATCHER ROBINSON, of the Athletics, has

JIMMY DONOHUE, of Kansas City, can catch the fleetest runner with his rifle shot throws HARTNETT is said to be the quickest and most accurate thrower in the International

Association. Powell is the only man of the present New Orleans team who started the season with the club.

CONNOR, of New York, has passed Denny, of Indianapolis, and now leads the League in home runs. BENNETT, of the Detroits, says that in Mc-

Carty the St. Louis has one of the best players he ever saw. ROBINSON, the second baseman of the St.

Louis Browns, is one of the tricklest players in the Association. in the Association.

A FERLING is growing in International circles in favor of bringing Jersey City into

Van Haltren, of Chicago, is the only League pitcher who has retired a League team this season without a hit. In Beckley, Pittsburg, for the first time, has a man more than capable of filling the lamented Al McKinnon's place.

JOHN BARNES, the manager of the St. Paul Baseball Club, fell heir to \$100,000 by the death of an uncle in Ireland. THE Indianapolis Club have their new uniforms of gray with dark blue caps, belts and stockings. They were sadly needed.

OLD EZRA SUTTON is looked upon as a most remarkable player for his age. His work since he has joined the Rochester team has been first class.

THE Detroit Free Press thinks it would be a good plan to try the twenty-five-cent admission rate at Detroit. The fifty-cent rate is a failure this year. FRED DUNLAP, the popular and highes

salaried second baseman in the baseball profession, is very bitter in his remarks about the I hiladelphia grounds. ABOUT half the teams in the League are

just now negotiating for John Ward's release from the New York's. It is presumed he is wanted as a player-manager. Association p'ayers are puzzled as to how Snyder, of C.eveland, got his throwing abil-ity back. He lines them down to the bases as well as he did ten years ago.

WILLIAMSON, of Chicago, is playing better than any shortstop in the land. In the last twenty-eight games he has made five errors and accepted 132 chances—an average of KEEFE, of the New Yorks, has pitched two

of the most remarkable games this season.
Against the Detroits he allowed but two singles, and in Washington Deasely got but one hit. UMPIRE FERGUSON classes Fogarty, Johns ton and Welch together as the best out-fielders in the country. Of the three, he considers the Boston man entitled to the front rank.

BURDOCK is the best sacrifice hitter on the BURDOCK is the dest sacrince nature on the Brooklyn team. He cares but little whether he gets a base hit or not so long as he advances a base runner or makes a run count. This accounts for his low batting average. NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD. Name o' Club. New York

New York 63 Chicago 56 Detroit 51 Bostou 52 Boston 52 Philadelphia 49
 Pittsburg
 46

 Washington
 37

 Indianapolis
 35
 AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD. Name of Club. Won. 69

 St. Louis
 69
 29

 Athletic
 60
 36

 Cincinnati
 59
 38

 Brooklyn
 51
 42

 Baltmore
 40
 60

 Lousville
 36
 61

 Cieveland
 34
 60

 Kansas City
 31
 63
 A LUMBER Trust of all the North western interests has been form d, involving nearly \$14,000,000. Options have been obtained on all pine lands in alinne-ota and Wisconsin.

EUROPEAN CROPS.

An Alarming Shortage in the Wheat Supply.

Unseasonable Weather has Ruined both Quantity and Quality.

The sudden activity of the wheat market in United States centers of grain speculation has led to a general commercial inquiry as to the crop prospects of Europe.

The harvest of 1888 is generally thought to be one of the most curious in the history of European agriculture, and is raising constant discussions, and the newspapers are eagerly scanned as to the latest reports of the weather and the crops of Europe. The general outlook as to the European

wheat crop is an extremely gloomy one. Throughout the whole Western Europe the climatic influences have been wholly adverse. Especially has this been been the case in England, which, though mainly important to the general market as a consuming rather than as a producing country, is a factor in the calculation. It is estimated by competent judges that the English wheat narvest will prove one of the worst of the

century.

The total estimated number of bushels is about 60,000,000, so that England should be dependent on other countries for about 160,000,000, were it not for the gain of 20,-000,000 bushels surplus from last year's late which must be deducted from this

England will have to import this year an excess at least of 4,000,000 quarters over her imports a year ago. The shortage in Italy will be 3,000,000 quarters and in Germany 3,000,000 quarters, making in all Europe a shortage of certainly 16,000,000 quarters, which will have to be supplied from Russia, India, Australia and America. Holland and Belgium are not quite up to the mark, with a deficit of about five million bushels as compared with lest year."

with last year."

In France also the wheat harvest will be very bad, due to similar weather to that experienced in England. Advices report that new wheat is so soft and out of condition that it is quite unfit for marketing. Austria-Hungary and Germany have only poor crops, and the harvest is finished. The quantity is a fair average, but it is generally of inferior quality. Russia has a fairish crop, but there also the weather has been very bad, and in both Centerly and Scattery Paris large quantities of weather has been very ban, and in both central and Southern Russia large quantities of grain are reported damaged. Spain has also a poor crop. No other nation has sufficient areas under wheat cultivation to be entitled to a place in the computation.

It may fairly be said that from no substantial area in Europe is there a wholly satisfactory report.

stantial area in Europe is there a wholly satisfactory report.

Should the weather turn warm and fine
the greater part of the wheat crop may be
saved. France will suffer more than any
other country and will find herself obliged
to be a large buyer.

The crop in the South of Russia will this
year surpass both in quality and quantity
anything we have known for fourteen or fifteen years says another report.

then years, says another report.

The general verdict seems to be that the year, on the whole, will not be quite so disastrous as far as the quantity of wheat goes; it is the quality which is causing farmers and corn factors to feel uneasy.

The European wheat crop this year will

corn factors to feel uneasy.

The European wheat crop this year will not bear comparison with last year's; but then, it must be remembered that the harvest in 1887 was phenomenal, and this will form a very principal cause why the shortage will not be so great as anticipated. In 1887 the harvest was exceptionally good, but it was almost two months late, so that operators will have only eleven months to provide for, which will make a difference of twenty million will make a difference of twenty million bushels in the demand this year. The European harvest is not satisfactory

in its quality, so much so that much of it will be unfit for anything but fodder. The demand, therefore, upon Russia and the United States will be tremendous.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION. Victims Mangled and Buried Under

Tons of Debris.

Anawful accident has occurred at Neenah, Wis., by which fourteen persons were immediately killed and many others seriously hurt.

on the island between that city and Menasha, which took place at 11:30 o'clock in the evenlarge quantity of fuel, shavings, etc. The fireman, Peter Nelson, had been out during the evening and a friend had worked for him. About twelve o'clock he went from his post to get a drink of water, and on looking back into the boiler room found flames among back into the boiler room found flames among the piles of shavings. Before he could get the hose or pull the whistle to give the alarm the flames rushed through the room and drove him out. A large crowd son flocked to the scene, watching the flames devour the building. An immense revolving bleach was in the heating room adjointhe fire room. It was filled with straw and rags. When the ro-f over the heating room fell in the firemen turned the hose over the bleach, and instantly an explosion occurred, and ten tons of boiler plosion occurred, and ten tons of boiler debris shot out of the building and across a debris shot out of the building and across a side track through a throng of spectators, mowing them down like grass. The immense mass of iron shot out into an open lot two hundred feet away. It its pas age it struck the heads of the onlooking bystanders, as nearly all the killed and injured were hit on the head. The scene was indescribable. The blow, so sudden and crushing, stunned those it did not kill and maim. There was a moment of silence, and then a cry of horror went up from the multitude. The first strong impu'se to fly from further danger was soon overcome, and hundreds began the work of recovering the bodies of the dead, and rescuing an l caring for the injured. Body after body was the bodies of the dead, and rescuing an i caring for the injured. Body after body was
found, crushed and mangled by the timbers
and masonry almost beyond recognition,
A number of men, women and boys were
also injured by being hit by missiles from

the explosion.

The dead were all picked up, most of them being close together, and were taken to the City Hall, which was converted into a morue, and undertakers fixed the bodies up as gue, and undertakers nied the oodles up as well as possible and placed them in caskets, and each body was then turned over to its relatives. Seven of the killed were coopers by trade, and were all employed in the same factory.

CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

The President Asks for Enlarged Power of Retaliation.

The rejection by the Senate of the treaty lately negotiated for the settlement and adjustment of the differences existing between the United States and Great Britain concerning the rights and privileges of American fishermen in the ports and waters of Brisish North America has prompted President Cleveland to transmit a message to Congress asking authority to suspend the transmission in bond of goods to and from Canada through the United States until Canada cleveland to transmit a message to transmission in bond of goods to and from Canada through the United States until Canada shall allow our fishermen to ship fish through the Lominion in bond to the United States.

The President ites the Retalizatory Act which became a law in March, 1857, and the main object of his message is to ask for an enlargement of the Executive powers in order that if he deemed it n-cessary and advisable, he could put into operation a vigorous and effective retalizatory policy. He also calls the attention of Congress to the unfair treatment of American c tizens who navigate the lakes and cana s within Canadian borders. For while Canadian railroads and navigation companies share in our country's transportation upon terms as favoralle as are accorded to our own c tilens, yet in contrast to this cond tion, and, evincing a narare accorded to different to this cond tion, and evincing a nar-ros and ungenerous commercial spirit, every lock and canal which is a public work of the Dominion of Canada is subject to tolls and charges.
In conclusion the President says: "I recommend that such legislative action be taken as

measure t by exactly the same rule of dis-Senator Blair, from the Committee on Education, has reported favorably to the Senate the proposed joint resolution for the submission to the States of a prohibition amendment to the federal constitution.

mend that a transfer will give Canadian vessels navigating our cana s and their cargoes precisely the advantages granted to our vessels and cargoes upon Canadian canals, and that the same be

SHOCKING DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A Wealthy Connecticut Dentist Kills His Son and Himself.

A shocking double tragady has occurred at Ridgefield, Conn. Dr. Archibald G. Paddock, a leading citizen, a wealthy retired dentist, formerly of New York city, shot his own son, aged eighteen years, and with the same weapon shot and killed himself. Of late it has been the practice of

himself. Of late it has been the practice of the Doctor to shoot at a target on his premises in the rear of his dwelling, his companion being the son alluded to.

Their usual habit had been to mark and set the target alternately, the doctor officiating for the son and the son performing the same duty for the father. Through some misunderstanding as to signals when the son was behind the target, the father failing to observe that the boy had drawn near the mark behind the target, the father failing to observe that the boy had drawn near the mark and was within range, discharged his piece, and the contents entered the unfortunate boy's body, killing him instantly. But a moment was required for the horrified father to realize what he had done. He ran to the spot where his son lay and gave himself up to expressions of grief. These attracted occupants of the house to the scene, who sought to comfort the afflicted man. He declined to listen, and even while the most exprest works of sympathy. while the most earnest words of sympathy were being spoken he knelt upon the ground over the dead body and placing the remained of the musket to his temple discharged it, blowing his own brains out.

ONE MAN KILLS FIFTY.

Half a Hundred Chinese Shot Dead by a Brave Spaniard.

A mob in the village of Antique, near Hoilo, China, attempted to kill a priest and fifty of them were successively shot down and killed.

The only white men in the community are a Spanish priest and another Spaniard who ived some distance away on his own estate. ived some distance away on his own estate. The natives attacked the priest, intending to put him to death by torture. The other Spaniard, who was quickly informed of what had occurred, took his rifle and cartridges and hastened to the rescue. As soon as he arrived at the priest's dwelling, which was surrounded by a mob howling for blood, he opened fire on the crowd. He picked out the biggest and foremost men and shot them down one by one. When he had used up fifty cartridges fifty dead men lay before him.

him.
The natives, a westricken, fled in terror, crying that the Spaniard was assisted by the evil that the Spaniard was assisted by the evil one, and that he had a gun that could shoot forever without reloading. They did not even come back to gather up and bury their

dead.

It is believed that had it not been for the marksmanship and nerve displayed in this case the natives in the neighboring provinces would have risen and massacred the Europeans living there.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

A FAMINE prevails in Turkey. DINIZULU, the Zulu chief, has surrendered. PLAINFIELD, N. J., has had a Quaker cen-CONNECTICUT has reduced her debt by

DESPERADOES have murdered the Mayor of Moscow, Miss. THERE are fifteen female prisoners in New York jails for life. THE Indian outbreak in Arizona has been

\$500,000.

thoroughly quelled.

new loan of \$7,000,000.

Since August of last year there have been 7572 suicides in Paris. THE son of Cetawayo has proclaimed him-self King of Zululand. THE Turkish Government has just made a

Over 1000 Scandinavians have just been naturalized in Chicago. THE crops in Ireland are better than they have been for many years. Petroleum in abundance has been discovered near Galatz, Roumania.

A NATURAL oyster bed has been discovered in the New Haven (Conn.) harbor. THE manufacture of soap from olive oil is to commence soon at National City, Cal. THERE was never a more flattering prospect for a corn crop than at the present time. The calamity happened during the burning down of George Whiting's large paper mill, 000,000 worth of Northern Pacific bonds.

will be packed this year in Maine.

DAIRY cattle are now being brought from Denmark to England and bring high prices. The fire caught in the boiler room, in a arge quantity of fuel, shavings, etc. The reman, Peter Nelson, had been out during ABOUT six men control the shipping of

oranges from Frorida. One of the \$40,000 a year. THERE is an alleged conspiracy to over-throw the Greenway Government in Manitoba, Canada. THE largest marble quarry in the world is that of the Georgia Marble Company in

Pickens County. THERE are 280,000 subscribers to the monument recently dedicated to Gambetta, the French statesman. EMPEROR WILLIAM'S son has been chris-tened at Potsdam, with King Oscar, of Sweden, as sponsor.

An epidemic of fever prevails in Wabash Ind, due to the frightful condition of the bed of the Wabash and Erie Canal. THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has just celebrated at Detroit the twenty-fifth has just celebrated at Detroit the anniversary of its organization.

THERE are about 2,000,000 hog raisers in the country, and the 46,000,000 hogs raised are estimated to be worth \$1.86,000,000. DERRAN TAYLOR, a native of Harpoot, Turkey, has been employed in an iron manufactory at Troy, N. Y., for some time. He has just left America for Turkey to obtain, if he can, the consent of the Sultan to the es-

In the Quitojotoa District, Arizona, a few

days ago, the thermometers marked 115 de-grees in the shade, and it was so hot in the mines there that the drills had to be handled

with gunny sacks wrapped around them.

THE MARKETS.

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Flour-Penn. family...... 4'0

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Improve the present. Mest is much, but manners more. Hunger makes raw beans relish well. Beauty is natural, but art can be bean-

earned idleness.

Humble usefulness is better than

No man ever yet failed till he lost condence in himself.

Do not squander time, for that is the stu f life is made of.

He that waits on another man's trencher makes a late dinner. Our circle has no diameter, because truth has no boundaries.

alked out of conviction.

Development is what a child needs, nore than ac juirements. Ignorant culture is like an empty barrel labelled, without contents with-

Preserve self-possesion and do not be

drop of dew; a whole soul within a tear. Progress depends upon the virtues of the present, not the vices of the

A whole heaven is contained in a

Ambition breaks the ties of blood, and forgets the obligations of gratitude.

It is the poorest way to get up in the world to be continually down in the mouth. Not to feel misfortunes is not the part of a mortal, but not to bear them is un-

becoming a man. The greatest event in a hen's life is made up of an egg and a cackle. But

eagles never cackle. When a man has no good reason for doing a thing, he has one good reason. for letting it alone.

Brushes of Infinite Variety. "The manufacture of brushes," re-marked a maker of those indispensable articles to a New York Sun reporter a few days ago, "is an entirely modern industry. The ancients, with all their boasted skill and wisdom, were ignorant of both the broom and brush as we know them, or anything resembling them. In-lieu of the brush and broom they em-ployed rude instruments of clumsy manufacture and material, and un-

manufacture and material, and unmanageable bulk and weight.

"The modern brush, of infinite variety
and graceful design, is 'a thing of beauty
and a joy forever.' A well-made brush
is a work of perfect skill and high
mechanical art. This adjunct of our
modern civilization being used for every
conceivable purpose, is accordingly made
of every kind of material. Wire rubber. of every kind of material. Wire, rubber, wood and the hair of the hog, horse, badger, sable, squirrel, bear and many other animals are used in brush making. The fine hair of the little Egyptian ichneumon is largely employed in making artists' brushes.

Few people are aware of the consummate skill required in the production

of a good brush. All fine brushes are hand made; the wood work alone being

done by machinery. Bristles are more frequently used than any other kind of hair. "Upon their arrival at the factory the hairs are carefully bleached and sorted. The latter is done by passing the hairs through combs of various sizes. The thick hairs are lodged between the testh of a fine comb, and are thus quickly ABOUT 1.200,000 dozen cans of sweet corn separated from hairs of smaller circum-ference. When sorted the hairs are deftly and securely bound with wire and placed into the little holes prepared for their reception in the wooden body. An ordinary house-painter's brush contains

> which the hairs have to be placed separately, and without the aid of any mechanical device.
> "The process of brush making has made but little pi century, so far as the invention of new machinery for expediting the manu facture is concerned. Of course, machinery is employed in making the wooden parts of a brush, but beside the drill for boring and the lathe used in turning the ornamental rims and handles, no assistance is obtained from any mechanical

several hundred orifices, into each one of

A Giant Couple.

contrivance."

Anna (Swan) Bates, the Nova Scotis-giantess, is dead, and her death leads to a desire to know more concerning this wonderful woman, and her equally wonderful husband, both of whom have de-lighted and astonished hundreds of thousands of eyes.

When twelve years old she went to Europe with Barnum, says the Cincinnati Times-Stur, and when grown to maturity she went with Captain Bates, the Kentucky giant, and also Millie Christine, the Double-Headed Nightingale, with two heads, two arms and two limbs, all being exhibited by Mr. Barnum at a charge of one guinea. During their exhibition Captain Bates and Annawere married at St. Martin's Church, Long Acre, London. They remained a short time in London, then returned to America, when Professor Langdon took them all over the United states showing them all over the United tates, showing under canvas, in halls, opera houses, etc. Huge paintings were made of them on the outside of the canvas twenty-four feet in height, and various other paintngs of them, representing the presenta-

itar, etc.

By this time Bates and his wife had massed a large fortune; they left the oad and purchased an estate at Seville, dedina County, Ohio, on which they rected an immense house after their vn fashion, large doors, large windows, r fact, everything was on a large scale, ven their coach, horses and driver were f very large size. The Captain was a eat worker, fencing all his own farm, ven d gging the holes in the ground or the fence posts. When on exhibition would dress as a Captain in the First ife Guards of England, scarlet cost, uckskin trousers, b.g. Hessian boots, elmet and crimson plume; his wife ressed in full dress of silks and sating, king seventy yards for one dresa heir bedstead was six feet wide and ine feet long the timber being black alnut and of tremendous size. They ad one child born to them and that hile they were on the farm up in Meina County, which was born alive but nly lived a short time, weighing the normous sum of twenty-two pour da. It not known what the Captain will do ince his wife is gone, but it is thought e may go on exhibition again. A Plague of Felines.

Queensland, in the South Seas, is being overrun by thousands of peculiar

6514 cats. It is supposed they are following the plague of rats which recently passed through there 'The noteworthy fact is that the cats, which are of crdinary size and of the dome-tic species, are all pre ty near of the same color, namely, sandy, which proves that they have reverted to the original stock. verted to the original stock. They are in very poor condition, seewing that their migration is due to the scarcity of their habitual food.—Philadelphia Times.