THE NATION'S GROWTH.

What the United States Will Become in the Near Future.

Figures Which Testify to the Country's Greatness.

An interesting article in the New York Times contains some startling facts and figures concerning the future growth of the United States. The foundation for any estimates of our future growth, says the writer, must lie in the history of its past. Beginning, therefore, at the dawn of the present active generation, say 35 years ago, we find that our territory included 31 States, 4 Territories, and the District of Columbia; that its extent was as it remains to-day, exclusive of Alaska, 3,022,852 square miles, and that it contained a population of less than 25,000,000. The centre of population was near Parkersburg, W. Va. The vast territory west of the Mississippi River, embracing 6 States and 4 Territories, 2,125,840 square miles of land, or over seven-tenths of the entire national domain. contained at this time only tional domain, contained at this time only tional domain, contained at this time only 1,999,404 people, and of these there were only 92,298 living in the limits of the four Territories. Several peculiar fallacies respecting this region gained such general acceptance that they were recorded upon the maps and in the geographies published in this early period. The fertile region between the River Platte and the Red River was described as the "Great American Desert" in one case and as an "Alkali Desert" in another. one case and as an "Alkali Desert" in another. one case and as an "Alkah Desert" in another. Even as late as 1866, in Lippincott's "Comprehensive Geography," it is said that, "Along the eastern foot of the Rocky Mountains these plains are almost deserts. Much of this region is suited to a pastoral people, as are the high plains of Asia." The greater part of Northern Texas is described as an "arid, staked plain," and the southern part is called a "sandy desert." is called a "sandy desert."

fs called a "sandy desert."

Now there exist in the trans-Mississippi region 12 States and 9 Territories having a population in 1880 of 11,259,360. According the census of 1850 the true value of the to the census of 1850 the true value of the real and personal property west of the Mississippi was in the States \$509,704,479 and in the Territories \$11,224,028. In 1880 this had increased to \$6,119,003,000, or by 1200 per cent, in the six States, and to \$2,994,000,000, or by 2720 per cent, in the States and Territories included in the limit of the four original Territories. In the same period of 30 years the true value of the same period of 30 years the true value of real and personal property in the entire country had increased from \$7,135,780,233 to country had increased from \$7,135,780,233 to \$43,642,000,000, or something over 600 per cent. During this period of 35 years since 1853 the Territories of Minnesota, in 1857, and Oregon, in 1859, were admitted into the Union: the new Territories of Kansas, 1854; Nevada, 1861, Nebraska, 1854, and Colorado, 1861, were organized and subsequently admitted into the sisterhood of States, and the present Territories of Washington, 1853, Dakota, 1861, Arizona and Idaho, 1863, Montana, 1864, and Wyoning, 1868, were organized

present Territories of Washington, 193, Dakota, 1861, Arizona and Idaho, 1863, Montana,
1864, and Wyoming, 1868, were organized
The State of Kansas, that was not even
organized as a Territory until 1854, was
credited in 1880 with a property valuation
of \$760,000,000—a sum exceeding by nearly
\$180,000,000 the aggregate valuation of all
the States and Territories west of the Mississippi in 1850.

In the direction of agricultural development the progress of the Nation has been no
less striking. The corn crop of 1849 was
592,071,104 bushels, and in 1879 it was
1,754,591,676 bushels; the acreage had increased from 25,000,000 to 62,000,000. The
wheat crop in 1849 was 100,485,944 bushels,
produced on less than 10,000,000 acres; in
1870 the crop was 459,483,137 bushels, and the
acres 35,490,333. In 1849 there were 65,797,896
bushels of potatoes produced on 800,000 acres
of ground, and in 1879 the crop from 1,800,000 acres was 169,488,539 bushels. 00 acres was 169,458,539 bushels. But perhaps as just a criterion by which to

judge of the development of the country as judge of the development of the country as can be taken is the statistics regarding the building of railroads. At the end of 1852 there were in operation 12,908 miles of rail-road, in 1862 there were 32,120 miles, in 1872 there were 66,171, and in 1882 there were 114,-930. According to the Annual Statistician the number of miles in operation at the close

of 1886 was 136,248 miles.

The population by decades since 1850 was as follows: Per Cent. of Increase in Ten Years.

1850......23,191,876 1860......31,448,321 ing the decade during which the civil was occurred it was 33,95.

Immigration was never so great as during the present decade. It would seem as if the old countries or the world had reached the old countries or the world had reached the limits of their human life sustaining capacity, and that nearly their entire natural increase was being poured in upon the more promising fields of the United States. For the ten years from 1851 to 1860 the number 1861 to 1862 the number 1862 1862 the numb the ten years from 1851 to 1860 the number of immigants to arrive was 2,598,214, from 1861 to 1870 it was 2,486,752, and from 1871 to 1880 it was 2,944,695. These figures have already been greatly exceeded by the immialready been greatly exceeded by the immi-gration during the current decale. In 1881 there arrived 669,431 immigrants; in 1882, 788,992; in 1883, 603,322; in 1884, 518,522; in 1885, 395,346; in 1886, 334,203, and in 1887, 509,281, making a total for seven years of 3,819,167, exceeding by 874,472 in seven years the immigration of any provious decade.

the immigration of any previous decade. At the rate of 30 per cent. increase per decade the population in each decade for a century would be as follows: 1890...... 65,199,000 | 1950..... 814,702,120

1900. 84,755,700 1960. 409,112,755 1910. 110,186,810 1970. 531,846,583 1920. 143,242,203 1980. 691,400,558 1930186,214,864 | 1990898,820,725 1940242,079,323 |898,820,725

If carried to the end of the twentieth or century of the Christian era this computa-tion would show a population of the United States of the astounding number of 1,168,– 466,942, with a ratio of 383 to every 640 acres of ground. The rate of progress made in material affairs, as can readily be seen by a comparison of the statistics given above, has been no less startling and gratify ing then in the numerical increases of the ining than in the numerical increase of the in-

FLOODED RIVERS.

Destructive Freshets Play Havoc in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. All the rivers in the vicinity of Easton, Penn., have overflowed their banks. At eight o'clock the Delaware River was twenty-five feet above low water mark, clear rise of fifteen feet since noon of the day before. It backed up the small reams and flooded cellars, yards and wharves. Many people in Front street moved out of their first stories. The Bushkill was a raging torrent, sweeping away everything in its path and doing great damage to mill

Residents near the Delaware and Hudson Canal left their houses by boat. At Milford, Penn., Brown's sawmill and tannery were swept into the Delaware. Near Belvedere, N. J., the Delaware rose fourteen feet. Bridges were swept'away and crops destroyed. At Bordentown, N. J., the Delaware overflowed the dealer and night so that no vessels. flowed the docks and piers so that no vessels

could land.

The Pennsylvania company sustained a loss of \$500 by a wreck near Phillipsburg, N.

J., caused by a freight train crushing into a passenger train which was delayed by a

The Lehigh and Hudson and the Bangor and Portland roads were abandoned because of many washouts. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western tracks were washed away near Portland, that road using the Lehigh Valley road to reach Scranton. The ione to railroads, county roads, bridges and streets will exceed \$209,000.

CANNIBALS IN CANADA.

Starving Indians Down to the Level of Hungry Beasts.

Late advices from the Northwest received at Ottawa, report great suffering and many deaths from starvation among the Indians of the Canadian Northwest territories. From the Peace River district several cases of cannibalism are reported, where, to save their own lives, heads of families have eaten

their children.

Last season Parliament voted the sum of \$354,000 for supplies for the destitute In-dians of the Northwest, but from what has en learned it appears that dishonest agents who were entrusted with its distribution had appropriated the greater portion of the

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings. 175TH DAY.—The Senate Finance Committee defined the situation with regard to the tariff when called upon to do so by Mr. Vest

....There was no quorum present when Mr. Blair's motion to reconsider the vote by which the Chinese Exclusion bill was passed came to a vote. By agreement the vote was taken at 2 o'clock without debate. Eighteen votes were cast for reconsideration and seven-enteen against it, four less than a quorum,

votes were cast for reconsideration and sevenenteen against it, four less than a quorum,
and hence the matter went over for another
day...A bill was passed appropriating \$200,000 to prevent the spread of
yellow fever in the United States.
...The House amendments to the InterState Commerce bill were non-concurred in,
and a committee of conference (Messrs. Cullom, Platt, and Harris; appointed.
1767H DAY.—A bill to appoint General
William S. Rosecrans a Brigadier-General
on the retired list of the army was introduced....A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire as
to the Cotton Bagging Trust, and what legislation is necessary to counteract it....The
motion to reconsider the Chinese Exclusion
bill was defeated by a vote of 21 to 20. The
bill now goes to the President...The Senate
spent the afternoon in discussing the Agricultural Appropriation bill, the chief subject
being a proposition to transfer the Weather

being a proposition to transfer the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Department. No being a proposition to transfer the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Department. No action was reached.

1777H DAY.—The General Deficiency bill was reported from the Senate Committee on Appropriations...A bill for purchasing twelve naval guns of different sizes, in which the re-enforced cartridges will be used, was favorably reported...The correspondence relating to the Chinese Treaty was sent by the President to the Senate, in response to a resolution of the latter...Mr. Sherman's resolution practically laying aside the Retaliation bill until next session was brought up and discussed by its author...The Senate discussed the Agricultural Appropriation bill, but no action was reached on it.

1737H DAY.—Messrs. Jones and Stewart proceeded to address the Senate on the motion to refer the President's annual message...Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Indian Traderships, reported back the bill regulating the purchase from Indians of timber on certain Chippewa reservations in Minnesota and Wisconsin...Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution, which was adopted, appropriating \$100,000 for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers of the South.

House Proceedings.

House Proceedings.

213TH DAY.—The House passed the joint resolution to appropriate \$200,000 in addition to the balance of the fund heretofore appropriated, to be expended in the discretion of the President to prevent the introduction of cholera or yellow fever into the United States or its spread from one State to another.

another.
214TH DAY.—On motion of Mr. McMillin
Mr. Cox of New York was elected Speaker
pro tem, to act during the absence of Mr.
Carilsle....The Department of Justice reported a deficiency, incurred for special
counsel fees, and asked for an extra apreported in A bill was introduced proproprietion. A bill was introduced procounsel lees, and asked for an extra appropriation...A bill was introduced providing for investigation of the contracts for the Brooklyn Public Building...Mr. Kelley's resolution to enlarge the scope of the Stahlnecker investigation was agreed to... Resolutions were introduced inquiring as to any undue influence used to have the Sioux Indians sign the treaty: whether American fishermen's rights had been interfered with, and to prohibit the use of national or other

and to prohibit the use of national or other banks as national depositories unless they are inconvenient for special disbursements.

215TH DAY.—The House discussed the Library appropriation of the sundry civil bill, Mr. Payson opposing any further appropriation this session and recommending a liberal appropriation for next session, when new plans could be drawn and the work speedily pushed. Mr. Kelley favored the appropriation for next session, when new plans could be drawn and the work speedily pushed. Mr. Kelley favored the appropris ion. No action was taken.

216TH DAY.—The Sundry Civil bill was discussed, but a lack of quorum prevented

A PECULIAR AFFLICTION.

A United States Senator's Disease Neither Asleep Nor Awake.

News comes from Europe that United States Senator Leland Stanford, who has been there for some time, is the victim of an extraordinary disease, He cannot sleep when he wants to, and he cannot keep awake when he wants to; he can hardly ever be said to be awake, and hardly ever asleep, but perpetually oscillating between the two conditions. He does not sleep more than a minute or two at a time (if we may call it quick. sleep for want of a better word; somnambulism might be more nearly correct), and his eyes don't remain open or his senses active for more than the same length of time at a

Senator Stanford is never allowed to walk Senator Stanford is never allowed to walk alone, for if he tried it he would surely fall, the somnolence coming upon him without notice. Sticking pins in him is no use as he dozes off notwithstanding. If he starts to talk with you he may get through with a few sentences and then be cut off in the midst of of an unfinished word, but when he awakens to consciousness again he has the knack of taking up the talk precisely where he left off. taking up the talk precisely where he left off.
To use a printer's phrase, his sleeping, his
walking, his talking and his thinking are all done in very "short takes." But he has no

THE LABOR WORLD.

KRUPP's works cover over 1000 acres. THERE are 60,000 colored Knights of La-

THREE Wisconsin Mayors have been elected on labor tickets.

THREE million women in the United States

are working for wages. THE Northern Pacific is having 1000 box cars made at Troy, N. Y.

AGRICULTURAL labor is in demand in the far West, but at low pay.

A BIG chemical fibre paper mill is to be built at Huntingdon, Penn.

THE 15,000 harness makers of the United States have formed a National union. THE brick-makers' strike in Chicago is timated to have cost nearly a million do

THE paper makers all over the country are increasing the productive capacity of their

ONE-HALF of the brass workers of New York city are out of work because of a dullness in trade.

A LIME-CRUSHER has just been invented at Johnstown, Penn., which will do the work of a hundred men.

THE entire output of a Lisbon, N. H., shoe peg mill—3600 bushels for the past season—is shipped to Germany.

If men were employed to furnish the power to carry on the industries of this country, it would require 21,000,000.

THE cedar shingle mills of Oregon and Washington Territory have united. production is worth \$4,000,000 a year. THE employes of the Laclede mill, at St.

Louis, will let one third of their wages stand back in order to run the mill on a co-opera-

A HUGE pumping engine has just been ordered by Welch mine owners from a New York house, because none others can be had which are safe from bursting. THE capital invested in paper mills is \$50,-

000,000, value of production \$85,000,000, wages paid per year \$18,500,000, tons of paper made 200,000, number of hards employed YORK, Penn., is said to have the greatest

rag carpet works in the United States, Six hundred women and girls make carpet rags and there are one hundred weavers and spoolers. TRENTON, N. J., has over \$4,000,000 in

vested in potteries, and the army of workmen employed receive in the aggregate \$75,000 a week. The average carnings of the employes are about \$18.50 a week.

A PROVIDENCE (R. I.) foundry is engaged in casting the largest mining pump in the world, for the Calumet and Hecla, of Michigan. A single section of it has been completed and weighs twenty tons.

PILLSBURY MILL "A," at Minneapolis, grinds 7000 barrels of flour daily, which is enough for New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. It is eight stories high, and work is never stopped. It keeps 200 railway cars busy

An important invention in the method of An important invention in the inection of planing lumber has just been perfected. It is designed to enable the person using it to dress the lumber in the log while he saws it so that when the plank drops off it is planed

ITALY is the greatest onve-producing country, 1,250,000 acres being developed to that industry, yielding 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 gallons of oil annually.

LIVING ON DOG FLESH.

Starvation Staring Labrador Fisher-

men in the Face. Advices received from Labrador, draw sorrowful picture of the suffering prevailing there among the starving fishermen. The fisheries of the past season have, at many points, proved almost a total failure. Many of the fishermen and their helpless families are begging to be removed before winter, as they must starve to death before spring, if

Telief is not sent to them.

Deprived of the necessities of life, sickness has set in among the children, and in the absence of medicine and proper nourishment many have succumbed. A gentleman, who has just returned from the Labrador coast, says he never again wishes to witness such a state of gradual starvation as he saw among the poor families there.

The emaciated mothers had gone day without food, vainly trying to nourish their infants. He knew a family who for four day had subsisted on nothing but dog flesh and a

little flour.
Unless relief is soon sent there must be many deaths from starvation. An effort is making to induce the Dominion Government to send a steamer with supplies and to bring away such families as are disposed to leave.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Rowe is back with the Detroit team. Anson allows his stay-at-homes to play

with local teams. BARR, of the Rochesters, refuses to play

ball on Sundays. JOHN IRWIN is the leading base-stealer of the Central League.

ALLENTOWN claims to have the strongest in the Central League. CHAMBERLAIN, the Louisville pitcher, has been sold to St. Louis.

NEW YORK has won the series from all the Eastern League clubs. THE fifty-one games at Boston have attracted 238,000 persons. BASEBALL fatalities are growing extraor-

dinarily frequent of late. Louisville has made fewer home run than any other Association club. UNLUCKY Catcher Fulmer broke a finger in

recent Baltimore-St. Louis game. Louisville paid \$900 for the release of Shortstop Tomney, of the Allentowns. TENER, the new pitcher for Chicago, stands six feet and two inches in his stockings.

DAN BROUTHERS now leads the Detroits in doubles, triple runs, home runs and ROCHESTER still leads the International

Association clubs in the number of errorless GEORGE WRIGHT, the noted ball player of wenty years ago, will make one of the Aus-

tralian party.

SUNDAY, of Pittsburg, now leads the League in base stealing, with Seery, of In-dianapolis, second.

THE town of Cleves, Ohio, boasts of a one-legged player who is said to be quite expert in fielding at third base.

THE wife of Ball-Player Lillie, of Kansas City, has been burned to death by the explosion of a gasoline stove. THE first instance of where a player was sold for \$1, was the sale in Ohio of Williams by Canton to Lima for just \$1.

FLINT, the Chicago veteran catcher, is an excellent trainer of young pitchers. This season he devoted much of his time to this. NASH comes pretty near being Denny's equal as a third baseman. Of the two the Bostonian is the best batsman with men on

THERE will most likely be a Michigan League next season, with Kalamazoo, Jack-son, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, Saginaw and Bay City. AT the close of the season ten of the Phila

delphia players are going to Augusta, Ga., to play two weeks during the centennial celebration at that place. MORRILL and Anson are the only two men now playing ball in their respective clubs who were members of the League in 1876, the year it was formed.

THAT offer of \$500 to each of the Brooklyn players if they win the pennant has stirred the boys up, but their chance of reaching the top is very slim.

WHEN Anson strikes out or makes an error on the Chicago ground the play meets with hisses or cheers. This display on the part of the crowd stings the old war horse to the

In every game that Quinn, of Boston, plays he does something astonishing with the hat or in the field. In his first game with the Indianapolis team he had five put outs, five assists and one error. BUCK EWING and Tim Keefe agree that

BUCK EWING and 11m Keele agree that Beckley, of the Pittsburgs, is a natural hitter, but Keefe thinks that Beckley will not hit safe so often when the League pitchers thoroughly size him up.

Kelly, of Boston, is still one of the star base-runners of the League. Probably not as fast as some, yet he is seldom thrown out, and can rattle fielders into throwing wild balls better than any of the rising clever ones. Anson is determined to rob the New Yorks of their claim to the title of "Giants He is signing big men whenever he gets a chance. Farrell, Tener, Sullivan, Williamchance. Farrell, Tener, Sullivan, William-son, Baldwin, Darling and Anson are all six

At times a ball player risks his life with-out realizing it. Such an event occurred in Chicago when Duffy caught Connor's line hit as it was about to land on a horse's back. In jumping for the ball the little right fielder lost his balance and rolled under the animal's fast. Even come to his research

animal's feet. Ryan came to his rescue and lifted him up with the ball in his hand.

Dunlap's injury is so serious that his ball playing days may be very short. He will hardly play any more this season at any rate. A ligament in the ankle is torn loose, and while the market of the season at any rate. rate. A ligament in the ankle is torn loose, and while the wound may knit it will be liable to break by a sudden start or jerk. Dunlap told an intimate friend in Pittsburg, was afraid the wound would put an

end to his ball playing.

NATIONAL LEAGUZ RECORD. New York 72 42
Chicago 65 51
Detroit 62 52
Boston 75 Boston 60 Philadelphia 57
 Pittsburg.
 55

 Indianapolis.
 44

 Washington.
 42
 AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD. incinnati.....

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CANADA has 3200 oil mills.

GERMANY determines to increase her naval A NEW Siberian railroad to Irkutsk is

THE proposed Canadian combine has fallen GERMANS and Africans have been fighting

PHILADELPHIA has spent \$26,000,000 on

her city building.

THE Indian depredation claims amount to five million dollars. THE finerest tale in the world is found in rokee county, N. C.

CHICAGO annually distributes more fruit than any other city in the world. A DISEASE called the "red eye" is afflict-ing people in some parts of Spain. A TUNNEL is to be built under the St Clair River, Canada, one and a half miles long.

THERE are about 200,000 pure-bred cattle in the United States, against 49,800,000 THE new ocean racer, the City of New York, carries a crew of 394 men, including CATTLE raisers and feeders in the United

A NEW Mexican railroad to connect the trunk lines and tap the Sierra Majada mines is contemplated. A NATURAL gas line to cost \$1,000,000 is to be run through Beaver County, Penn., to Youngstown, Ohio.

THERE is to be a mild boom in ostrich feathers—so much a one that the Town Council in Cape Town, Africa, have provided a new and larger building for the use of the

CYCLONE IN CUBA.

Over a Thousand Lives Destroyed in Twenty-Four Hours.

Property and Crops Worth Many

Millions Swept Away.

The Avisador Commercial of Havana has issued a special supplement giving details of the recent cyclone in Cuba. From this the following is taken: A cyclone has spread its blackened wings over this unfortunate land and swept the island. Its disastrous ef fects were felt from Point Maisi to Cape San Antonio, the whole length of cape san Antonio, the whole length of Cuba. Its greatest violence was exercised in the Province of Santa Clara. Telegrams regarding this sorrowful event were sent to the Captain-General of the island, who immediately authorized the highest officials to form a board to consider measures for allaying the misery caused, and put at their disposal \$20,000 sal \$20,000.

posal \$20,000.

This cyclone was as disastrous as that which occurred in 1883. Commencing late in the afternoon, it reached its greatest intensity at midnight, and lasted until 3 o'clock on the morning of the next day, when the barometer commenced to rise. There was a great deal of damage done in Havana.

The shipping suffered greatly, and the gunboat Jorge Juan lost two of her crew. Some of the metallic roofing of the Theatre Payret was torn off. Trees were uprooted and lamp posts destroyed.

and lamp posts destroyed.

Telegraphic communication was interrupted for upward of fifteen days, the railway lines were also interferred with, and communication between Sagua and Havana by rail

was cut off for six davs.

The cane fields have suffered great damage.

It is the opinion of those well versed in the matter that the damage will amount to 25 or 30 per cent. Not a single bauana plant remains

mains.

At the port of Batabano nine sailors were drowned by the foundering of the Spauish gunboat Lealtad. Trees were torn up, roofs were torn off and the violence of the hurricane was great. The schooner Suarez, which had made the port the previous day, was completely wrecked and several of the crew were lost. The schooper Alphonso XII was driven entirely out of the water and literally into the street. The schooner Antonio met a similar fate, having been blown into Pavia street, where she still remains high and dry.
The schooner Almirante disappeared completely. Nothing is known of the fate of the

crew. There were many accidents caused by falling buildings, resulting in broken legs and arms. In Cardenas the waves of the sea swept into Hector street. Many sea swept into Hector street. Many families abandoned their houses owing to the flood. In Sagua the cyclone, properly so-called, commenced early in the morning of Wednesday. Of the 1426 houses in Sagua, scarcely twenty escaped damage; \$6,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. The desolation and ruin are complete. The picture is dark—much darker than any pen can make it, however sad and than any pen can make it, however sad and truthful the lines. In Isabella thirty-four bodies were found on the beach. The over-flow of the river caused great damage there. The beach was covered with dead fish, and many cattle were drowned by the flood. The latter are producing fearful odors. The correspondent at Caibarien says:

The correspondent at Cabarien says.

One family lost three children; the schooner Emanuel, four sailors and three passengers; the Union, two sailors. Mr. Cordova, his wife and five children were lost. It is believed that the number of deaths at this point was over seventy ber of deaths at this point was over seventy. There was an extraordinary rise of the river. Mr. and Mrs. Jose Crespo saw three of their children swept away by a terrific wave. Twenty-two houses were blown down and forty-eight received serious damage. All over the city there is much damage.

At Cardenas alone property was destroyed or damaged to the extent of \$1,000,000, and the deaths amounted to over 100.

or damaged to the extent of \$1,000,000, and the deaths amounted to over 100.

Women and children, sometimes entire families, perished by the dozen. Two mothers were drowned trying to rescue their little ones. Others endeavoring to save life were also drowned. Among the dead recovered at the La Isabella de Sagna was a mother with her two children still firmly clasped in her arms. In this situation the bodies were buried. The total number of deaths from the cyclone throughout the island is estimated at upward of one thousand. The vortex of the cyclone entered the island near Sagua, crossing between Havana and Batabano and through Consolacion del Sur, leaving Cuba through Consolacion del Sur, leaving Cuba for Vera Cruz. A peculiarity of this cyclone was its southward tendency.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

"OUIDA" has become religious. THE Princess of Metternich is her husband's

DE LESSEPS is referred to as the Duke of

PHIL. ARMOUR owns the finest paintings in MRS. MACKAY and ex-Queen Isabella of

Spain are great friends.

H. Rider Haggard has been shipwrecked while making a trip to Iceland. JUSTICE GRAY is six feet five inches in

height and weighs nearly three hundred THE Emperor of Austria has but one passion, grouse shooting, and that he indulge in sparingly.

THE imported Guernsey cattle of the Hon. Levi P. Morton took eight prizes at the Buffalo (N. Y.) fair. Louis DE GEER, the eminent Swedish statesman, is seventy years old, and has re-tired from public life.

MISS HATTIE BLAINE, daughter of the Maine statesman, has pink cheeks, a fair complexion and nut-brown hair. LORD DUFFERIN, Viceroy of India, is now

dependent upon an amannensis, owing to the tendons of his hands having contracted. SENATOR BUTLER, of South Carolina, de-lights in athletic sports, and one would hardly suspect him of having an artificial

CURTIS, the Presidential candidate of the American party, is the most wealthy of any of his competitors. He is set down at \$2,000,-

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN, the composer, is short and stout, with a low forehead, short, curly hair, black eyes, and a square, bulldog

Ex-GOVERNOR LONG, of Massachusetts, has amused himself by translating Greek classics as a relaxation from his more serious SARAH BERNHARDT, the actress, is quoted as telling a friend that she intends the scene of her own death to be something startling

and striking. MRS. CARRIE B. KILGORE is the only woman lawyer in Philadelphia, and is re-garded as one of the ablest members of the

bar in that city. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, James G. Blaine, Speaker Carlisle, Senator Ingalls, Warner Miller and "Sunset" Cox began their careers

as school teachers. FORTY years ago Professor Blackie made a yow that he would visit some new district of Scotland every year, and he says he has conscientiously kept it.

MARY GARRETT, Robert Garrett's sister, manages the Garrett interests in the Balti-more and Ohio road. She was trained by her father, and is said to be quite equal to It is said that Canon Siddon, one of the

ablest men in the Church of England, has never been made a bishop because on one occasion when he preached before the Queen he addressed her Majesty as plain "madam." Ex-GOVERNOR KNOTT, of Kentucky, has not read a book that has been published within the last fifteen years. He reads the newspapers only when he cannot avoid it. He says that the old books are good enough

for him.

On learning that at the funeral ceremony of Frederick III. the New Emperor had accorded to only one person a grasp of the hand, thut person being Waldersee, Bismarck is reported to have exclaimed: "I shall amputate that hand."

It is said that Canon Siddon, one of the ablest men in the Church of England, has never been made a bishop because on one occasion when he preached before the Queen he addressed her Majesty as plain "madam." Ex-Governor Knorr, of Kentucky, has not read a book that has been published within the last fifteen years. He reads the newspapers only when he cannot avoid it. He says that the old books are good enough

FRANK McGURRIN, of Chicago, the champion type-writer of the word, breaks his

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. LATER and fuller returns place the Repub ican plurality for Governor in Maine at

Two inches of snow and sleet fell at Mount Washington, N. H. FIRE in the lumber district of Boston

Mass., caused a loss of over \$80,000. MRS. REBECCA LANGLIER and her five-year-old daughter were burned to death at their home in Boston by the explosion of a

A MERRY party of young people were celebrating the birthday of pretty Minnie Tufful by a sail on the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia when the skiff became unmanageable and took the plunge over the falls. Miss Tufful and Frank Carver were drowned.

A LITTLE boy aged eight and his sister aged nine, children of Michael Flaherty, of Boston, were playing in a deep cut when the train came along. Worried by the engine whistle, the children endeavored to get out of the cut, but missed the regular path and were ground to deet he were ground to death.

CHARLES B. WHITING & Co., the most prominent firm of bankers and brokers in Worcester, Mass., have failed, with \$200,000 JOSEPH CANNON, an employe of Allen's mill, Birmingham, Conn., had both legs torn off from his hips by being caught in revolving machinery. Death was instantane-

volving machinery. JOHN FIRTH, of Rahway, N. J., and his brother Simon, of Paterson, N. J., who was visiting him, were both struck and instantly visiting nim, were both struck and instantly killed by the Chicago limited express in Rahway. Both had been drinking freely all day, and John had taken his brother to the station to see him start for home.

THE Democrats of the Twenty sixth Congressional District of Pennsylvania have nominated James R. Burns for Congress, William L. Scott having declined a renomina-

WILLIAM FOGARTY, a New York job printer, has been arrested as the murderer of his brother James, who was killed by a thrust in the eye from the point of his

MR. JAMES LANGDON CURTIS Of New York the candidate chosen for the Presidency of the United States by the National American party, is out with his formal letter of accep-REV. DR. TRAVELLI, of Sewickley, Penn., has REV. DR. TRAVELLI, of Sewickley, Fenn., has died, aged eighty years. He was the first to introduce the kindergarten system of education in America, and was also prominently connected with the prison reform idea of the

South and West.

past two decades.

THE official returns from the Arkansas State election are all in, and the majority of Eagle, Democrat, for Governor, is 14,981. JOHN CRUETZI, of Baltimore, Md., was choked to death by a celluloid collar, his head dropping on his chest while in a drunken stupor and his collar stopping the windpipe. Two lives were lost, three persons fatally injured and more than a score badly wounded in a collision on the Baltimore and

AT Winfield, Ohio, Richard Jones was sick of typhoid fever. He asked to see his children, but his wife would not allow them to go near their father. Jones then delib-erately cut his throat in the presence of his wife and mother. He lived only an hour. SAM BROWN, a desperado who boasted of having killed four men, was shot and killed at Hartville Mining Camp, Wyoming, by

Ohio road at Newark, Ohio.

Frank Williams, a cowboy.

ALEXANDER GOLDENSEN, who shot and killed a fourteen-year-old school girl named Mamie Kelly in 1886, has been hanged in the county jail at San Francisco, Cal. THE entire business portion of Washburn Wis., has been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of over \$150,000, with no insurance.

Eight cases and one death from yellow fever were reported from Hendersonville, N. C. An explosion and fire in a flour mill at Cleveland, Ohio, caused two deaths and serious injury to four other victims.

A Horse thief named Wise was fleeing to Manitoba with a number of horses, when a body of armed settlers overtook him near Turtle Mountains, Dakota, and lynched him. THE business portion of Florence, Wis., has been wiped out by fire. Fifty-six buildings were burned. Loss \$75,000. Up to late date the total number of yellow fever cases at Jacksonville, Fla., was 995; total deaths, 126.

A MAN named Iverson, who lived at Steiner's Flat, Northern California, shot and killed his wife and himself while in bed. When found their babe, which was in bed with them, was covered with their blood.

with them, was covered with their blood.

HOSTILITIES have begun afresh between
the Hatfield and McCoy factions in the Kentucky Mountains. The Kentuckians came
upon the West Virginians at Pawpaw Mountain, where a lively battle took place. In
the melee two of the West Virginians were
killed and two more badly wounded. None
of the Kentuckians was hurt.

Granter McCuppy of Conten Objected GEORGE MCCURDY, of Canton, Ohio, aged

twenty-eight, while walking along the street with his betrothed, Miss Lucinda Gonder, dropped dead on the sidewalk dragging Miss Gonder down with him. They were to have een married the next week. AT Devine station, Texas, Callie Smith, a fourten-year-old girl, attempted to start a fire with kerosens when the can exploded, scattering the burning oil over the girl and her two sisters, Delia and Dosia, and her only brother, all of whom "were standing around the stove watching her, and the four children were burned to death in sight

of their mother. RIKOP's saddlery establishment and adjoining buildings, Paducah, Ky., were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$200,000.

THE rice crop in Georgia has been almost destroyed by the floods in the Savannah district. ELIJAH FUILT, a veteran of the Civil War, was placed on trial at Kokomo, Ind., to make him divide a pension he recently received, with his wife. During the progress of the case he killed his wife and J. C. Blocklidge, her attorney, in the crowded

court room. SPEAKER JOHN G. CARLISLE has been renominated by acclamation for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth Kentucky Dis-

MRS. C. J. DE Leon, an elderly widow, committed suicide in Chicago by attaching a rubber tube to an unlighted gas jet, which was turned on, and inserting the other end beneath the bed-clothes, which she tucked closely over her head and body.

Washington. THE President has sent the following nom-inations to the Senate: John Fitzpatrick, of Louisiana, to be Marshal of the United States Louisiana, to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana; Louis W. Crofoot, of Dakota, to be Associate Jus-tice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Dakota.

troller of the Currency shows \$245,072,052 outstanding in national bank notes. There have been \$1,062,545 destroyed. THE President has approved the act for the rection of an appraiser's warehouse in New

THE statement of the United States Comp

York City.

Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, on motion of Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, was elected temporary Speaker of the House of Repre-sentatives to preside during the absence of Speaker Carlisle in Kentucky.

THE Treasury Department sent to the Senate a communication recommending an appropriation of \$2000 as the share of the United States for the expenses of the publication at Perssels of the tariffs of the world.

Foreign.

THE floods in Switzerland have submerged fifteen thousand acres, destroyed the crops and driven people from many villages. WILLIAM REDMOND, Irish member of the British Parliament, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for offences under the Crimes Act.

The French Government has ordered that gnuboats proceed to the west coast of Africa for the purpose of destroying vessels engaged in the slave trade, especially those which fly the French flag.

The death of Prince Johann Adolph of Schwarzenberg, Prince Landgrave of Kleggan, Count of Sulz and Duke of Kruman, has just occurred in Bohemia, at the age of eighty-nine.

**1 WENTY-EIGHT persons have been drowned by the floods in the Tyrol, Austria. Many others are missing. THE British Parliamentary Commission to examine into the charges made by the Lon-don Times against Charles Stewart Parnel has begun its investigations, the initial pro-ceedings resulting favorably to the Irish

FIFTY Germans have been expelled from

M. SALOMON, the deposed President of Hayti, has just undergone the operation of cystotomy in Paris, which left him in a criti-

cal condition. JOHN DILLON, the Irish member of the British Parliament, who was serving a sentence in Dundalk jail for agitation, has been released on account of the alarming condition of his health. His term of imprisonment would not have expired until January A GREEK fleet has been ordered to the Ægean Sea to protect the Greek sponge fishers against the injustices to which they are subjected by the Turks.

MRS. McArel, of Sydney, Nova Scotia, a bride of two weeks, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. Her huscutting her throat with a razor. Her husband was waiting to take her to church and supposed she was getting ready. When he supposed she was getting ready. When he entered her room she was lying in a pool of blood with the razor in her hands.

LATER NEWS.

EDECKD D. CLEVER for twenty-five years teller of a bank in Wilmington, Del., hid imself in a cornfield and committed suicide, owing to financial reverses.

JOHN VAN SICKLEN, of Burlington, Vt., and A. L. Wright, of Boston, both rich grocers, were drowned while fishing off Sand Bar, Vt.

A BOILER burst in a sawmill at Point Mountain, W. Va., killing William Brown, the manager, and William Knabenshue, a workman. The mill was wrecked. Simon J. Strader was passing by in a wagon at the time. The horses ran away and he was thrown over a bluff and killed.

A BOILER in the McHamilton sawmill, at Blair, Neb., exploded, killing Engineer Henry

Morell and Fireman Henry Alexander. A KEROSENE can with which two children. Victoria Butts and her brother George, were kindling a fire at Norfolk, Va., exploded, fatally burning both.

JOHN MURPHY, deputy postmaster of Artesian City, Kan., has been arrested for robbing the United States Express Company of \$10,000. THE large new silver vault in the Washing-

ton Treasury Department is so damp that the canvas bags containing the silver stored there are actually rotting away. Measures are being taken to improve the ventilation of the vault, and arrangements are also being made to substitute small rough pine boxes for the canvas bags for holding the silver.

A FIRE in Brisbane, Queensland, caused a loss of property amounting to \$2,000,000.

A LONG train bearing recruits who were returning from the German army manœuvres, under the command of Emperor William, collided with a freight train at Meppen, Hanover. Four of the recruits were killed and a large number were wounded. Twelve of the cars carrying troops were happened that Marston's little colony has. wrecked. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch.

agent at Ste. Anne de la Perade, and Mr. Goodin, of the same place, were drowned while crossing in a boat from St. Jean d'Eschaillons to Ste. Anne.

DROWNED IN THE HUDSON.

MR. PERREAULT and his son, farmers of

Five Pleasure Seekers Perish Near Hastings, N. Y. Five young people out of a party of six enjoying a sail in a small sloop on the Hudson, near Hastings, N. Y., were drowned by the sinking of the boat, the accident apparently being due to the fact that the planking of the boat, which was sixteen years old, gave way

boat, which was sixteen years old, gave way and let in the water.

Ex-Senator Treanor, of Yonkers, N. Y., saw the boat in distress. He at once climbed into a small boat, and, with a laborer, pulled out to her. Before they arrived the boat lurched, plunged her nose in a breaker, and went down head first.

Then a young man's head appeared above the water and was grabted by the hair. He was hauled aboard and showed signs of life.

He could not realize the circumstances at first, and did nothing but exclaim:
"I did it! I invited them! I don't want to live! It was my party! They are all drowned! I can't telegraph Sadie! I want to die?" Then he said he was the only survivor of a

party of six, two young ladies, three young men, including himself and his own fouryear-old son Sylvester.

The party had been arranged a week beone party had been arranged; a week before. They were to go out for an afternoon's sail. About 10 o'clock the party started for Piermont, where the boat lay. It was a twenty foot cabin sloop. It had no ballast aboard, so they put in a number of large round stones. It was also part full of water, which they attributed to recent rains. They round stones. It was also pareful of water, which they attributed to recent rains. They bailed it out. After they had got started they noticed more water in the boat, but thought it some which had escaped notice

thought it some which had escaped notice under the deck before the boat was ballasted and loaded. They bailed it out and thought nothing of the leakage.

The wind was very fresh and the water rough. They had mainsail and lib drawing. As they approached Hastings the boat acted queerly. It seemed to drag, and Mangham threw out a lot of ballast. He brought about the cort teek and the beliest rolled. The threw out a lot of ballast. He brought about on the port tack, and the ballast rolled. The boat appeared to be filling, and the occupants screamed. He shouted to them to jump out and hang on to the side, but they were terrified. He jumped himself, grabbing his little boy as he did so. He got an arm over the mast, and with his hand seized Miss Butler. Then the boat went down, and he knew no more. The survivor's name was Jake Manghan of Tenafly, N. J. The rest of the party consisted of his son, Silvester, four years of age, a Miss Elizabeth Butler, aged twenty, also of Tenafly, Miss Nettie Voorhees, aged twenty-two, of Creekskill, and John Demorest, twenty-six, and a Mr. Derringer, an artist, both of the same village.

THE MARKETS.

Flour—City Mill Extra... 4 85 @ Wheat—No. 1 State.
Barley—State.
Corn—Ungraded Mixed...
Oats—No. 1 White...
Mixed Western... Hay-No. 1 New...... Straw-Long Rye..... Lard-City Steam..... Butter-State Creamery.... Factory..... Corn—No. 2, Yellow...... Oats—No. 2, Wnite.....

BOSTON.

Beef - Dressed Weight.....
Sheep - Live Weight.....
Lambs......
Hogs-Northern.....
PHILADELPHIA.

Barley-State....

MODERN CRUSOES.

IDYLLIC LIFE OF CASTAWAYS

ON PACIFIC ISLANDS. Happy and Simple Existence of Lite tle Colonies Dwelling in the

Midst of the Sea-The

Pitcairn Islanders.

About four months ago, as the English bark Queen's Island was passing Palmers-ton Island in the Southern Pacific, the captain was surprised to see a boat containing eight persons put off from the shore. It was generally supposed that this coral island, one of the least important of the Hervey group, and about three hundred miles from its nearest neighbor, was uninhabited. Captain Reid, however, had accidently approached near enough to this little speck in the ocean to discover another of those romantic island settlements which are now and

then unexpectedly found in the broad

expanse of the great Pacific.

The bronzed and rather scantily clad white man who clambered up the side of the bark said he was William Marston, the chief of the little island, where he hal lived for twenty-five years. When he was a young man he deserted from the British bark Rifleman in Tahiti and made his way in a small sailboat nearly one thousand miles west to the Hervey group. He took a native wife, and journeyed on to Palmerston Island, where he built him a cabin and started a cocoanut plantation. A few natives joined him, and now his little world contains thirty-three human beings, of whom fifteen are his own children, English is the only language spoken in his little community, whose island home is not so large as some Dakota farms. Here the subjects of the runaway English sailor live on the happiest terms, getting along without the news and gossip of the world, while enjoying, nevertheless, many of the good things of civilization brought to them by small trading vessels, to whom they sell the copra prepared

Within the past few years several islands have been discovered in the Pacific which, it was found, had long been known by small traders, who in the interests of monopoly carefully kept their information to themselves. After the Sidney newspapers announced the discovery of a fine new island not far from New Guinea, a sea captain in port produced a very good map of the island which he had made several years before. flourished unknown save to one or twotraders, whose interests have kept them

from their cocoanuts.

Hundreds of the little islands of the Ste. Anne, Canada; Mr. Boisvert, a miller in Pacific are uninhabited and are very Rosseau's mills, with Mr. Morrin, the station rarely seen by vessels. Who knows but among them may be modern Robinson Crusoes, waiting patiently for a sail and living in a fair degree of comfort upon the bounties of which nature is so lavish in those regions? The story of Mr. Bell' and his little family, who are monarchs of all they survey in the Kermadec group, 600 miles from their nearest neighbors, was recently told in the New York Sun. The passengers and crew of the bark Henry James, who were rescued. in May last from a coral reef in Polynesia, know what it is to be castaways in the Pacific many hundred miles from inhabited islands. If they had not fortunately saved their small boat they might have been prisoners for many months on the little island. Five men in the boat carried the news of their disaster 1300 miles, to Samoa, and in less than two months deliverance came. They needed clothing, but were not otherwise in serious want, for fish and cocoanuts had amply supplemented the slender food supplies with which they had reached

The young man revived, and in a couple of hours was able to tell his story. their place of refuge.

Among the jubilee presents received by Queen Victoria were some hats and other manufactures, most skillfully made of straw, the humble tribute of the most unique and famous of Pacific colonists. In 1890 the Pitcairn Islanders may celebrate their centennial of the landing of their mutinous fathers on the little rock where Lady Belcher, their historian, says they have become "such a community as has been the dream of poets and the aspiration of philosophers." It is not often the world hears from these happy and peaceful islanders now numbering 112 souls, who have perpetuated the remarkable colony founded ninetyeight years ago by English sailors, but it is refreshing now and then to con-template theis idyllic existence, cut off as they are from the busy world, tilling the fertile valleys of their little home only two and a quarter miles in extent, possessing a schoolhouse and a church but no jail; intelligent neat and clean, with plenty of books and fruit and flow ers, a simple hearted, devout people, and the only Christian community

world that has no strong drink, tobacco,

or money.
A traveler on an English bark which

ouched at Pitcairn in February last says he saw among the islanders men who in stature would be a credit to the Royal Guards and women who were fair to see though their garments were not rich and fashionable—women who are skilled in the arts of house-wifery, in the making of fancy baskets and shell work, and some, too, who can play excellently on the little church organ. Born to this life of isolation, the Pitcairn Islander hears with wonder and delight, but without envy, of the world beyond his seagirt home. When, years ago, Pitcairn became too crowded, considering its slender resources, and the people were removed by Great Britain to Norfolk, that island, small as it is, bewildered them by its vastness. Having only footpaths in Pitcairn, they thought the wagon roads of Norfolk unsightly, and the echoes aroused by their voices in the stone quarter where convicts had once lived impressed them as a most disagreeable novelty. A minority decided that they could not be happy among these strange surroundings, and they returned to Pitcairn to live. — Chicago Herald.

Big Winnie, the Freak.

Baltimore has lost her champion freak, a colored woman, Winnie Johnson, who weighed 849 pounds. Her coffin was nearly four feet wide and three and a half feet deep. She was born in Henry county, Ky., in the year 1839. As a child she was as other children are, and gave no signs of attaining any unusual size. When she was about twenty years of age she began to grow large. Every year added to her size. She was the mother of ten children .- New York Telegram.

An Aboriginal Superstition. One of the peculiarities of the Indians

was that animals had spirits, and they

addressed them as if they were human. It is related that an Indian once shot a large bear, which fell and lay groaning. The Indian reproached it, saying: "You are a coward, and no warrior. Your tribe and mine are at war, and yours began it. M you had wounded me, I would not have uttered a sound; you cry and disgrace your tribe.