

CURRENT TOPICS.

Mr. Talmage will have a new trial when he returns to New York, but we are not informed as to whether it is to be a trial of his walking or his fighting qualities.

Three hundred Swiss lace and silk weavers are coming to this country. The women do the outdoor work, which would roughen the delicate hands of the men for weaving.

Mrs. Catacazy, widow of M. Catacazy, who was several years ago Russian Minister to the United States, and whose death was announced several months ago, is not dead. She is residing in Paris, and is in good health.

In the midst of the performance of an extravaganza at a Boston theatre an old man in the parquet rises and says that he is displeased with his seat, as he is not able to hear well. One of the actors invites him to sit in a chair on the stage, which he does, and finally takes a ludicrous part in the acting. It is not until near the close of the piece, so clever is the imposition, that the audience sees the old man is one of the company.

The two young sons of the Prince of Wales are both very fond of sea-service; the younger one is to follow it as a profession. They are bright, manly boys, with a look of their gentle mother about the upper part of their faces. They have just started off on a ship of war for a long cruise. They fare exactly like their mess-mates except in one particular—their sleeping accommodation is somewhat better.

It was common for old Dr. Sturm of Cincinnati to threaten suicide. He made careful preparations for death on several occasions, and walked to the river with the avowed intention of drowning himself, but every time his courage failed. His friends tried the matter as a joke. A few days ago, a brother physician said to him, "Why don't you use chloral; that would cause a much easier death than drowning." That very night Dr. Sturm killed himself with chloral.

It is said that on account of the large accumulations of gold in the Treasury an order will soon be issued exchanging gold coin for greenbacks at the several sub-treasuries, in such sums as may be required. At present only sums of \$50 are paid out, though the banks have been very liberal with their customers, and have given their gold in almost any quantity. The stock of standard silver coin and bullion now in the Treasury is about \$45,000,000, a portion of which, together with the \$10 silver certificates, is soon to be added to the legal tender of the country.

Mr. Charles Reade is reported to have been freed of fiction from his boyhood, when he made up tales and read all Scott's novels before he was twelve years old. While at college he read a half dozen at a dozen novels a week. He has been called to the bar, but never practiced, having read law simply as an aid in writing novels. He is a stout heron of injustice, and declares that he can no longer afford to write with no higher object than entertainment; that the noble and only worthy end of fiction is to correct evils in society and the State.

A Southern girl, who has seen better days as a member of one of the first families of Virginia, is now earning her living by playing an awl at the shoemaker's bench in Petersburg. She served an apprenticeship of four years, and it is said can now turn out as good a shoe as any man in the business who has not had more experience. She is now thinking of manufacturing shoes on her own account, and if she can find a suitable one, she may be induced to accept a male partner, provided he will agree not to make love to her and offer to dissolve the mercantile partnership and go into a domestic one.

Queen Victoria has just instituted a new Order which does her as much honor as its recipients. It is to be bestowed upon those trained female nurses who, by their skill and conduct, deserve high recognition, and they will be called, from the Order, "St. Katherine's Nurses." Each St. Katherine's nurse will honor an appointment for three years, receiving \$350 a year in addition to the salary paid her by the institution to which she belongs, and she will be permitted to wear for life the Royal Badge or armband of the Order. The Queen's intention in forming the Order was "to raise the social position of nurses, and secure for those deserving persons that high station to which they are entitled."

An interesting divorce case has just been decided by a commission appointed by the College of Cardinals at Rome. In 1899 the son of the Prince of Monaco married Princess Marie Antonette, a ward of the Emperor Napoleon III. The marriage was brought about by the persistent urging of the Emperor, and in spite of a positive dislike entertained by the lady for the husband her guardian thrust upon her. After living with the Prince only three months she left his house and returned to her mother. Since then the couple have kept apart and a child born of the unhappy union has been reared by the father. At the instance of the relatives the Prince laid the case before the Holy See, and the Commission of Cardinals has decided in favor of a divorce on the ground of "mortal compulsion brought to bear upon the wife to obtain her consent to the marriage." An appeal is, however, allowed to another spiritual tribunal, and then to the Pope himself in case the decision is not accepted by both parties.

In the silk factories of Italy 120,428 women are employed, besides 26,976 in cotton, and 18,707 in tobacco factories. There are 9,177 manufacturing establishments employing 392,948 laborers, 188,456 of whom are women.

NEWS SUMMARY.

About noon, Oct. 1, an Italian living on the corner of Franklin and Rose streets New York City, cut his wife's throat.

On the night of Oct. 1, at Chicago, Ill., John Deiler was shot and killed at a law dance house. The murderer has not been discovered.

Frank L. Boynton, the receiving teller in the North bank, Boston, Mass., is a defendant in the amount of \$24,000. Cause, speculation with bank funds.

A fire at Keokuk, Iowa, September 30, destroyed the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northern railroad round house.

In the northern latesting six days on the coast of Mexico, twelve vessels were wrecked and two seamen drowned.

A carpenter in Cincinnati fell from the sixth story of a building where he was at work, Oct. 3, to the pavement below. Death was instantaneous.

James Heffernan, conductor on the Indianapolis & St. Louis railroad, was killed on the latter Oct. 3, by falling between the cars of his train.

Oct. 3, a fire broke out in the attic of the House of Commons, in Ottawa, Ontario, immediately above the members' chamber. Damage estimated at \$3,000.

Mr. Kings has yet received of the whereabouts of Professor Wiley and his companion Leo Burr, who left St. Louis on Sunday, September 26th, and the opinion is growing strong that they have met with the same fate as Donaldson and Greenwood, who disappeared from Chicago two or three years ago.

Gen. Grant has gone to the Yosemite Valley.

Moody and Sanky began a series of meetings at Cleveland, O., Oct. 8.

President Hayes and party were at Springfield, Ill., September 28.

A carpenter in Cincinnati is reported to be about to take the stump in his own behalf in Massachusetts.

Gen. Geo. McCrary, secretary of war, arrived at Leavenworth Oct. 6, and was the guest of Gen. Pope.

Dr. Amos H. Morse, of Madison, Wis., an old and highly esteemed physician of this city, died on the afternoon of Oct. 6, aged 78 years.

Rev. Dr. Polesch, for a number of years president of Mt. St. Mary seminary, west of Cincinnati, O., died on the morning of Oct. 3, at Mount Hope retreat, near Baltimore, Md.

Gen. Grant and party reached the Yosemite on the evening of Oct. 2. On crossing the lower bridge over Merced River, a salute of explosives was fired. The population and tourists of the valley turned out to greet the new comers. The hotels were decorated with flags and evergreens. The band was brought to the valley for the occasion, playing "Hail to the Chief." Another salute with giant powder was fired at Union Rock. After getting rid of the dust of travel the general sauntered about taking a view of the surroundings, and later held an informal reception. The party visited Glacier Point. They were to return to Clark's Station Sunday and visit the Mariposa Big trees on Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At Chicago, Oct. 6, 2,000 cigar makers struck for higher wages.

A general strike is expected among the coal miners of Iowa and Illinois.

The treasury department at Washington, Oct. 1, purchased 329,000 ounces of silver bullion at Philadelphia.

Coinage in the mint at Philadelphia for the month ending September 30, silver dollars \$1,508,000; numerous coins \$147,371.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that during 1898 the coinage of 30,400,000 roubles worth of gold and 7,812,000 worth of silver will be struck.

The American literary bureau state that the friends of Mr. Redpath have not heard of or from him since his disappearance from Boston some time ago.

The spinners in the Reading, Pa., cotton factory struck for higher wages Oct. 1. The factory closed 270 hands and is closed on account of the strike.

The strike of the cabinet-makers in Cincinnati, of the journeymen trunk-makers in St. Louis, of the molders in the stove foundry in Quincy, Ill., and of the cabinet-makers in Louisville, Ky., continues.

Nearly \$3,000,000 were paid out of the treasury at Washington, during the month of September, on account of pension arrears. But for this, the decrease in the public debt would have been about \$10,000,000.

At a meeting yesterday of the Washington monument society, Oct. 3, a letter was read from Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, formally presenting to the society the stones which he has sent to this country, to be placed in the monument.

A Sioux City telegram of Oct. 5 says that 87 Indian children from Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies passed through on their way to school at Carlisle, Pa.—a venture of the Interior department. They were profusely decorated with medals and tokens.

Up to September 29, at Salt Lake, Utah, the third district court had for several days been engaged in obtaining a grand jury. All Mormons who believe polygamy a revelation from God and superior to the acts of Congress have been excluded. Eleven jurors have been obtained.

A Chippewa Falls, Wis., telegram of Oct. 2, says the St. Paul Eastern Grand Trunk railway has secured Col. N. Boardman, of Fond du Lac, as chief engineer. Col. Boardman is the son of the Prince of Monaco married Princess Marie Antonette, a ward of the Emperor Napoleon III.

The marriage was brought about by the persistent urging of the Emperor, and in spite of a positive dislike entertained by the lady for the husband her guardian thrust upon her. After living with the Prince only three months she left his house and returned to her mother. Since then the couple have kept apart and a child born of the unhappy union has been reared by the father. At the instance of the relatives the Prince laid the case before the Holy See, and the Commission of Cardinals has decided in favor of a divorce on the ground of "mortal compulsion brought to bear upon the wife to obtain her consent to the marriage." An appeal is, however, allowed to another spiritual tribunal, and then to the Pope himself in case the decision is not accepted by both parties.

The First National Bank of New York, at Chicago, Oct. 6, markets on 'change' were more active and as a whole more excited than during the period of the late rains. There was a strong general advance in every article, which amounted in wheat to about 4 cents, on corn to 1 cent and a half, oats 1 cent, pork 2 cents, lard 10 cents and so on. Prices were well sustained and closed firm with a fraction's advance in the wheat.

During the early part of the week trade in wheat coasted rather very strong, and the advance was considerable. On Thursday a reaction ensued, which was brief, as trade recovered and closed firm at the end of the week at the highest point yet touched, say

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A special from Adrian, Mich., gives the particulars of an accident that occurred on the fair grounds in that city, on the afternoon of October 24. About two thousand people had assembled in the newly-erected grand stand, when the races, when the center of the grand stand gave way with a crash. The front part fell forward, and the back fell into the river, precipitating a mass of people among the ruins. Work was at once commenced to extricate the dead and injured, and the Opera House was opened and many of the dead and wounded as fast as extricated were conveyed there. Seven were killed and over thirty were injured by broken limbs and crushed bodies.

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News has just been received of a decision rendered in the United States circuit court for the western district of Wisconsin, by Justice Harmon of the supreme court of the United States, in the case of the Wisconsin State circuit, court and Judge. Boon, of the United States District court, in the case of the Chippewa mill owners vs. the Mississippi River Logging company, and Beef Slough Logging company involving the right of the defendants to cut down the timber on the land of Beef Slough. In the previous suit brought in the name of the United States against the defendants, the latter demurred to the complaint and Judge Drummond sustained the demurrer, but the United States circuit court's decision was reversed by the supreme court, and the case was remanded to the circuit court for a new trial.

The Mark Lane Express of September 30 says the condition of new grain has not improved to any appreciable extent. Threshing has made little progress, as most grain already secured is in an unfit state, and some new wheat is being threshed, but the yield is not so good as last year. The wheat crop of the present year will be about 30 per cent below the average. Home requirements are not so great as last year, and it is expected to absorb 10 or 12 million quarters of foreign produce. Neither mangos nor swedes can be an average crop, and the harvest crop generally presents a wretched appearance. Potatoes in many localities are not worth the trouble of lifting. The oat fields, which are still green and light frosts have prevented the barley from filling out. From the south of Ireland rather favorable reports have been received as to the oat crop, which appears to have suffered less than any other cereal. Both in the United Kingdom and the continent, the supplies of home grown wheat at country markets have again been exceedingly light, last week's deliveries at one hundred and twenty principal towns showed a decrease of 47,000 quarters as compared with a corresponding week last year. The average price was four pence a quarter less than the preceding week, which is of much significance as regards the defective quality of the offerings, which are strong upward turn in prices is taken into consideration. The samples shown at Mark Lane were likewise few and inferior, but with the reserves of last year's crop at the lowest ebb, sales have been made readily at an advance of two shillings a quarter on the week, white wheat realizing from 48 to 52 shillings and red from 46 to 49 per quarter. The imports of foreign wheat into London have been moderate, last Friday's return showing 36,720 quarters, and the week's trade has been marked by an excitement which was not altogether expected. The most sanguine operators could scarcely have foreseen the extent and suddenness of the upward movement. Such activity has not been seen at Mark Lane since 1877. All descriptions of foreign wheat improved full two shillings per quarter, making a total advance of about seven shillings from the recent lowest point. The cause of the rise has been the pressure for some weeks past, but the effect has been delayed till recently, as the millers held back as long as there was any possibility of the home crop turning out more favorable than had been expected. Such a possibility no longer exists and the fact forced itself upon the minds of buyers with the results recorded as above. The amount of business has been exceptionally heavy, and the slight reaction which took place during the middle of the week, was soon and completely recovered. Nearly all descriptions of cereal produce showed an upward movement, maize to the extent of four shillings per quarter; barley and oats, six pence, and beans and peas one shilling.

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A special from Adrian, Mich., gives the particulars of an accident that occurred on the fair grounds in that city, on the afternoon of October 24. About two thousand people had assembled in the newly-erected grand stand, when the center of the grand stand gave way with a crash. The front part fell forward, and the back fell into the river, precipitating a mass of people among the ruins. Work was at once commenced to extricate the dead and injured, and the Opera House was opened and many of the dead and wounded as fast as extricated were conveyed there. Seven were killed and over thirty were injured by broken limbs and crushed bodies.

Arrangements of pensions claims to the amount of \$20,742.07, have been settled up to Oct. 1st. The average amount of arrears in each case settled is \$545. Whole number of cases settled in September, 1898, 11. It is estimated that there are about 6,000 or 7,000 cases entitled to arrears, whose cases have not been settled. Settlements hereafter cannot be made as rapidly as heretofore, because of the great number of cases in which there is no record, which must be searched for, and the search for those in which there is no record is stated for the information of all pensioners who believe themselves entitled to arrears, and who do not receive notice of settlement of their arrears, that they can, by the payment of a settlement by writing a letter to the office giving their name and their present post-office address. It is almost certain that the \$20,000,000 appropriated will be sufficient to cover arrears which were due upon pensions allowed previous to January 26, 1878.

News has just been received of a decision rendered in the United States circuit court for the western district of Wisconsin, by Justice Harmon of the supreme court of the United States, in the case of the Wisconsin State circuit, court and Judge. Boon, of the United States District court, in the case of the Chippewa mill owners vs. the Mississippi River Logging company, and Beef Slough Logging company involving the right of the defendants to cut down the timber on the land of Beef Slough. In the previous suit brought in the name of the United States against the defendants, the latter demurred to the complaint and Judge Drummond sustained the demurrer, but the United States circuit court's decision was reversed by the supreme court, and the case was remanded to the circuit court for a new trial.

The Mark Lane Express of September 30 says the condition of new grain has not improved to any appreciable extent. Threshing has made little progress, as most grain already secured is in an unfit state, and some new wheat is being threshed, but the yield is not so good as last year. The wheat crop of the present year will be about 30 per cent below the average. Home requirements are not so great as last year, and it is expected to absorb 10 or 12 million quarters of foreign produce. Neither mangos nor swedes can be an average crop, and the harvest crop generally presents a wretched appearance. Potatoes in many localities are not worth the trouble of lifting. The oat fields, which are still green and light frosts have prevented the barley from filling out. From the south of Ireland rather favorable reports have been received as to the oat crop, which appears to have suffered less than any other cereal. Both in the United Kingdom and the continent, the supplies of home grown wheat at country markets have again been exceedingly light, last week's deliveries