BROUGHT BY CABLE.

PRINCE FERDINAND INSTALLED AS RULER OF BULGARIA

With Imposing Ceremonies—The Prince Receives No Answer to His Notes Asking Approval—The Ministry Resign and the Soldiers Take the Oath.

TIRNOVA, Aug. 14.—Prince Ferdinand was enthusiastically welcomed on his arrival here Saturday night. To-day he attended the te deum in the cathedral. With a brilliant military official escort he proceeded to the hall of the Great Sobranje, the Sobranje was in session and when the prince entered he was greeted with prolonged cheering. The metropolitan delivered an address, administered the oath to the prince, who thereupon signed the constitution. M. Stoiloff, prime minister, on behalf of Prince Ferdinand by Grace of God and the will of the people prince of Bulgaria, announce to our beloved people that we assume the government of the Bulgarian country and we will rule in accordance with the constitution with the intent to promote its glory greatness and developments, and shall always be ready to sacrifice life for its happiness."

The prince further thanks the people for his election and the regents and ministers for the able conduct of affairs during the difficult crises, pays tribute to the patriotism and bravery of the people during the recent events and concludes: Long live free and independent Bulgaria. There is no reference to Russia in the proclamation. After the ceremony of installation the ministers tendered their resignation and the Sobranje dissolved. Neither Turkey nor any powers replied to Prince Ferdinand's note asking their approval of his election. Prince Ferdinand will on Tuesday start for Philippopolis where he will arrive Thursday evening. The garrison here has taken the oath of allegiance.

The Attitude of the Powers.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Standard's Vienna correspondent says: England, Austria and Italy sent Turkey an identical note declaring that they consider the election of Prince Ferdinand legal. It is reported that Turkey's attitude is becoming friendly. The situation now depends entirely upon Russia who handed the porte a formal protest against Ferdinand's proceedings which protest Russia expects Turkey will endorse.

TRAIN DITCHED BY ROBBERS.

Four Men go Through the Express Car and Escape.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—The west bound passenger express train on the Southern Pacific was run off the switch, near Papago, about 15 miles east of Tucson, Arizona, last night by four masked men. The engine was ditched and the express car robbed of about $3500. The robbery occurred at the same point where the west bound express was robbed in April last. On the track beyond where the train was brought to a standstill the robbers had fastened three torpedoes to warn the engineer and compel him to stop his train. The plan to turn the switch and ditch the engine was evidently thought of later. As soon as the train went in the ditch one of the robbers who was upon the bank commenced firing his Winchester rifle. He shot twice. They then went to the mail car and made the men come out and go to the express car. They ordered the messenger to come out but he would not open the doors. They then blew the door open with a giant cartridge and forced the mail agent to go into the car ahead. Two of the robbers then went and one of them held Route Agent Gault in one end of the car, while the other covered Smith, the messenger, with a revolver and made him open the safe and put the money in a sack. They struck him over the head with a revolver once, but did not injure him much.

DEADLOCK BROKEN.

Bishop Perry of Iowa Elected Bishop of Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, Aug. 18.—The Nova Scotia synod elected the Rt. Rev. Dr. Perry, bishop of Iowa, to be bishop of Nova Scotia. Bishop Perry was selected as a compromise candidate, the high and low church parties being in a deadlock over their respective candidates. The bishop of Illinois addressed the meeting and expressed the opinion that the transfer of an American bishop to a British colonial see would do a great deal toward the unity of the churches. There was considerable discussion over Bishop Perry's American citizenship, but it was shown that Bishop Perry, having been a born Englishman, no amount of naturalization by the United States could divest him of his English nationality. Bishop Perry is expected to arrive here to-morrow from England, where he went to preach a sermon on the centennial of the consecration of the first American bishop. In case Bishop Perry refuses to accept, the selection of a bishop for this diocese will be referred to the archbishop of York and Canterbury and the bishop of London.

Attempted Robbery at Montpelier.

MONTPELIER, Aug. 12.—The room of H. C. Gleason in the third story of the "Riverside" was entered by an unknown party this morning at about 3 o'clock. Evidently there were but two concerned in the affair. A ladder was obtained from a neighbor's house and an entrance effected into the room through the window by cutting out a screen. The pockets of Mr. Gleason's clothes were rifled and everything taken, including a valuable watch and a small sum of money. While ransacking the closet Mrs. Gleason was awakened and in fright screamed "there is a burglar in the room," whereupon the intruder ran to the window and jumped to the ground. Here he was joined by his pal and they started for the river. The police officers were called at once, but no trace of them can be found. As they have the keys to the store it is expected that they will make that place a visit ere long and if they do will find a warm reception.

The Bard to Run No More.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—A. J. Cassatt's colt, the Bard, will not run at Monmouth in the champion stakes Saturday. It is doubtful if he will run any more this season. Yesterday morning he was taken ill with a severe attack of inflammation of the bowels, which has assumed a very serious phase. This evening it was believed the horse would be saved, but he was in such a condition that his attendants could not say when he would be able to return to the turf.

The United States as a Factor in European Politics.

By Hjalmar H. N. Boyesen in the Congregationalist.]

Sir Charles Dilke has, in a recent series of articles in the *Nineteenth Century*, drawn a dark picture of the political condition of Europe, and has pointed to the United States as the hope of the world. The great nations of Europe, he says, are spending their revenues in enormous armaments, each being determined to outdo the other; and for the privilege of bullying each other are curtailing their freedom and retarding their industrial and intellectual development. It is, of course, possible that distance has lent enchantment to Sir Charles's transatlantic view. He is apparently not aware that our pension list, a legacy from our late civil war, exceeds in amount the cost of the military establishment of so considerable a power as Austria-Hungary, and is only $16,000,000 less than that of Germany. Nor has he heard that a dependent pension bill was passed by the last Congress which, if it had not been vetoed by the president, would have made an end of our boast that ours is an industrial civilization, and that we are unoppressed by the burdens which the great standing armies of Europe necessitate. We should, in fact, be supporting an army of non-combatants at a cost greater than was ever borne by any nation in times of peace. The significance of this alarming wastefulness, in its economic and moral aspects, could, however, scarcely be appreciated at a distance. It is, moreover, the unacknowledged programme of liberalism in all lands where it exists to take a rose-colored view of American conditions. The United States presents an object lesson to the European liberal, exemplifying the working of the reform which he is advocating. He has his eyes constantly directed across the Atlantic, and sees there very much what he wants to see. It may be the extension of the suffrage which he has at heart. In such a case he is apt to find that American prosperity is due to universal suffrage. In the Norwegian Storthing during a recent debate, lasting for weeks, on the introduction of trial by jury, both the government and the opposition pointed to American experience, and drew exactly opposite lessons from it.

In the French *Corps Legislatif* similarly contradictory deductions are constantly being drawn from American history. I once heard the late Jules Favre talk in the chamber as if our country were the veritable Atlantis, a Garden of Eden, unvexed by problems introduced by the serpent; and a venerable royalist responded by depicting our social conditions as being horrible beyond compare. He too had read De Tocqueville and perhaps Bancroft, and had derived the impression that our republican experiment was chiefly valuable as a warning example to all States which might be tempted away from the safe paths of monarchical tradition.

In the German Reichstag, complimentary references to the United States are, I believe, rarer than in any other legislative assembly in Europe, chiefly because few have the courage to run counter to Bismarck's prejudices. I have heard the Jewish representative, Sonnemann, editor of a Frankfort journal, hint in a speech that things were not so bad here as German official circles affected to believe, and the socialist members also occasionally "point with pride" to our freedom from the ills that oppress king-ridden Europe. They boast of our prosperity as if it were only necessary to adopt their measures, in order to make Germany equally blessed. But they deal chiefly in generalities, distort their facts, if by chance they get hold of any, and subject them to all sorts of wild interpretations. The late Friedrich Kapp had, however, more influence than any one else in restraining the German admiration for the United States, which existed as a sort of vague sentiment with the liberals between 1848 and 1870. He had spent many years in important positions in our republic, and had returned home disillusionized and disgruntled.

A favorable disposition toward American democracy being thus, as a rule, characteristic of liberalism, it is, of course, but natural that conservatism should cherish the opposite sentiment. And there are several circumstances which tend to make the conservative case a strong one. In the first place American competition in agricultural products drives the nobleman and the country gentleman from their inherited acres, and makes it impossible to support the dignity of exalted station on the rents of land tilled by tenants. This disorganization of the old feudal system naturally arouses hostility; for no feeling is bitterer than that which springs from an empty pocket.

The revolutionary tendencies of American pork and wheat have long since been remarked by European statesmen, and have prompted various measures of defense and retaliation. Germany has found our pork unwholesome, and it is a notorious fact that it disagrees with all the *junkers* and country noblemen. The Irish landlords would have made the same discovery, if there were any hope of inducing England to abandon her free trade policy. Statesmen like Gladstone, who recognize the fact that feudalism is doomed, welcome the co-operation of industrial forces which hasten the day of the liberation of mankind from the old bondage; and even a premier of the Salisbury type knows that it is a hopeless thing to fight against a fact. No man, however clever, can emancipate himself from the multiplication table. A protective barrier in the way of a duty on American wheat would revive the old corn law agitation, and make the old privileges and class distinctions more insecure than ever. The pretense that idleness is an essential to nobility cannot be much longer maintained. The farmer on the western prairies forces the British peer to pull off his gloves and go to work. It is first the younger sons who are reduced to this necessity, but within half a century the eldest will also have been compelled by the same agency to conquer his prejudice. His leisure is already now largely a fiction. If he desires to keep up the rate of expenditure which his dignity demands, he is obliged to invest his money in something that pays better than land. He begins to watch the stock market; he interests himself in various manufacturing enterprises, in the hope of finding safe and profitable investments; and if he means to protect himself against loss, he is obliged to keep an eye on the management of the various concerns on which he depends for his income. In other words, he has descended from his pedestal, and taken his place more or less reluctantly among the world's workers. And this half-acknowledged transformation is due to the fact that American pork and wheat which pay no rent depress the value of the same products in Great Britain, until they too refuse to pay rent.

In Germany this influence would be as strongly felt, if Bismarck's high tariff did not, for a while, keep the country nobleman safe. But even there the social revolution is in progress, and the American republic is felt to be a greater menace to the existing order of things than France and Russia with their millions of soldiers.

There is still another aspect of this question which is worth emphasizing, and that is the influence of the emigrated European upon his countrymen at home. No one who has not actually observed it can estimate the political effect of "the letter from America." In Norway, it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that it has been one of the chief agents in liberalizing the country. And it is not only in Norway that this process of political education is in progress. In all countries of Europe, which have sent us emigrants, a similar growth toward advanced liberalism has been perceptible. Hundreds of thousands or rather millions of these letters annually cross the Atlantic, and go into every parish and village, stimulating every one who reads them to reflection concerning the causes which have produced a state of society so different from that to which he has been accustomed. In most cases, they awaken, no doubt, a desire to shake the dust of the Old World, with all its worm-eaten institutions, from off one's feet, and to go in quest of a more favorable fortune in the New World. But those who are in a position to do this are, after all, the exceptions. Those who remain behind are, for my present purpose, the more important. They begin to feel a certain impatience at the venerable abuses which formerly they accepted as matters of course, and to give ear to all sorts of new theories of government. As they usually lack the mental training, requisite for testing the soundness of new political doctrines, they naturally rush to extremes, and a large number of them fall into the hands of socialists and other radical agitators. The mere fact that there exists a great and prosperous nation beyond the sea, which gets along admirably without kings and armies and privileged classes, tends to convince every thinking man that these ornamental institutions, which he has been taught to revere as the very corner stones of the State, are wholly superfluous. When once this skepticism has found lodgment in the mind, other and more dangerous conclusions are apt to follow. There is no doubt in my mind that the recent spread of socialism among the lower classes in Germany is, in some measure, due to this reflex influence of the American immigrant upon the father land. There are other causes, of course, which lie more on the surface, and which every one is sure to seize upon. But in so far as America is responsible for this propagandism, she suffers a sufficient penalty in receiving, sooner or later, the converts which she has unintentionally made. And it is in this latter capacity—as the lumber-room and garbage barrel of Europe, where all human refuse and odds and ends that do not fit into the old system can be disposed of—that she is of the greatest value to the ancient monarchies. She has relieved them of that most dangerous of all problems—that of over-population. The great ports of Liverpool, Havre and Bremen, like so many safety valves, have afforded outlets to the superfluous steam, which otherwise might have exploded the kettle. The majority of the restless, radical and discontented spirits which could only be kept in order by the enormous armies, standing on the lid, have made their escape to this side of the Atlantic, and are here ranging about and stirring up mischief to the extent of their power. The habit of discontent has grown to be constitutional with them. They are trying to avenge in their new home what they suffered in the old. But there is a limit even to American patience in this matter of suffering vicarious retribution for the sins of Europe, and that limit has now been reached.

NEW HAMPSHIRE RAILROAD FIGHT

The Boston and Maine People Sign a Bond for a New Branch.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 14.—It given out to-day on good authority that yesterday some of the leaders of the Boston and Maine, movement, among whom were Frank Jones and Charles Sinclair, signed a bond to immediately construct a railroad from Alton Bay along Lake Winnepisaukee to Laconia, to be called the Lake Shore railroad, in case a charter is granted by the present Legislature. In case of failure to build, the forfeiture is supposed to be about $30,000. This is regarded as a shrewd move on the part of the Maine people, as a charter was granted two years ago to those now identified on the side of the Concord road, and no step toward construction has ever been taken. Sagacious politicians think that this move will undoubtedly gain votes for the Hazen bill from the lake section of the State.

A THRILLING INCIDENT

Narrow Escape of a Man From the Horse Shoe Rapids at Niagara.

Lying close to the brink of the Horse Shoe Falls at Niagara, beyond the old Terrapin bridge, there is a big rock. Between this and the bridge there are three logs. On Tuesday morning J. F. Neville of Montreal ventured to walk out on the logs to the rock. After going out some distance on the logs he slipped off and fell into the rapids. Instantly he was carried under the logs and dashed against the third log, head first. Though somewhat stunned he caught hold of the log and hung on with his feet projecting over the brink. By a superhuman effort he drew himself up along the log until he was about three feet from the brink, where he secured a footing. Neville was rescued from his perilous position by a teamster who happened to be in the vicinity with his horses. The harness was stripped from the team, and the lines, check rein and other straps buckled together until a line of sufficient length to reach the unfortunate man was made. It was thrown out with a noose on one end, which Neville caught and succeeded in getting over his head and under his arms. He was then drawn to a place of safety after having been in the rapids for nearly an hour.

Recreation.

[From Burdette.]

As soon as the summer vacation was come and the weather was torridly warm, away from the city's confusion and hum he fled, to the rest of the farm. The scent of the clover with joy he enhales, he leaps o'er the fence and he shrieks as on slivery rails he his person impales, and fractures the dome of his breeks. The sound of the supper bell makes his heart glad, for his hunger is wolfish and keen, but the milk has been skimmed and the bread it is sad, and the berries are not to be seen. He sleeps in a bed that is inhabited, and the mattress is lined with old hay; so forgetting his prayers, he grumbles and swears, and fights until the dawn of the day. He is called to arise with the lark, and he hies to bathe in the trough at the well; when 12 hired men are through with it, then the towel is his for a spell. His ablutions are done, he goes for a run through the meadows so verdant and trim, when the bull comes along, with his baritone song, and that settles the meadows for him. With pleasure he sees the industrious bees and finds them quite harmless to be; but he finds it is warm when he happens to swarm some hornets that live in a tree. He goes every place till he poisons his face with the leaves of rhus toxicodendron, and he looks like a man who is under the ban, for having been out on a big bender on. He helps to make hay, but he gets in the way, and gets ploughed down the back with a rake; then he goes to the brook, for pond lilies to look, and bites himself twice with a snake. In sorrow he cries, with tears in his eyes, "I'm the wretchedest man among men; if my life can hold on till this summer is gone, I'll never leave Brooklyn again."

TWENTY-TWO MEN DROWNED.

The Fishing Vessel Sophia of Morel Goes Down with Its Crew.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 14.—The schooner A. D. Story arrived to-day, reports that the weather this season has been the worst ever experienced. The French fishing vessel Sophia of Morel was lost at Reiklvick with a crew of 22 men. Great destitution prevailed among the natives. Many were leaving the country.

RIDDLEBERGER JAILED.

THE SENATOR GETS INTO A PRETTY SCRAPE AND IS LOCKED UP.

Judge Newman Has Mr. Riddleberger Pulled in for Contempt of Court. Party Feeling High and Violence Threatened by the Factions.

WOODSTOCK, Va., Aug. 13.—Senator Riddleberger got himself into a pretty scrape here yesterday, and spent the night amid the discomforts of a squalid county jail as a consequence of his folly. The senator was interested in a case on trial in the county court, which had some local political significance. Judge Newman, who tried the case, was no friend of Senator Riddleberger. In fact, some of the papers hereabouts have often referred to the two men as "bitter personal enemies." No one was surprised, therefore, when the verdict in the case was exactly the reverse of what Riddleberger desired it should be.

SENATOR RIDDLEBERGER.

But everybody was very much surprised, and, moreover, very much excited at the spirit in which the senator took the verdict, and his peculiar manner of calling public attention to his anger. At Riddleberger's suggestion the prisoner who figured in the case was hauled through the streets of the town with a placard around his neck containing some pretty severe and caustic reflections on the judge. Troops of people followed the prisoner on his travels, most of them highly amused at the curious turn an old personal quarrel had taken, but many of them very indignant at the aspersions put upon the judge.

Finally one of the judge's friends went to tell him what was going on. Ten minutes afterward policemen were running around looking for Senator Riddleberger. He was found and summoned before his old enemy, the justice, to answer for contempt of court. There was a tumult in the streets around the court house and excited people clamored at the doors for admission. After he had given Mr. Riddleberger an opportunity to make an explanation, which did not appear to be satisfactory, the judge fined the senator $25 and committed him to jail for ten days.

Protests and further attempts at explanation were in vain. Judge Newman left the bench in anger and Riddleberger was hurried off to a cell. The excitement was tremendous as the news spread around town, and partisanship ran rampant. Riddleberger's friends swore they would get him out before midnight if they had to burn the jail to do it.

Upon hearing these threats Judge Newman's friends vowed they would defend the jail by force if necessary, and many of them volunteered their services to the sheriff. All Riddleberger's influence availed him nothing in his efforts for release. As darkness settled down on the town the senator was making a fair meal off prison rations and preparing to make himself comfortable for the night. He was very anxious that his friends should not step beyond bounds of the law in manifesting their sympathy for him.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

Harmonious Meeting of the State Committee at Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—There were twenty-six members present at the meeting today in this city of the Democratic State committee. Judge Abbott presided during the first part of the session and Hon. William Aspinwall during the remainder. The proceedings were short and harmonious. There was a warm contest between Worcester and Springfield for the honor of being chosen as the place for holding the coming convention, Springfield's claims being presented by Mr. Carroll and Worcester's by Capt. Harris. On the first ballot Worcester won by a vote of 13 to 11, and the date was fixed for Tuesday, Sept. 20. The matter of selecting the president of the convention and the chairman of the committee on resolutions was left with the executive committee with power to act. The same basis of representation as last year was adopted for this convention. On motion of Mr. Hart, it was voted that the matter of choosing four delegates and four alternates to the next Democratic national convention be inserted in the call for this convention. The committee adjourned after being in session about an hour.

Custom Tailors Adjourn.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The Custom Tailors' convention was brought to a close today. The next convention will be held in 1889 in Columbus, Ohio. The following officers were elected for the next two years: President, Fred. Jensen; secretary, I. B. Lennon; treasurer, Fred. Werner; first vice president, N. Forsberg; second vice president, W. E. Griffn; third vice president, Louis Hertzel; fourth vice president, Charles Greaves.

The convention decided to remain in the federation of American trades unions.

Mrs. Cleveland in Massachusetts.

MARION, Mass., Aug. 13.—Mrs. Cleveland and party, with Gen. Greely and wife, drove to Mattapoisett yesterday afternoon and visited Mrs. Samuel Warren, a daughter of Secretary Bayard. A quiet tea party and reception was held, lasting until dark. Mrs. Cleveland will attend the theatrical entertainment to be given for the benefit of St. Gabriel's chapel to-morrow evening. On Monday afternoon she will hold her first public reception during her stay, after which she will remain in strict retirement.

General Lockout Threatened.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Referring to the boycott on the shoe manufacturers, Haman & Sons, Mr. Haman says that should the boycott not be lifted before this day week a general lockout will be resorted to in order to compel its raising. As the firm employs 2,500 hands, a great deal of interest is manifested in the result.

Edwin Booth at Cottage City.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Aug. 13.—The steam yacht Oneida, E. C. Benedict, owner, with Edwin Booth, the tragedian, and Vernon H. Brown, of New York, on board, arrived here this morning from Marblehead.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Less Favorable Reports as to Crop Prospects in Some Sections.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., of the mercantile agency, number for the United States 151, and for Canada 29, or a total of 180, as against 183 last week and 184 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year there were in the United States 141 failures and in Canada 16—a total of 157.

Short crops in 1881 proved the turning point of business for seven years, and the drought this year, though resulting in less injury to crops, comes at a time when real estate values at the west have been unusually inflated. Heavy rains have broken the long drought during the past week, but only after the official bureau report had shown how serious was the injury sustained, and the relief came too late to do good in extensive districts of the northwest. The bureau reports losses which cannot be repaired to a considerable part of the hay crop, and to oats, tobacco, potatoes and fruit, a little injury to cotton and wheat, and a decline of 17 per cent. in the condition of corn. The work of destruction continued ten days after bureau reports were made before rain came, and the aggregate loss of the farmers must exceed $300,000,000.

Iron production increased 15,543 tons weekly in July, nineteen coke furnaces resuming, while nine anthracite stopped. The weekly output was, nevertheless, 19 per cent. less than May 1.

Interior reports are less favorable as to crop prospects, but uniformly good as to the volume of business, though at Galveston a good many orders have been countermanded. Collections are dull at Kansas City and slow at Omaha, and money is more stringent at Philadelphia, with continuing closeness at Kansas City and Cleveland.

THE OHIO DROUGHT.

The Miami Valley District Badly in Need of Rain.

DAYTON, O., Aug. 13.—While patches of territory within the ten counties of Miami valley district have had showers, drought has partially prevailed for three months. Early potatoes, barley, wheat, oats, flax and hay were good yield. The parched condition of the soil prevents farmers getting out over half stand of tobacco and the drought has reduced the yield to one-fourth of the average. Berries, except strawberries, were an utter failure. Grapes would be a splendid crop but for the fact that bees having nothing else to feed upon are destroying vineyard prospects. Leaves are falling in towns and in the country like is usual in late September. Pastures are so burned that live stock must be fed grain and hay, and farm animals on uplands suffer with thirst and dairy products are consequently greatly reduced, many farm neighborhoods buying butter. Fence and grass fires are reported along all the railroads.

Immense areas of market gardens have vines and all vegetation so stunted that crops of cabbage, tomatoes, late potatoes, etc., are irretrievably ruined, but late rains would help celery and cucumbers. Corn on clay ground is short in stalks, but will hold fifteen to twenty-five bushels per acre. Generous rains would make good fall pastures, but could not save corn in the rich bottom lands. In this vicinity and north to Mercer county a sharp shower at 1 o'clock this morning gave nearly half an inch fall, which freshened up foliage and lowered the temperature, but was not sufficient to wet the soil one-fourth of an inch deep and gave no relief from the drought.

Charges Against a Waterbury Clerk.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 13.—Inspectors Clark and Barrio of the postoffice department were in this city today and preferred charges against William H. Roemer, a clerk in the Waterbury postoffice, for abstracting a number of letters from the mails. The proof against him is said to be conclusive. Roemer was appointed three months ago. He was at one time sheriff of Westchester county, New York, and is said to have lost from $80,000 to $100,000 in Wall street. He was prominent in church circles in Waterbury and has previously borne a good reputation. He is in jail. The deputy United States marshal left for Waterbury this afternoon with a warrant for Roemer's arrest. He will be taken before Commissioner Wright this evening.

A Railroad's Earnings.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The figures comprised in the annual report of the Northern Pacific railroad were circulated privately yesterday. They show that the gross earnings for the year ending June 30, 1887, were $12,789,548, an increase of $1,093,921 over the previous year; operating expenses, $6,907,600, an increase of $748,352; net, $5,881,832, an increase of $310,769; other incomes, $481,280, an increase of $168,415. Total net, $6,379,112, an increase of $479,184. All charges, $6,287,044, an increase of $[illegible],145. Surplus, $82,068, a decrease of $29,161. Land sales were 310,355 acres.

A Big Pittsburg Blaze.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 13.—Last night's fire was under control shortly after 3 o'clock this morning. The flames were confined to Masonic hall, Campbell & Dick's dry goods and carpet emporium, a number of tenements immediately in the rear of Masonic hall, H. Holtzmann's upholstery, Samuel Hamilton's block and Schmidt & Friday's wholesale liquor house. The Dispatch and The Penny Press buildings were badly damaged, principally by water. The losses will probably aggregate $750,000. John Kiefer, of Allegheny, while assisting the firemen, fell from the roof of a building on Virgin alley and was fatally injured.

Scientists Making Excursions.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science are having a picnic today. The local committee gave the members the choice of two excursions, one to Long Branch and the other to West Point. About 300 persons chose to take in the beauties of the Hudson, and see how soldiers are made at the great military school. The excursionists to Long Branch were about 100 in number.

Marine Insurance to Be Discarded.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—A meeting of the directors of the Phœnix Insurance company was held to consider what course should be adopted for the government of the company in the future. From the tone of the directors before assembling it was believed that the marine business would be discarded, and that the capital would be reduced in accordance with the suggestion of the insurance superintendent.

Looking for Bountiful Harvests.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 13.—The Gazette publishes the second of its crop outlook series covering a dozen large farming towns in the northern, central and western sections of Worcester county. The reports show that the farmers are looking forward to bountiful harvests, and that the season has been unusually good.