## EUROPE'S GRAIN CROPS

A Deficiency in Nearly Every Country on the Continent.

The Losses Will Have to be Made Up by the United States.

The United States hopes to reap some benefit from the misfortune of Europe in the failure of her grain crops. Mr. James H. Smith, the Commercial Agent of the State Department at Mayence, says in a recent report that this country will have to be looked to to supply the European deficiency. hocked to to supply the European denciency. The average wheat crop of Europe annually from 1881 to 1886 is put at 1,211,072,192 bushels; in 1888 the crop amounted to 1,240,370,925 bushels. This year it is estimated to be about 15 per cent less. The grain harmanial to be the state of the control of the state of the s vests of Austria-Hungary are said to be the worst of the last decennary. The conse-quence is that Hungary has a deficit of about 12,000,000 hectoliters (34,000,000 bushels) in wheat, and Austria about 3,000,000 bushels in ters, making a total of 42,600,000 bushels for the Austro-Hungarian Empire; 31,-240,000 bushels of ryc less, 34,080,000 bushels of barley less, and 31,240,000 bushels less of oats than in 1888. Austria-Hungary is one of the countries to which those countries of Europe which do not produce grain enough for their own needs look for their supplies; or their own needs look for their supplies; but Austria-Hungary will have no wheat to export this year, or at the most very little, which may be made possible by an abundant potato crop, leading the people to use potatoes much in the place of bread. In rye and

cats there will be no capacity to export.

In Prussia the harvest did not come up to original expectations. Rye turned out to be better than for several years past, but in wheat, barley and cats the yield was not up to that of the preceding year. Wheat gave 87 per cent, of an average harvest; rye, 87; barley, 82, and oats, 85. In Silesia more wheat was cultivated than before, but the yield was only 75 per cent. of an average harvest. Rye is officially put at 75 per cent. in the estimates, but that figure is thought to in the estimates, but that figure is thought to be too high. Silesia requires a great deal of rye, and will be compelled to import a con-siderable quantity. Barley did very poorly, and the product is much worse than that of the year before. For a fine yield of potatoes the prospects in Silesia are good. The Saxon what crop is estimated to be 80 per cent. of wheat crop is estimated to be 80 per cent. of an average harvest, the rye crop 70 per cent. Barley and cats are reported to be satisfac-tory. Germany never produces grain enough for its own consumption, and has always to look abroad for a large supply—to Austria-Hungary, Russia, Roumania, the United States and India. This year Austria-Hungary will not be able to supply her and Russia and and India. This year Austria-Hungary not be able to supply her, and Russia Roumania have experience unfavorable harvests, the Russian wheat crop being about one-half as much as they harvested last year. Potatoes, fortunately, promise well, and when bread becomes dear poor people turn to them for their sustenance. The Russian crops have been on the whole

poor, and it is remarkable that those districts which showed the best results last make the which showed the best results last make the worst showing this year. Bessarabia has harvested but one-third of a crop this year, while last year the yield was 125 per cent. Likewise unfavorable are the reports from the Charkow, Poltava, Kursk and Kiew districts, which had good harvests last year. The quality of the grain, however, is fine. In northern districts the wheat crops have been better, but an average crop was not been better, but an average crop was not reached in any one of them. The rye and barley crops were a little better than the wheat crops, but not much. The wheat yield of the different countries

in percentages, the average crop being taken as 100 per cent. shows the following comparison between this year and last: Country. 1860. Austria. 83

Hungary	72	110
Prussia		91
Saxony	80	95
Franconia and Suabia	105	87
Bavaria	58	103
Bavaria, Palatinate	85	75
Baden	80	85
Wurtemburg-Spring wheat	91	7.5
" Summer wheat	92	94
Italy	80	75
Switzerland	100	78
France	103	80
England	100	78
Poland	65	85
Bessarabia	30	125
Cherson		120
Central Russia	50	90
Moldavia	60	130
Wallachia	70	110
Egypt	70	110
The average in wheat for all Eu	rope	is S1
this year, compared to 93 in 1883 in 1887.		

# AT THE WHIPPING POST.

Thirteen Lashes Laid Upon a Wife Beater's Back.

John Eisenburger, who was sentenced at Baltimore, Md., to thirteen lashes and a term of thirty days in jail for brutally beating his wife, has been introduced to the whipping Eisenburger was brought out from his cell

clad in only trousers and shirt. The latter was removed, and Eisenburger was forced against the crosslike post with his back exposed. His legs were fastened to the post and his arms were stretched along the crossand his arms were stretched along the cross-piece, his hands being fastened, one to each end, thus stretching his skin and rendering it more susceptible to the lash.

The preliminaries were quickly arranged, and Deputy Sheriff Roseman, mounting the platform and raising his arm slightly aloft, brought down the lash with a sharp, quick

movement upon the bare back. A great long welt showed where it had fallen. Eisenburger winced, gritted his teeth, and then set himself to receive the other twelve lashes. They fell at short, regular intervals of about one second each until the baker's dozen or-dered by the court had been administered.

Eisenburger endured the ordeal without a murmur, never opening his mouth through-out the whipping. There were thirteen fresh welts across his back, which were rather gory looking, the blood having spurted from the places where the ends of the cat struck and broke the skin.

### TURNED INTO TRAGEDY.

A Terrible Accident Results from Proposed Gas Well Display.

The citizens of Jerome, a small town in Indiana, arranged for a gas well display the other night, and took for the purpose the Diamond Plate Glass well, just drilled there, and the strongest well in the State. A sixtyfoot four-inch pipe was laid from the well, and to this was attached a four-foot elbow vertically. When the torch was applied the end which projected upward was pushed over on the ground and the immense pressure on the ground and the immense pressure hurled the sixty feet of pipe among the spectators with terrible force

Most of the younger people in the crowd were able to escape from the roaring flames which burst from the pipe, but several were which burst from the pipe, but several were caught. Among these were Chusa Warmon, pastor of the Friends' Church. The flames struck him full in the face, and he fell to the ground a corpse. He was burned to a crisp. Frank La Rue's leg was broken. John Hague was fatally burned, the fiesh falling from his body. Hiram Overman's skull was his body. Hiram Overman's skull was crushed in the flight for life. He was dead The little town was in mourning. The

flag on the village hall was nailed at half mast and all business was suspended.

### FATAL FAMILY FEUD.

A bloody family feud is now raging in

Three Killed and Three Wounded in West Virginia.

Lincoln County, W. Va. Floyd Dingess, a son of a justice of the peace and a prominent man, married one of the Hall girls. He quarrelled with his wife. They separated, and the next day Dingess and his wife's and the next day Dingess and his wife's brother met, and Dingess was shot dead. Alfred Blumfield had married Dingess's sister. He swore to be avenged on Hall and fatally wounded one of the Hall brothers. A few days ago Brumfield and his wife were waylaid and Mrs. Brumfield was shot through the head and died. Brumfield was terribly wounded. Two days later Purvis Brumfield was shot. Then George Dingess, brother of Brumfield's wife, was shot a brother of Brumfield's wife, was shot through the leg in a fight with one of the op-

#### THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. THE Bishops of the Episcopal General Convention held in New York city adopted the eighteen resolutions involving changes in the prayer-book and the House of Deputies passed

GENERAL LESTER B. FAULKNER'S trial at Buffalo, N. Y., on a charge of making a false report of the condition of the Danville Na-tional Bank to the Comptroller of the Currency, resulted in a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

THE 250th anniversary of the settlement of the town of Stratford, Conn., was brated by great popular rejoicings, and the unveiling of the soldiers' and sailors' monu-

An explosion in the Scottdale Iron and Steel Works, Penn., killed one man, and badly burned two others.

By the fall of a staging at a church in Rockville, Conn., one man was killed and another fatally injured.

THE Mount Mansfield Hotel at Stowe, Vt., has been burned to the ground. The loss is \$105,000. The cause of the fire is unknown. THE President has appointed Stephen Mof-fitt to be Collector of Customs for the Dis-trict of Champlain, N. Y.

THE delegates to the International Congress visited the chief places of interest in Boston; the city's institutions were inspected, and some of the delegates made speeches.

THREE Chinese highbinders tortured one of their countrymen almost to death in New York city for refusing to tell where his em-ployer's money was hidden.

THE Protestant Episcopal Convention at New York city adopted the proposed change in the Prayer Book in connection with the Nicene Creed.

THOMAS A. EDISON, the inventor, has arrived at New York from Europe. THE Rev. Dr. Talmage is about to start

for Palestine, to be gone two months. His object is to obtain fresh material for use in a life of Christ, which he is writing. His pulpit in Brooklyn will be supplied by min-isters from other cities.

John Fitzgerald, alias Liverpool Jack, convicted of kidnapping men in New York city and sending them to become virtually slaves in Central America, has been sentenced to nine years in Sing Sing prison. SAMUEL W HODGES. an ex-Alderman of

Boston, was run over by a team at Stoughton, Mass., and instantly killed. THE three-story brick building of Oliver

Brothers' mill in Pittsburg, Penn., has been burned. Loss \$300,060. In the election which has been held in Connecticut, the prohibitory amendment was defeated.

THE New York Committee on Finance of the International Exposition of 1892 have made a report suggesting that a public sub-scription be taken for a preliminary fund of \$5,000,000.

THE General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America has met in convention at Pittsburg, Penn. The Council embraces 846 churches and 250,000

#### South and West.

A TERRIBLE explosion has occurred in the Calumet and Hecla copper mine at Red Jacket, Mich., by which three men were instantly killed, two fatally injured and seven more badly hurt.

CHARLES SANDERS, colored farm hand, was shot and instantly killed by his em-ployer, David Strange, in Woodford County, Ky., because the man had cursed him.

CHARLES HARTMAN, a saloon keeper at Sandusky, Ohio, shot and fatally wounded his wife and then killed himself. Jealousy was the cause. SMALLPOX is raging at Socorro, New Mex-

ico, and eighty-seven fatalities are reported. The city is quarantined. FIRE bugs are again at work in Helena,

Mont. The old vigilante warning, "3-7-77," is posted on the streets, and special officers are searching for the fiends. THE savage warfare between the McCoys and Hatfields, the two Kentucky factions,

has been renewed, and a number of people have been killed. In a railroad wreck, eight miles from Rome, Ga., the fireman and a brakeman were killed, and the engineer was fatally in-

THE trial of Boyle, the Catholic priest at Raleigh, N. C., for felonious assault, has ended in his conviction and sentence to death. FELIX KAMPF cut his son and daughter to

death at Charleston, W. Va. He was drun and the children refused him shelter. By the bursting of a boiler near St. Thomas, Dakota, three men were killed and one fatally injured.

LATER returns from Montana give a Democratic majority of seven on joint ballot in the Legislature. Toole (Dem.), for Governor, the Legislature. Toole (Dem.), for Governo has a majority of about 800. Carter (Rep for Congress, has a majority of about 1200. Carter (Rep.

GENERAL CHALMERS, Republican candidate for Governor of Mississippi, has with-By the bursting of a steam pipe in the Galaxy flour mills of Minneapolis, Frank Banks, assistant engineer, and Joseph Evans, fireman, were killed.

GEORGE T. RICE, an aeronaut, made a balloon ascension and parachute descent at Mount Vernon, Ohio. In dropping he fell into the Ohio River, and was drowned. It was his 100th ascension.

MRS. FRITZ KATZ, a young wife, poured a half bottle of carbolic acid down her baby's throat and then swallowed the remainder herself. Both are dead. The mother is supposed to have been crazed by sickness.

## Washington.

THE Postmaster-General has appointed David P. Liebhardt, of Indiana, Superintendent of the Dead Letter Office, Post Office Department, at \$2500 per annum. THE new Chinese Minister has presented his

redentials to the President. THE Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Sidney G. Brock, of Missouri, to be Chief of the Eureau of Statistics.

THE Swiss Government has made apology to the United States for the indig-nity offered to Charles E. Coates, who was arrested and confined in a filthy cell without any charge having been perferred against

EDWARD O. LEECH, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed Director of the Mint, vice Dr. J. P. Kimball.

THE President has made the following appointments: Cyrus Anderson, of Kansas, to be Register of the Laud Office at Oberlin, Kan.; Alfred Lundvall, of Nebraska, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Religh, Neb.; Charles R. Drake, of Arizona, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Tucson, Arizona.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY OWEN tion to the President.

SENOR CAMAANO, lately President of Ecua-dor, has arrived in Washington. He is accredited as the Ecuador delegate to the Pan-American Congress, and to the Maritime Conference.

### Foreign.

THE First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, accompanied by Governor Bulkeley and Senator Hawley, arrived at Montreal. BOULANGIST leaders were attacked and beaten with sticks at a political meeting in

THE British steamer Ernmoor went to the bottom in a West India hurricane and nine-teen men were drowned. Seven of the crew were rescued after three weeks' struggle in E. C. BAKER, representing Victoria, B. C., in the Dominion Parliament, resigned his seat as a protest against British inaction in regard to the Behring Sea seizures. an open boat.

Ireland, took the cath of office at Dublin

THE harbor laborers at Plensburg, Germany, went on strike, leaving many to remain unloaded SIR WILLIAM TINDAL ROBINSON, a blind

member of the British House of Commons, committe | suicide in a fit of insanity at Brighton, England. FLAMES in the business section of Ant-werp, Belgium, destroyed twenty houses, causing a heavy loss.

THIRTY farmers, tenants on the Smith Barry estate in Tipperary, Ireland, were arfor refusing to pay market tolls to

THE next French Chamber, according to the best estimates will stand: 362 to 366 Re-

publicans, 100 Royalists, 58 Bonapartists, 48

GENERAL BOULANGER has removed him

self and his effects from London to the Island of Jersey. A TERRIFIC gale has prevailed in the Irish Sea, causing a large number of shipwree

THE British gunboat Enterprise was wrecked on the Island of Anglesea, North Wales, during the recent gale. Everybody

on board was saved. THE steamship City of Paris reports that on her passage eastward her decks were swept by heavy seas. A female steerage passenger and her child were swept overboard and drowned, and ten other passengers were

severely injured. THE Grand Jury of Kingston, Ontario,

has returned a true bill in the case of Twit-chell, son of the United States Consul there, charged with burglary and assault. Six Chinese highbinders were executed as cult of a conspiracy at Sarawak, a the result of a conspiracy British settlement at Borneo

T. TANDY, General Freight Agent of the Grand Trunk Railroad, dropped dead at Montreal, Canada, of heart disease. Boxes of poisoned candy were sent to three clergymen in St. John, New Bruns-wick. Mrs. Macrae, wife of one of the cler-

gymen, died in great agony. THE United States warship Galena has arrived at the island of Navassa, where the A TERRIBLE hurricane has visited the island of Sardinia, in the Mediterrane

island of Sardinia, in the Mediterranean Sea. One hundred persons were buried in the debris of buildings shattered by the storm and thirty persons were killed.

#### LATER NEWS.

THE New York Electrical Execution law. which came up before Judge Day at Auburn on a habeas corpus proceeding in the case of Kemmler, the Buffalo murderer, has been sustained.

THE Triennial National Congregational Council opened in Worcester, Mass. FIRE in the wholesale grocery establish-

ment of William Edwards & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, destroyed the upper part of the building and most of the stock. Loss \$125,000. ATTORNEY-GENERAL ROGERS, of Louisiana, has made public the statement that

Major Burke, ex-State Treasurer, deliberately issued or failed to destroy State securities to the amount of \$400,000. Major Burke is now in England. MAYOR ORWAN, of Horace, Kansas, was burned to death in the caboose of a freight

FOUR successive failures of crops in Stevens County, Kansas, have rendered the people there destitute.

train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The

caboose caught fire from the engine of a pas-

THERE is an epidemic of typhoid fever at Aurora, W. Va., and in that vicinity. Scarcely enough people to nurse the sick remain

THE magnificent stone residence of Clem Studebaker at South Bend, Ind., which cost about \$300,000, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Mrs. Studebaker was dangerously injured. THE east wing of the prison at Jackson,

Mich., has been burned, and fire destroyed the jail at Pineville, Ky. A NUMBER of Knights Templar were en-

tertained at a brilliant reception by President Harrison. SIR BENJAMIN SAMUEL PHILLIPS, ex-Lord Mayor of London, and the second member of

the Jewish faith to occupy the position, has died in that city. A RIOT occurred at Bristol, England, on the arrival of a number of laborers to replace 600 gas stokers who were on strike.

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU, of Quebec, presided at the creation of several canons and the unveiling of a statue to the late Bishop Guignes at Basilica. Over 150 priests were

### AMERICA'S CONVENTION.

The International Congress to Meet at Washington.

The delegates to the International American Congress at Washington assembled at the State Department, and at 12 o'clock, by appointment, proceeded in a body from a waiting room to the diplomatic reception room. Here they were presented to Secre-tary Blaine, who delivered an address of wel-

After the preliminary ceremonies at the State Department the delegates were escorted to the White House, where they were presented to President Harrison. Short complimentary addresses were made by several of the delegates, which were replied to y the President in the same courteous tone. The scope and purposes of the Congress, as stated in the law passed May 24, 1888, are

o consider: First—Measures that shall tend to preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the several American States. Secondly—Measures toward the formation

of an American Customs Union, under which the trade of the American nations with each other shall, so far as possible and profitable, be promoted.
Thirdly—The establishment of regular and frequent communication between the ports of the several American States and the ports

f each other.

Fourthly—The establishment of a uniform system of customs regulations in each of the independent American States, to govern the mode of importation and exportation of merchandise and port dues and charges, a uniform method of determining the classification and valuation of such merchandise in the

ports of each country, and a uniform system of invoices; and the subject of the sanitation of ships and quarantine. of ships and quarantine.

Fifthly—The adoption of a uniform system
of weights and measures and laws to protect of weights and measures that haw to protect the patent rights, copyrights and trade marks of citizens of either country in the other, and for the extradition of criminals. Sixthly—The adoption of a common silver coin, to be issued by each government, the same to be a legal tender in all commercial transactions between the citizens of all of the

American States. Seventhly-An agreement upon and rec ommendation for adoption to their respec-tive governments of a definite plan of arbi-tration of all questions, disputes and differences that may now or hereafter exist between them, to the end that all difficulties
and disputes between such nations may be
peaceably settled and wars prevented.

Eighthly—And to consider such other subjects relating to the welfare of the several
States represented as may be presented by

States represented as may be presented by any of said States. The countries represented and their dele-

gates are as follows:
Argentine Republic—Vicente G. Quesada,
Roque Saenz Pena, Manuel Quintana. Bo-livia—Juan P. Velarde. Brazil—Lafayette Rodriguez Pereira, J. G. do Amaral Valente, Salvador de Mendonca. Chili—Emilio C. Varas, Jose Alfonso. Colombia—Jose M. Hurtado, Carlos Martinez de Silva, Climaco Cal-deron. Costa Rica—Manuel Aragon. Ecuador —Jose Maria Placido Caamano. Guatemala —Jose Maria Placido Camano. Guatemala
—Fernando Cruz. Honduras—Jeroximo
Zelaya. Mexico—Matias Romero, J. N.
Navarro, Jose Y. Limantour. Nicaragua—
Horacio Guzman. Peru—F. C. C. Zegarra.
San Salvador—Jacinto Castlelanos, Manuel
Valdivieso. United States—John B. Henderson, Cornelius N. Bliss, Charles R. Flint,
Clement Studebaker, T. Jefferson Coolidge,
W.H. Traccat. Andrew Cameria. W. H. Trescot, Andrew Carnegie, Henry G. Davis, M. M. Estee, John F. Hanson, Uraguay —Alberto Nin. Venezuela—Nicanor Bolet Peraza, F. A. Silva, Jose Andrade.

CELESTIN PAUL, who died not long ago at his farm near Reggio Station, parish of St. Bernard, La., was said to have been 118 years old. His daughter writes that he was eighteen years old when he went to live on the farm where he died. That was just 100 years ago. JOHN McPHERSON, President of Louge 1 of

and Lake Erie, near the mouth of the Detroit River, are: Rhoda Emily, ashore at White Rock; C. H. Weeks, ashore and a total loss; Lady Franklyn, ashore, Lake Huron; Magruder, ashore at Sand Beach; Glasgow, ashore on Peleo Island; Wend the Waye, sunk by collision. the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners, has been appointed by Mayor Grant, of New York city, a member of the Permanent World Fair Exposition Com-THE Empire of Japan has 37,000,000 inhabtrants who are slowly but surely adopting western customs in dress as well as in civilization and methods of research.

#### MANY PEOPLE KILLED THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Their Twenty-fourth Triennial A Steamer Blown Up In the Mississippi River. Conclave in Washington.

A Parade of 17,000 Knights Re-

viewed by the President.

The twenty-fourth triennial conclave of

the Knights Templar of the United States

opened at Washington with a grand parade,

The National Capital wore a holiday garb.

The days of chivalry, with all their pomp

and display seemed revived. The long columns of soldiery, with their gorgeous plumes and uniforms, the galloping mounted equerries, the fluttering banners, the martial music and the shrill and

commanding trumpet-calls were here. Only the fields of pictures que tents, the mounted battlements and mailed warriors of the Mid-

dle Ages were wanting to make the picture

in the morning with strangers and residents eager to witness the grand pageant. The Templars formed early in the morning at

their various headquarters, and, with bands

the city has been estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand, comprising over two

hundred commanderies from all sections of

the long march up Pennsylvania avenue.
The parade moved over a line of march three and a half miles long, beginning at First and B streets and ending at Mount Vernon square, where the commanderies were dismissed. In front of the White House are the commanderies were dismissed.

a stand had been erected on the same site from which the President in March

last reviewed the long columns of soldiery and civic organizations that formed the in-augural procession. From this stand the President reviewed the Knights. Another

stand was erected on K street, near the end

of the line of march, for the accommodation

of the Most Eminent Grand Master, General

Charles Roome, of New York.

Eleven o'clock had been fixed upon as the

time when the procession should begin to move, but it was nearly noon before the column started. The line was headed by Eminent Sir Knight Myron M. Parker, of Washington, Chief Marshal and his staff, of which Sir Knight Harrison Diagrams was ghief. Then followed Eminent

and his staff, of which Sir Knight Harrison Dingman was chief. Then followed Eminent Sir William G. Moore, commanding and staff, and the Washington commanderies, se detachment of Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 23, New York city, special escort to the M. E. Grand Master; Most Eminent Grand Master General Charles Roome and his personal staff. Following these were eleven other divisons made up of the commanderies from the different States.

At 12:30 President Harrison entered the reviewing stand in front of the White House leaning on the arm of Secretary Windom

leaning on the arm of Secretary Windom He was followed by Secretaries Tracy, Noble Rusk and Blaine, Attorney-General Mil-

Rusk and Blaine, Attorney-General Mil-ler, General Schofield and General Vin-cent, Assistant Adjutant-General. They

ere accompanied by Mrs. Harrison, Dr cott, Mrs. Scott Lord, Mrs. Halford, Miss

Scott, Mrs. Scott Lord, Mrs. Lahord, Alss Sanger and several Indiana friends. A few moments after the President's arriva, the head of the procession filed around the corner of Fifteenth street and marched with measured tread in front of the reviewing stand, where President Harrison was kept continually doffing his lat in response to the salutes with which he

hat in response to the salutes with which he

was constantly greeted. The third division composed of organizations from New York

composed of organizations from New York State, was warmly applauded as it per-formed some difficult evolutions in front of the grand stand.

The last commandary passed the Presiden-tial reviewing stand at 3:30 o'clock. The procession fulfilled the remainder of its long line of merch, and was finally dishauded.

ne of march and was finally disbande

about an hour later.

One of the incidents at the White House in

the morning was the presentation to the President of the boy Knights Templar from Louisville, Ky. They wore the full-dress uniform of the command-

full-dress uniform of the command-ery, plumed chapeau, baldric, sword, ctc., and made a very handsome soldiery ap-pearance as they marched into the East Room. They were accompanied by Mr. Jus-tice Harlan and were formally presented by him in a short address. The President re-sponded briefly and gave each of the boys a

MONGOLIAN THUGS.

A Murderous League Revived in San

Posters are distributed throughout China-

town, San Francisco, Cal., calling for a

meeting of the League of Heaven and Earth.

The existence of this league was only known

to its members, and the issue of the call for

the meeting caused much surprise among many of the residents of Chinatown. The

many of the residents of Chinatown. The league is said to be a powerful one. It was originally formed in China to bring about the overthrow of the Tartar dynasty and has been proscribed in that country since the Taeping rebellion. The objects of this league, like the Highbinders' societies, is blackmail and vengeance. Its victims are completely removed, no trace of them being left to serve as a clew. Within the last six months half a dozen Chinamen have mysterically dispressed and it is believed their re-

ously disappeared and it is believed their re-

moval was ordered by the league.

Not the slightest clew to their where-

SHIP AND STEAMER SUNK.

Many Lives Lost Off the Newfound-

land Coast.

The transatlantic steamer Geographic, of

the Bossiere Line, Captain Pausset com-

manding, bound from Montreal to South-

ampton, England, with cattle, sheep and a

cargo of general merchandise, collided with the Nova Scotian sailing vessel Minnie Swift forty miles off St. Pierre, Newfoundland, at

The Minnie Swift sunk within two minutes,

drowning, as nearly as can be ascertained, two women, three children and ten men.

The others, with part of the crew of a Norwe

A DISASTROUS STORM.

Seven Vessels Wrecked or Ashore on

A heavy northwest gale that blew over

lower Lake Huron was disastrous to life and

shipping, Two seamen were killed on Lake

Huron, off Sand Beach, and a woman cook

on the Wend the Wave was drowned near the mouth of the Detroit River.

The boats ashore or sunk on Lake Huron

and Lake Erie, near the mouth of the De

Lake Huron-Three Lives Lost.

bouts has been discovered.

Francisco.

hand-shake.

The streets of the city were thronged early

great in numbers and unique in character.

The Survivors Rescued by the Crew of the St. Louis.

Another terrible disaster is added to the long list of steamboat tragedies on the Missis sippi River. The steamer Corons, at about ten o'clock in the morning, when opposite False River, about one hundred and fifty miles above New Orleans, exploded her boilers with frightful effect, killing forty-six of the passengers and crew and completely wrecking the boat, which sank almost imme-

diately.

The loss of life would have been much The loss of life would have been much greater had not the steamer City of St. Louis, commanded by Capt. James O'Neal, been in the immediate neighborhood of the Corona at the time of the disater and saved all on board or who were thrown into the water

board or who were thrown into the water and not killed by the explosion.

L. T. Mason, Secretary of State for Louisiana, who, with his wife, was a passenger on the Corona, having got aboard at Baton Rogue, fourteen miles from the scene of the accident, states that he was in the cabin talking with Mrs. E. W. Robertson, widow of Congressman Robertson, at the time the explosion occurred. He immediately secured life preservers and succeeded in saving Mrs. Rob playing, marched through the crowded streets to the place of starting. Along the line of march stands had been erected for the use of the families and friends of the visiting Knights, and before 9 sion occurred. He immediately secured life preservers and succeeded in saving Mrs. Robertson and another lady. There was very little time for preparation, as the boat went down like lead a few minutes after the explosion. The steamer City of St. Louis was coming down the river and was hailed. She rounded to and took on board the passengers and crew who were not lost in the river, and bindly coved for both the injured and the o'clock the choice places were occupied by spectators. A moderate estimate would place the number of visitors in town at about fifty thousand. The number of Knights in kindly cared for both the injured and the Mrs E W Robertson says she was wedge

the country. There were fully seventeen thousand in line.

The twelve divisions of the procession formed in the streets adjacent to the Capitol, and, debouching from the side streets at the signal of command, filed into line and began the long means up. Pennsylvania avenue. Mrs. E. W. Robertson says she was wedged in the ladies' cabin as a result of the explosion, some of the debris lying across her lower limbs, but was suddenly released and found herself floating in the river. She sank twice, but was luckily picked up, escaping with a few painful bruises.

L. C. Rawlins, the pilot of the Corona, was alseen in the Tayns at the time of the avalous. asleep in the Texas at the time of the explo-sion. He says he does not know how it occurred and was awakened by the noise it made. He was painfully burned on both hands

Captain Blanks, of the Corona, was instantly killed and his body was not recovered. He lived in New Orleans and leaves a wife and family. The body of one of the barkeepers was recovered and taken to Baton Rouge. None of the passengers or crew of the Corona could account for the disaster. Captain Blank was in immediate command of the boat at the time, and everything was working smoothly when the boil suddenly collapsed The Corona left New Orleans for the

Ouachita River with a cargo of general mer-chandise, the value of which is unestimated. The boat had recently been put in thorough repair for the winter trade and was valued Many of the crew were on the steamer John H. Hanna, which was destroyed by fire at Plaquemine, La., last Christmas morning, with a loss of forty-five of the passen-

gers and crew.
Captain T C. Sweeny, one of the owners
of the line, who assumed command on the
death of Captain Blank, says the explosion death of Captain Blank, says the explosion was not due to a too high pressure of steam. He had just had occasion to examine the gauge and is positive there was not a pressure of more than one hundred and thirty-five pounds. The boat had a moderate cargo. She was in midstream, just below the landing at Arbroth, and had just whistled to pass the City of St. Louis, fortunately coning down at the time. The explosion had a downdown at the time. The explosion had a downward tendency and blew out the bottom of the boat, causing her to sink immediately. The cabin was torn in two, the rear por tion floating down stream and bearing a number of the saved. Captain Sweeny hap

pened to be forward, and started at once to put out the flames which began to burn at several places. He says the boat would undoubtedly have burned had she not gone down immediately. None of the books, papers or other valuables were saved.

The City of St. Louis, which was about 500 yards above, at once put out her boats, and she did noble work in saving lives. The Arabar lines stayed there eaveral hours, repand she did noble works saving lives. The Anchor liner stayed there several hours, ren-dering all the assistance possible and taking on board the rescued passengers and crew. When nothing more could be done she went to Baton Rouge, where physicians were summoned and everything possible done for

the injured. FOUR VICTIMS OF FLAMES.

Destruction of a Restaurant With

Loss of Life. A fire broke out about twenty minutes to three A. M. in R. E. Lott's two story restaur-The Grand Encampment began its session The Grand Encampment began its session immediately upon arriving at Masonic Temple at the close of the parade. Mr. Myron M. Parker delivered an address of welcome on the part of the local Committee and introduced Commissioner Douglass, who welcomed the Knights in behalf of the city. To both addresses the Grand Master responded, and this closed the public exercises. The encampment then began its business in secret conclave. ant at Winona Miss. Nine men were asleen

in the upper story, four of whom were burned to death.

All of them were prominent citizens of their respective communities and were en route home from Memphis, where they went to use nome from Memphis, where they went to purchase goods. Every effort was made to save them, but the flames were well under headway before discovered and by the time sufficient help arrived the walls had fallen in. The bodies of the four victims were shipped

## A UNIQUE UNDERTAKING.

A Railroad President Starts on a Walk Over His Road.

President D. J. Mackey, of the Mackey system of railroads, has just begun what was perhaps never undertaken by such an official. He has started from Mount Vernon, Ill., on foot and declares it to be his intention to go over the four hundred miles of the system in that way.

# PROMINENT PEOPLE.

WILKIE COLLINS never kept a scrap-book. MR. VANLERBILT pays his cook \$15,000 a FREDERICK DOUGLASS will write an African-American story.

THE King of the Belgians is contemplating

voyage to the Congo.

WILKIE COLINS left an estate valued at something under \$50,000. SENATOR HOAR, of Massachusetts, is the finest linguist in Congress. EMMONS BLAINE and his bride will reside

permanently in Baltimore, Md. GENERAL LEW WALLACE has received \$45,000 for his story, "Ben Hur." THE German Emperor has given his por-trait to Lord Salisbury, the English Premier. LORD TENNYSON says that one of his great-

HENRY IRVING, the actor, has grown much stouter, and has placed himself on anti-fat SECRETARY WINDOM is a great believer in the benefit to be derived from pedestrian

est regrets is his failure to visit this country.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, the noted novelist, is ambitious to become a successful The others, with part of the crew of a Norwe-gian vessel who had previously been picked up, got on board the steamer, which, des-pite all efforts, also sunk.

Two boats containing about thirty-five persons, which put off from the steamer ear-ly in the morning, were missing. The third boat, with the captain and fifteen others, was picked up by the schooner Sister Bell, and taken to St. Pierre. playwright. JUSTICE FIELD says that Terry's widow may attack him some time, and she is a very desperate woman.

COUNT ARGO VALLEY, the German Am-bassador at Washington, is over six feet high and built accordingly. SENATOR INGALIS has purchased a new home in Atchison, Kansas, to replace the house which was burned.

EX-GOVERNO JOHN A. MARTIN, of Kansas, died at Topekas few days since. He was born in Brownsville, Penn., in 1839. MARY ANDERSON, the leading American actress, has been staying for some time at Iban with William Block, the novelist.

SIR JOHN E. A TILLAIS (the eminent English artist) has spent his vacation this year chiefly in salmon fishing, in which he is an expert. AMY LEVY, the young English girl who had become famous in literature at a bound, died a few days ago spidenly at the age of twenty-

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER is moving his family from Chicago to Washington, where they will occupy Senator Van Wyck's former home on Massachusetts avenue. THE national memorial to the late German Emperor, William I, has produced a lively competition throughout the Empire. The designs sent in at present number 144 with orty-seven la rge models.

# SHIPPING CATTLE.

CONVEYING LIVE STOCK FROM NEW YORK TO ENGLAND.

Floating Corrals and Nantical Cowboys-Interesting Facts and Figures From the Shipper's Contract.

and the shipment of frozen beef to the East instead of the live animals has played the mischief with the slaughter house business in New York, the shipment of live cattle to Europe remains one of the most profitable branches the trade of cargo carrying steamships. Not week passes but from one to half a dozen steamers leave this port with a deck load of cattle on board. The details of a shipment of cattle are interest-The ship is prepared to receive them by building a lot of substantial sheds all

over the deck, except where gangways or alleys are left to enable the men who care for the cattle—the nautical cowboys—to get around and feed them. Of course, too, hatches must be left unobstructed. The bulwarks of these ships are seldom less than two feet high. The bulwark is carried up by means of substantial wooden stanchions and boards to a height of six feet. This forms the outer wall of the sheds. A board roof is spread from this inboard eight feet wide, that is supported by a substantial framework. The inboard side of the roof of the long shed -it extends from the poop to the forecastle—is a foot or more higher than at the rail so as to give it a proper pitch. Along the front or inboard side of the shed is a strong rail, about as high as the top of an ordinary manger. When the sheds are full of cattle the heads of the animals are fastened to this rail by ropes of sufficient length to enable the cattle to reach down to the deck for food. The whole shed is divided into stalls not less than ten feet eight inches long, and each stall holds four steers. The stalls are divided simply by extending rails from the head rail to the bulwark. The inboard side of the shed is open. The deck becomes a floating corral. Where the deck is wide enough and unobstructed amidships sheds are sometimes built there as well. If the deck below the upper one is of iron so as absolutely prevent leakage through on the cargo below, the 'tween decks nually more than six hundred thousand may be divided into stalls and filled with cattle. The process of taking the cattle on board is simple. They are nearly always fat stock, and not the wild long horns, and they are therefore docile. They are driven on to the pier and then up a gangway in single file to the deck. A somewhat steep gangway leads to the lower deck. The cattle are guided to the stalls by the marine cowboys, who make them fast in their places, putting up the rails that divide the stalls as fast as the cattle are in place. These rails keep the cattle from slewing around fore and aft and interfering with each The contract between the ship and the

shipper provides first of all that the cattle are at the owner's risk. He must protect himself from loss by the sinking of the ship or by the throwing of the cattle overboard in time of distress. or the death of the cattle from any cause en route, by insurance. The insurance people inspect each ship and see that the cattle are properly housed and provided for. The ship provides all the fresh water the animals can drink. The shipper must provide his own food, and sure to put on a plenty, because the ship carries it free, and should any surplus remain the ship delivers it free on the other side, where it may be sold at a profit.

The cattle are cared for by the shipper's men, who are carried free by the ship to the number of one man to each twenty-five cattle. These cowboys are also returned free, either on the same ship or by steerage passage on a liner.

It is part of the contract that the ship shall sail immediately after the cattle are on board, weather and tide permitting. At sea the cattle are necessarily fed well, and at regular intervals, to keep them in health. The steamer sails with all the fresh water she has capacity for, and when this is gone she furnishes distilled water. The usual contract is by the head. The shipper pays from \$15 to \$25 a head for the transportation of his cattle, but just at present the rate is much nearer the higher figure than the lower. The freight is always paid in advance.

Those who have seen the cattle arrive out-the usual landing place in England is at Deptford-say that it is apparent that the stalls are not cleaned during the ten or fifteen days it takes for a passage, but that the cattle are well bedded with hay. They arrive out with no bruises gen-

erally. In one case mentioned to a reporter the ship had rolled so that she had shifted her cargo, and came into port with a heavy list to starboard, but the cattle were in excellent condition, some of them quite fat enough for Christmas beef, and all in about as good condition as when they were shipped. As they were obliged to stand up nearly all of the were generally swelled somewhat on much better condition than the Irish catand English ports.

Cattle-carrying steamers vary in capacionly to upward of 600, which are distributed on two decks. More cargoes of less than 200 are shipped than of larger in the hold. It is always provided that causes the former.—Boston Advertiser. no greater weight of grain shall be taken on board than the registered tonnage of the ship. This is to make sure that the ship shall not be loaded down too deep. -New York Sun.

#### A Rather Old Story. Cowardice often parades behind the

Being told that it had been more honor-

Farming for Olive Oil.

Olive culture, says L. C. Brown in the American Agriculturist, has attained enormous proportions in Italy. It is computed that the amount of oil produced annually in the entire kingdom is thirty-three million gallons. France's production, although much less, is still considerable, being seven million gallons annually. The olive tree thrives best in a dry soil on slopes toward the sun, suf-While the killing of cattle in the West ficiently sheltered. It attains a height of twenty feet usually (to even fifty feet in some localities), and frequently reaches an age which appears almost fabulous, one specimen near Nice, recently carelessly destroyed, having had a positive record of five centuries, and measuring thirty-six feet in circumference when it fell. The foliage is evergreen, having lanceolate leaves, which are gray underneath, and its flowers, which appear in June, are white and resemble those of the elder. The fruit is oval in shape, with a ligneous kernel inclosing an almondshaped seed. The flesh of the fruit. which when ripe is of an intense violetblack color, yields about seventy per cent. of its weight in oil.

The gathering of the crop begins in November and continues until May. The harvest is divided into three periods of two months each, the first yielding a high-colored oil called "fine," the sechigh-colored oil called "fine." ond a straw-colored oil called "superfine," and the last a pale-colored oil called "extra superfine." The fruit is gathered from small trees by hand, and from large ones it is knocked off with poles. Women and boys are employed for this purpose, for which as wages they receive seventy-seven cents for every twenty quarts gathered. When the fruit is collected, it is taken to mills, where it is reduced to a paste. It is then placed in bags of esparto (Spanish rush). and squeezed under a press, the oil escaping into a receptacle underneath. This first pressure produces what is known as "virgin oil." The bags are then removed, soaked in boiling water and placed a second time under the press, thus yielding the ordinary oil of commerce. A third pressing follows, yielding an inferior oil used for illuminating purposes.

The dangers to which the olive trees. are exposed are frost, wind, hail, and the dacus, a little insect which appears in the fruit, when it begins to get ripe, eating through the little stem which joins the fruit to the branch, thus destroying andollars' worth of olives. The olive is also attacked by a disease called the morphua or fumago, which turns the en-tire tree black, and which lasts about ten years. There is as yet no known remedy. An acre averages from seventy-five to eighty trees, from which the proprietor receives a net profit of \$26 annually. A great deal of care has to be exercised lest the trees or roots should be injured in any way, thus producing decay. It will be seen that this crop can be made profitable only when the cheapest labor is obtainable.

#### Against Flowers.

In Bulak, a suburb of Cairo, is the national museum of Egyptian antiquities, founded about thirty years ago by a Frenchman commonly known as Marietta Bey. One department is devoted to an interesting collection of specimens of plants which have been found in the sepulchral monuments of that country.

It is remarkable that, though the botanical collection is large, and contains many varieties, every plant is still to be found growing in the valley of the Nile. Moreover, the closest examination fails to this he does by putting on an abundance reveal the slightest difference between corn in the ear. He is the plants that flourished fifty centuries ago and those which the traveler sees today on the banks of the river. The very flowers which the boy Moses or the children of Joseph picked still bloom unchanged, even in color. There are to be seen here blue sprays of larkspur, which loving hands laid upon the bodies of those who died a thousands years before Abraham and Sarah went down into Egypt. In the tombs of later date have been found, together with apparently simply ornamental flowers, as hollyhocks and chrysanthemums, the various fruits, vegetables and grain for which the land has ever been renowned, as figs, dates, olives, grapes, pomegranates, onions, beans, barley and wheat. Around the necks and upon the breasts of those who died at the time Solomon reigned in Jerusalem, about 1000 B. C., were found garlands of celery, which does not appear to have been used at that time as a vegetable by the Egyptians.

All these plants, when they were prepared for the funeral ceremonies, were subjected to great heat by which their form and color were preserved, but their germinating power was destroyed. Hence all the stories which have been told of wheat having been raised from grains which have lain in the wrappings of mummies for fifty centuries are untrue. Unscrupulous natives have sold to credulous travelers wheat in which modern grains have been mixed with the ancient, but only the modern grains can germinate .- Youth's Companion.

### Curious Atmospheric Phenomena.

A Boston lawyer, who has returned from a trip to Maine, tells of a curious time during the voyage, their legs phenomenon existing at the Livermore-Falls in that State. At the foot of one reaching Deptford, but spectators say of the dams the descending water seems that they walk up the gangway from the to be driven back with so much force lower decks and thence down on the pier that half-way up the column of water without difficulty. They are turned out there is an ever-moving line of water, to pasture for a few days to rest, and are like a crease in a piece of cloth. This then ready for the slaughter house. It has an effect upon the surrounding atis asserted on the best authority that mosphere that is almost incredibly great. American cattle arrive in Deptford in The phenomenon is not observable at all times, but when, the "wave" is visible tle do from the short passage to Scotch on the falling water, objects suspended in the air at some distance from the falls are observed to vibrate perceptibly in a ty from fifty to sixty on the upper deck regular movement. The vibration while perceptible at the time when the "wave" can be seen, seems to stop almost instantly after the "wave" disappears, and it seems almost certain that the latter

### The Green Fir.

A correspondent of the Northwestern Lumberman says green fir trees will burn like tinder. He saw a green tree of that species at Whatcom burned half down, by simply having an auger hole bored through it, with an upward slant on one mask of courage. A fellow, hearing the side, so as to create an air draught, and drums beat up for volunteers for France stuffed with kindling. The interior of in the expedition against the Dutch, the tree being thus ignited, the trunk imagined himself valiant enough, and burned like a torch. That struck the thereupon enlisted himself. Returning correspondent as decidedly against fir again, he was asked by his friends what timber as a permanent investment. He exploits he had done there. He said thinks that since numerous settlers have that "he cut off one of the enemy's legs." | recently gone into the Puget Sound region, and are clearing farms, the liability able and manly to have cut off his head, of fires has greatly increased, and will "Oh!" said he, "but you must know his continue to do so in ratio with the progress of settlement.