AN OCEAN HORROR.

A Dutch Steamer Bound for New York Sunk in a Collision.

A Wild Scramble for Life, and Many Passengers Drowned.

The Dutch steamer W. A. Scholten, Captain Taat, left Rotterdam Saturday morning for New York with 210 passengers on board, including her passengers and crew. Before she reached Dover Straits a dense fog set in; and while steaming down the narrow channel between Goodwin Sands and the famous chalk cliffs of England, at eleven o'clock Saturday night, the steamer came into collision with a coal steamer, the Rosa Mary, bound for St. Nazaire. The blow was a mortal one to the Scholten. A great hole was torn in her port quarter, through which the sea swept with an awful roar. The crew were at their posts. Captain Taat promptly ordered that the boats be lowered, but it was found that only two were available. The passengers, most of whom had retired to their bunks for the night, rushed on deck in their night gowns and filled the air with piercing shrieks. Many fell on their knees and prayed aloud. Others struggled to reach the boats, interfering with the work of the crew. Some procured life belts and leaped into the freezing sea. Little children clung to their mothers, who could do nothing but shriek with terror. All steam was put on and the Scholten headed for Dover, ten miles distant. When within four miles of that city, just twenty minutes after the accident happened, the steamer went down, leaving nothing but the tops of her masts visible. Of the 210 persons on board 130 were reported lost. Eighty were saved. All those who had put on life belts floated and were rescued by boats from the steamer Ebro, of Sunderland, which cruised around until four o'clock in the morning. Many of the rescued lost wives, husbands, brothers and sisters. The survivors were supplied with clothes and everything possible was done to insure their comfort.

Knowing that he was only a few miles from shore, Captain Taat headed the steamer for the land, hoping to reach the coast before the waters would engulf the ship, but it was soon evident his hope would not be realized, and she was nearly four miles from shore, and sank within sight of the cliffs.

George Appleby, about 25 years of age, who was a passenger from Newcastle to New York, by way of Rotterdam, and who is among those rescued, has given the following account of his experiences in connection with the catastrophe:

"There were only nine or ten English on board the Scholten, one being a young lady named Sarah Louisa Gold, who belongs to Tunbridge Wells. I became friends with a young man named Stepney, who, like myself, belongs to Newcastle, and also with a man named Thomas Robson. When we were about ten miles, I suppose, southeast of Dover, we were all in our bunks when we heard a tremendous crash. I ran on deck amidst a general scramble and I found that the steamer had struck us on the port bow. At first it did not seem as if any damage had been done, but in a few minutes we heard an order to lower the boats. The sailors managed to lower two boats, but the three others could not, it seemed, be lowered. At any rate they were not lowered. One of them would have held nearly a hundred persons. Miss Gold and I did not get a chance to get into either of the boats. A fog had just left the water and the sea was fairly calm. There were numbers of life belts on our vessel and they were placed where all could reach them. Miss Gold and I each put one on. About twenty minutes after the collision our steamer foundered. We stood on deck until she went down and then were in the water together. We could not swim, but we kept together. Several persons had, like ourselves, put life-belts on and these floated about in the sea. All the others, with the exception of those who had got into boats, went down with the vessel. All who were rescued from the sea were wearing life-belts. A steamer, which afterward proved to be the Ebro, of Sunderland, came close to the sunken vessel, and her boats rescued several of our passengers and took them on the steamer. They returned to the wreck and picked up more, taking them to the steamer. The vessel that had run into us we did not see again. Miss Gold and I kept together, and got drifted toward the rescuing steamer. The rope was thrown to us and we held on until the boat came and picked us up.

The young man Stepney is the son of a Wesleyan minister. He states that when the vessel foundered he was in a different part of the ship from Appleby and Miss Gold, and proceeds: "I ran towards them to tell them to come to the boat in which I was going, but I was stopped by the water, and, on returning, I found my boat adrift. I leaped from the steamer into the sea, and caught hold of a boat and was lifted in. Only two of the boats, I think, could be launched. Our boat went toward a steamer which turned out to be the Ebro. Our vessel had sent up rockets and directly our whistle commenced blowing. The other boat was also full and we passed numbers of persons in the water. We were taken to the Ebro and were there very kindly treated. The Ebro cruised about and sent her boats to pick up as many as she could. The cries as the Scholten disappeared were heart-rending. In fact all the while we were crossing in the boat to the Ebro we passed many persons on either side of us in the water, but could not take them up or render any assistance on account of our boat being full. I was very excited, and could not say how many were in our boat—thirty or forty perhaps. The boatswain of our vessel acted in a praiseworthy manner. Before the steamer went down considerable coolness was displayed, and the Captain and officers remained on the bridge to the last moment. Every one who could procure a belt put one on. There was something wrong with the boat I got in, for men had to bail it out with their hats, hands or anything they had. Before the vessel went down several people plunged overboard with belts on. After I got on the Ebro the same boat returned several times looking for others. I saw several men go down, and women, too, and these seemed exhausted and unable to hold any longer to things they had been clinging to. Children crying on the deck and the foreigners on board praying formed a terrible scene, and I shall never forget it. Just before the collision there had been a little merriment on board and some dancing, but we had gone to bed when it happened. We did not feel much of a shock. The officers said something about being safe with air-tight compartments, but I think it was said to prevent a panic. No doubt several persons were killed or drowned in their berths when our vessel was struck. The Ebro, which saved us all, cruised about till nearly 4 o'clock in the morning, when she came in and anchored in Dover Bay.

The sea washed ashore this morning at Deal, a little town eight miles northeast of Dover, the dead body of the Captain, who had stood by his ship until she went down under his feet. He was not the regular commander, but was in charge of the ship during the vacation of Captain Bakker, her regular master. He was on the bridge when the collision took place, and stood there directing the management of matters until the ship went down. A passenger who held two life belts threw one of them up to Captain Taat on the bridge. He took it and then calling one of the terror-stricken women, he passed it down to her and told her to put it on; she did and was saved. Her name is Sarah Gold, and as the Captain turned away she called out a blessing to him who dared death so bravely. He had a wife and five children in Amsterdam, and was considered one of the best commanders on the line.

It was th universal feeling that the fault of the collision rested with the steamer Rosa Mary.

THE fire losses in the United States and Canada in October were $9,769,825, against $12,000,000 in October, 1886, and $5,750,000 in October, 1885. The total for the first ten months of the current year foots up $102,953,825, against $95,400,000 for the corresponding period of 1886.

ANOTHER new cotton-picking machine is attracting attention. This is the invention of a Mr. Graves, and is reported to have given satisfaction in experiments tried with it round about Galveston, Texas.

SILK culture is now being promoted in California by two organizations, the Silk Culture Society, with a fund of $5,000 appropriated by the United States Government, and the State Board of Silk Culture, with an appropriation from the State of California.

THE NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

AN extraordinary case of human ossification is on exhibition in New York. Jonathan R. Bass, of Lockport, began turning to stone thirty-nine years ago, and in nine years his body was one solid bone, with the exception of the abdomen. He has been in bed thirty years.

IN accordance with an agreement made by the leaders of the Knights of Labor in Philadelphia, the local assembles of the order throughout the lower anthracite region of Pennsylvania have instituted a boycott against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and two firms, with these corporations, most actively interested in the defeat of the striking miners.

HERR MOST, the Anarchist leader, arraigned in a New York court the other day on the charge of using incendiary language, pleaded not guilty, and was released on $1,500 bail.

Two valuable coal breakers—one at Drifton and the other at New Buck Mountain, Penn.—were destroyed by fires, believed to be of incendiary origin, a few days since. Total estimated loss, $200,000.

HENRY V. LESLIE and James A. L. Wilson, who, while officers of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Company, embezzled nearly $700,000, pleaded guilty, in Philadelphia, and were sentenced to the Penitentiary for eight and six years respectively.

P. T. BARNUM was asleep in a New York hotel while his menagerie was burning in Bridgeport. When awakened and informed of the fire, he told his wife he was sorry, but it was "all right," and rolled over and went to asleep again. This is the fifth time the old showman has been burned out. He is actively preparing to get together another show.

South and West.

A MINNEAPOLIS dispatch says that the Pensions Committee of the G. A. R., under instructions of the National Encampment, have prepared another pension bill, which has been submitted to every Post in the country and almost unanimously endorsed. It is substantially the same as the bill vetoed by President Cleveland last winter, and will be presented in this winter's Congress.

WILSON MILLER (colored), pension agent at Vicksburg, Miss., has been found guilty of fleecing many people and sent to the Penitentiary.

AN estimated loss of over $2,300,000, has been incurred by forest fires in Arkansas. Plantations, cotton mills and lumber mills all over the State have been destroyed, and several villages are reported in ruins.

A BOILER explosion in a sawmill near Prescott, Arizona, killed W. T. Wilson, one of the proprietors, and five other men. A number of men were seriously injured.

AT the National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Nashville, Mrs. Boole, Corresponding Secretary of the New York Union, brought her eight-months-old baby on the platform. The Convention rose to receive the little delegate, who was decorated with the national badge by the President, Miss Willard.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., has had a fire which destroyed the Goodlander flouring mills and elevator, with 150,000 bushels of wheat, and damaged adjacent buildings. Total damage, $350,000.

Two freight trains collided near Tunnel Hill, Ill., causing the death of both engineers, a fireman and a brakeman.

A MEXICAN who was stabbed in the heart by another Mexican at El Paso, Texas, lived for two hours with his left ventricle cut—something unprecedented.

MORE than a dozen vessels have been wrecked or badly injured in a furious storm on the Great Lakes, and numerous lives have been lost.

Washington.

GEORGE L. RIVES, of New York, has been appointed First Assistant Secretary of State, succeeding ex-Governor Porter, of Tennessee, who resigned some months ago.

PROFESSOR S. P. LANGLEY has been elected Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, as successor to the late Professor S. F. Baird.

THE President has returned, with many thanks, a warranty deed to the title of a corner lot in a park at St. Paul, Minn., presented to him by land speculators.

SINCE the Senate adjourned last March the President has made about 550 appointments that require the approval of the Senate. In the list are included some important nominations, such as the Secretary of the Treasury, United States Treasurer, the Inter-State Commerce and Pacific Railroad Commissioners, the Commissioner of Patents, and others, including numerous Postmasters.

THE total amount of money sent by money orders and postal notes during the past fiscal year was $138,267,016.

Foreign.

THE French Ministry, being defeated in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of its domestic policy, has resigned. President Grevy accepted the resignation of his Ministers, with the request that they continue in office until a new Cabinet could be formed.

OWING to the illness of the German Crown Prince, his son, Prince William, will, by command of the Emperor, represent his father at all future State ceremonies and receptions.

RUSSIA is massing 300,000 soldiers on the German and Austrian frontiers.

IN recent raids upon Nihilists in Russia 180 persons were arrested. Nine officers under arrest committed suicide.

THE Liverpool steamship Douro has been wrecked off Cape Finisterre. Thirteen persons were drowned.

LATER NEWS.

A LAD eleven years old has died in Philadelphia from cigarette smoking.

GENERAL RANDOLPH B. MARCY, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, and father-in-law of the late General George B. McClellan, died a few days since at Orange, N. J. He was born in Massachusetts in 1811.

MR. MCCUE, Solicitor of the Treasury, in his annual report says that the number of Government suits decided or otherwise disposed of in his department the past fiscal year aggregated 3,195; amount collected, $603,627.

THE American ship E. F. Sawyer, from San Francisco, was sunk off Folkestone, England, by collision with a British steamer. The crew was saved. The ship had a cargo of grain valued at $118,000.

DON JUAN, father of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, has just died in Brighton, England. By this death Don Carlos claims to have become the legitimate King of France.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GOVERNOR AMES, of Massachusetts, is worth $20,000,000.

MISS ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND will spend the Christmas holidays at the White House.

SIR HENRY RAIKES, Premier of New South Wales, began his career in that colony without a cent as a maker of toys.

SENATOR STANFORD, of California, is about to import skilled laborers from Bordeaux to replace the Chinese now working in his vineyards.

THE venerable Simon Cameron takes great pride in his cattle. His pet is a steer that girths over eight feet and weighs 2,100 pounds.

ROBERT BONNER, proprietor of the New York *Ledger*, has made over his business to his three sons, and retired, after an active career of nearly fifty years.

WARREN O. ARNOLD, the newly-elected member of Congress from Rhode Island, has never held a public office before. He was born in Coventry, R. I., in June, 1839.

SENATOR INGALLS, of Kansas, is writing a novel of Washington life. It will be somewhat satirical in tone, and various noted men will figure in it under assumed names.

GENERAL A. G. EDWARDS, of St. Louis, who has just celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday, says that he and Jefferson Davis are the last survivors of the West Point class of '31-'32.

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD, the one-time noted advertiser, was arrested the other day in New York while on a spree, and committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

THE report is confirmed, at Vienna, that Baron Hirsch has devoted $4,000,000 to the relief of distressed Jews and to the assistance of Jewish charities of Europe.

A BIG CIRCUS BURNED.

Barnum's Winter Quarters at Bridgeport Destroyed.

The Greater Part of the Wild Animals Lose their Lives.

The main building of Barnum's winter quarters, at Bridgeport, Conn., where "The Greatest Show on Earth" is kept through the winter, was entirely destroyed by fire at 10:30 Sunday evening. The loss is about $800,000; insured for $100,000. Three elephants and all the menagerie excepting one lion and hippopotamus were burned. Thirty elephants and one huge African hippopotamus burst through the sides of the burning building, and rushed roaring through the streets. Six of the elephants were terribly burned. Great pieces of flesh fell from their sides, and their blood spattered the ground as they ran. The affrighted spectators dared not approach the burning building, fearing the crazed animals

The fire started in the horse room. A watchman was going his rounds when his lantern exploded, the light hay caught fire, and in less than ten minutes the entire building was in flames. It was 600 feet long by 200 wide. All the ring horses were burned. In the second story were the seats, tents, poles, and plumes, also all the harnesses and trappings for street parades and ring performances. In the cat room were lions, tigers, hyenas, and the tri-menagerie. In this room the howls and moans of the dying beasts were terrible. They were burned up in wooden cages on clumsy wheels, and no effort was made to save any of them. A lion and several smaller animals escaped and are loose in the streets. In the elephant room were thirty-nine elephants. Three were burned, six escaped through the sides of the building, and the remainder broke their chains and ran through the open door to the street. The keeper was away and no effort was made to capture the infuriated animals. Some ran toward the open country.

Thousands of spectators flocked to see the fire, but when it became known that the animals were loose hundreds rushed to their homes and barricaded themselves in. The loss on the building is $10,000, and on the animals $500,000, and on fixtures $300,000.

P. T. Barnum was at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, and James Bailey, his partner, is at his home in Bridgeport. Mr. Brotherell, Barnum's agent, said that the buildings would be rebuilt in Jersey City, as the railroad facilities were greater there than at Bridgeport. Charles McLain and Louis Hedger, Barnum's agents, began to make arrangements for new animals and attractions before the fire was out.

The fire was so fierce that no effort was made by the firemen to save the building; it burned like tinder. Streams of water were thrown upon the adjoining buildings. The chariot house and the car sheds were saved. All the chariots, band, and tableau wagons were run out into the adjoining fields.

The sacred white elephant was among the animals burned. It started for the door, but turned back and perished. A lion mutilated the leg of George Tucker. He was carried into the Atlantic Hotel, and Bartley O'Connor, the hotel surgeon, dressed the wound. The leg had to be amputated.

The first intimation of the fire was given by the roaring of the lions and tigers, which seemed to realize the impending danger. Next the elephants struggled in their chains, but in an incredibly short time the flames swept from one end of the huge structure to the other. There were six watchmen employed on the premises, but they were helpless to check the flames. The upper portion of the building was filled with hay and all the paraphernalia of the great show. Before the first alarm ceased sounding, the whole building was enveloped in fire.

In the horse room were all the ring animals—trained stallions, ponies, &c. These were all burned. In the upper rooms were all the tents, poles, seats, harnesses, &c., for the entire show, and these, too, were all destroyed. In the cat room were the birds, monkeys, three rhinoceroses, hyenas, tigers, lions, and all the menagerie, which fell a prey to the flames. So rapidly did the flames leap across the main building that the firemen made no attempt to save it, but turned their streams upon the chariot and car sheds, which they succeeded in saving; but the heat was so intense that this was accomplished with the greatest difficulty.

The lion which the police attempted to kill at the time the fire broke out was afterward found in a barn devouring a cow which he had killed. He was shot.

The watchman making his rounds discovered the fire and started to give the alarm, when some unknown person hit him on the head with a blunt instrument, felling him to the ground and cutting a number of severe gashes on his head. He staggered to his feet and gave the alarm, enabling the other watchmen in the building, who were preparing for bed, to escape.

KILLED BY A WHALE.

Desperate Fight Between a Boat's Crew and a Marine Monster.

The whaling steamer Lizzie N., Capt. West, which has been engaged in the finback whale fishery on the eastern coast this season, when about fifteen miles east-southeast from Seguin Island, off the coast of Maine, saw a large long whale of that species, and attempted its capture. A boat was lowered and manned by Capt. West, his mate and four seamen. Capt. West, with a large, heavy whale-gun, in which was an explosive bomb-lance, took the breach of the boat while the mate steered. Upon approaching the whale it was seen that he would be an ugly customer to deal with, as he showed no inclination to run, but kept slowly milling around, evidently waiting to be attacked.

When the boat was near enough to warrant a shot Captain West fired the gun, but as the sea was rough the motion of the boat destroyed the accuracy of the aim. The whale was badly wounded, but not in any vital part. The whale then made for the boat, and in passing under it struck it with his flukes, throwing it some thirty feet into the air with its crew. As the boat descended the whale again struck it with his tail and completely demolished the boat and killed one of the crew, Jacob Klock, cutting him completely in two. The whale then commenced to bite and strike with his tail at the pieces of the boat, killing two more men, Neal Olsen and Chris. Johnson, who were supporting themselves on pieces of the wreck. Captain West, the mate and the other men were safely taken aboard the steamer and another boat was lowered to capture the monster.

Then the whale attacked the steamer. By a quick turn of the rudder the steamer cleared him by a few feet. This occurred a second time, and the swell which was created by the whale's fall back into the water knocked all on board off their feet. By throwing over an immense cask, at which the whale, thinking it was the ship, kept bucking away, the captain was enabled to get a shot with the bomb lance, and finally the whale was killed. When the whale was brought ashore, R. F. Pierce, of Chicago, bought him and will exhibit him through the West. A large car to transfer him has been built at an expense of $4,000.

SAVED BY A DOG.

He Aids in Rescuing the Crew of a Wrecked Schooner.

By the aid of a Newfoundland dog and a daring sailor the entire crew of the schooner Stampede have been rescued from certain death in Lake Michigan. The vessel had been disabled in a fearful storm and had by 6 o'clock A. M. drifted off South Chicago, her crew half frozen and nearly disabled.

The Captain induced the cook, an athletic young fellow, to make the attempt to swim ashore, a distance of about 100 yards, through the heavy sea, with his arms around the neck of a huge Newfoundland dog which belonged to the vessel.

The dog did his duty magnificently and swam ashore, but the poor cook was helpless and unconscious when he gained the beach. He would have perished in the cold if a man who was passing had not heard the dog's cries. In this way word was sent to the life saving station in Chicago and the whole crew was taken from the vessel in safety.

TEN years ago the Governor of Michigan pardoned David Foster, a life convict, and the old man seemed overjoyed at his release. Recently, however, he returned to the penitentiary with a request that he be allowed to pass the remainder of his days there.

THE NATION'S FINANCES.

The Annual Report of the United States Treasurer.

The annual report of James W. Hyatt, Treasurer of the United States, shows that the revenues of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, were $371,403,277, and the ordinary expenditures $267,932,179; the surplus receipts, available for the reduction of the public debt being $103,471,097. As compared with the previous year the receipts increased $34,963,559, the expenditures $25,449,041; and the surplus revenues $9,514,539. The receipts of the Post Office Department amounted to $54,752,347, and the expenditures to $53,583,835.

The operations of the year involved the redemption of $127,911,950 in United States bonds, of which $47,894,200 was on account of the sinking fund; the issue of nearly 600,000 drafts and checks; the redemption of upward of $193,000,000 in United States paper currency and National bank notes; and the handling of $192,000,000 in United States bonds deposited or withdrawn by National banks.

During the year ended October 31 the gold balance increased $44,322,653, the silver balance decreased $21,286,772, and the total balance ran up $1,959,283. The total assets at the end of this period, exclusive of certificates and other obligations held as cash, were $319,190,965, and the total liabilities $262,432,250.

The statement of United States notes outstanding shows that between June 30, 1884, and September 30, 1887, the circulation of one and two dollar notes generally ran down from $51,500,000 to $15,400,000. This decrease has been made up by changes in other denominations, the volume of fives, tens and twenties increasing about $43,000,000. The demand for notes of these denominations has been constant and greater than the Treasurer has been able to supply.

Under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, there was received within the limit of six months fixed by Congress $7,689,036 in trade dollars in exchange for standard silver dollars and fractional silver coin. The Treasurer believes that few trade dollars not in the hands of collectors of coins remain in the country.

The coinage of standard silver dollars for the fiscal year was $33,216,831, an increase of $3,377,926 over 1886. On October 31 the Treasury held $214,175,532, and there were $62,540,625 in circulation. The storage vault in the Treasury building, completed in 1884, is entirely filled with standard silver dollars and gold coin, and the new vault in course of erection is urgently needed.

Between June 30, 1886, and October 31, 1887, the fractional silver coin in the Treasury decreased from $28,904,681 to $24,468,135, and the minor coin from $377,814 to $51,400. The one and five cent pieces on hand are not more than sufficient for payment over the counter.

Between the end of the fiscal year and October 31 the number of depositary banks was increased from 200 to 220.

GREAT FOREST FIRES.

The Banks of the Mississippi Ablaze for Hundreds of Miles.

Forest fires have been raging for hundreds of miles along the lower Mississippi. Many cotton gin houses in Crittenden County, Arkansas, and in the counties of Mississippi which border the river, have been burned. Steamers could not run at night owing to the dense smoke which prevailed from Vicksburg to a point 150 miles above Memphis, 650 miles. Fires were burning everywhere within this territory and there was no immediate prospects of rain. Travel by rail was also obstructed from these causes. Several trestles on the Kansas City Road were destroyed, and communication with St. Louis was made via Forest City, Ark. The only escape promised could come from rain, and in many churches prayers were offered that showers might fall and the destruction cease.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MINNIE PALMER will impersonate four different characters in her new play by Leonard Grover.

THE play of "Dorothy" has passed its 400th performance at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, London.

HENRY IRVING has commissioned Mr. Wills, the English playwright, to dramatize "Don Quixote."

AT the 500th performance of "Faust" at the Grand Opera in Paris, Gounod was presented with an ebony and gold baton.

THIS is the first season since Gilbert and Sullivan began writing operas that a new one has not been given by them to the public.

MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON, Countess Miranda, has just recovered from a long and annoying deafness caused by abcesses in both ears.

BARTON MCGUCKIN, the Irish tenor now with the National Opera Company, considers the Philadelphia Academy of Music the finest hall for singing he has ever seen.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, the noted American singer, was privately married recently to her manager, Carl Strakosch, at Elkhard, Ind. She is forty-five years old.

HENRY ARTHUR JONES, author of "The Silver King" and other successful plays, has scored another triumph by his "Heart of Hearts," recently brought out in London.

MME. JANAUSCHEK started on the road again to fulfill engagements in New England that she was compelled to cancel last spring, owing to breaking her arm at Newport last may.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS is not prospering very largely on her reading tour. In Canada her business has been noticeably poor. Six years ago she acted Shakespearean roles there to enormous houses.

BOOTH and Barrett have met with such a phenomenal success this season that they have made arrangements to travel together next season also, introducing several other plays into their repertoire.

MME. TERESA CARRENO, who since she was heard as the child wonder has not ceased to give pleasure to music lovers, is arranging to give this winter a series of concerts in New York and other cities.

MISS LENA LOEB, out in Colorado, is fast discounting Lulu Hurst's fame as the possessor of extraordinary magnetic power. She recently pulled four strong men around the stage at Denver with remarkable ease.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	47		
Beef, good to prime	6		7¼
Calves, common to prime	9	@	11½
Sheep	7½	@	8
Lambs	5½	@	7
Hogs—Live	5	@	5¼
Dressed	7¾	@	8
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	4 35	@	4 55
West, good to choice	3 15	@	3 59
Wheat—No. 2 Red	87¼	@	87½
Rye—State	56	@	58
Barley—State	82	@	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	55½	@	56½
Oats—White State	34¾	@	35
Mixed Western	34	@	36
Hay—Med. to prime	65	@	80
Straw—No. 1, Rye	75	@	80
Lard—City Steam	7 55	@	7 75
Butter—State Creamery	25	@	28
Dairy	16	@	27
West. Im. Creamery	18	@	23
Factory	12½	@	17
Cheese—State Factory	10	@	11¾
Skims	5	@	9½
Western	9½	@	11
Eggs—State and Penn	—	@	25
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	3 25	@	3 75
Sheep—Good to Choice	4 20	@	4 60
Lambs—Western	5 60	@	5 75
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 40	@	4 70
Flour—Family	4 75	@	5 15
Wheat—No. 1	87	@	89
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	51	@	51¼
Oats—No. 2, Mixed	—	@	32
Barley—State	70	@	82
BOSTON.			
Beef—Good to choice	8	@	9½
Hogs—Live	5¼	@	6
Northern Dressed	6⅝	@	7⅛
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	17 00	@	17 50
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	4 70	@	4 95
Corn—High Mixed	—	@	56½
Oats—Extra White	36	@	36½
Rye—State	60	@	65
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	6	@	7
Sheep—Live weight	4	@	5¼
Lambs	5¾	@	6
Hogs—Northern	—	@	6
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. extra family	3 60	@	3 85
Wheat—No. 2, Red	80	@	83¼
Corn—State Yellow	54½	@	55½
Oats Mixed	—	@	33½
Rye—State	52½	@	53
Butter Creamery Extra	28	@	29
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	12	@	12¼

THE NATION'S GROWTH.

Facts About the Country's Progress in Twenty Years.

Figures Relative to the Corn, Cotton and Wheat Crops.

It requires facts and figures to enable one fully to comprehend the wonderful growth of this country during the past twenty years, says a New York financial paper. The railroad mileage of the United States has been doubled in about twelve years. At the close of the current year the total number of miles of railroad in the country will be about 150,000; at the beginning of 1868 it was less than 40,000 miles. During the same time, the population of the country has increased from about 36,000,000 to somewhat more than 60,000,000. The wheat, corn and cotton crops are among the most important produced in this country. It is true that very little corn is exported as corn, but after being converted into cattle, hogs, whiskey, etc., it furnishes part of our exports. In the following table is shown the number of bushels of wheat and corn and the number of bales of cotton raised each year during the past twenty years, beginning with 1868, and also the total number of acres planted to the three crops named, except for 1868; we are not in possession of the figures giving the cotton acreage for that year. The total area planted to corn and wheat that year amounted to 53,347,378 acres.

Year.	Wheat, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Cotton, Bales.	Total Acreage.
1868...	224,036,600	906,527,000	2,366,467	....
1869...	260,145,900	874,320,000	3,122,551	64,217,249
1870...	235,884,700	1,094,255,000	4,352,317	57,624,568
1871...	230,722,400	991,898,000	2,974,351	62,946,030
1872...	249,997,100	1,092,719,000	3,930,508	65,945,195
1873...	281,254,700	932,274,000	4,170,388	72,184,924
1874...	309,102,700	850,148,500	3,832,991	76,985,945
1875...	292,136,000	1,321,069,000	4,632,313	82,857,883
1876...	289,356,500	1,283,827,500	4,474,069	88,160,385
1877...	364,194,146	1,342,558,000	4,773,865	84,471,659
1878...	420,122,400	1,388,218,750	5,074,155	95,933,560
1879...	448,756,630	1,547,901,790	5,761,252	98,311,400
1880...	498,549,868	1,717,434,543	6,605,750	116,427,559
1881...	380,280,090	1,194,916,000	5,456,048	118,822,045
1882...	504,185,470	1,617,025,100	6,949,756	119,002,740
1883...	421,086,160	1,551,066,895	5,713,200	121,537,482
1884...	512,763,900	1,795,528,000	5,706,165	116,585,665
1885...	357,112,000	1,936,176,000	6,575,691	125,698,840
1886...	457,218,000	1,665,441,000	6,505,087	131,081,404
1887...	450,000,000	1,453,000,000	6,300,000	129,775,000

In the table given above the figures are for calendar years, that is the period during which the crops were raised. Prior to 1868, nearly all the wheat produced here, as well as corn, was consumed at home. Since that time, however, our wheat crop has become the most important of our cereals for export. Cotton has always held a prominent position in this respect, so much so, in fact, that before the rebellion cotton was king of our commerce. In 1868 the wheat crop was 224,000,000 bushels, in 1884 it was 512,800,000 bushels, and for the current year, according to the latest estimates, it was about 450,000,000 bushels, or just about double the crop of 1868. Our corn crop has grown from 906,500,000 bushels in 1868 to 1,936,176,000 bushels in 1885, and about 1,453,000,000 bushels for the current year. The cotton crop of 1868 was only 2,366,467 bales, while the latest estimates place the present crop at 6,300,000 bales, or an increase of nearly three fold.

The acreage planted to the three crops named has been just about doubled during the same period—it was about 1,300,000 acres less this year than in 1886, which was the largest on record. It will aid in forming a conception of the wonderful growth which is still in store for us, if we remember that the State of Texas alone contains over 175,000,000 acres, while the total acreage of the crops referred to was less than 130,000,000 acres this year, or 45,500,000 less than the acreage of a single State.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CONNECTICUT has eleven living centenarians.

THE cattle industry of the United States represents $1,200,000,000.

OHIO celebrates its centennial by holding 100 farmers' institutes the coming year.

PROFESSOR CUSHMAN has unearthed a city and 2,000 skeletons in Southern Arizona.

A COMPANY has been organized in New York City to insure merchants against bad debts.

CHICAGO gains 60,000 in population through the annexation of the Hyde Park suburb.

AT Gardiner, Mo., at a recent wedding, the groom was but nineteen years of age, while his bride was sixty.

A MAMMOUTH cave containing thousands of tons of zinc ore has been discovered in the town of Shullsburg, Wis.

GEN. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER has for years been a close student of Shakspeare, and has a large acquaintance among Shakspearean scholars. To a New York correspondent Gen. Butler said the other day, in relation to Mr. Donnelly's Shakspearean theories: "I am very greatly interested in the matter of the authorship of the so-called Shakspeare plays, and am well acquainted with Mr. Donnelly. I knew him twenty years ago in Congress, and I have read his books. Long before I ever saw him, however, I became thoroughly convinced that Bacon was the author of the plays. I am a firm believer in the Baconian theory. The author of the plays had access to an enormous library, and his research into all languages was amazing. Shakspeare was a low fellow. Bacon says somewhere that it will all come out some day. As Donnelly says, it is highly probable that Bacon ran a cipher through his works. He delighted in ciphers and everybody used them in his day. All messages between courts were in cipher. It is very reasonable to believe that Bacon inserted a cipher in his play. Everything else points logically to such a conclusion, and it remains only to discover the key to this to establish beyond question Bacon's claims. You suggest that either one of the three things must be true: (1) That Donnelly is right, (2) that he has made a mistake and is deceived, or (3) that he is a fraud. Now, I know personally that the latter is not the case. Mr. Donnelly is perfectly honest. I also know that he is too thorough and careful to make a mistake. That leaves the first suggestion, which is right. I feel full confidence that Mr. Donnelly has discovered the true cipher, and will prove all that he claims, and that he will establish Bacon's undisputed authorship to the Shakspearean plays."

THE expense of living has greatly increased in Washington, and the high rents are troubling many Congressmen who have only their salaries to depend upon. Houses in the fashionable section rent for from $600 to $13,000 a year, and the $600 houses are, as a rule, little ones of six or eight rooms. Provisions are plenty, but prices are high.

NEWPORT is becoming more and more a place for the very wealthy. People with incomes of $20,000 to $25,000 a year can no longer make a show there and participate in fashionable gayety. An income of $50,000 even does not enable one to meet the exacting demands of the American Vanity Fair.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

Coiffures of the Day.

The low coil of hair on the neck is only for morning and street wear.

Coiffures is the most distinguishing characteristic of the present fashion.

The pointed bang, which has been so trying to many faces, is now worn only by school girls.

The latest fashions from Paris show a French twist, with the hair knotted and twisted high on the head.

Fluffy bangs are decidedly more becoming than the pointed bangs, and are cut by the hairdresser in such a way that the straightest hair will look fluffy.

The most popular style here is the Galatea, introduced by Mrs. Langtry. In this coiffure the hair is neither high nor low, but just on the crown of the head, looped, while the ends are curled. This style is most successfully carried out with false hair, as so few ladies have a natural wave.—*New York World*

Italian Love-Charms.

There are some pretty love-charms in Capri. To win a girl's heart the lover must steal a hair from her head and tie it to one of his own. So long as the knot holds firm his love is returned. This resembles the charm used on the sacred hill of Monte Vergine, near Naples. There betrothed pilgrims fasten broom twigs together with a strip of rag, and until the twigs part their love endures. Rags flutter on every bush along the path to the great sanctuary, and married couples often return there to examine their united twigs. Ill-matched pairs probably scorn to renew the pilgrimage. Love-sick maids and men mix a drop of their blood in a little wine, and persuade the object of their affections to drink it. This is an infallible love-philtre. A man may also win a girl's heart by pricking her name upon a fig leaf, and letting the wind blow it away.—*English Illustrated Magazine.*

High Hats Downed.

One of the noticeable features of Mrs. Potter's debut was the fact that nine-tenths of the women appeared in low-crowned hats or bonnets, thereby adding materially to the comfort and enjoyment of the audience, particularly the masculine portion of it. And indeed, apart from this interesting occasion it may be stated that the day of towering head-gear is rapidly vanishing. Women are discovering by degrees that a mass of velvet, ribbons and feathers piled upon a feminine head is neither pretty nor elegant, and gradually the fair dames are coming to look less like cockatoos and more like nature's noblest handiwork. At theaters one notices invariably now the advent of the low, close-fitting toque, which is usually becoming to every style of face. Two or three years ago these little cap-like bonnets were universally worn, but fashion dictated the sticking of a tall, stiff, horse-hair ornament, resembling a gigantic paint brush, into the front of every hat of this kind, and the result was either hideous or grotesque and sometimes a combination of both. At a theatrical performance the other night I observed a lady charmingly dressed in a simple but effective costume, while her head was innocent of either hat or bonnet. Instead she wore a graceful mantilla of Spanish lace artistically draped and caught on one side by a crimson rose. What a charming fashion to imitate! Certainly where women who have carriages to drive to theaters the lace mantilla would be convenient as well as elegant. Meanwhile let us congratulate and applaud those sensible creatures who have discarded millinery fireworks and adopted the tiny toque.—*New Yorker.*

The Size of Ladies' Pocket Books.

The evolution of the ladies' pocket-books is wonderful. One year ago the ladies were satisfied with a diminutive affair they could hide in the palms of their hands. In 365 days the pocket-book has grown to the length of a good-sized healthy ear of corn. Here are illustrations showing the length the pocketbook has grown every three months:

January 1, 1887.

April 1, 1887.

July 1, 1887.

October 1, 1887.

January 1, 1888.

If this thing keeps on the pocketbook will grow in another year long enough to be used as a walking stick. They are now as big as a policeman's club and are growing at a marvelous rate. They beat the growing of the smelling-salt bottle. If a man was struck over the head with the present fashionable ladies' pocket-book loaded with silver dollars he would not see any stars, but crape would very likely hang from his door bell. A loaded pocket-book in the hands of an infuriated woman would be just as effective over a man's head as a slungshot. The male population of Albany are wondering where the evolution of these pocket-books is going to stop.—*Albany Argus.*

Daring Female Smugglers.

A New York woman Customs Inspector says: "Very often we have had to be on the wharfs at seven in the morning, rain or shine, and there have been nights when we used the latch-keys to our homes at midnight. How are we led to suspect passengers? By their faces and contours. The vast majority of women who smuggle seldom turn their faces from the inspectresses. I invariably say to the woman suspected: 'I am afraid you have dutiable goods on your person.' They tap their bodices and invite me to examine them, and if I call attention to their bustles, saying they look unusually large, they say that the size is the latest from Paris. Some women, no matter how warm it is, wear heavy ulsters, and when I ask them if they do not wish to remove them they graciously reply: 'O, no; I am quite comfortable.' We can always tell the guilty ones by the way they sit down. The stiffness with which they use their bodies is not compatible with the graceful carriage of the head and arms, and they are immediately suspected of having goods concealed about their skirts. As a rule they are mighty cool. Very few cry. Their methods of concealment are many. Lace is wound around their forms inside their corsets, and with thin women the curvatures in the corsets are packed with rolls of lace. They stuff their stockings with ribbons. Others partial to lace curtains have had their skirts made of them. The bonnets with plums for ornaments when dissected are found to contain diamonds. Some false heels to shoes have been discovered. Inside, packed in cotton, have been found diamonds of the purest ray."

A Chinese Imperial Outfit.

The choice of the bride for the young Emperor of China has been made, and in due time the daughter of the Duke of Chao, the brother of the present Empress, will be Empress of the Celestial Empire. Although the wedding will probably not take place before 1889, thousands of hands are already busy with the lady's trousseau and wedding presents, which have probably never been equaled in wealth in any other Court. The following, for instance, are the presents which the young Emperor is presenting to his fiancee before their marriage, after the actual engagement present, which consists of a gold seal richly inlaid with jewels, the handle being formed by two gold dragons. Up to a month previous to the wedding the lady is presented with 10 piebald horses, with complete trappings; 10 guilt helmets and cuirasses, 100 pieces of satin of first quality, and 200 pieces of cotton material.

As wedding presents the bride receives 200 ounces of gold; 10,000 ounces (taels) of silver; 1 gold tea service, consisting of teapot, and 1 cup, with lid; 1 silver tea service; 2 silver wash basins; 1,000 pieces of satin of the best quality; 20 horses, with complete trappings; 20 horses without trappings; 20 saddles for packhorses and mules. The parents of the lady also recive 100 ounces of gold; 1 gold tea-set; 5,000 taels silver; 1 silver tea-set; 1 silver wash basin; 500 pieces of silk; 1,000 pieces of cotton material; 6 horses; completely harnessed; a helmet and cuirass; a bow and a quiver, with arrows; each parent 1 court dress for summer and 1 for winter, 1 every day dress and a sable coat. The brothers and servants of the bride also receive rich and costly presents.

The bride's hats are the most remarkable articles amongst the rich trousseau. The winter court hat has a rim of sable; the crown is made of red velvet, from the centre of which rises a button composed of three parts, each of which is ornamented with three small oblong pearls of particular beauty and seventeen ordinary pearls, while in the centre of each part another splendid pearl is set in gold and surmounted by a gold phœnix. The button is surrounded by seven gold phœnixes, of which each is inlaid with seven large and twenty-one small pearls and a cat's-eye. At the back of the hat, below the button, a gold pheasant is placed with one cat's-eye and sixteen pearls. The tail of the pheasant is divided into five parts by 302 small and five large pearls, forming a pendant, the centre of which is made of a lapis lazuli surrounded by pearls. At the end of the pendant a big coral is suspended. A collar is fastened at the back to the hat, the outside of which is of sable, the inside of bright yellow material, with velvet ribbons, embroidered at the end with diamonds. The three gala court dresses are of a dark blue color, with borders of gold embroidery and large dragons embroidered all over the drsses, while down the front are sewn in gold thread the words: "Wan-Fu" (eternal happiness) and "Wan-Shon (eternal life).

The necklaces and chains are of an enormous value, and composed for the most part of pearls, turquoises, corals and diamonds. A handkerchief which is worn in the belt is green, richly embroidered, trimmed with tassels of jewels and yellow ribbons. A gala apron of red and blue satin, trimmed with otter skin and embroidered in gold, dragon fans and skirts of many different kinds are also part of this gorgeous outfit, and the furniture for the future Empress is keeping every trade brisk throughout China.

Fashion Notes.

Dark, long-haired furs are popular this season.

Polonaises appear to be steadily growing in favor.

Buckles are in very pretty enamel of different colors.

All shades of coffee color are very stylish this season.

High combs of curried tortoise shell are again in fashion.

The deep leather shades braided with soutache are very stylish.

Loop earrings are revived among other old fashions in jewelry.

Flowered moires are now seen in dark back grounds as well as light.

Gold braid, with jet beads, is used to trim some very dressy black toilets.

The latest setting for rings is the simplest band with crown for the jewel.

A novel idea in wedding costumes is a tailor-made gown of white cloth, very simply made.

Tinsel thread have been introduced on fancy cloths which are intended for use upon bonnets.

The English double violet in enamel, set with small diamonds, is a very popular design for a brooch.

Iridescent beads are made into a pretty passementerie, and the elegant costumes of the season are trimmed with it.

Large turn-over collars are seen on some of the new dresses, finished off with a revers, plastron or fischu trimming.

Bonnets of striped or plaid velvet are sometimes but not often rather pretty in effect, but can very rarely be becoming.

Barred stuffs and plaids are by far more elegant than black plaids for street wear, but stripes are more elegant than either.

The tea jacket is a garment comparatively new here and is made of rich materials, such as silk lace and metal embroidery.

The little ribbon bows which finish the neck band and cuffs are very fetching, when in two colors, which is the latest style.

Faille is used with the stylish valenciennes net and other dainty weaves, bands of bengaline making the finish for such costumes.

Very decorative and becoming are the ruches of ostrich feathers in light shades which border pretty little capote bonnets for young girls.

A novel shoe to be worn with an evening dress is of white patent leather, with a high flap of silk or satin matching the color of the dress.

The shades of copper color which are new here this season, are very stylish, and are combined with a great many colors, particularly a dark green.

A line or colored ribbon is worn instead of any neck lingerie and is considered stylish. The linen collar is only worn where there is a cutaway neck with lapels. Masculine neckties are worn with the collar.

A Cotton-Picking Crow.

A farmer of Mecklenburg County, N. C., owns a lame crow which goes regularly to the cotten field and picks as much in a day as any of the human pickers. With its beak it twists the cotton out, and puts it in a bag. The owner of this truly rare bird, as well as the neighbors, declare that the statement is true in every particular.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*