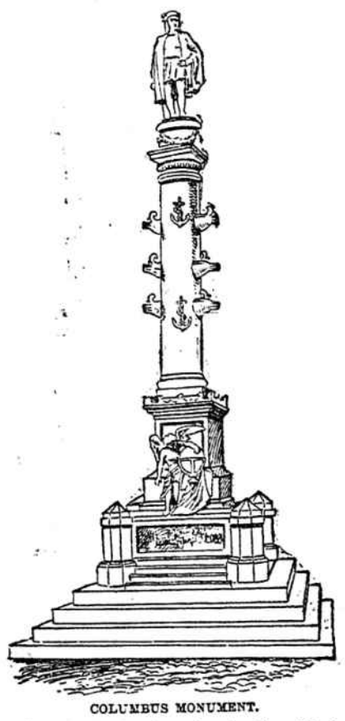
COLUMBIAN CELEBRATION.

America's Discovery Fitly Observed in New York City.

A Description of the Land and Water Parades and Pageants.



COLUMBUS MONUMENT.

The six days' celebration in New York City in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the New World passed off with all the eclat and brilliancy that the Committee of One Hundred who had spent a full year in preparation therefor could desire.

There were military, naval and school parades, fireworks displays, banquets, art exhibitions, singing festivals, speechmaking and sufficient other things in the way of celebrating to keep every New Yorker and the 800,000 visitors to the city busy from beginning to end.

It was the longest holiday that New York has ever known, and the sum of $1,000,000 was expended to make it thoroughly enjoyable, of which amount the city contributed $100,000, the State $50,000, the World's Fair Commissioners $10,000, while the remainder was made up by private subscriptions and the sale of seats from which to view the parades.

The city was a mass of bunting, an artistic combination of colors such as no sun ever shown down on before. From the top of the tallest office building to the cellar, and from the top window of the topmost story of the tallest tenement down to the lowly peanut stand, patriotism, such as could be displayed by bunting, ran wild.

The Mayor asked the people to show their patriotism by flying the Stars and Stripes during the celebration. The people more than responded to his appeal. Nearly every building along the route of the land parades, from the Bowling Green to Central Park, was gayly decked in flags, shields, banners, bunting and National emblems.

Naturally Columbus and everthing that appertains to the discovery were features of the decorations—Columbus's bust, pictures of the landing, the numbers 1492 and 1892, the orange and red-bordered Spanish flag, the red, white and green Italian flag, and the American flag.

Broadway, uptown and downtown, Wall street, Fifth avenue and Third and Sixth, Fourteenth street and Twenty-third were long vistas of red, white and blue waving flags of all Nations, banners and bunting and streamers of every hue.

Public buildings, like the Postoffice and City Hall, were radiant in the National colors, and on many of them, as upon the fronts of hotels and great business houses, were mammoth pictures, gracefully draped with flags, giving scenes from Columbus's life, and engravings or colored lithographs presenting the familiar features of the great mariner were everywhere.

The great retail stores uptown were fairly covered with bright colors. There seemed to be a great deal of rivalry among them as to which should have the most brilliant and artistic display.

Downtown all sorts of business house were beautified more or less, and the resident streets also showed liberal displays.

The fever for decorating extended even to the people of the tenement districts, and in nearly every house some patriotic inmate expended a few cents, if no more, in putting a flag or a two or a few yards of bunting at the window of his little flat.

The Sandford White arbor, through which the paraders passed in Fifth avenue at Twentieth street, was a beautiful copy of the white marble original in Spain. It was 100 feet long, forty-two high and had a forty-foot span. Its six white pillars, trimmed with evergreen, and its roof, laced with green vines, made a beautiful effect. The arch was double, having a cross passage at Twenty-second street.

Among the notable displays along the line of the parade those at the National Headquarters of the respective political parties should be mentioned.

The Manhattan, the New York, Union League and Democratic Clubs decorated their houses elegantly. The decoration display culminated at Fifth avenue and Fifty-eighth in the Herts Arch, a graceful, stately piece of work in imitation of marble and granite.

Sacred melody, brilliant eulogies and widespread devotion in all the synagogues of the city ushered in the opening day of the great Columbus celebration. The Hebrew Sabbath was given over almost entirely to the festive occasion of the week. All the places of worship were decorated in a most patriotic way. Festoons of bunting in the National colors nearly concealed the pulpits, galleries and entrances to the synagogues. Potted plants and masses of cut flowers perfumed the air. The services consisted of song and sermons, with the discovery of America and Columbus as the leading topics. In many of the synagogues the school children sang, and in some the services closed with the singing of Handel's Halleujah chorus. In Brooklyn the synagogues were also filled with celebrants.

These religious services were continued on the second day of the celebration in the Christian churches, with many sermons and music appropriate to the time. In the Roman Catholic churches, as befits a celebration of the voyage of Columbus undertaken with the Pope's blessing and with the patronage of the "most Catholic" sovereigns of Spain, mass was sung with sumptuous ceremony. At Trinity, among the Protestant churches, the communion office was sung.

The day was ushered in by the tolling of bells at sunrise on all the churches in town. The chimes on Trinity Church and Grace Church were rung early and late.

Commemorative services were held at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue.

As a part of the inaugural ceremonies of the Columbian festivities, a grand sacred orchestral and vocal concert took place in the evening at 8:30 at the Lenox Lyceum, Madison avenue and Fifty-ninth street.

There were elaborate special Columbian services at night in scores of churches.

The scenic celebration began on the third day of the festivities with the school and college parade at ten o'clock in the morning. Over 30,000 pupils took part and the line of march was thronged by vast crowds of delighted spectators. The school children had been drilling in the armories and in the up-town streets for a week or two, and their alignment was almost perfect and their marching was the admiration of everybody.

They marched from Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street down the avenue to Seventeenth street, thence to Fourth avenue, to Fourteenth street, to Fifth avenue, to Washington Square, to Waverly Place, to Fourth street, where they disbanded. The pupils, each carrying an American flag, were arranged in twenty regiments, containing 202 companies of fifty each.

The public-school division, 10,100 strong was commanded by John D. Robinson, Principal of Grammar School No. 94. Following this was the division of Roman Catholic schools and colleges, containing 5500 pupils and led by General James R. O'Beirne. Major Franklin Bartlett followed with the college division, about 3000 strong, while scores of private schools brought up the rear.

The most striking feature along the line of march was the huge American flag on the stand at the Reservoir, Fifth avenue and Forty-second street, composed of sixteen hundred school girls costumed in red, white and blue, and so arranged that they formed a perfect representation of the Stars and Stripes. On the stand at the east side of Union Square were sixteen hundred girls from Catholic schools, similarly arranged. Each group of girls sang patriotic airs as the parade passed.

On another stand at Union Square three hundred children from the Children's Aid Society waved small American flags as the column moved by.

The 350 Indian boys from the Carlisle (Penn.) Industrial Institute were taken to Ellis Island, where breakfast was served. They then were taken by ferryboat to the foot of West Tenth street, whence they marched to their position in the line. They received great applause all along the line of march.

In the evening S. G. Pratt's cantata, "The Triumph of Columbus," was sung by a large chorus in the Carnegie Music Hall. Beginning at 8:30 at night there was a brilliant fireworks display, costing over $4000, on Brooklyn Bridge. Niagara Falls in fire was represented. There were 500 feet of fire falling a distance of 180 feet from the roadway of the Bridge to the river.

The tops of the towers were illuminated with huge prismatic lights. In all there were fifteen displays and each was marked by great flashes of colored light from the towers produced by burning fifty pounds of colored fire composition. There was a steady running fire of six-pound rockets, of shells, bouquets of magnesium, Roman candles, whistling rockets, floating meteors, and other devices known only to a manufacturer of fireworks. The two hours' display opened and closed with the discharge of 100 giant shells in groups of from twelve to twenty. The river was thronged with all sorts of craft, crowded with delighted spectators.

There were no decorations on the Washington Arch, but six powerful search lights, furnished by the Edison Electric Company, were arranged about its base, and their rays were thrown upon the beautiful structure, and this night after night, produced a beautiful effect, which was novel as well.

On the fourth day of the Columbian observances New Yorkers and their vast number of guests saw the greatest naval parade that ever occurred in America. Over two hundred vessels were in line, including American, French, Spanish and Italian men-of-war.

The parade formed in Gravesend Bay and the Narrows at 12:30 p. m. The course was up the bay and North River to and around a buoy above Grant's Tomb and return.

The director was Nicholson Kane, of the New York Yacht Club. He sailed at the head of the column on the United States torpedo boat Cushing, and following him on the Philadelphia came Commodore Henry Erben and staff with the Committee of One Hundred. Then followed the United States steamships Miantonomoh, Atlanta, Dolphin and Vesuvius. Next in line were the French flagship Aratheuse, and the French man-of-war Hussard, the Spanish cruiser Infanta Ysabel, and the Italian cruiser Bausan, followed by the naval militia of the State of New York.

The others in the parade were fifteen municipal vessels, seventeen steam yachts and 102 merchant vessels, divided in eight divisions.

One of the sights in this parade was a series of gigantic floats, upon which were shown scenes illustrative of the remarkable advance in shipbuilding since Columbus discovered America. In addition to the fleet in the parade there were a number of free excursion steamboats for the benefit of the women and children of the tenements.

The war ships proceeded in three columns with the foreign vessels in the middle. They rendezvoused in the lower bay, and as they passed up through the Narrows they were saluted by the forts. The other vessels fell in after the head of the column had passed. Thence the column passed up the North River to a point opposite Grant's Tomb, where the warships came to anchor and the rest of the fleet returned down the river in double column on the opposite sides from which they passed up. The parade attracted thousands of persons to every available place on and overlooking the bay where it could be seen.

In the evening, at seven o'clock, the parade of the Roman Catholic societies took place. It was over the same route as the school parade of the day before, and was reviewed at the Cathedral by Archbishop Corrigan.

As soon as night had fairly set in there was a grand illumination of dwellings, hotels, clubhouses, public buildings and business places. Prizes were awarded for the most effective displays, three for the best arrangement of lights—gold, silver and bronze medals, in order of merit—and three for decorations.

The parade consisted of 25,000 Roman Catholics in line under command of Father Keefe and Victor Dowling. Some of the organizations in line were the Society of the Holy Name, 8000 strong: Catholic Benevolent Legion, 6000; Young Men's Catholic Society, 3500; Catholic Knights of America, 2500; Catholic Mutual Benefit Society, 1500, and St. Vincent de Paul, 5000.

The German singing societies of New York and other cities gave a mammoth entertainment that evening at the Seventh Regiment Armory. The choruses aggregated 5000 voices, and the entertainment was a lengthy one.

The city's display of fireworks from the Brooklyn Bridge occurred at 10:30 p. m. It was one of the grandest features of the celebration. It comprised grand illuminations from the towers, consisting of Chinese suns each six feet in circumference and of sufficient brilliancy to be seen for a distance of twenty-five miles. They showed the American and Italian colors. Aerial bouquets were fired and the "Falls of Niagara," that created such a sensation the night before, was repeated.

The fifth was the most prominent day of the entire celebration. It had been made a legal holiday, and was generally observed.

There were salutes by the First Battery, under Captain Louis Wendel, at daylight, church bells were rung, and flags hoisted at the Battery pole and on the old fort in Central Park.

The military parade which occurred on this day was a gigantic affair and possibly the largest of its kind ever held. General Martin T. McMahon was the Grand Marshal. The line of march was from the Battery, up Broadway to Fourth street, around Washington Square to Fifth avenue, thence to Fourteenth street, to Fourth avenue, to Seventeenth street, to Fifth avenue, and at Fifty-ninth street the signal was given to disband. Soldiers of all sorts took part. There were regulars, militia, private military organizations and thousands of mounted men. At least 6000 militiamen from neighboring States participated. Teere were at least 10,000 men from other States, and every available United States Army regular, including a regiment of cavalry, were in line.

General Schofield and his staff participated.

The column was in ten divisions. The first was the Brigade of the United States Army, under Colonel L. L. Langdon; the second was the United States Naval Brigade; the third the National Guard, First Brigade, General Fitzgerald; Second, General McLeer; the Third Division included New Jersey, Georgia, Pennsylvania and Washington military organizations, Governor Pattison and Governor Russell and their staffs and the Connecticut troops.

The Fourth Division was composed of 7000 veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, Colonel D. S. Brown, Marshal; the letter carriers formed the Fifth Division; the New York Fire Department, the Sixth; the old Volunteer Fire Department, the Seventh; the Italian military organizations, the Eighth; the German uniformed societies, the Ninth, and a host of unclassified independent uniformed organizations, the Tenth Division.

The parade took nearly six hours to pass a given point. At 4 p. m. Mayor Grant unveiled the monument of Columbus erected by the New York City Italians at Eighth avenue and Fifty-ninth street. He was assisted by the Italian Minister, Baron Fava, Consul-General Riva, Carlo Barsotti, and the officers of the Giovanni Bausan. The statue is of marble and bronze from drawings by Rossi. The base reliefs at the base of the column are symbolical of the Genius of Geography.

But the grandest of all the parades was the night pageant, which moved from the Battery in the evening and followed exactly the same line of march as the military parade in the morning.

It was beyond doubt the most magnificent night spectacle ever seen in this country.

There were sixteen beautifully arranged floats, an army of bicyclists, 5000 Red Men in costume, six military bands and a score of civic bands. The titles of the floats were as follows: "Fame," "Prehistoric Americans," "Toltec Sun Worshipers," "Homage to Columbus," "The Santa Maria," "Liberty," "The Capitol," "The Press," "Poetry and Romance," "Music," "Science," "Wealth and Commerce," "Supremacy of American Women," "The United Oceans," "Columbia—Car of State," "Car of Electra."

The floats cost $24,000. There were 300 women, 400 men and 600 horses employed in the pageant.

One hundred men were stationed at various points along the route to announce

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the coming of the pageant by exploding red fire fifteen minutes before the head of the procession was due.

On this night there was also a modest exhibition of fireworks in the City Hall Park, Madison and Union Squares and Reservoir Square. The balance of the fund left over from the two exhibitions on the Brooklyn Bridge on previous nights being expended in this way.

The aim of the committee was to make the night pageant a gem of color and glare, and this was accomplished to the satisfaction of all beholders.

The banquet held in the Lenox Lyceum on the night of the sixth day brought the celebration to a close. Over four hundred men of National prominence in Statecraft, the Bar, the Church, the Exchange and every walk in life were present as the guests of the Committee of Arrangements, and there were many speeches by many noted men.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

"OUIDA" has written twenty-seven novels.

LOUIS KOSSUTH has finished his memoirs.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is fond of billiards.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE is numbered among the noble army of vegetarians.

EX-PRIVATE IAMS, of Homestead court-martial fame, is now a clerk in a Pittsburg store.

THOMAS SPURGEON, a son of the dead preacher, gives promise of becoming a famous pulpit orator.

DENNIS MURPHY has superintended the reporting of United States Senate debates for forty-four years.

SIR LYON PLAYFAIR, just elevated to the British Peerage, married in 1876 an American lady, Miss Edith Russell, of Boston.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, British Minister to the United States, is a musician of ability and also has published a number of original compositions.

THE first physician Milwaukee, Wis., ever had recently died at the age of eighty-three. This was Dr. Enoch Chase, who settled on the site of Milwaukee fifty-seven years ago.

EUGENE FIELD says that William S. Gilbert, the librettist, in his professional and social relations with mankind is as arrogant and disagreeable a person as ever wore trousers.

CHARLES W. FRENDENVOLL has been selected by the widow and daughter of Patrick S. Gilmore as leader and business manager of the famous band. He was born in Boston in 1853.

IN Boston, a few years ago, they spoke of "Billy" Russell as the son of the Hon. Charles Theodore Russell, but now they allude to the Hon. Charles Theodore as the "father of the Governor."

DVORAK, the Bohemian composer, who has been engaged as director of the National Conservatory of Music at New York, with a salary of $15,000, started his musical career in The Prague at $9 a week.

THE German Kaiser's new daughter is a particularly welcome addition to his household, for the reason that, previous to her appearance on the scene, eighty-four years had elapsed since a Queen of Prussia gave birth to a daughter.

ALVIN CLARK, the last of the big telescope builders of that name, is quoted as saying that he would probably not undertake to build more than one other great telescope. He is now getting on toward three-score, and such work requires several years' time.

PROFESSOR E. E. BARNARD, of the Lick (California) Observatory, now famous as the discoverer of Jupiter's fifth satellite, is only about forty years old. Only a few years ago he was "earning a scanty living as a clerk in a photographic gallery in Nashville, Tenn."

BAPTISTE, the Indian pilot, known by all American tourists who have passed down the rapids of the St. Lawrence, died at his home in the Indian village of Coughnawaga, Canada, a few days ago, aged eighty-two. He was the first Indian to run a boat down the rapids, and every one felt safe when he was in charge.

MUCH MONEY AND STAMPS.

Report of the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The annual report of Captain William M. Meredith, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, says that the Bureau accomplished another successful year's work. There were completed and delivered during the year 13,728,494 sheets of United States notes, Treasury notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, bonds and National bank notes, having the enormous face value of $709,760,800; 36,466,196 sheets of internal-revenue stamps, containing 1,042,806,244 stamps and having a value of over $154,000,000; 298,625 sheets of customs stamps, containing 2,053,250 stamps, and 2,015,123 sheets of drafts, checks, certificates, etc., together with miscellaneous work for the various departments of the Government, costing $83,579.12.

The number of securities, stamps, etc., delivered during the fiscal year 1891 was larger than for a period of fourteen years prior thereto. The number delivered during the year 1892, however, exceeds that number by 6,135,057 sheets, or slightly more than thirteen per cent., while the expenditures for 1892 exceed those of 1891 by only four per cent. This large amount of work, representing in the aggregate a value of over $863,000,000, was handled throughout the various processes necessary to its completion without the loss to the Government of a single dollar.

WINDLE'S FAST RIDE.

He Breaks All Records for a Mile on a Bicycle.

The ascendancy of the bicycle over the horse was again demonstrated on the Hampden Park track, Springfield, Mass., when W. W. Windle made a mile from a flying start in 2:02 2-5, thus beating the trotting record of 2:04 made by Nancy Hanks. It was not an ideal day for record breaking. A stiff breeze was blowing from the north, but the plucky rider was determined to smash a record, and it went.

Windle had as pacemakers W. F. Murphy, Harry Wheeler and W. S. Campbell on a triplet who took him around the first half, when he was picked up by Charles Dorntge, Riverside Smith, and H. B. Arnold, also a triplet, who took him to the three-quarter pole. At that point he was met by Ed Nelson, who finished with him.

The time by quarters was: First quarter, 0:29 2-5; half, 0:59 4-5; three-quarters, 1:30 4-5; mile, 2:02 3-5.

OUR new treaty with Chile provides for a commission of three, one chosen by each Government and the third by the first two, to whom all claims are to be presented. Their decision shall be final.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

AT the continuation of the 250th anniversary exercises of the settlement of Woburn, Mass., Secretary of State Foster represented the President and delivered a speech in his stead.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FOSTER has approved the selection of the site at Walnut and Seventh streets, Philadelphia, Penn., for the new United States Mint. The property will cost $800,000.

GEORGE SCHAEFER, an engineer, and Richard Johnston, his fireman, were suffocated in a mine at Sandy Creek, Penn., by smoke from their engine and foul air.

THE Columbian Art Loan Exhibition at the National Academy of Design was formally opened in New York City by Mayor Grant.

SENATOR SHERMAN, of Ohio, addressed a mass meeting of Republicans at Cooper Union, New York City.

IN his charge to the Grand Jury in the case of the Homestead (Penn.) Advisory Committee, Chief Justice Paxson held that defiance of the law and seizure of property by violence constituted treason against the State.

South and West.

MRS. WILLIAM SHARPE, an insane woman, of Cootesville, Ind., poured coal oil on her husband while he slept, and then applied a match, burning him to death. Sharpe endeavored to escape, but the woman opposed his efforts and was herself fatally burned.

THE Canadian Pacific steamer Willimette was run down by a steam collier in Puget Sound, Washington, in a fog, and five of her passengers lost their lives and seventeen were injured.

JUST as a freight train was passing a curve at Bennettsville, S. C., one of the cars jumped the track carrying another with it and wrecking the train. Boyd Farley, John Mitchell and Charles Owens, employes of the road, were killed.

Washington.

THE expenditures for pensions during the last quarter were $40,377,574, which indicates a total of $160,000,000 for the year.

THE United States customs receipts for September jumped from $14,120,940 in 1891 to $17,209,947 this year, and the receipts for the quarter ending September 30th increased $9,000,000 and made those for the last quarter $100,000,000.

THE War Department has decided to abandon Fort Duchesne, Utah, and to transfer the two troops of cavalry there to Fort Logan, Col., and an order to this affect has been issued.

PRESIDENT HARRISON was presented by John Joy Edson, Chairman of the Citizens' Executive Committee, with a handsome souvenir medal of the late G. A. R. encampment in Washington. The medal, which was struck especially for the President, is made from the metal of condemned cannon.

The contest for the position of professor of modern languages at the West Point Military Academy, a position which carries with it a salary of about $4000 per annum and the rank of Colonel, has ended in favor of Captain E. E. Wood, of the Eighth Cavalry, the present assistant professor of Spanish at the Academy.

MR. SOLOMON HIRSCH, United States Minister to Turkey, called upon the President and tendered his resignation. It was accepted.

MINISTER EGAN had an hour's conference with the President at the White House in regard to the relations between Chile and the United States.

Foreign.

AN explosion in the electrical works in the Licenstrasse, in Koenigsberg, Germany, wrecked the building and set fire to the ruins. Several workmen were injured severely and two were killed outright. A tenement house next door caught fire and burned with such rapidity that twelve of the tenants had to save their lives by jumping from the third story windows. An old man named Teike and his three young grandchildren were burned to death. Of the twelve persons who jumped four broke legs or arms.

A NEW agreement between Chile and Peru settles the differences concerning the guano beds. The agreement has to be ratified by the Chilean Congress.

IN Toluca and Zacatecas, Mexico, there have been hundreds of deaths from starvation and exposure.

SPECIAL ENVOY W. H. CURTIS and Minister Snowden presented the official invitation to the Royal family of Spain to go to Chicago to assist in the opening of the World's Fair. The Duke of Veragua has recovered from his illness and will accept the invitation.

PARNELL'S memory was honored in Dublin, Ireland, by a monster procession.

GENERAL JOAQUIN CRESPO entered Caracas and was proclaimed provisional President of Venezuela. He appointed his Cabinet, Villegas-Pulido and his Ministers escaped to Martinique, West Indies.

THE Queen Regent of Spain and the little King arrived at Huelva from Cadiz to take part in the Columbus celebration; there was a naval parade at Cadiz.

COLONEL NICOLAS SMITH, American Consul at Three Rivers, Canada, has been mobbed because in a consular report he severely criticised the sanitary condition of the town.

LATER NEWS.

THE Rhode Island Democratic State Convention was called to order at Providence. A platform was adopted indorsing Cleveland and Stevenson, and the utterances of the National platform and the Cleveland letter of acceptance. Presidential Electors were chosen and the convention then adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA celebrated the Columbian anniversary with parades and banquets

A STATUE of Columbus was unveiled at Baltimore, Md., and Cardinal Gibbons made a speech.

AN unprecedented snow, rain and sleet storm prevailed in Colorado. All communication by telegraph to towns was entirely interrupted the entire day.

THE colored man, "Phil" Young, who murdered Walter Glass, was lynched next day near Palmyra, Va

GOVERNOR PECK, of Wisconsin, issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in special session on Monday, October 17th, to reapportion the State into Senate and Assembly districts.

CELEBRATIONS in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America were held at Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich., Dayton, Ohio, and Kansas City, Mo.

THE resignation of Smith A. Whitfield as First Assistant Postmaster-General has been accepted by Postmaster-General Wanamaker.

THE annual report of Brigadier-General McCook, commanding the Department of Arizona, has been received by the War Department. He dwells at length upon the Indian depredations.

CEREMONIES in honor of Columbus took place in Madrid, Melbourne Berlin and various cities in Europe.

JONES IS RE-ELECTED.

Again Chosen as Governor of the Choctaw Nation.

Wilson Jones, the present Governor of the Choctaw Nation, has been declared elected in session at Tuscahoma, Indian Territory, as Governor for the two ensuing years, he having received a majority of seventy-five of all votes cast.

Everything is quiet at present, but no one knows what the outlook will be, as there is sure to be some dissatisfaction from the opposition party, and if any outbreak should occur all the military forces in the Territory will be powerless to prevent serious trouble between the two parties.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

Monthly Report of the Statistician of Agriculture.

The Average Yield of Wheat, Corn, Oats and Potatoes.

The October returns of the United States Agricultural Department give the State averages of yield of wheat at from six to twenty-two bushels, and the average at thirteen bushels. The averages of the principal wheat-growing States are as follows: New York, 14.3; Pennsylvania, 14.4; Texas, 12.3; Ohio, 13.2; Michigan, 14.7; Indiana, 14; Illinois, 14.7; Wisconsin, 11.5; Minnesota, 11.7; Iowa, 11.5; Missouri, 12.1; Kansas, 17; Nebraska, 13.5; South Dakota, 12.5; North Dakota, 12.2; Washington, 18.4; Oregon, 15.7; California, 12.8.

The general condition of corn is 79.8 against 79.6 for last month. The absence of frost has been favorable to the ripening of the late and immature areas. The temperature of the last week in September was especially beneficial. During the past ten years there were three—1883, 1887 and 1890—which reported worse condition in October, and made a yield of twenty to twenty-two bushels per acre. The range of yields of ten years has been from twenty to twenty-seven bushels. The present condition indicates a yield below the average.

The average yield of oats is 24.3 bushels. The last report of condition was the lowest in ten years, that of 1890 excepted, the average being 64.4 against 78.9 this year.

The average of the estimated State yields of rye is 12.7 bushels.

The condition of potatoes has declined during the past month from 74.8 to 67.7. Low condition is general in the Eastern, Middle, Central and Western States. It is highest in the Rocky Mountain region and in the South, where the crop was gathered early in the season.

The condition of buckwheat has declined since the last report from 89 to 86. It is 83 in New York and 90 in Pennsylvania.

The condition of tobacco has improved 3 or 4 points, now averaging 83.

The statistician of the Department of Agriculture reports a reduction of 3½ points in the general percentage of condition of cotton, from 76.8 in September to 73.3 in October.

THE LABOR WORLD.

LONDON has 4000 letter carriers.

AGRICULTURE employs 3,000,000 Italian women.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND Clyde (Scotland) shipbuilders are out of work.

CHINESE manufacturers and laborers control almost the entire shoe industry of California.

THE Temescat tin mine in California has paid off its thirty-five employes and shut down for good.

THE strength of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, according to the latest report, is 26,000

DURING the last financial year a profit was made in the Scotch prisons of $20,165 out of the labor of the prisoners.

THIS year the German-American Typographia has had fifty per cent. more unemployed members to support than last year

MOSES BOYD, aged seventy-eight, is conductor on a suburban train from Dedham, Mass., to Boston, and is probably the oldest conductor in the country.

IT is stated that there have been over 700 workmen killed on the World's Fair grounds, 342 having met death in the construction of the Fine Arts Building.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND cotton looms in Ghent, Belgium, have been stopped in consequence of the stagnation in trade. The stoppage will cause great misery among the working people.

A BANKER at Melbourne, Australia, was recently fined $25,000 and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for swindling working people out of their earnings by land dealings. Another got a dose of $2500 and four years.

VARIOUS railroad organizations, including the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Firemen, Railway Conductors and Switchmen, have organized a Railway Employes' Industrial Banking Union, with a guaranteed capital of $100,000.

IN Austria the wages per week of seven days average as follows: Men, women and young people over fifteen years old, $1.86; males (men and young people), $2.37; men, $2.45; females (women and young women), $1.43; women, $1.49.

BURIAL OF TENNYSON.

The Remains of the Poet Interred in Westminster Abbey.

The remains of Lord Tennyson were laid in their final resting place, beneath the pavement of Westminster Abbey, London. The congregation comprised men eminent in all walks of life, statesmen, clergymen, authors, artists, members of the dramatic profession, men whose names are household words wherever the English tongue is known.

Many of those who entered the building carried wreaths, which were placed in the Jerusalem Chamber with those already deposited there. The Jerusalem Chamber contained a mass of most beautiful flowers, including 200 superb wreaths and crosses. Among the tokens was a beautiful design sent by Princess Louise, composed mostly of arum lilies and stephanotis.

Mrs. Gladstone sent a wreath on behalf of her husband and herself. It was composed of sweet smelling leaves from the gardens at Hawarden and was made by Mrs. Gladstone's own hands.

The Queen sent a wreath composed of laurel leaves, tied with a broad bow of white silk ribbon. A card was attached to the wreath, on which, in the Queen's own handwriting, were the words: "A mark of sincere regard and admiration from Victoria, R. I."

Her Majesty also sent an everlasting metallic wreath of laurel, with the letters "V. R. I." in gilt worked into a monogram, and bearing the words:

"A tribute of affectionate regard and true admiration from the sovereign."

The pallbearers were Mr. Henry White, Secretary of the American Legation; Lord Salisbury, the Very Rev. Henry Montagu Butler, Sir James Paget, Lord Rosebery and Professor Froude. The choir sang the dead poet's beautiful lines, "Crossing the Bar," and "The Silent Voices," the latest poem written by Tennyson, the music of which was composed by Lady Tennyson. The benediction was pronounced by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The trustees of Shakespeare's birthplace sent a wreath of laurel from Shakespeare's grave to be placed on the coffin of Tennyson.

FOUR DEAD.

Passengers on a Kansas City Cable Car Killed.

Four persons lost their lives in a cable car accident at the intersection of the Santa Fe tracks and the cable car tracks at the Fifteenth street station, Kansas City, Mo. A freight train ran into the grip car of the cable train and four of the eight persons on the grip car were killed, the others escaping injury. The dead are: William Barbe, gripman, Cynthia Revis, Edward McKinney and Jefferson Secrist.

The cause of the accident is said to have been the absence from his post of duty of the watchman, who was attending to his lanterns.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NETTLETON has informed an inquirer that out of an issue of 4000 ten-thousand-dollar legal-tender notes there is but one note now outstanding, and that there are but three five-thousand-dollar notes outstanding out of a total issue of $30,000,000.

JACK PRINCE, the Omaha bicycle racer, won a ten-mile race with two pacing horses at the fair grounds at Omaha the other day. Each horse went five miles. The time was thirty-two minutes and twenty-three seconds.

A GOOD SHEPHERD.

What is meant by a good shepherd? The man that succeeds is a good shepherd. He has learned to be an expert. He has become familiar with all the details of sheep raising. He always has time to attend to their wants; is never too tired, never forgetful, never fails to anticipate their wants or caprices. He loves his flock above himself. A good shepherd is known by his flock; they are not afraid of him. A good shepherd is born, not made.—American Farmer.

GIVE THE HORSE A BATH.

Nothing so refreshes a tired animal, biped or quadruped, as a bath. The profusely perspiring horse discharges an enormous quantity of waste matter through the skin, and the odor of it is as bad as that of the manure, being strongly ammoniacal. This attracts the pestiferous stable fly which so disturbs the rest of the horses at night. A drenching of cool water and an immediate rubbing down of the skin will be a double relief to the wearied animal. It will refresh him and relieve him from his tormentors. A covering of wire gauze, on the windows and doors of the stable, and a cooling of the floor and walls with water, with a clean bed, is the least any conscientious man should provide for his faithful horses. Street car horses are sprayed at each rest.—American Agriculturist.

NEW ENEMY OF WHEAT.

A great deal of mysterious damage was done to the wheat in the Northwest, particularly in Minnesota, the past season. The heads filled up poorly and the stems broke off before the grain was ripe, as though beaten down by hail, which many thought was the case. The Entomologist of the Minnesota State University has just discovered, however, that the mischief was done by the "Frit Fly," an insect more destructive in its ravages than the Hessian fly. This little pest mates in the early spring, and the female deposits her eggs at the joint of the wheat stem. As each female lays about 1000 eggs on an average, and only one or two in each stem of wheat, from 500 to 1000 stems will be killed by a single fly. These eggs hatch small maggots, which bore themselves into the center of the stem, and destroy the joint. The maggots soon reach full size and turn into a cocoon, which resembles the flaxseed, and they are found over the first joint of the stem. Stems infested by such worms, while they grow to full size, do not head out perfectly, but are still heavy enough to cause breakage at the weak part. By the time breakage occurs the maggots have turned to flies and thus make their escape through the ruptured stem.—New Orleans Picayune.

MOLASSES FOR THE STOCK.

The low cost of molasses should bring this valuable feeding substance to the notice of farmers who are feeding cattle, either for fat in the flesh or in the milk. The price of it at the present time is two cents per gallon of twelve pounds, in New Orleans. This is equal to $3.33 per ton of 2000 pounds. As it contains only 17½ per cent. of water, and as much as eight per cent. of albuminoids, and 64½ of carbonaceous matter, it has a feeding value of $18.40 a ton.

It has long been used by the English stock feeders for fattening cattle and has been found very economical, not only for its own nutriment but for its useful effects on the digestion of other food, and the stimulating result on the appetite of the animals. It is mixed with the water by which cut feed is moistened and it may be easily mixed with ensilage. Cows in the dairy may be fed with economy a daily ration of it, and as it all goes to support the vital heat, of course it releases the fats of the food from this service and thus tends to an increase of the butter in the milk. It is now being burned in the furnaces of the sugar-houses, and this waste of valuable food is to be seriously objected to. Although it is a liquid, it contains only three per cent. more water than clover hay and two-thirds as much of albuminoids and nearly twice as much carbonaceous digestible matter as the best kind of this hay.—New York Times.

BULBS.

In making a selection of house plants for winter growing the different kinds of bulbous plants should not be overlooked. Probably the most beautiful and fragrant of the Holland bulbs which are noted for their ease of culture, are the hyacinths.

These can be grown either in earth or water. When they are grown in earth a single bulb should be set in a five or six inch pot. Use common garden soil mixed with sand, in proportion one-third. Press the earth down around the bulbs until the upper part can just be seen. Water well and set aside in a cellar or unused room or attic. Allow them to remain in this way for a few weeks until they are well rooted. If planted by the first of September these bulbs should be well started by the middle of November, and should bloom in about three months.

It is much easier to bloom hyacinths in water, using the familiar bulb glasses made for that purpose. Let the bottom of the bulb just touch the water, and change the water when it becomes discolored. The bulbs should be set away in the cellar, as is recommended when grown in earth.

Hyacinths require an even temperature of from sixty-five to seventy degrees, and after being kept in seclusion until rooted, need plenty of water, light and air.

Other bulbs that may be grown like the hyacinth in either earth or water are the crocus, polyanthus, narcissus and narcissus trumpet major. Tulips do well in pots, but cannot be grown in water.—Cottage Hearth.

BARNYARDS.

Barnyards, as usually arranged, are about twice the size needed for the economical saving of manure, and that should be a consideration of vital interest. As generally managed, very much of the accumulations of barnyard manure, left exposed to the elements while in the yard, are reduced in value, in consequence of the exposure, or from being scattered thinly over too large an area, and trampled into the soil during inclement weather. There is often connected with a barnyard a lane that leads back to other fields of the farm, or to a creek where the stock obtain their water supply. To this lane the stock often have free access, and wander up and down this avenue hundreds of times each winter, to pick a little grass that may be exposed along the fences, sometimes because they are driven there by their stronger companions, or to sun themselves during pleasant weather, or simply to exercise the freedom offered them. Many dollars' worth of the most concentrated farm fertilizer is thereby lost to the farm each year, and to all the remedy is plain and simple. Instead of throwing the manure from the stables out under the drippings of the eaves, it should be thrown under a permanent or temporary shelter, and hauled to the field at any time, winter or spring, and placed in heaps over the surface of the farm. There should be sufficient shed room or a basement commodious enough to shelter all the stock comfortably, and keep them spending most of the winter under said shelter. A barnyard large enough for the straw stack and a fifteen foot space around that, before the fences or buildings are reached, is of sufficient dimensions for all practical purposes. When buildings do not border on the yard a high tight board fence should be constructed, to act as a wind-break, and prove a grateful shelter to the stock, saving both feed and manure.—American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Fruit, when picking, should be handled precisely as an egg.

In proportion to its weight the goat is the best manure maker on earth.

As a rule getting a yearling fat does not materially hasten its maturity.

Mill feed and skimmed milk are good materials to make growth in pigs.

First or last we have to employ fertilizers, and he that gets them first gets first money.

Among the best trainers toe weights and heavy shoes are classed among the back numbers.

One time to sell is when everybody wants hogs. Buy when all are anxious to part with them.

Close planting on fairly rich land is required for a good crop of brush fitted for making fine brooms.

Asparagus beds can be made in October to advantage and will be ready to start at the opening of spring.

Never send out a package of butter that you are not proud to have your name and address on in plain letters.

If you are going to make any repairs on your poultry house do not put the work off until cold weather, but do it as soon as possible.

If you have a square plat of land and a little spare time on you hands plant some things which can be used as winter food for the poultry.

A dairy cow is one of the most economical producers of human food known. She will make three times as many pounds of solid food in a year as a steer will of beef.

The Philadelphia Farm Journal advises going over the trees grafted last year and culling out the shoots that are near the grafts and likely to interfere with their growth.

If you want to make money, breed good and extra good horses. There are enough medium to poor horses in the market to lose all the money that breeders have to spare.

A slight dent in the surface of an apple made by a fall of only a short distance will not cause it to rot; but the spot will dry the apple around it and spoil the appearance of the fruit.

Too much attention cannot be paid to horses which are running at pasture, as they are liable to accidents at any time. Look after them every morning and night, and thus be sure of their safety.

Scaly legs are eyesores, and with such simple remedies as applying vaseline or lard, to which a few drops of carbolic acid has been added, there is no excuse for their presence in a well kept flock of poultry.

The Northwestern Agriculturist states that a strong solution of alum and tannin dissolved in water will toughen the back and breast of animals liable to be galled in the spring work. Wet the places night and morning.

A harness should be so arranged that the traces can be adjusted up or down to meet the line of draft. Thus the pressure up