

A RARE FOSSIL.

The Ancestor of the Higher Forms of Animals.

The Most Remarkable Discovery of Recent Years.

Professor Whitfield, the curator of the Department of Geology in the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, has just received a new addition to his department. This is a cast of one of the earliest mammal fossils which science has yet discovered. The interest in this specimen is keen, owing to the fact that the fossil is the skeleton of an animal which is regarded as the parent type of all animals of today which are distinguished by having hoofs. Its scientific name is Phenacodus-primævus.

The preservation of the animal is remarkable. It had apparently lain down to die in the clay, and the body remaining undisturbed, the bones were not scattered. In appearance the skeleton is not formidable. The animal which is believed to have been full grown, was not when alive much larger than a sheep or a yearling calf. What first strikes the observer is its remarkable preservation. The smallest bone appears to be preserved. Apparently the animal sank down in the clay exhausted and went into its last sleep. The carcass was not disturbed, the bones were never scattered and the skeleton was gradually, in the course of thousands of years, transformed with the surrounding earth into stone. The skull has some resemblance to that of a horse, but is more of the general type of the rhinoceros. There are no tusks, but slight protuberances which indicate an approach to them. The teeth have much the same character as those of modern animals. Each of the four feet has five long and slender toes, which have the general appearance of human fingers, except that each of the toes is capped with a small perfectly shaped hoof, which is a copy in miniature of a horse's hoof.

The animal, Professor Whitfield says, fed on plants and flesh, as it was best able to procure the one or the other. The cartilaginous portion of the skull at the mouth is wanting, but the general structure is similar to that of the rhinoceros, which has the long pointed lip like the beginning of a trunk for the purpose of better gathering in the grass or foliage, while the teeth in their structure are adapted in some measure to the food of carnivorous animals. If the larger animals of today had not then made their appearance the Phenacodus must have been in the habit of making his special meals on snakes, frogs and the like. From the appearance of his feet he was a flat-footed animal, but the toes also rested on the ground and aided him in climbing steep inclines.

Professor Cope, as well as the European paleontologists, regard this skeleton as one of the most remarkable discoveries of recent years. A more advanced form of this animal was obtained some years ago in France, and was the subject of much speculation by Cuvier the naturalist. It was termed the Palæotherium, and was regarded as the ancestral form of the horse. Several other specimens have since been discovered in good condition, showing that the animal had reached the size of a deer, but its toes were reduced to three or four. Professor Cope, as the results of his studies on the early character of animals indicated in a paper which he published in 1881, that the older form of these animals if ever found would possess those distinctive traits which are indicated in this specimen of the Phenacodus, which he has since obtained. The stratum in which this fossil was found belongs to the early Eocene, or the lower Tertiary period, in the first of which the remains of mammals have been obtained. The time of their existence is calculated by geologists as anywhere between 400,000 and 500,000 years ago, so small a matter of 100,000 years either way making little difference.

The Phenacodus Dr. Cope regards as the distinct ancestor of the higher forms of animals. In succeeding ages the larger animals, like the elephant and giraffe, were developed from it, and the different surroundings and conditions led to the growth of plantigrade animals like the bear, the carnivora like the leopard, and the lion and hoofed animals like the horse and deer, all of these branches developing some of the minor traits which were possessed by the original type. When the new building of the Museum of Natural History is completed, Professor Whitfield expects to secure for his department a complete collection of fossils showing the development of these branches of animal life so far as science has yet been able to indicate them.—New York Tribune.

Samoa Houses.

George Turner describes a native Samoan house as a gigantic beehive, thirty-five feet in diameter, a hundred in circumference, and raised from the ground by a number of short posts at intervals of four feet from each other all around. The spaces between these posts, which may be called open doors or windows all round the house, are shut in at night by roughly raised coconut leaf blinds. The floor is raised six or eight inches with rough stones, then an upper layer of smooth pebbles, then some cocoanut leaf mats, and then a layer of finer matting. In the centre of the house there are two, sometimes three, posts, 20 feet long, sunk three feet into the ground, and extending to and supporting the ridgepole. These are the main props of the building.

The space between the rafters the natives fill up with what they call ribs, the wood of the bread-fruit tree, split up into small pieces, and joined together so as to form a long rod the thickness of the thumb running from the ridgepole down to the eaves. All are kept in their places, an inch and a half apart, by cross pieces made fast with sinnet, or rope made out of cocoanut fibre.

The thatch is laid on with great care and taste; the long, dry leaves of the sugar-cane are strung on to pieces of reed five feet long; they are made fast to the reed by overlapping the one end of the leaf, and pinning it with one rib of the cocoanut leaflet run through from leaf to leaf horizontally. The reeds thus fringed with the sugar-cane leaves hanging down three or four feet are laid on, beginning at the eaves and running up to the ridgepole, each one overlapping its fellow an inch or so, and made fast one by one with sinnet to the inside rafters.

Upwards of a hundred of these reeds of thatch are required for a single row running from the eaves to the ridgepole. Another is then made, and so on all round the house. Two, three or four thousand fringed reeds may be required for a good sized house. The thatching, if well done, lasts for seven years. To select the sugar cane leaves and "sew" the ends on to the reeds is the work of the women. An active woman can sew fifty reeds in a day, and three men will put up and fasten to the roof of the house some five hundred in a day. The great objection to the thatch is that in gales it stands up like a field of corn, and then the rain pours into the house.

A Delicate Ocular Operation.

It is not generally known that only 12 per cent. of mankind can boast of their eyes being geometrically straight, and the medical faculty has recently come to the conclusion that neuralgia and other kindred ills can be directly traced to this curious phenomenon. At least, Clerk Carr of the Fifth Avenue Hotel believes that the violent prostrations in his temples which he has had to endure since he was a boy were due to that cause. He has had several operations performed for relief, such as the cutting of the muscles, to divert the eyes from the oblique position they assumed when he was born. There was only a slight improvement in the neuralgic symptoms, and so last Tuesday he consented to test the latest innovation in surgical science, which removes all the surplus tissues and nerve chords, so that both eyes shall be poised on an equal plane. Dr. Ranney performed the operation, and finding that the left eye had become tipped from its true poise, made an incision at the base of the pupil, which has left a suffusion of blood that covers the ball like a flaring sea anemone, but which restored the equilibrium. Mr. Carr told me that he was asked over a hundred times yesterday what was the matter, but he was perfectly willing to advertise this valuable addition to modern surgery, since he had not had an ache since the operation, and he wants all his suffering fellow creatures to know it.—New York Star.

Ericsson Was Not Mercenary.

As to the amount of money accumulated by Capt. Ericsson during his long lifetime there has been considerable curiosity, but there is good reason for believing that the sum was not large. That large opportunities for making money were thrown open to him goes without saying, but to him money was always a matter of secondary consideration, and he cared little how it came or where it went. He left many inventions in an unfinished state, but gave explicit directions to his superintending engineer, W. F. Lascoc, and secretary, S. W. Taylor, about carrying them to completion, besides providing in his will for the financial aid for this work.—Commercial Advertiser.

A Limit.

She: "You are sure you love me!" He: "Love you? Why, I am ready to die for you." She: "When we're married will you always get up and start the kitchen fire?" He: "Er—er—pray be reasonable, my dear."—Epoch.

THE SAMOAN DISASTER.

Particulars About the Wrecking of Our Ships at Apia.

Survivors Bring the Story of the Great Calamity.

The steamer Alameda arrived in San Francisco bringing news from Apia, Samoa up to March 30. The steamer stopped at the Samoan capital and took off many of the shipwrecked sailors. Among those who came on the Alameda were Chief Cadet Robert Stecker and Cadets Hibbs, Decker, Wells, Cloke, Beckland, Lejour, Wiley and Logan, and Dr. Cordery, all of the Vandalia. Lieutenant Ripley came on the Alameda, with thirty men, but stopped off at Honolulu.

The hurricane which cost so many lives at Samoa began about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, March 18, and lasted until Sunday at a little after 5 o'clock. The storm was the Eber, the German vessel, was the first to be wrecked. She broke up in pieces in a few minutes, only one officer and four men being saved. Her gun, which weighed 2000 lbs., probably assisted in smashing her so quickly. Shortly afterward the Adler (German) also drifted on the same reef a little further seaward. She was lifted high and dry, and only a few feet of her masts were left at high tide. In all twenty men were lost from the Adler.

The United States steamer Nipic was the last of the list of casualties. It was observed from the shore that she would not be able to hold out. She was drifting toward the reef, and at about 10 o'clock she headed for the shore and just touched the point of the reef with her rudder, which was carried away, together with her stern. Her captain, a man of skillful management of the vessel and officers who succeeded in beaching her on the American credit is well known for the manner in which the Nipic was handled, and she has gone on the reef a larger number of lives would undoubtedly have been lost.

Early in the morning the Olga collided with the Nipic, doing considerable damage, carrying away her smokestack, steam launch, whaleboat and part of her bulwarks. On account of the smokestack being broken off the furnace was exposed, and she was full of steam on. Excepting for this accident the Nipic, which had powerful engines, might have made it to the shore. On Thursday morning the Nipic was safely beached, but she was too much injured to be repaired in Samoa. The Vandalia was the most unfortunate vessel of the United States Squadron. She drifted about 9 o'clock, near to the Calliope and the Olga came collision with her. The Calliope struck her with great force on the port, doing considerable damage. The Vandalia still continues drifting along in company with the Calliope, but the latter vessel, having lost nearly all her anchors, put full steam on and started out to sea.

The captain of the Vandalia, with the hope of saving his ship, headed her for the shore, and in endeavoring to reach the sandy beach unfortunately struck the reef, and filled and sank before she could be beached. She was fifty yards from the stern of the Nipic. The captain, paymaster, pay clerk, lieutenant of marines and thirty men were washed overboard. The vessel was completely submerged, and all hands had to take to the rigging, where they remained until the vessel was blown to pieces. About 8 o'clock in the night when most of the officers and crew got on the Trenton, the vessel was blown to pieces. Mr. Ripley, who jumped into the sea just before the vessel was blown to pieces, with great difficulty swam to the shore. He then procured a whaleboat, and with the aid of Samoan men got a line out to the vessel. The loss of life in the Vandalia were the commander, three officers and thirty-nine seamen and marines.

The Trenton, meanwhile, was gradually coming closer to the land. She had her bridge ports broken in, which left an opening, and the sea came in great quantities through this opening, and the vessel was getting into the reef. This was unfortunately fatal to the chances of saving the Admiral's ship. The engineers were unable to keep up steam. All hands were ordered to the pumps, which were kept constantly going all day. About 3 o'clock the vessel was blown to pieces. The Olga, which vessel was within about 500 yards from the reef. Both ships tried to avoid touching, but a collision was inevitable. The Olga's bow struck the reef, and she was opening a large breach and doing other damage, and the Olga's bow was smashed. After the vessel had been blown to pieces the Trenton drifted still further toward the reef, and one time held fairly well to her anchors; but at about 8 o'clock she dropped her anchors and drifted toward the reef and on to the Vandalia. The Trenton's stern was aground. She was broadside on to the sunken vessel, and the crew who had been on the Vandalia's yard about twelve hours got on to the Trenton, being assisted by the Admiral's crew with lines and other contrivances.

On Sunday morning boats were busily engaged all day in removing the men from the ship to the shore, which was accomplished without accident. About 1000 men were on shore on Monday 250 Samoans from Matafaa's camp and the men-of-war sailors were working hard all day saving property from the Trenton, and several hundred were also engaged working on the other ships ashore. No lives were lost. The Trenton is a total wreck. One of her men was killed early in the morning of Saturday by being crushed among the timber after the collision. His name was Joseph, a colored man. The Olga, after slipping her cables and getting clear of the Trenton, managed to make headway against the sea for a short time, and her bows were washed overboard. The last left aloft in the harbor, would be saved, but within half an hour she was run into one of the best positions for beaching in the harbor. The Nipic is fitted up with the Vandalia's funnel. Her rudder and stern post are gone, propeller bent and twisted. The Trenton is hard and fast on the reef. Her bottom is full of holes and filled with water up to her gun deck. The crews have been working ten hours a day, and some of the rigging and personal effects and stores. The Vandalia is totally lost. Nothing can be saved from her.

Nearly every day since the wrecks of the German and American vessels bodies of the drowned are being washed up, greatly decomposed and unrecognizable. Only forty of our dead sailors' bodies have been found off Apia. Some of our officers and men attended the German memorial service, but no German was present at the American services. Admiral Kimberly shows that the Trenton could not have been saved, because the heavy constructed hawse-holes allowed water to pour in and flood the engine-room, putting out the fires. He says the Trenton had all steam on, but that her engines were not powerful enough to save her. On the Tuesday following the disaster divers recovered the safe of the Vandalia, which contained \$40,000. A rumor is current in Apia that the Admiral and Consul are endeavoring to arrange matters between Matafaa and Tamasese, so as to induce them to return to their homes until after the Samoan conference. There were some disgraceful scenes at Apia, it appears, after the terrible disaster in the harbor on March 16. Some of the men rescued from the American and German war-vessels got drunk, and there was a good deal of feeling against the German sailors on the part of our men. Captain Fritz, the senior German officer,

when asked to help to restore order, begged to be excused, saying he was afraid the Americans would attack the German sailors. He further requested that the American officers should take full charge. This was done, and the American sailors were not allowed to approach the lower part of the town, where the Germans had their headquarters. The next great question was how to get the news of the disaster to America. Frank Wilson was sent to Futuia Island, where he boarded the steamer Mariposa for Auckland, from whence he telegraphed the news.

The crews took on coal, and Thursday, March 19, after firing thirteen guns as a salute to Admiral Kimberly, sailed for Sydney. The Order was generally restored in Apia in a few days. A large force of Samoans succeeded in hauling off the Nipic. The Trenton's sailors are temporarily quartered in tents in the middle of the town. The Vandalia was quarantined near the American Consulate. The survivors of the German vessels are quartered in the German Trading Company's warehouse.

Most of the vessels in the harbor at the time of the storm belonged to the German Trading Company. Admiral Kimberly, commanding the American fleet, departed for Honolulu, and he is expected to leave the Trenton, his flagship. He said he considered faultless the conduct of the crew of the Nipic. Within a few days of the storm a condition of things resembling order had been brought about. The marines and Matafaa's police had been without looking to the right or the left. The Germans and Americans held memorial services at different dates for the dead. The German service attended Kimberly and other American officers attended. Only about one-fourth of the bodies have been recovered. Some of these were badly mutilated, and it was difficult to identify them. To tell the nationality, and it was finally determined to bury all at one spot together.

VAULTS FULL OF MONEY.

Counting the Millions in the United States Sub-Treasury. Assistant Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts has begun his official duties at the United States Sub-Treasury in New York, and as required by law there will be an official count of all the money turned over to his charge. The count of the cash in the Treasury vaults was begun by fifteen experts from Washington under the direction of Assistant Cashier J. F. Meline, of the United States Treasury. The work started with the counting of the paper money, gold and silver certificates, which aggregate about \$25,000,000. The paper money there are \$108,000,000 of gold silver and certificates to be counted, in addition to United States notes, Treasury securities. The work of counting this immense sum of money will occupy from three to four months, when the Assistant Treasurer will give his receipt for the amount in the vaults.

THE FATTEST WOMAN DEAD.

Death of Hannah Battersby, the Freak Weighing 800 Pounds. Mrs. Hannah Battersby, said to be the largest woman in the world, died a few days ago at her home in Frankford, a suburb of Philadelphia. She had been ailing for several weeks. Mrs. Battersby was born in Vermont in 1843, and was of normal size until her twelfth year. Then she began to develop, and at seventeen years of age she weighed 500 pounds. She married John Battersby, who traveled with her, exhibiting himself "as the greatest living skeleton." Mrs. Battersby, at the time of her marriage, weighed 600 pounds, and of late years her managers have claimed that she weighed 800 pounds.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

ITALY has seventy-one vessels. MISSISSIPPI has 310,399 vessels. THE British navy has 327 vessels. A SILK syndicate has been formed. THE Mexican Congress has opened. LONDON has upward of 14,000 policemen. WE have a standing army of 25,000 men. THE Treasury of Quebec, Canada, is empty. DICKINSON COUNTY, Kan., has a cat ranch. THE stock of petroleum is 17,000 barrels. FRENCH banks and businesses have been abducted within five months. THE output of lumber this year will be twenty per cent. less than last. THE range of observation from the top of the Eiffel Tower is forty miles. THERE are 1265 foreign offices at the disposal of the State Department. RAILROAD companies' statistics show that a very large business is being done. THE revolt against the Germans in East Africa is spreading among the natives. THE present gold in the Argentine Republic has reached sixty-four per cent. THE logging season in the New England forests has been an unusually short one. WILLIAM GLASS, of Verdala, Minn., recently ate five dozen eggs in thirty minutes. ENGLAND'S exhibit in the Paris Exposition will include 12,000 specimens of minerals of various kinds. GENERAL BOUTANGER has made application to the Swiss Government for permission to return to his native land. SEVERAL people have gone insane at Victoria, British Columbia, victims of the Salvation army excitement. THE tobacco crop of Kentucky, which is being put on the market, amounts to nearly 300,000,000 pounds. SEVERAL young chalmers have been caught stealing Dr. Talmage's sermons, and new cases are reported almost daily. TWO Vermont hunters trapped last winter, near Bradford, over 100 foxes, which they received a State bounty of fifty cents on a fox. THE debt of North Carolina has been reduced from \$15,377,000 to \$1,190,000, and the latter amount is now being refunded in new 4 per cents. PHOSPHATE lands in South Carolina are booming. Land that sold for \$30 an acre six months ago is now held at from \$300 to \$600 an acre. Three tracts, averaging from 200 to 400 acres each, have been sold at prices ranging from \$60,000 to \$70,000.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

News Notes and Gossip From the National Capital.

Amusing Scenes at a Dinner Given by the Chinese Minister.

The dinner given by the Chinese minister was in the nature of a compliment to the new Administration. The Chinese Minister gave him to his seat at the table, which was directly opposite that of the Minister, each sitting at the center of one of the long sides of the table. The Chinese Minister sat between Justice Miller and Bland, and Secretary Blaine sat between Justice Bradley and Harlan. The dinner was thoroughly excellent, so much so that the French minister present, representing Turkey and Persia, did not justice to the wine course, and the Turkish Minister departed so widely from his national usage as to appear without his hat. The Persian Minister enjoyed himself immensely, and afforded much entertainment to the guests of the company. Most of the gentlemen of the evening came from him. Observing that two guests neglected their snipe in order to carry on their conversation, and that a servant was waiting to take the plates away, he said facetiously: "You not eat the bird, the bird fly away." He inquired of his English neighbor, although he knew French perfectly, how his neighbors understood French. He said in explaining his performance: "I am an American, I have beautiful girl, very beautiful girl, she teach me English long time. I speak English very good." In addition to this he explained that he understood English, and that he had been in England. He was asked how long he was there, and said eight hours. "Fleety, too much be in England."

At the close of the dinner he said to an American guest, who had been laughing and talking all the way through the dinner: "You not understand, American have long face, all up straight, say nothing like them," pointing to a group of Senators and Cabinet officers, who had eaten their way steadily through their menu without looking to the right or the left or exchanging a word with anybody, in some cases because their neighbors spoke no English. After dinner in the smoking room the Ministers from China, Japan and Corea, who cannot understand each other's spoken language, conversed with their interpreters with pens and paper, for their written language is identical. Presidential Postmasters. The President late in the afternoon appointed thirty-six Presidential postmasters. Thirty were to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation or terms expiring, and six were to fill vacancies caused by removals. Among the appointees are the following: In Illinois—Chicago, James A. Sexton; Peoria, William L. Weaver; Peoria, Alexander Stone; Danville, W. A. R. Jewell; Missouri—Clinton, J. F. Schner; Kansas—Marion, Fred Lebow; Baxter Springs, William March; Argonne, D. B. Bliss; Lawrence, E. P. Goodrick; Iowa—West Liberty, Jonathan Maxon; Shenandoah, James H. Hume; Pennsylvania—Punxsutawney, William C. Torrence; Osceola Mills, David Hamilton; Dumore, Miss Briggett Moorey.

Banks' Reserve Agents. The Comptroller of the Currency has approved the selection of the United States National Bank of New York as reserve agent for the Third National of Syracuse; also the selection of the Third National of New York for the First National of South Amboy, N. J., and for the First National of Harrisburg, Pa.; the Ninth National of New York for the First National of Canton, Penn.; the Hanover Bank for the Central National of Philadelphia; the National Bank of New York for the First National of Sheffield, Ala.; the First National of Fargo, Dakota, and the First National of Langston, Texas, as reserve agents for the Third National of Detroit and the First National of Minot, Dakota; the Hanover National of Moscow, Idaho, and the National Bank of the Republic for the People's National of Paola, Kansas. A Decision by Windom. In response to a letter received from J. O. Hauge, New York, Secretary Windom has decided that machinery belonging to foreign contractors, who are engaged to transport their entire plant to the United States, shall not be allowed to enter free of duty, and that the transportation of workmen to work over with the plant would be a violation of the Contract Labor law. Emancipation Day. The colored people celebrated their emancipation in Washington with a large parade. Military, civic and noble. The President, Secretaries Windom, Noble, Proctor and Fish, Judges W. Van Ness and Chief Justice, Attorney General Miller reviewed the parade from the portico of the White House. Public meetings were held and addressed by Rev. D. H. Williams of New York, and Hon. Frederick Douglass.

QUEER RAILROAD WRECK.

A Freight Train Sinks Into a Fallen-in Coal Mine. A remarkable freight wreck occurred on the Cairo Short Line, two miles from Belleville, Ill., the other morning. A freight train was running toward Belleville. The track was clear ahead, when suddenly, without any warning, the road-bed began to sink, and the engineer and fireman felt themselves rapidly dropping below the surface of the surrounding country. They jumped for their lives, and both escaped with only a few bruises. The engine and train went down a distance of ten feet and a terrific wreck followed. The engine and freight cars were smashed and destroyed in the earth. As soon as the frightened trainmen could recover their wits, they learned that the train was over Marx's coal mine, and that the mine had caved in. Along the track for a distance of 100 feet the road had sunk from eight to ten feet. Two trainmen, who went down with the wreck, were seriously hurt.

A DEADLY MELEE.

Four Men Killed in a Fight Between Guards and Boomers. A dispatch from Fort Smith, Ark., says: The rush for Oklahoma is diminishing rapidly. Great destitution is sure to follow, and it is not unlikely that Governmental relief will be invoked to provide for sufferers. War has been declared between the various parties of boomers, cattle men and Chickasaw police at the ford at Chisholm's cattle trail, forty miles west of Oklahoma City. The cattle men were taking several hundred animals from Frank Colbert's ranch in the Chickasaw Nation, to Kansas, but the mounted police guarding the southern border of Oklahoma refused to permit them to use the Chisholm trail leading through the new territory. A fight ensued in which the cattle men were reinforced by a party of boomers from Cooke and Fanning Counties, Texas. One of the guards, two cattle men and one boomer, named Geiss, were killed in the melee.

LATER NEWS.

THOMAS F. SCANLAN, a piano manufacturer of Boston and Roxbury, Mass., has failed for \$300,000.

THE ferryboat New Brunswick, which plied between New York City and the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City, was burned to the water's edge, causing a loss of \$65,000.

WILLIAM T. MERKEL, aged nine, died at Fall River, Mass., of hydrophobia. He was bitten on March 17, and the wound was allowed to heal without being cauterized.

GENERAL SAMUEL KENNEDY DAWSON, United States Army, retired, died at Orange, N. J., aged sixty. He was born in Pennsylvania, and graduated at West Point in 1849.

JAMES FIELDS was fatally shot by his wife at Butler, Penn. Mrs. Fields was reading a book and her husband ordered her to come to bed. She refused, he struck her and the shooting followed. Before dying Fields expressed his wife, saying she had shot in self-defense. When Mrs. Fields appeared at the coroner's inquest her face was masked almost beyond recognition.

THE Standard Oil Company has purchased a controlling interest in the Ohio Oil Company, thus coming into possession of the Lima oil fields.

IT is estimated that twenty-five lives were lost during the recent prairie fire in Dakota.

THE United States Pension Agent, Barger, of Columbus, Ohio, has just made the payment of the largest pension ever paid to a private soldier. Philip Flood, of Elyria, is the beneficiary. He is to be paid at the rate of \$5 per month from Nov. 14, 1863; \$25 per month from July 4, 1864; \$31.25 from June 4, 1872; \$50 per month from June 4, 1874; \$75 per month from June 17, 1878, making a total of \$14,950. From this time on he will be paid \$72 per month.

THE National Academy of Science held a meeting at Washington and the following officers were elected: President, O. C. Marsh, of New Haven, Conn., re-elected President for a term of six years, and Professor F. P. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, Vice-President for a similar term.

SUPERINTENDENT BELL, of the Foreign Mails Office, has received a communication from the postal authorities of Germany recommending the establishment of "post offices" for the distribution of German-American mails on shipboard.

RED CLOUD, the big Sioux Indian Chief, called on the President of New York, editor of the Press, to be Superintendent of Agent Jordan of the Roadbed Agency.

FROM one hundred to one hundred and fifty fourth-class postmasters are now being appointed daily.

THE President made the following appointments: Robert F. Cooper, of New York, editor of the Press, to be Superintendent of Census; J. W. Cunningham to be Assayer of the United States Assay Office, at Boise City, Idaho; William H. Calkins, of Washington Territory, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory; John B. Donnelly to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, and ex-Congressman Edward S. Lacy, of Michigan, to be Comptroller of the Currency.

CHOLERA is epidemic in the Philippine Islands. One thousand five hundred cases are reported, of which 1000 have proved fatal.

WHILE engaged in removing wires and telegraph poles in New York city, under the supervision of the Bureau of Encumbrances, two men were pulled from a three-story window and one, Early, was instantly killed.

W. M. CALLENDER, the President of the Newark (N. J.) Insulating and Waterproofing Company, is missing, with \$400,000 of the company's funds.

AT Farmington, Penn., an ore mine, the shaft of which is 125 feet deep, caved in. Eighteen men were in the mine and a dozen of them were partially covered with the falling mass. Richard Eitinger was crushed to death.

THERE were twenty-five cases of smallpox in Nanticoke, Penn. The disease appeared to be spreading in all directions.

L. BRADFORD PRICE was inaugurated as Governor of New Mexico.

NATURAL GAS was turned into the pipes in Dayton, Ohio, for the first time. Extra pressure was put on at the wells in Mercer County and the gas traveled through the pipes forty-eight miles to Dayton in twenty-five minutes.

AT Marston, Va., Isaac Jones (colored) assaulted his four-year-old daughter with a heavy iron bar, breaking every bone in her body and killing her instantly. Jones's wife, who attempted to interfere, also received fatal injuries.

PERRY WINE, a well-known citizen of Brockton County, Va., was felling a tree, when it broke across the stump, demolishing the house, and killing his wife and three children.

A PACKAGE containing \$15,000 in gold mysteriously disappeared from the office of the Northern Pacific Express Company in Brainerd, Minn.

ADDITIONAL nominations by the President: Marville W. Cooper, of New York, to be Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of New York; Marshal J. Corbett, of New York, to be Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of New York; Timothy Guy Phelps to be Collector of Customs for the District of San Francisco; F. Snowdon Hill, of Maryland, to be Collector of Maryland, and Revenue for the District of Maryland; John H. Conners, of Rhode Island, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Newport, R. I.

THE Mexican Government has accepted the invitation and will be duly represented at the International Marine Conference to be held at Washington, October 16, 1889.

THE Town Council of Edinburgh, Scotland, has decided, by a vote of eight to five, to confer the freedom of the city on Mr. Parnell.

A FAMINE was raging at Bocz, Wang and District, Hungary. Hundreds of persons were starving and dying.

A "WHITE BOOK" issued by Germany contains a savage rebuke by Prince Bismarck to Consul Knapp, the German Consul in Apia, Samoa. Prince Bismarck concludes his report by declaring that Germany has nothing to do with the internal affairs of Samoa. The German mission in Samoa is restricted to protecting German citizens, and enabling them to develop their commercial interests.

THE Roumanian Parliament has voted a credit of \$3,000,000 for strengthening and increasing the fortifications on the frontier.

A WIFE MURDERER'S END.

John H. Swift Hanged at Hartford—His Sister's Unravelling Efforts.

John H. Swift was hanged at Hartford, Conn., for the murder of his wife. The execution was a very quiet one, and the condemned man died quietly. The dead man's crime was committed on July 7, 1887, when he shot his wife, who had refused to live with him on account of his dissolute habits. Public attention has been attracted to Swift's case by the gallant efforts made for his life by his sister, a young school teacher. Through her efforts a resolution was passed by the Legislature suspending the sentence to life imprisonment, but Governor Bulkeley vetoed it. Undaunted, the brave girl again went to work and succeeded in having the resolution passed over the Governor's veto by the Senate. In the House she failed, however, and sentence was carried out.

BITTEN BY A MONKEY.

A Princess Going to Paris to be Treated by Pasteur. The Paris Gazette says that the Princess of Sagan, a noted leader of fashion, was bitten a short time ago by a pet monkey, which has since died from hydrophobia. The Princess, the paper says, is about to visit Paris for the purpose of putting her case in the hands of M. Pasteur, the noted hydrophobic expert.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE iron trade is very inactive. A SILK mill is to be erected at Lynchburg, Va. A SHOE factory is to be built at Raleigh, N. C. SEVERAL silk mills are to be built in Pennsylvania.

Ten three labor strikes in Buffalo, N. Y., are on. The hoggy manufacturers are crowded with work. HUNGARY, in fear of a labor shortage, has forbidden emigration.

In Spartanburg, S. C., there are eight cotton mills in operation. TONKALORA, Ala., expects soon to have a 100,000 bush and shoe factory. In Great Britain there are 233 tin-plate mills, employing 100,000 hands.

A GENERAL strike of the street-railway employees in Minneapolis is threatened. KRUPP, of Germany, is putting up a big mill to turn out more war material. THE custom of Vienna are organizing with a view to striking for higher wages.

QUARTER labor is making preparation for the eighth hour strike next week. THE Welsh tin plate makers have abandoned their attempt to form a trust. NEW ENGLAND shoemakers continue to leave large cities for country places.

Manufacturers in New York are looking up as great manufacturing centers. THE paper-making industry throughout the United States is profitable. There are 1100 mills. THE biggest printing plant in the world is the one owned by the United States Public Printer.

POOR cotton, poor weather, high speed make the thread market often and make the weaver's life a bore. IT is probable that Pennsylvania will appropriate \$200,000 to introduce manual training in public schools.

A GERMAN manufacturer now visiting America says American leads the world in the use of shoe machinery. AN expert weaver can care for eight looms; he works in an aisle with four looms before him and four behind him.

YORK city is maintaining 3000 idlers, many of whom are upon the verge of insanity from lack of work. WORK has been resumed in sixteen colleges at Wilkesbarre that had been idle for some time, owing to a strike of the people. No Massachusetts railroad will hire a man unless he signs a contract not to begin suit for damages in case he is injured.

THE strike of the female feather-workers of New York city failed to do any good, almost without parallel in the history of strikes. THERE is said to be one woman in the finishing department of the worst factory at Wallkill, Mass., able to do men's work for men's pay.

PENNSYLVANIA'S glass workers are all opposed to prohibition, as the bottle trade is one of the biggest and most lucrative branches of their industry. KANSAS has been obliged to break a prison labor contract for the rather novel reason that the prisoners failed to work 6000 pounds of iron.

JAMES G. BATTERSBY, the insurance millionaire of Hartford, Conn., was originally a marble cutter in New York. He is now a millionaire, and is said to have made his money by cutting marble rather than by his business.

PETERBURY'S glass workers are all opposed to prohibition, as the bottle trade is one of the biggest and most lucrative branches of their industry. KANSAS has been obliged to break a prison labor contract for the rather novel reason that the prisoners failed to work 6000 pounds of iron.