California's forty-five savings banks bave \$114,000,000 deposits.

Texas has decided to set apart a spaclous room in its Exposition building for an exhibit by the colored people of the

It is perfectly plain to the New York Mail and Express that the 5,140,000 soldiers who constitute the military force of the Triple Alliance only serve to create the necessity for the maintenance of the 5,805,000 men who form the aggregate French and Russian armies.

A census bulletin shows that there were 73,045 paupers in the almhouses of this country in 1890. The poor who receive outdoor relief will bring the number up to 100,000. That is not very appalling, reassures the Boston Tranecript, in a population of over 60,000,000, and is a mere flea-bite in comparison with the pauperism of Great Britain.

It has been remarked upon as a singular phenomenon that the street railroads in many cities of the United States are owned in some other city. A new one has just been added to the list, eighty miles of street railroad in Detroit having passed into the hands of New Yorkers. It is not easy to see the reason for this phenomenon, confesses the San Francisco Chronicle, but the fact certainly exists.

The determination of the height of Mount Orizaba, located about 100 miles east of the City of Mexico, is the object of an expedition that has left Terre Haute, Ind., under the charge of Dr. Scoville of that city, who is accompanied by Professor Seaton of Bloomington University and Professor Woolman of De Pau University. It is believed by Br. Scoville that the single measurement that has been made of the mountain is inaccurate, owning to the defective instruments used. He holds that more accurate instruments will show that it is higher than Mount St. Elias, now regarded as the highest peak in North America. They will establish themselves on the timber line, and besides measuring the height, they will make a collection of native insects, snakes, fish animals, and plants. The Mexican Government, which takes a deep interest in the success of their work, has facilitated it by granting them special privi-

Says the Washington Star: That singular Chinese revolution which aims, it has been said, at striking down the existing Manchu dynasty and substituting for it a native dynasty by looting the foreign missions, that have nothing whatever to do with Chinese politics, is still revolving in the provinces. The Imperial Government hardly appears to realize its danger, if it be in any. The celestials are a people of fixed habits and ideas, but they do change their Governors once in long ages, retaining the childlike notion of a kingly ruler who alone can commune with the Supreme Being in the temple of heaven. For the rest they have the Confucian philosophy, the Taoist mysticism, the worship of ancestors and the widespread doctrines of Buddha imported from India. Supplementing all these moral, intellectual and religious conceptions and practices, the Chinese have the thrift, the industry and the toughness of fiber of all other eastern peoples combined. A change of dynasty would mean no change of the na-

tional characteristics. In the estimation of the Boston Transcript "one of the most significant of possible indications of the genuineness of the bonds which unite Germany and Austria was furnished recently on the battlefield of Koniggratz in Bohemia, where deputations of officers from the various Austrian and Prussian and Saxon regiments met to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of that conflict which crushed all the pretensions of the Hapsburgs to authority in Germany. Perhaps the idea may have been gathered from America, where Gettysburg and many other fields have become familiar with the spectacle of such reunions of whilom antagonists. But the thing is absolutely novel in Europe, and the fact that the Austrians and Saxons on the one side could bring themselves to drink with the Prussians on this scene of their historic humiliation helps us to measure how truly the world has been changed since the Bonaparte empire was demolished in France. Perhaps the Saxons' part in the celebration is even more remarkable than that borne by the Austrians, for Saxony still recalls with bitterness how barely it escaped the fame of Hanover after the Prussian victory. After this there can be no question of the entire homogeneity of the interests and aims inside the German Empire. William is, as it were, to put the official seal upon this complete unification of his subjects in the autumn by reviewing Bavaria's two army corps, something no German Emperor heretofore has done out of fear of wounding South German aus-

Excursion trips to Alaska are in vogue. The round trip from Chicago is made in about thirty-one days.

At the recent Hebrew convention at Baltimore, it was stated that within the next year or two about 300,000 Russian Hebrews would come to the United States, driven from Russia by the inhuman persecutions.

Slowly women begin to be truly domestic and public life brings them back to domestic affairs, avers the Boston Transcript. This was shown in Wyoming lately when a case involving a servant's wages was tried by a woman lawyer before a jury of twelve women.

Willam Henry Smith, the Manager of the Associated Press, has written an article for Century on "The Press as a News Gatherer," in which he describes the origin and growth of that famous organization, the Associated Press. The entire world is covered in its wonderful system. Its leased wires, operated under its own direction, exceed 10,000 miles in length, and it pays nearly two millions of dollars a year for service.

A report has been made by the designated committee upon the question of providing suitable accommodations for young men, clerks and others, living in London on moderate incomes. It proposes to erect a series of dwellings like the Peabody dwellings, properly situated with an eye to business, to accommodate 450 tenants, each to have a sitting-room with bed alcove, for from \$2.50 to \$4.50 a week. There will be common reception and dining rooms, library, reading, writing, lecture, smoking, billiard and

In giving some further details of the alleged cure for tuberculosis discovered by the eminent French surgeon, Dr. Lannelongue, the Paris correspondent of the London Times says he has not failed in a single case of exterior tuberculosis during two years of experiment, and that all his patients have been cured. His experiments with the lungs are still in progress, but the results, so far as they have obtained, have been uniformly satisfactory. Dr. Poyet, a well-known specialist in the treatment of tuberculosis of the larynx, is quoted as saying that Dr. Lannelongue is one of the greatest of French surgeons and would never have spoken to the Academy of Medicine if he had had the smallest doubt of the correctness of his conclusions. The use of chloride of zinc in itself is not new in cases of tuberculosis. His triumph lies in the discovery of the ability of that substance to harden the tuberculous tissue without cauterization.

It is said that Mr. Eiffel, who built the

Paris tower, and Mr. Bartholdi, who de-

signed the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, have been making calculations about the Celossus of Rhodes and have arrived at the conclusion, from careful mathematical and scientific data, that the Colossus was impracticable, impossible and that no such thing ever existed, and a contemporary announces that "another myth is annihilated." M. Eiffel and M. Bartholdi are undoubtedly great tower builders and statuemakers, perhaps the greatest in the world, and their opinions on subjects of this kind are very weighty indeed. But it does not follow, maintains the New Orleans Picayune, that because they are the greatest now, there never were greater. Perhaps they could not build a Colossus of Rhodes. But to argue that, therefore, there was never a structure is a sad non sequitur, and reminds one of the African chie/ who refused to believe that water could be solid. He had never seen ice. Historical evidence goes a great way in this world and is not lightly to be set aside by somebody's assertion of its impossibility. As for Colossus, there is abundant prehistoric evidence. It was not erected in fabulous ages, but in historic times and in a civilized country, at Rhodes, 280 years B. C., in the very heyday of Grecian civilization. The name of its designer, Chares, is known. It stood but fifty-six years, being too weakly constructed, and blew down in a storm, and its ruins lay there for 900 years, until they were sold by the Saracens to a Jew, who carried away 900 camel loads of brass. Pliny saw the fragments, and wrote about this wonder of the world. And now we are to deny this unquestionable fact of history, because some gentlemen tell us that they could not duplicate it. Then had we better not deny the building of the Pyramids, for it is very doubtful if there is an engineer to-day who could build another. It was only a short time ago that it was the fashion to laugh at Homer and his "Siege of Troy." But Dr. Schliemann turned the laugh around by uncovering Troy, and the day may shortly come when another Chares will put MM. Eiffel and Barthodi to the blush by building another Colossus seventy cubits high, which, in our

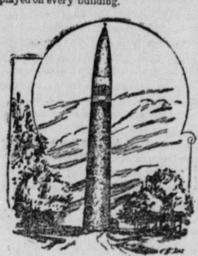
measurement, would be about 105

VERMONT'S CENTENNIAL.

Dedicating a Battle Monument at Bennington.

Many Noted People Participate in the Ceremonies.

The centennial observance of the admission of Vermont into the Union and the dedication of the battle monument, held in historic Bennington the other day, was the most notable and successful celebration that ever occurred in the Green Mountain State. The celebration was signalized by the presence at Bennington of President Harrison and members of his Cabinet, Senators and and members of his Cabinet, Senators and Congressmen, and the Governors of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and many prominent men from other States. There were also in attendance military and civic organizations from sister States, who came to join in this dual celebration. The day was a charming one, and many thousand visitors participated in the ceremonies and exercises of the day. The decorations were lavish in the extreme, flags and bunting being disthe extreme, flags and bunting being displayed on every building.



BENNINGTON'S BATTLE MONUMENT. Early in the morning Colonel W. Seward Webb, accompanied by a mounted Grand Army post, escorted President Harrison from Gen. McCullough's house to the Sol-diers' Home, where Governor i Page and all the living ex-Governors of the State were waiting to greet him. The President alighted from his carriage, and was escorted into the house, where he remained a short time while he was introduced to the distinguished guests. He then resumed his place in the carriage, which, with the other vehicles, took their places in the line.

At 9 o'clock the guns of Fuller's Battery boomed the signal for the formation of divisboomed the signal for the formation of divis-ions. The column, except carrriages formed on the parade ground, and was slow in getting into position, so that it was 10:30 before the procession moved, with the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford in the position of honor as escort to the President, with a score of carriages following, con-taining the distinguished guests. The camp grounds, where the Soldiers' Home is situated and where the Vermont National Guard had been in camp for several days, was filled with people when the procession moved. The President doffed his hat in salute to every manifestation of applause, and to keep the fleroe rays of the sun from his head Colonel Webb held an um-

The column moved through North, Gage, Safford, and Main streets to the reviewing stand. Here a short halt was made. The column then passed in review before President Harrison, and continued its march through Main street and Monument avenue to the massive and lotty pillar which commemorates the boof Bennington. Here the first vision, except batteries, was massed on th st side of the monument; the second and third divisions, except carriages, on the east side. The batteries then took positions and side. The batteries then took positions and fired a national salute of twenty-one guns. Meantime the President and party, the orator of the day, the Hon. Edward J. Phelps, Governor Page, and other distinguished speakers and guests, with the representatives of the press, had taken their places on the platform at the base of the monument. Around and about the open spaces were black with the multitudes gathered from many States to witness the ceremony of the dedication.

the ceremony of the dedication.

When all were in their places, and quiet had been secured, the Hon. Wheelock G. Veazay, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., advanced to the front of the platform and delivered the introductory address. The Rev. Charles Parkhurst, D.D., of Boston, editor of Zion's Herald, then offered prayer, and Governor C. S. Page delivered the and Governor C. S. Page delivered the address of welcome. Then ex-Governor B. F. Prescott, of New Hampshire, President of the Bennington Battle Monument Association, was received with enthusiasm as he stepped forward to transfer the monument to contract the country of the country. ment, the result of the association's many years of effort, to the care and keeping of years of effort, to the care and keeping of the State, Governor Page accepted the noble offering in a brief speech. Music followed, and the President of the day, General Vezzay, came forward leading the orator of the day, the Hon. Edward J. Phelps. A roar of applause greeted their appearance, and when the last murmur had died away Mr. Phelps delivered a long ora-tion.

tion.
At the conclusion of Mr. Phelps's oration,
President of the Day Veazzy introduced.
President Harrison, who arose amid prolonged cheers and made a brief address.
It was late in the afternoon when the President finished, and the literary exercises, long to be remembered in the annals of the Green Mountain State, were brought to a close with music and the benediction.

to a close with music and the benediction. The divisions then re-formed in proper order, with the carriages of each division in its rear, and marched through Monument avenue, Main and North streets, to Camp Vermont, where the troops and other organizations were dismissed. The escorts and carriages proceeded to the large tent near the Soldiers' Home, where the ban-quet was served, over 3000 people sitting down to the table.

At the banquet in the afternoon in the large tent on the grounds of the Soldiers' Home more than 3500 persons sat at the tables, and 2000 more stood in the aisies. Speeches were made by aisles Speeches were made President Harrison, Governor Russell, assachusetts; Governor Tuttle, of New ampshire; General O. O. Howard, General Hampshire; General O. O. Howard, Ceneral Russel A. Alger, Secretary Proctor, Attor-ney-Seneral Miller, General Alex, H. Webb, Rose of Masses

Russel A. Alger. Secretary Proctor, Attorney-Seneral Miller, General Alex. H. Webb, of New York; ex-Governor Rice, of Masszchuzetts, and others.

'A fine display of fireworks, witnessed by great crowds of people, was given on the grounds of the Soldiers' Home in the evening. A notable feature of the display was a grand historical pageant of fire pictures, representing heroic scenes in Vermont's past history.

After leaving the banquet the President was driven to the home of General McCullough, in North Bennington, where he was entertained at dinner. He spent the night there, and left at 9 A. M. the next day for Mount McGregor.

Description of the Monument, Description of the Monument.

The Bennington Battle Monument stands on a commanding site 283 feet above the Walloomsac River. This river flows through the village of Bennington. The foundation of the monument is the solid rock of the monument is an obeliak built of solid stone and faced with 22ndy Hill dolomite. The height from the base to the top of the capstone, is 301 feet ten and a half inches. The monument at the base is thirty-seven feet four inches by thirty-seven feet four inches, running to a point at the top. The walls are thick at the base, but decrease gradually to a thickness of two feet at the apex. The outside stone is inlaid with "stretchers and headers." The inside walls rise to the height of two hundred feet, after which the stones extend through the wall. Inside the walls are left in the rough rock; outside the stone is rough finished, and at the right angle corners with the shaft and also at the windows and other openings the stone is finished in quarter-inch draft lines of arris. This gives inch draft lines of arris. This gives the structure a finished and artistic appear-The lookout room is 188 feet above the foundation, and is reached by an iron staircase. This room is marked on the outside by two entablatures encircling the monu-ment. From this lookout the battlefield

is plainly visible seven miles away.

The first room in the monu-Is plainly visible seven miles away. The first room in the monument contains four tablets three of them inscribed respectively to the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. The fourth is blank. The outlook room contains four historic granite tablets, placed there by the Vermont Historical Society, the Masonic Fraternity, which laid the corner stone in 1887, the Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic.

THE WORLD'S GRAIN.

Conditions Which Promise to Enrich

the American Farmer. If the American farmer knows how to seize the opportunity, says a cable dispatch rom Paris to the New York Herald, his money bags will this year be filled to burst ing. Rarely has an opportunity more golden been within his grasp than is held forth by the condition of the crops in Europe This was the impression received by a Herald correspondent from a conversation with United States Senator William D. Washburn, of Minnesota, who has during an extended tour in Europe collected valua-ble information from strictly reliable sources regarding the condition of the

Senator Washburn said the prospect was there would this year be a surplus of two million bushels of wheat in the States. To all appearances Europe would want every grain of it. After a trip to the North Cape, I went from Stock-holm to St. Petersburg, through Russia to Moscow, with the view of ascertaining by personal observation and inquiry the real condition of the crops of wheat, rye and small grain in Russia. They are, if not aba failure, the very next thing to it; in fact, they are so short the Govern has been obliged to take steps to prevent ex-

"That this is a grave condition of things is evident from the fact that the Muscovite is not in the habit of doing anything until the trouble is right on him. The ukase just published forbidding the exportation of rye s a mere measure for self-protection, even of self-preservation. There is absolutely no ground for the statement made by the Berlin press that hostility to Germany was the raison d'etre of the ukase.

"Owing to the ukase great anxiety prevails in Norway and Sweden, which depend for their bread upon the rye from Russia. Norway and Sweden will have to import wheat from the States. From Russia I went to Buda-Pesth, which is the largest milling centre in the world after Minneapolis, then to Vienna. All the authori-Minneapolia, then to Vienna. All the authorities I consulted were unanimous in estimating the crops of Austria-Hungary at thirty per cent. less this year than last. In Germany the shortage is less; it probably will not exceed 15 per cent. With respect to France I have not yet been able to obtain reliable official information, but I understand it will be safe to say that this country will have to import about half this country will have to import about half

its consumption.
"I don't think the short crops of Europe will result in any great 'corner' in the States, but I believe it will create a tendency among farmers to hold their crops. To my mind it will not be possible to organize such a general plan of campaign as was suggested in the wheat circulars sent out by the Farmers' Alliance people, but the effect of those circulars will up to teach growers not to pile their wheat on the market as they have hitherto done. "Is there any chance of a bread fam-

Well, the crops in the States were never so large as this year, especially in wheat, and I think we can take care of the rest of the world. Of course the rest of the world will have to pay for it."

JACKSONVILLE'S BIG FIRE. An Area of About Ten Blocks Swept by the Flames.

At 19 A. M. fire broke out in the rear of H. D. Knight & Co.'s crockery and glassware store, which opens out on Forsythe street, in Jacksonville, Fla. In ten minutes the entire building was an immense blaze. The partition wall between that and Hubbard & Co,'s big block adjoining the corner of Main and Forsythe streets was broken through, and soon the entire two broken through, and soon the entire two blocks were one huge mass of ruins. The firemen fought bravely, but were fight-ing against fearful oads. For six leours this fierce contest was kept up, during which tires the Hubbard Block, Tremont Hotel, Burbridge's Seminole Block, the Freedman's Bank Block, Smith's two elegant blocks on Fowytha and Main Convent Freedman's Bank Block, Smith's two elegant blocks on Forsythe and Main, Convent of St. Joseph's, McMurray & Baker's large carriage manufactory, the Plaisance, Chelsea, and Tilton Hotels, and other fine business blocks, with forty dwellings were burned to the ground. The loss will foot upward of \$1,000,000, with insurance of about \$650,000. At 1:30 A. M. a heavy discharge of dynamite in one of the burning

ance of about \$650,000. At 1:30 A. M. a heavy discharge of dynamite in one of the burning stores destroyed all the glass in the atores in half a mile radius, many persons being seriously injured by flying glass.

The burned district covers about ten blocks in area, six long and two wide, embracing some of the finest blocks and best deadlines in the city. bracing some of the anest blocks and best dwellings in the city. A heavy wind was the cause of the fire spreading so. The city looked desolate at night, many families camping out in the park, as the weather was warm and they had not had time to engage new quarters. This is the heaviest blow in this line the Jackson Williams. new quarters. This is the heaviest blow in this line the Jacksonville people have ever

BLOODY WORK IN CHILI.

Hundreds of People Killed in Pisagua-The Governor's Fate.

James Knox, a native of Chili, whose father was English, hes just reached San Francisco from Pisagua, Chili. He had been working for years on the nitrate docks at that place, but recently was discharged with 5000 other men, mostly miners. He was an eye-witness to the capture of the city by Balmaceda's troops and the ferocious punishment inflicted on all who opposed the Dictator. Governor Valenzula, who had been driven from the city by the insurgents, returned with Balmaceda's soidlers and wreaked his vengence on those who had conspired against him. Exscited no notice. Although people were starving in the streets, none dared complain of the Governor's action in locking up grain. Twenty miners came in one day from the mountains, and when they failed to get supplies attacked the Governor's house with cobblestones. He ordered the troops to fire on the mob, and twenty-five persons, mostly women and children, were killed.

Finally the city was bombarded by the insurgents. Out of 300 troops only twenty were alive when the firing ceased, and the losses among the inhabitants were terrible. The cruel Valenzola was made a prisoner and taken on board a war vessel which steamed out of the harbor. When it returned the Governor was missing, but it was reported that he had been cast overboard as food for the rearks. for years on the nitrate docks at that place,

RAILWAY DISASTER.

A Paris Express Runs Into a Swiss Excursion Train.

Fourteen Persons Killed and Many More Injured.

The people of Switzerland have hardly recovered from the railroad scare caused by the disaster at Moenchenstein in June, by which more than 130 persons on an excursion train lost their lives and about 300 were injured, when they have been again startled by another wholesale loss of life from a railroad acci-dent. This last disaster has occurred on the

dent. This last disaster has occurred on the Jura-Simplon Raliroad lines near the village of Zollikofen, not far from Berne, and resulted in the death of fourteen persons and the serious injury of twenty-four others. The victims were all Swiss peasants.

A special train, carrying a large number of pleasure seekers from the country, was on its way to Berne, the passengers intending to take part in the fetes in progress there and elsewhere throughout Switzerland. The train was stopped at Zollikofen in order to enable it to be shunted into a siding, so as to let the Paris express pass it. By some gross negligence, apparently, upon the part of the raliroad officials, the Paris train, loaded with foreign travelers, was not warned to look out for the excursion train while passing Zollikofen and the result was at the second warned. elers, was not warned to look out for the excursion train while passing Zolli-kofen, and the result was that the express dashed into the special train. Luckily, the engineer of the express had caught sight of the excursion train in time to put down the brakes, so the damage done and the loss of life were not so great as they might have been. As it was, the engine of the express almost entirely demoilshed the empty guards' van at the rear of the excursion train, and then crashed into

the rear passenger car, wrecking it and causing considerable loss of life. The recent holiday traffic has thrown unusually heavy burdens upon all the railroads centering in Berne. The excursion train was partly composed of baggage vans, tem-porarily converted into passenger carriages. The line was blocked by other excursion trains in advance, and another excursion was coupled to the Paris ex-press. A curve in the line prevented the engineer of the express from seeing the danger ahead, but the passengers of the excursion train heard the express approaching, and many jumped out, all the occupants of the open goods wagons escaping in this way

A special train carrying wrecking appli-ances, doctors and nurses from the hospi-tals, together with a detachment of engineers, was sent to the scene of the accident. Surgical operations resulting in the lo of limbs were necessary to save the lives of most of the twenty-four persons seriously injured. Thirty other passengers received more or less severe wounds or bruises. All the passengers on the Paris express escaped with only slight bruis

The bodies of the dead were carried to the waiting-room of the railroad station at Zollikofen, and were there laid in rows while awaiting identification. Many of the dead were so terribly mutilated as to be practically beyond recognition.

The injured were attended to by the relief

orps sent to the scene from Berne. Those of the injured who were in a condition to be removed have been taken to the hospitals in Berne; others are being nursed near the

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE King of Sweden is a great swimmer. SENATOR PLUMB, of Kansas, is an enthusi-

BISMARCK pockets \$1000 a week as the profits of his little poultry business. EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE, widow of Napoleon

III., has failed visibly during the last few GOVERNOR FRANCIS, of Missouri, has within

the last ten years amassed a fortune of \$1,000,000 by judicious and lucky invest-FULLY \$600,000 has been spent on the Em

press of Austria's new palace at Corfu. The wood-carving alone in one suit of rooms cost BLAINE and Proctor are the only members of the Cabinet who do not smoke, and Secre-tary Foster is the most inveterate smoker

THE old Duke of Nassau, who at seventyfive is hale and active, has a fortune of \$25,000,000 and is consequently set down as the richest prince in Europe.

OFFICER ROLLINGS, of Philadelphia, said to be the largest policeman in the United States. He is six feet eight inches in height and weighs 349 pounds.

FATHER TON SHERMAN, the ecclesiastical son of the late General, has recently preached in Chicago, where he created a distinctly favorable impression.

CAPTAIN PALMER, the new commander. in-chief of the G. A. R., is going to bend his energies to the task of hastening the con-struction of the Grant monument.

Among the several foreign gentleman are coming across this fall to enlighten America from the platform is Austin Dobson, who is to give readings from his poems.

THE Emperor of Japan has decreed that every man who provokes a duel or accepts a challenge shall pay a heavy fine and serve from six months to two years in the gal-

ALTHOUGH in his eighty-first year, Sens tor Morrill, of Vermont, is an ardent sports-man, and is often seen, gun in hand, engaged in the healthful pursuit of field

SENATOR GORMAN is building a new house near Laurel, Md., to replace the one that was burned last winter. It is described as a commodious, substantial and unpreten-

MR. FREDERICK K. BINIDGE, of Cam bridge, Mass., who inherited a very large fortune, has within the last three years given to charitable, religious and municipal institutious more than \$3,000,000.

MRS. ISABELLA BIRD BISHOP, the well known author of books describing her travels in "unbeaten tracks," has received the tonor of being the first woman to deliver an address in the British House of Commons.

DR. SELIM H. PEABODY, President of the National Educational Association, has been nominated and confirmed as chief of the Department of Liberal Arts of the World's Fair, vice Professor Adams, resigned.

CONGRESSMAN LIVINGSTONE, of Georgia who is one of the leaters of the farmers' movement, is about fifty-five years old, and lives at Covington, a little town within an hours' ride of Atlanta. He is a farmer, but has always taken an active interest in poli-

MISS FORRES-LEITH, the American who recently became the wife of Captain Burn, the handsomest aide-de-camp in the British service, is a tall and rather slender woman. She is hardly pretty, but is very distinguished and attractive in her appear-

LIEUTENANTS THIRSEN AND ARNOLD, O Lieurenants Thinssen and Arnold, of the Ninety-fifth Coburg Regiment, have per-formed the remarkable feat of waiking from Coburg to Bamberg, a distance of twenty-six miles and return in sixteen hours and thirty-five minutes with full marching equipments.

In big trees the new State of Washington is quite rich. A Scattle paper mentions a fir in Sumas which is eight and one-half feet in diameter. Near Stanwood there is a cedar seventeen feet in diameter, thirty three feet from the roots and twelve feet in diameter 112 feet from the roots. Nookszck reports a fir twelve feet in diameter.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. PRESIDENT HARRISON On his way from Cape May to attend the centennial exercises at Bennington, Vt., made short addresses at Kingston, Newburg, and Albany, N. Y.

CHARLES LAWRENCE, ex-Assistant Cashier of the broken Keystone Bank, of Phila-delphia, found guilty of conspiracy and mak-ing false entries, has been sent to prison for

THE Pennsylvania Republican Convention at Harrisburg nominated General David M. Gregg for Auditor General, and Captain John W. Morrison for Treasurer.

THE steamship Teutonic, of the White Star line, arrived at New York from eenstown, having made the voyage in five days, sixteen hours and thirty-two minites, breaking the record held by the Majestic since August 5.

FLAMES in a lumber yard and a manufacturing establishment in New York caused a loss of \$200,000.

FRANK C. ALMY, the farm hand who slew his employer's daughter, Miss Christie Warden, at Hanover, N. H., a few weeks ago, was discovered in Mr. Warden's barn and captured after a desperate resistance, during which he wounded one man and was shot twice himself.

AFTER the centennial exercises at Ben-AFTER the centennial exercises at Bennington, President Harrison proceeded to Mt. McGregor, N. Y., where a dinner in his honor was given by ex-Senator Arkell. The President also visited the cottage occupied at Mt. McGregor by General Grant during his last illness. From Mt. McGregor the President went to Saratoga.

KATE and Mary Walton, sisters, aged nineteen and twenty-two, belonging in Dorchester, Mass., were drowned in South Boston Bay on their return from a moon-

FIVE men were injured by an explosion of dynamite in a stone quarry at Howelisville,

GENERAL W. L. BRAGG, Juterstate Com-merce Commissioner, died at Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J. He was born in Alabama in 1838, and was appointed Interstate Commerce Commissioner by President Cieveland in

A GREAT throng of people listened to an address by President Harrison at Saratoga. After the address the President held a reception on the piazza of the Grand Union Hotel.

South and West.

While bathing in the Red River near Grand Forks, N. D., the Rev. William T. Currie, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Miss Ruth Currie, his daughter, agel thirteen, and Mrs. Dora Van Kirk, were all drowned.

MICHAEL AHERN, of Murray, Iowa, shot his ourteen-year-old daughter for interfering in a quarrel between father and mother.

FARMERS have established a shot-gun quarantine over the "Blue Bottoms" Dis-trict, near Independence, Mo., where there are twenty-five cases of smallpox.

A FIRE at Waco, Texas, destroyed a drygoods and a house furnishing establishment, sausing a total loss of \$250,000.

THERE young lady artists were drowned by the upsetting of a boat in the Ohio River opposite Cinclinati.

ONE HUNDRED pieces of skin have been grafted on the body of William Shaw, who was scalded at the Standard Oil Refinery in Lims, Ohio, on July 4.

MRS. DICKINSON, unable to obtain a di-vorce from her husband, drowned herself and her fourteen-year-old daughter in a lake near New Auburn, Minn. A FREIGHT train was wrecked near Cleve-

and station in Mississippi by running over a bull. A brakeman and two tramps who were stealing a ride were killed, and fifteen cars were derailed. The American Wheel Company of Chi-ago, Ill., has been declared insolvent. The assets are \$4,105,000 and the liabilities \$1,-

Two masked robbers held up a freight the conductor, shot the brakeman dead.

EDWARD BLAIR was hanged at Columbus, Ohio, for the murder of Arthur Henry. GEORGE HAMILTON, of Ironton, Ohio

went out with his wife to make a call, and when they returned home they found their three children, aged respectively eight, four and two years, smothered to death in a large

Washington.

The fortieth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science has been held in Washington. THE amount of four and a half per cent.

bonds continued at two per cent. to recent. iate aggregates \$19,881,950. SECRETARY NOBLE has returned to Wash-

ington from his summer vacation in the Adirondack Mountains. It is said that the British and United States

Governments will subscribe \$1,500,000 to complete the building of the Chignecto Ship Railway. The British Government will furnish two-thirds of the amount.

HAILSTORMS in the Mosel and Sarre Valleys of Germany have caused damage to the crops to the extent of \$250,000.

Owing to the alarming extent to which the midland provinces of Italy are being de-populated by emigration, the Italian Minis-ter of the Interior will introduce a bill in the Chambers at the next session restri emigration.

MARTINIQUE, in the West Indies group, has been devastated by a hurricane. Ever vessel in the harbor at Fort de France w.

Ten men were killed and forty injured by the fall of a scaffold at Nordenhamm, in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg.

Ten thousand well armed Chilian insurgents are to leave Caldera in transports and war ships to land at San Antonio Bay or engage the forts at Valparaiso.

MARCIANO MEDINA, a peon of the village of Lomos de Zamora in Colombia, has been arrested for killing ten of his children and three grandchildren. The old man's confession tells with great detail the various ways in which he murdered each one of the thirteen infants from 1859 to 1891. He killed them all when they were less than fivements old.

THOMAS EDDINGTON & Co., iron founders of Glasgow, have failed for \$250,000. Baron Zedlitz-Neukirch, a young stu-dent at Leipsic, shot and killed a young wo-man named Meissner, and then committed' suicide.

CANADA will have 23,000,000 bush wheat for export this year, of which 25,000,000 bushels will be hard wheat from Mani-

THERE have been twenty-four hours of continuous rain throughout Great Britain. The effect has been most disastrous to the

A POST of the G. A. R. has just been formed in Mexico with the sanction of President Disz.

THE French and British fleets were reviewed by Queen Victoria off Spithead. Lieutenant Rujon, of the Alpine Chasseurs, while ascending the Chamberron Peak, teil down a precipice 1530 feet deep and was crushed to death.

LIGHTHING shattered a huge tree on the children's play ground in the Market Square at Berlin. Three children were killed and five seriously injured.

A CAR has just made the dist San Francisco to New York-miles—in four days, sixteen hour-minutes, by being attached succe