

The Methodist Protestant Church has stricken the word "obey" from the marriage service.

The population of Guatemala which, on January 1, 1881, was of 1,226,602 inhabitants, had increased to 1,471,025 on the same date in 1891, according to the last official census.

"Fighting with the scabbard when the sword is broken," was the clever sentence by which its author won a prize offered by a London paper for the best definition of the word "Pluck."

The pay of the American farm laborer has, according to a late report of the United States Agricultural Department, about doubled in the last half century, and compared with other countries it stands first in the rate of compensation.

The great overflow of the southwest rivers covered much of the most fertile cotton land in the country. This overflow, disastrous as it has been to life and property, may, remarks the New York Herald, aid materially in the much needed reduction in the cotton crop.

So good an authority as the Christian Union lays it down as a fact that "a deteriorated quality of young men are going into the ministry at the present time. It seems to be a harbor of last resort for persons who find that they are unable to accomplish anything in other fields."

The State of Pennsylvania has a law providing "that any person liable to road tax who shall transplant to the side of the public highway on his own premises any fruit, shade or forest trees, shall be allowed by the Supervisor of Roads, in abatement of his road tax, \$1 for every four trees set."

A project is suggested for a general session by the United States Government to a board of trustees in each State of the forests at the West, it being clear, avers the Boston Transcript, that the policy of the General Government for the protection of the forests has never saved a tree from fire or the axe.

An interesting instance of the magic of the telegraph, an illustration of the way it can annihilate space, outrun the sun and perform mystifying jugglery with old Time's hour glass and with the calendar, and an object lesson in everyday science, are afforded in connection with the execution of the sentence of Murderer Deeming in Australia on a recent Monday. Deeming, says the New York Sun, was hanged at 10:01 A. M., and the news and details of the execution were read by the readers of the daily papers at the early breakfast table, and even before daybreak that day.

A curious illustration of the important results often produced in nature by apparently insignificant causes is afforded by the little islands on our Pacific coast, a little west of Los Angeles, Cal., states the New York Sun. Dr. Gordon Yates says that sheep have found the succulent herbage growing along the shores dainty eating, and have destroyed most of it. It was these plants, however, that formerly bound the sand to the beaches, and now that they are gone the loosened sands, driven by northwest summer breezes, has drifted over the islands, already killed most of the trees and shrubs, and the islands, in consequence, are rapidly becoming uninhabitable. As the residents cannot abolish the wind or the sand, it may be necessary to banish the sheep to save San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and the other once verdant islands from complete desolation.

It has been estimated that 25,000 horses are employed in the carrying trade of London, that their value is \$6,250,000, and the cost is for food alone \$4,000,000 a year. A rule prevails of fraging the horses on six cents an inch per week, that is, a horse costs as many quarters of a dollar a week as it stands hands high.

The heavier horses employed in the four-horse drays weigh nineteen hundredweight. The Great Western Railway Company have 500 horses in one new stable at Paddington, in which they have four floors one above another, the top floor being almost as high as the hotel, with a lookout over the station roof. No railway company buys a horse after he is seven years old. The Midland has 1350 horses, the Great Northern 1300, the Great Western 1100, the Southwestern 650, the Southeastern 275, and the Brighton 225. The London and North-western has only 650 horses, but Pickford & Co., who do most of the North-western business, have 4000 horses. Carter Patterson's, a delivery business, have 2000. The Railway News says the majority of London railway horses work seventy hours a week. In Carter Patterson's, only one parcel in 10,000 it is said, goes wrong. As a rule the London railway horse is bought at \$300 and sold after five years' work at \$50 or \$60.

The American hog is now a welcome visitor in all the principal countries of Europe.

The Methodist Protestant, a paper published at Baltimore, predicts that women will ultimately occupy every position in the church.

The New York State Dental Society takes exception to the proposed law which classes them as mechanics or manufacturers. They object to being called "tooth carpenters."

Professor Buchner, of Darmstadt, Germany, has just issued an interesting volume on longevity. His investigations point to the conclusion that women live longer than men.

Reports in Frank Leslie's Weekly from the financial centres of England, Germany and Austria indicate that the gold standard continues to be regarded as the commercial safeguard of the great powers.

Dickson County, Kansas, has a County Superintendent of Schools, who, when he visits schools, takes along a box of tools, saw, hammer, etc., and fixes all the broken seats, decayed door-panels and dilapidated brooms he comes across.

The President of the Winnipeg (Manitoba) Board of Trade says that upwards of \$3,000,000 was borrowed from Canadian financial institutions in 1891 by grain dealers in Minnesota and the Dakotas to help move the crops in those States.

This king egret, or white heron, known as the "plumed knight" of New River, California, plumes are worth \$24 per ounce, will soon be extinguished, announces the San Francisco Chronicle, as the hunters are slaughtering them in their nesting time, thus preventing any increase.

The London correspondent of the New York Sun is authority for the statement that the capital invested in joint stock cotton mills in Lancashire has depreciated thirty-five per cent. during the past fifteen years, and that the average net profits have dwindled to less than one per cent. per annum.

The Washington Star fears that Kentucky is in danger of losing the reputation for obliging courtesy which it has sustained. The Governor recently refused the request of a man who had been sentenced to one month in jail to postpone his incarceration so as to give him an opportunity to plant his crops.

About two years ago it was estimated that the wealth of the Vanderbilt family amounted to \$274,000,000, and at the present time it is probably \$300,000,000. If the Astor policy of bequeathing a great fortune to a single member of the family is followed it is plain enough that in a few years there will be an American millionaire. The Vanderbilt property with the interest on it at five per cent. will in about twenty-five years amount to nearly \$1,000,000,000 but its other profits will round it out to that sum perhaps in ten or a dozen years. It is altogether likely, thinks the Atlanta Constitution, that the American millionaire will be among us early in the Twentieth Century.

Zenas Crane, of Dalton, Mass., who makes the paper on which the Government prints its bank notes and bonds, says that "there is too much dirty and worn currency in circulation in the United States. The Bank of England never reissues a note which is paid in by any of its customers, and the result is that English money is always crisp, clean and fresh. The United States receives greenbacks and National bank notes and pays them out again, no matter how filthy they may be, except, of course, currency that is too badly worn for re-issue. The damaged currency becomes a loss to the people, and the Government makes a large profit on it, which I hold to be a wrong policy."

The New York Mercury says: "Twenty years ago a family inheriting \$100,000 could count upon a life of comparative affluence, since an income of ten per cent. and upward might safely be looked for. To-day, as investments in general go, four per cent. is considered a highly profitable income. Within a very few years the savings banks of New York and other Eastern money centres will be compelled to find good fields for the investment of \$750,000,000 or perhaps double that vast sum. The surplus capital in New England, seeking profitable investment, is probably even greater than in New York, and it would be well for Southern enterprises to be more vigorously pushed in that field. In the meantime, capitalists, banks, trust companies, savings institutions and other financial concerns are puzzled where to put their idle capital to the best advantage. Therefore, it seems only common sense to advise the purchase either of dividend paying or of dividend promising stocks."

TORNADO IN MINNESOTA.

The Destroyer Sweeps Through Five Southern Counties.

Scores Killed, Buildings Demolished and the Crops Ruined.

One of the worst disasters that ever visited Southern Minnesota occurred between 5 and 6 o'clock a few days ago. A tornado laid waste scores of happy homes and killed forty or fifty people. The extent of the country damaged was greater than ever known in the history of the State, and it was so great indeed that no considerable town or village lay in the tornado's path.

Starting near Jackson, on the Southern Minnesota Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, the tornado swept eastward and passed four miles south of Minnesota Lake, and then took a broad circle to the south, and passed south of Wells County. Considerable rain had fallen during the afternoon, and about 5:30 o'clock the atmosphere became almost suffocating. Curious-shaped clouds began to form in the southwest, and many people gazed in wonder at the sight. About 5:30 P. M. a wind sprang up, and off to the west a circling black cloud was seen rapidly advancing and demolishing everything in its course. It passed two miles northwest of Sherburne and struck a district schoolhouse, in which were the teacher and eighteen scholars. The building was demolished and the teacher and fifteen scholars were killed.

At Easton, three buildings were destroyed and several persons injured. A school teacher and many houses were torn from their foundations. One family, consisting of a man, his wife and child, were killed and others injured. A large grove of trees was completely uprooted. The storm passed on eastward, destroying farm houses, barns, and in fact, everything in its path. At Wells sidewalks were overturned, store fronts blown in, and other damage done. Several men were blown down by the force of the wind.

Four miles south of Minnesota Lake five frame houses and other buildings were caught in the storm and demolished. Four people were killed there. The body of John Brown was taken to Minnesota Lake next morning. His wife, first man and a school teacher were also injured. Section men suffered severe injuries. Much damage was done south of Wells, and forty to fifty people were killed south and west of that village.

Many heartrending scenes occurred. The log house of a Bohemian family at Bower Mills, near Minnesota Lake, was blown entirely away, not one log remaining. The family, man, wife and six children, spent the night miserably in the rain, without shelter from the elements. They huddled together upon a heap of straw, and with a piece of sheet endeavoring to ward off the cold wind and never ceasing rain that chilled them to the skin.

At Wells, a section man received a terrible injury in the breast from a flying board. A brakeman who saw the storm at that place said he plainly saw the funnel approaching from the west, and as it passed north of the village he was thrown violently to the ground. Probably not less than 100 were wounded, and as they were mostly in the country, distant from medical aid, their sufferings were terrible.

All along the C. M. and St. P. road from Jackson to Minnesota Lake the scene was one of devastation. Not every house was taken, but so many were destroyed that the scene was pitiful. It is one of the richest sections of the State, and is prairie, with now and then a wind break of trees planted by the settlers. The wind had full scope.

A dispatch from Mapleton, Minn., says: "Ten people are reported killed here, and twenty injured. Six houses are completely wrecked. The Brown family is among the injured. The tornado was four miles south of the village."

A Spring Valley dispatch says there was a double tornado at 5 o'clock P. M. which destroyed a great deal of property. One woman, whose house was swept away, was drowned. An Albert Lee special reported that fifty were killed between Wells and Minnesota Lake. At Hartland five were killed, John Brown his daughter, a lady school teacher boarding with him, and a neighbor's son, are the dead at Minnesota Lake. Brown's wife was fatally injured. He was a wealthy farmer, living between Wells and Minnesota Lake, and not a stick of his elegant house is left. A school house, a lady's house, and a school house were destroyed and one pupil killed. Nearly all the others were more or less injured.

The county was fooled and the prairie covered with people looking for their homes or friends. The most fearful part of the storm was the destruction of the houses. They were mostly swept away entirely, without a vestige to show where they stood.

The tornado split when it reached Winnebago City, and one part went south of Wells, while the other went north. At Winnebago, a Fairmont, Minn., special says: "The tornado passed through Marting County from west to east causing thousands of dollars' worth of damage. The schoolhouse was demolished, and the teachers and pupils, seventeen in all, were injured, some of them severely."

Mr. Yonkers' house in Rutland, Minn., was wrecked, and all the family injured; one child was killed instantly, and one has since died, and another was fatally injured.

A BIG HAUL.

Robbers Relieve Two Men in a Car of \$10,000 in Coin.

A bold robbery occurred a few mornings since, across the bay from San Francisco, Cal., in Oakland, when two men in a crowded car were robbed of \$10,000 in coin which they were taking to the Julian Iron Works to pay off 400 workmen.

The coin was in the possession of Secretary Gilson and Bookkeeper Mortenson of the company, who started with it from San Francisco on the 11 o'clock boat. They occupied a seat in a car on the Berkeley train next to the baggage car.

As the train slowed up at B street two men entered the front door, walked down the aisle, stopped suddenly before Gilson and Mortenson, presented pistols, and demanded a seat in a car on the Berkeley train. The two men obeyed, and the robbers, who were dressed in the most ordinary manner, were taken completely by surprise. The two men had the pistols pointed in their faces simultaneously with the demand for the coin.

The train started almost immediately, and the two train robbers leaped out of the car, covering Gilson and Mortenson with their pistols as they escaped. The money taken was \$10,000 in gold and \$1000 in silver. It represented a fortnight's wages of 400 men. The robbers had provided themselves with a baggy drawn by a bay horse in which to carry into this they stepped and drove rapidly away.

The buggy was found later hidden in Oakland. The sides had been covered with sheet iron so as to guard against bullets in case the men were fired upon.

COLONEL HENDRICK VON STAMP, of Denmark, and Miss Mildred Hammond, of Baltimore, Md., a few days ago were married in a cemetery over the graves of the bride's parents.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

Mrs. James Lenox at Imperial, Penn., poured kerosene on the kitchen fire. Her one child killed and mother and another child fatally injured.

An Italian fire convict in the Eastern (Penn.) Penitentiary, after a vain attempt to escape, plunged a knife into the stomach of fellow convict and then killed himself by cutting his throat through.

The fire burned one hundred buildings situated between Slippery Rock and Main streets in Chicago, Penn. The water supply gave out almost immediately, and on account of the intense dry weather the buildings burned like tinder.

SENATOR ALDRICH was officially declared elected by the Governor of Rhode Island. Republicans of Providence fired a salute of twenty-one guns in his honor.

GENERAL HORACE PORTER was elected Potomac of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at the reunion in Scranton, Penn. General Horace C. King and General Truesdale were re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

A TERRIFIC tornado was general throughout Maine, doing much damage at Calais, Saco, Biddeford, Farmington, Orono, East, Calais and other towns. Farmington reported half-tones an inch in diameter.

WILLIAM HENRY PAINTON, the strangler of Mrs. Michael Stroningers, has been hanged at York, Penn. Painton and others went to rob the Stroningers, and gagged and bound the old woman while he ran. Painton found the woman unconscious, and after trying in vain to resuscitate her, went and got a doctor before trying to escape.

The parade of the Army of the Potomac took place in Scranton, Penn. Ten thousand men passed through the archway avenue and principal streets. The procession was headed at Cornhill Square by Governor Pattison, the notable army officers and the survivors of the Army of the Potomac.

The Washington Arch Fund in New York City has been completed.

The town hall and postoffice in East Haven, Conn., have been destroyed by fire.

SCRANTON, Penn., was deluged by torrents of rain. Hundreds of houses were flooded with water four and five feet deep. Lightning struck in many places, causing slight fires. One man, David, near the Continental mine, by a thunderbolt. From every town throughout Lackawanna County came reports of great damage done.

The great New York City grocery firm of Ackert, Merrill & Co. has closed, and William J. Merrill has purchased the interests of John W. Coddit and the Ackert heirs.

The anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated in grand style at Boston, Mass. The day was a general holiday in the city, banks and business establishments being closed and wholesale business suspended. The interest of course, centers in Charlestown, the scene of the battle. On Bunker Hill at midnight a big bonfire was kindled.

South and West.

STEAMER EL NORTE, belonging to the Southern Pacific Company, was launched at Newport News, Va.

Mrs. GEORGE BRADBURY, of South Bay City, Mich., jumped into the river with her two children. All were drowned. She was insane.

The town of Galva, Henry County, Ill., a place of 2500 inhabitants, has been visited by a tornado. Only one person was killed. Many were injured, and the damage to property was widespread. Later reports show that eight persons were killed and many injured, and much damage done to property by the storm in Chicago, Ill.

A TRISTLE 150 feet high on the Kentucky, Cumberland Gap and Louisville road, near Lone Mountain, Tenn., gave way near a coal train was passing over it. The entire train's crew, consisting of six men, were killed.

The Arkansas Democratic State Convention at Little Rock has been adjourned. The State was represented. William M. Fishback of Fort Smith, was nominated for Governor. Delegates to the National Convention at Chicago were elected. They were unanimously, but favored Cleveland's nomination.

The largest fire that has ever occurred on the water front of Baltimore, Md., destroyed the extensive wharves and freight-houses of the Bay Line Steamboat Company, two large schooners, the offices of James Corner & Son, dealers in naval stores, and other property. The total loss is estimated at \$1,000,000. The fire was caused by intense heat, inducing spontaneous combustion.

The conference on the River and Harbor bill, after being in conference three days, failed to agree.

The House of Representatives passed the Fortification Appropriation bill without division. The measure appropriates \$2,412,375, or \$1,302,427 less than was appropriated by the last Congress. Authority is given to make contracts for certain works involving a further expenditure of \$1,374,650.

The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Representative and Mrs. Holman, of Indiana, was celebrated by them in their apartments in the Hamilton House. The rooms were decorated with flowers, and Judge and Mrs. Holman and daughter graciously received the guests. A handsome token from the colleagues of Mr. Holman was in the shape of a gold-lined solid silver punch bowl, with ladle of the same metal.

REAR ADMIRAL E. A. K. BENHAM has been ordered to hoist his flag on the Newark and to proceed to and assume command of the South Atlantic Station.

The State Department has been notified of the resignation of the President of Venezuela.

The President has settled the long pending case of Commander F. R. Smith, United States Navy, by directing his retirement on half pay.

Foreign.

FIFTY THOUSAND workmen are on strike in and around Barcelona, Spain. The employers have offered to raise wages to seventy-five cents a day, but the terms have been rejected by the strikers.

GLADSTONE told a deputation from the London Trades Council, who urged the eight-hours question upon his consideration, that the rest of his life was dedicated to the cause of Home Rule.

ZACCO, Vice-President elect of Bolivia, is dead. The blockade of Matto Grosso, Brazil, has been raised. The Venezuelan revolutionists, having signally defeated Dictator Palacio's soldiers near Guacipati, are about to try to recapture Ciudad Bolivar.

At Madeburg, Germany, soldiers were unloading a wagon of ammunition when a shell exploded, killing four of the men. Their heads, arms and legs were blown off.

EMIN PASHA, the African explorer, has recovered from the smallpox and is in good health, with Stuhlmann, at Bukoba. The advance of the expedition has been delayed by want of provisions.

The Ulster Convention, in opposition to Home Rule for Ireland, met in Belfast, N. Ireland; 10,000 delegates were present.

The Government has advised Mr. Porter, the American Minister, that Italy accepts the invitation to take part in the international monetary conference.

UNITED STATES CONSUL WILLARD at Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, died there a few days ago of paralysis, aged sixty-seven years. He was a native of Connecticut and had been in the Consular service for about thirty years.

QUEEN VICTORIA has appointed Lord Hames, ex-President of the divorce court, and Britain in the Berlin sea arbitration.

A HURRICANE did great destruction at Berdovalo, a Spanish factory village. Two factories and a number of houses were blown down. Eight persons were killed and a number injured.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

JAY GOULD has a liking for flowers.

POPE LEO still writes Latin poetry, though eighty-two years old.

BENJAMIN HARRISON and Whitelaw Reid were both born in Ohio.

DR. NEWMAN HALL, the famous London divine, is seventy-six years old.

The King of Siam, who is thirty-nine, is the eldest of eighty-four children.

A SON of the late President Arthur is prominent among gentlemen coach drivers in Paris.

JUSTICE STEPHEN J. FIELD, of the United States Supreme Court, has taken a cottage at Newport, R. I.

DOWN WITH THE BRIDGE.

A False Structure Falls in Kentucky With Fatal Results.

Fifty Workman Plunged into a River and Many Drowned.

Two spans of the new bridge being built over the Licking River, in Kentucky, between Covington and Newport, collapsed a few mornings since. The bridge is being constructed for the Kenton and Campbell County Land Company by the King Iron Bridge Company. It was begun last fall, and two spans, each 100 feet long, had been completed. Fifty-two men were on the false bridge putting in the iron braces for the floor, when at 10:25 o'clock the entire structure gave way, carrying the men down with it. Only seventeen men escaped death, and some of these were fatally injured.

Not a stick of the false work, from pier to pier remained. The river was filled with timbers and iron work and men struggling for life. Besides the fifty-two men employed on the bridge at the time of the accident, several spectators were on the spans that fell, and a dozen or more boys bathing beneath the bridge were also carried away. The number of dead beneath the 150 tons of debris could not be told until it was removed. The steaming Carroll immediately began this work.

There was, on the day after the accident, a discrepancy in the death list, due to the fact that the majority of the dead and missing were single men and strangers, and also because the dead were taken to a common morgue. Some were in Newport, some in Covington, some in private houses, others in undertaking establishments.

The workmen had no chance for escape. The bridge seemed to crumble into the water beneath. Both members of the firm building the bridge were drowned.

A few little men were sitting on the river bank watching the tall "traveller" as it slowly worked out upon the apparently solid trestle. One man sat within fifty feet of the great machine, watching Contractor Baird and Inspector Wilson as they stood talking on the trestle. The trestle was carried by the north and the pling on the downstream side of the structure began to settle. Then the traveler advanced and the corner of the Newport pier split with a crackling noise.

Almost instantly the false work descended to the river fifty feet, and it was not until several men were seen running frantically for a few steps and were then thrown violently into the stream. The workmen were seen to leap far out from the bridge, with arms extended. Both were struck by falling pieces of the debris and injured, but not sufficient to prevent them from attempting to swim ashore on the Covington side. They kept together until within about ten feet of the shore, when both threw up their hands and sank.

After the crash came it was only a few moments until both banks were lined with people. Those of the wounded would could free themselves from the tangled network of timber struggled to the surface of the water and tried to get ashore. One after another gave up and sank into the muddy water. Although the banks were crowded no one could get boats so as to go to the rescue of the wounded. In a few minutes the police arrived, and one of the first to be taken out was one of the Baird brothers, the contractor.

All of the dead as they were taken out showed signs of great suffering. Business in both Newport and Covington was almost wholly suspended. It was not until 2 o'clock that the steaming Carroll arrived on the scene and began pulling out the heavy timbers and iron.

The floods of the past month are, however, the remote cause of the accident. The high water prevented the proper bracing of the piling, which was forty feet long, thick set in water and ten in the bed of the river. The lack of bracing and its weight of iron proved too much for the false work.

The bridge has had an unfortunate history. The work has been greatly delayed at times by city inians into several men have been injured by falling from the trestlework.

The very best information on the day after the tragedy was that twenty-eight dead bodies had been recovered, and that a fire to several persons were mortally hurt, and a score, more or less, seriously injured.

It was thought the death list would finally complete would reach at least forty. All the men were insured by the contractors for \$1500 each.

LYNCHED FOUR.

American Workmen Hang Italians for Murder.

The report of a murder and quadruple lynching has just been received at Seattle, Washington, from the camp of Smith Brothers, railroad contractors, on the line of the new Monte Cristo Road. John A. Nelson had been sent out from Selro to take charge of a gang of Italian construction hands. The laborers conceived a violent hatred for him, and when he threatened to dock them for "stealing" four of the Italians attacked him.

Nelson made a desperate resistance, but was overpowered and thrown to the ground. While he was down one of his assailants drove the point of a heavy iron crowbar into his head, killing him instantly.

The Americans at the camp, numbering about sixty, became so enraged over the brutal murder that they seized the four Italians, and in the presence of 150 of their countrymen, strung them up to a tree. The place where the lynching occurred is forty miles from the nearest railroad station, on the line of the Everett & Monte Cristo Road, now being built from Hartford, forty-seven miles north of Seattle, to the Monte Cristo Mines.

KILLED AT THE MONUMENT.

Lightning's Work at the Big Grant Statue in Chicago.

Three persons were killed, two seriously injured and the Grant Monument in Lincoln Park slightly damaged in a short but fierce thunderstorm which visited Chicago, Ill., a few nights since. The killed were Lewis Myer, Mrs. Shelby, of Chicago, and an unknown man. The injured were Harry Phillips and Mrs. Mattie Olsen, also of Chicago.

The catastrophe was the result of a bolt of lightning which struck the monument in the corridors of which nearly fifty persons sought shelter. At the first signs of the approaching storm, Lincoln Park, in which the monument stands, was covered with people who had prepared to enjoy the cool of the evening. The storm began with a slight shower which rapidly deepened into a small hurricane, accompanied by a downpour of rain, vivid flashes of lightning and terrific peals of thunder. When its fury was at its height, a blinding flash struck the statue, taking its course directly through the little crowd which had sought safety in its enclosure. Everybody, with the exception of three men, was thrown to the ground but all were uninjured except those named. The bolt did not strike the bronze figure of Grant and the damage to the monument will be covered by a few dollars.

OFFICIAL reports as to the Russian harvest prospects show that the general outlook is much worse than it was in the early summer of 1891. Locusts have destroyed the crops in the Caucasus, the stores of grain in which district saved the situation last autumn.