

Wandering bicycle riders have lately caused a vast increase in the business of wayside inns.

The Forestry Department of India is successfully naturalizing the mahogany tree in Bangalore.

Labrador, a country which we always associate with Arctic snowdrifts, icebergs, etc., has 900 species of flowering plants, fifty-nine ferns and over 250 species of mosses and lichens.

Handkerchiefs were first made for the market at Paisley, Scotland, in 1743, and sold for about \$1 each. Last year it is computed that 80,000,000 dozen were sold in the United States.

Many Germans are leaving Kansas and settling in Maryland. The great West has been over-boomed, and thousands of people want to get away, says the Atlanta Constitution in explanation.

An English woman of great wealth claims that the clergy pay so much attention to the poor that she could not get one to attend her husband when he needed spiritual consolation. She admits a great deal, is the comment of the Atlanta Journal.

Venice is in hopes of reviving her ancient maritime prosperity. Important harbor-works have been going on for the last twenty years to form the "Lido Port," which probably will be ready for vessels next year, although the works will not be concluded till 1895.

Once in St. Paul, Minn., a \$1.50-a-day laborer had lung trouble. He went to Southern California and began keeping bees. Last year he sold \$40,000 worth of honey. Bees do well in Southern California, for flowers bloom at all seasons, and they keep on laying up honey for the winter that never ceases. Great joke on the bees, isn't it?

The Western Tobacco Journal advances figures to show that the annual per-capita consumption of manufactured tobacco in this country, on a basis of 65,000,000 population, is five and one-third pounds, costing not less than \$5 at retail. No other country approaches the United States in the amount and value of tobacco consumed per capita.

The wheat output will not exceed 443,000,000 bushels, according to the American Agriculturist's own reports, and of its interpretations of Government returns, compared to 614,000,000 as the average for the last two seasons and 400,000,000 bushels in 1890. Nearly 2,500,000 less acres were devoted to wheat than last year, and the bulk of this decrease was in the surplus States, which bid fair to have 78,000,000 fewer bushels than last year, and 125,000,000 bushels under the surplus States' product of 1891.

Prince Bismarck made a suggestive statement in his address to an organization of schoolmasters. He drew a comparison between the French and the German systems of education, showing the bearing of the latter in the unity and strength of the Nation. He dislikes the French system because it inculcates "National vanity and ignorance of the geography and history of other Nations." No Nation excels Germany in its educational system, and the ex-Chancellor well knows the advantage of making the German school "a specific institute, like a corps of officers."

Great excitement prevails in France owing to the discovery that, of the twenty-eight companies which own the various submarine cables which encircle the globe as with an iron net, no less than nineteen are English, and that during the recent troubles in connection with Siam the dispatches addressed to the French Government from the far east were read and known at the English Foreign Office several hours before their delivery in Paris. France is, in fact, entirely dependent upon English companies for cable communication with her various colonial dependencies, including even Tunis, and actually goes so far as to grant a State subsidy of \$60,000 per annum to the English "African Direct Telegraph Company," whose lines she is obliged to use in order to reach her possessions on the west coast of Africa. Of the twenty-eight cable companies only two are French, one Danish, three North American and three South American. Indeed, of the 125,000 miles of submarine cable which constitute the submarine telegraphic system of the world, more than three-quarters are in the hands of the English, who are placed thereby in a singularly advantageous position with respect to other nationalities.

From Chicago comes a loud protest against street parades, which are characterized as a nuisance.

Old English silverware is much in demand in the United States just now, and genuine pieces, especially those of historic interest, fetch high prices.

Weather forecasts in Great Britain grow more accurate every year, and the meteorological council announce with pride that eighty-four per cent. of those given last year were successful. Three years ago nearly seventeen per cent. of the storm warnings were not fulfilled, but now the rate has fallen to seven per cent.

The park policemen of San Francisco use the lariat to stop runaway horses, and all are experts with the rope. The Captain of the Golden Gate Park squad says his men "can stop a horse within a distance of fifty yards without the slightest danger to themselves," and he implies, though he doesn't distinctly say so, without danger to the runaway or its rider.

The Chinese are the most lightly taxed people in the world. They have no Chancellor of the Exchequer worried over budget-making. All the land there belongs to the State, and a trifling sum per acre, never altered through long centuries, is paid as rent. This is the only tax in the country, and it amounts to about \$5 per head yearly.

Two little girls, Gertrude and Ethel Hedger, who are wards in chancery and heiresses to \$100,000 each, were recently arraigned as vagrants in a London police court. Their fortunes are so securely locked up in chancery that by no process of law can any of the money be obtained until the children are of age. They are at present practically destitute, and unable to procure decent surroundings, clothing or education.

The beauty of the elm is more than skin deep, says the New York Post, and a high light of forestry gives it the first rank as a shade tree, both for streets and parks, because it is likewise strong, vigorous, and can be grown in so many places. The leaves are so tough that dust has little effect on them. Certain kinds of maples also have a good standing for shade, beauty, and rapid growth, though the soft maple is useless for heavy shade. Oak trees, the English and the Turkish, though rarely seen as shade trees in our streets, take high rank for that use.

Says the New York Tribune: "It may not be flattering to our vanity, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that Europe does not take nearly as much interest in America as America takes in Europe. This has long been indicated by the paucity of American news in the European press; and it is now forcibly brought to our attention by the indifference of Europe to the greatest Exposition that has ever been held. The average European classes the United States with Australia, Madagascar, South Africa and other out-of-the-way countries, whose doings can have no possible interest for him. This being so, the wonder is not that there have been so few European visitors to the Fair, but that any one in this country should have expected them to come."

As a result of his investigations, Professor McCook estimates the army of tramps in the United States at 45,845. Practically all of them are in the prime of life and in good health, with nothing to prevent them from earning a livelihood, three-fifths of them having trades by which to support themselves, and nine-tenths able to read and write. And yet they are loafers and non-producers, refusing to assume the obligations of citizenship, and are a mere burden to society. At a conservative estimate, their maintenance costs the public \$3.50 a week, eighty-four cents of which is spent for spirits and tobacco; and if to this is added police and hospital charges, the expense is increased to \$4.40 a week, as much as it costs to support the most dangerous criminal. The aggregate sum thus required to keep the tramp army in motion is \$9,169,000 a year, a sum double the cost of the Indian bureau, and more than one-quarter of the annual interest of the public debt. Worse than this, the army is a constant menace to public morals and public health, the greater that it is always in motion, in that of those who are ill by far the larger proportion suffer from exceedingly loathsome and contagious diseases. The tramp evil is thus a most pressing one, not only because of its demoralizing effects upon industry, but because of the moral and physical dangers to which it exposes the working population.

OUR NEIGHBOR'S EXHIBIT.

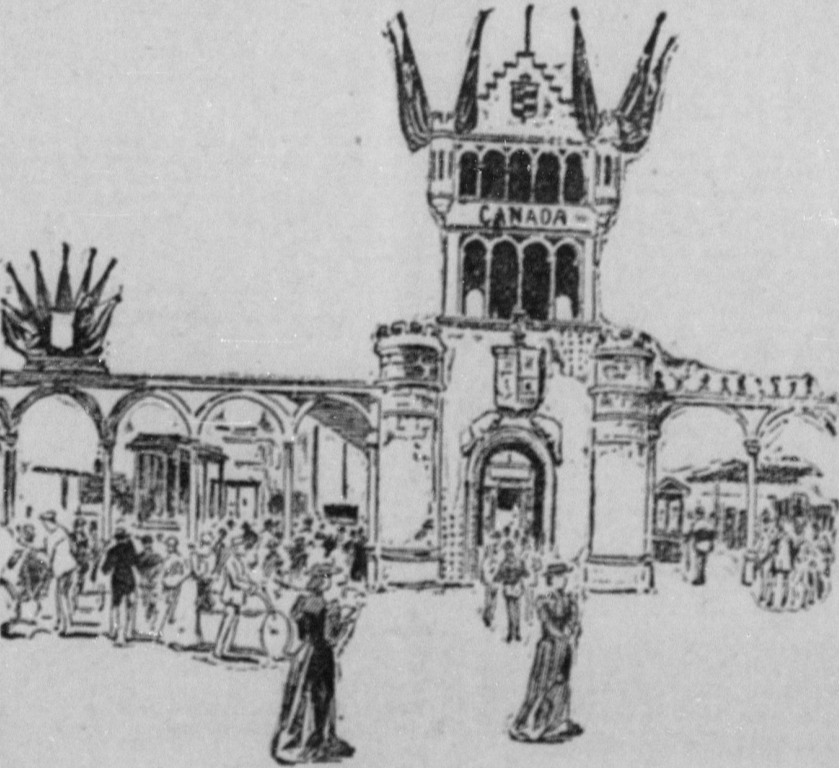
CANADA'S PRODUCTS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Natural and Developed Resources of the Country Artistically Exhibited—Agricultural Products, Cereals, Coal and Manufactures From the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Canada has made a display at the World's Fair which admirably served its purpose of illustrating the natural and developed resources of her own vast territory. No department of the Exposition, says the Chicago Herald, has been so highly commended. Each big building contains a comprehensive exhibit, installed according to the best methods that could be employed to make it attractive. Possessed of resources so nearly similar to those of this country that but slight distinctions can be drawn, Canada has been animated by the spirit of competition more keenly, perhaps, than any other Nation represented at Jackson Park. She has given special attention to the display of her agricultural products, upon which she prides herself most. She has not neglected, either, the treasures hidden beneath her broad domain, as can be seen in the Mining Building.

Great care has been taken by the Dominion officials to properly present the display in the Agricultural Building. A beautiful court covering 7000 square feet and rising twenty-five feet from the floor, stands, a model of its kind, on the north side of the center aisle. It is surrounded by a handsome trophy and by a large stuffed deer from the Rocky Mountains. The curtain which surrounds the court on four sides is made entirely of grain and straw tastefully and artistically arranged.

At the west corner of the court, Ontario, the banner province of the Dominion, has a large and tastefully arranged display. A handsome pavilion, made entirely of cereals and grasses from the Ontario Government Agricultural College at Guelph, is adorned by all visitors. Samples of grain in glass jars constitute a beautiful trophy which rises to a height of fully thirty-five feet. The display of grain and cereals from the province of Quebec is one of the most beautiful in the



CANADIAN COURT IN MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

section. There is also a pretty showing of maple sugar and syrup, which are two staple products of this province. The display of cereals and cereals from the great grain-growing areas of the northwest show the splendid quality and extensive variety of these staples from the storehouse of the Dominion. There is also a splendid exhibit of furs and stuffed birds which adds largely to the attractiveness of the display. The marine provinces of the Dominion show splendid exhibits of cereals and grains. Here is the mammoth Canadian cheese which attracts general attention. There is also a display of biscuits, cheese, mineral and aerated waters, bacon and hams. In the annex of the Agricultural Building, Canada has a large display of agricultural machinery.

WHERE COTTON IS REGENT. Canada has cotton in her own country in the neat and pretty curtains she has erected around her section in the Manufacturing Building. The section is on the west side of Columbia avenue, with Great Britain on her north, Denmark on the south, and Belgium on the east across the avenue. Every foot of 16,000 square feet of space is crowded with manufactured goods from all provinces. There are a great many lines of manufactured products in the Canadian court which will compare favorably with those of the older, more populous and more pretentious manufacturing countries. The cotton king has been at work in the Dominion, and in two long, well-finished native wood cases are most tastefully arranged many of the products of the Canadian cotton mills. Cotton fabrics of all kinds are shown, and textile goods occupy a prominent place. Ties, neckties, braids, silk thread and carpets are also extensively exhibited. Gloves, hosiery, underwear and ready-made clothing are tastefully arranged in glass cases made of Canadian elm, birch and cherry. Two very pretty cases are filled with specimens of women's work from different parts of the Dominion. There is also a creditable exhibit of sole and harness leather. Scales, stoves and hollow ware, water pumps, horseshoes, stove polish, screws, rivets, shovels, and an immense array of like articles meet the eye in every direction. An exhibit of circular and band saws of almost every pattern has attracted much attention, and it is doubtful whether in this department Canada is surpassed. A creditable display of boots and shoes occupies a prominent position.

INDIAN EXHIBITS BY INDIANS. At the west side of Canada's space is a very interesting and instructive exhibit made by the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa. Here, with the teachers, are a number of Indian boys and girls from the Government Indian schools in the distant northwest of Canada. These young people daily pursue their routine work just as if they were at home in their schools. All around are the products of the civilized Indian—grain that he has sown, tilled and harvested, flour that he has ground, roots and vegetables that he has planted and cared for, manufactured goods of many kinds that he has carefully put together and samples of the work of the school children of these Indian tribes under the guardianship of the Civil Government. There are also many curios of the warpath, the hunt and the trail.

MINERAL RESOURCES. The display which the Dominion makes in the Mining Building is a fair cross of the natural mineral resources of the country. The Canadian section comprises an area of 10,000 square feet, and is on the main floor, west of the center aisle, extending back under the west gallery. Canadian flags and hunting give a gay appearance to this most interesting section. Upon entering the large central court the visitor is immediately interested by the great pyramids of gold blocks representing the yield of that precious metal throughout Canada since it was first discovered in the far western province of British Columbia. The total yield of gold from British Columbia alone is estimated at something over \$53,000,000, while the cost of

containing the surf beaten province of Nova Scotia on the Atlantic has produced from her gold deposits since 1864 over \$7,640,000. In the banner province of Ontario extensive deposits of gold quartz are being worked, and along with them come the iron-ore, steel-footed Arabian, and Kentucky breeds with shiny, satin-like coats. There are horses from every State in the Union, of every grade and variety.

The samples of coal from British Columbia show the excellent quality, both anthracite and bituminous, of the inexhaustible coal fields of the Pacific province. Black diamonds are also taken from the province in the province of Nova Scotia, and the sparsely wooded and hilly areas of farming land in the great northwest of the Dominion have a plentiful supply of excellent coal. The province of Nova Scotia makes a poor show of coal samples despite the fact that she has some of the greatest coal areas on the continent.

The showing of nickel and nickel ore from the Huronian district of Ontario is one which has attracted attention, not only of mining experts but of naval officers. The quality of these ores can best be indicated by the result of the recent tests made by the naval departments of Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States, in which Canadian nickel was found to have the greatest power of resistance, and was by all means the most suitable for the purpose of making armor plates for improved war vessels.

A FINE DISPLAY OF FRUITS. The display which Canada makes in the Horticultural Building is one of the most important and attractive in that department of the Fair. There are three Canadian courts devoted to fruit, vegetables and wine exhibits. An interesting feature of this splendid display of fruit is that Canada not only exports in the variety and quality of the harder fruits peculiar to a Northern country, but her Western Ontario are of that firm, juicy character which at once places them in the first grade of fine fruits.

The province of Ontario has a large exhibit of over five hundred varieties, embracing thirty-eight varieties of apples in fresh state and 1400 bottles of various kinds of preserved fruits. In the center of the court is a display of fruits from the Government central experimental farm at Ottawa. The province of Quebec has been more successful than any of the other provinces in keeping a display of fresh winter apples, of which there are over seventy varieties. Nova Scotia's display of the different varieties of apples from the famous Annapolis Valley is beyond criticism. The exhibit from British

Columbia attracts much attention because of the immense size of the apples and pears. There is also a grand variety of the smaller fruits. Prince Edward Island, the north-west territories and Manitoba have all creditable displays of the smaller fruits. In the vegetable court in the north pavilion is a display of last year's vegetables, contributed by all the Canadian provinces, and the Government experimental farms of the Dominion. This is the only exhibit of vegetables in the department of horticulture at the Exposition.

IN TRANSPORTATION BUILDING. Canada's exhibit in Machinery Hall is located at the east end of the center floor, immediately opposite that of Great Britain. While this exhibit has many features of peculiar interest to visitors, many important lines are absent, and a number of the largest manufacturers are not represented at all. There is a good display of automatic and tractor engines, compound marine engines, steam injectors and exhausters, high speed engines, fire engines, water wheels and working machinery of all descriptions. The display of wood-working machinery is one of the finest at the Fair. The exhibit of steam-making machines has attracted special attention.

The Canadian exhibit in Transportation Building is on the main center floor annex and in the west gallery. A feature of the exhibit consists of car couplers and chilled car wheels, for which Canada is noted. There are also semaphores and headlight models for yachts and vessels and a working model of the Chicago Ship Railway, which is being constructed across the Straits of Northumberland. This work when completed will shorten the ocean trip between Montreal, Quebec and other ports on the lower St. Lawrence River and Boston and New York by hundreds of miles, being a saving of the dangerous 4000 miles of eastern Nova Scotia. The exhibit of carriages, wagons, carts and trucks is fairly good. Particular interest is manifested in the splendid exhibit of sleighs. In one of the courts is a beautiful model of the sleigh presented by the women of Canada as a wedding present to the Duke of York and the Princess May. It is a magnificent specimen of Canadian workmanship. The display also includes a large exhibit of sporting and pleasure canoes, folding boats, snow shoes, toboggans, etc., for which Canada, as the home of the sportsman, has a world-wide reputation. In the annex of the Transportation Building is a full standard vestibule train of the Canadian Pacific Railway,

entirely of Canadian manufacture, the cars being made from native Canadian woods. One peculiarity about this exhibit is that the train was not built for exhibition purposes, but is an exact type of the regular trains on the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

WOODWORKING DISPLAYS. In the Forestry Building, Canada occupies 3000 square feet, situated on the main aisle and south of the center aisle. The space is divided between the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and the Northwest territories. The Dominion has a large collection of photographs of living trees, specimens of wood, and a geological survey museum at Ottawa. The photographs are shown in frames made of the wood represented in the picture. The forest resources of Ontario—its commercial timber, or fir woods—are especially interesting to practical lumbermen. Millinery, wood and cabinet workers, and the birch, beech, cherry and other fine woods capable of brilliant polish attract much attention. From the Pacific slope the magnificent specimens of Douglas fir and cedar hand-split shingles 2 feet wide, of fur and spruce plank 4 inches thick, 4 feet wide and, if necessary, 100 feet long, and free from knots, are marvelous. Quebec exhibits pine and spruce in great variety. In the middle of the space is a trophy of pine wood. It is shown in a stage of its manufacture, from the tree in the rough to the pulp in long sheets, and, finally, the useful articles made by this indurating process.

WORLD'S FAIR STOCK SHOW.

The World's Fair stock show opened with a fine display of animals. There were many ponderous stallions of shaggy manes that almost made the earth tremble as they moved, and along with them came the grey-eyed, fleet-footed Arabian, and Kentucky breeds with shiny, satin-like coats. There are horses from every State in the Union, of every grade and variety.

Among the 1205 head of cattle and 1617 horses, there were over 1800 head of sheep and 1500 hogs. In the south end of the grounds are forty stables, each 200 feet long and forty-two feet wide, equipped with everything to make a comfortable habitation for the aristocratic occupiers.

With their stalls occupied by the choicest possessions of the stock raisers, the live-stock stables have become the center of attraction. The Car of Russia has sent twenty-one horses to the Fair. Some of them have pedigrees that run back 125 years, and there are stallions in the group that \$100,000 can not buy. Guard Captain of Cavalry F. M. Imhoff was sent as special delegate to look after the horses which were from the stables of his Highness, the Grand Duke Dimitry. The horses are classed as standard Orloff breeds, heavy and light types, and Orloff half-breeds or weight-carriers for heavy cavalry purposes.

The Imperial stables of Germany are also represented by a number of fine horses.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

The State Buildings of several States are only houses of public comfort where no exhibits are expected to be shown. Their natural production has been placed. Here all who wish may come and lounge and rest.

The Kansas State Building exhibits a variety of the fauna, which have been so dexterously placed that one can imagine a time when all lived in happy harmony and when the carnivores were feeding upon the diet of Nebrachadiazar.

The Women's Building may be called an art gallery by itself. No where in all the exhibition is such astonishing progress to be noticed as right here. The deft fingers, the correct eye, the artistic mind of woman are shown everywhere.

Among the wonders observed by a correspondent at the Fair were shawls from India marked at \$10,000; tea from Ceylon valued at \$87 per pound; a diamond from the mines valued (and sold) at \$100,000; a nugget of gold worth \$600, and many others of virgin gold from \$1 up to the largest one.

"Butchers and Grocers' Day" at the Fair was marked by the representatives of those industries to the number of nearly 2000. They assembled in front of the Administration Building and marched to Festival Hall, where the National Convention of Grocers and Butchers of the United States was held.

The Forestry Exhibit is a study for the moment, which it would take at least a full month for an expert to analyze and longer to describe. The logging camp gives one a view of pioneer life. The simplicity of bed and table, the few things thought necessary to supply the daily wants of the pioneer, his possible enjoyments and his probable deprivation are all revealed by the amenities of woodcraft and the ingenuity for amusement in his isolation.

Utah makes an exhibit in silks. A most magnificent robe de chambre, fit for an Emperor or an American citizen to wear, is a notable feature of the exhibit. Raw silks in various forms are also shown. Almost any part of North America in the temperate zone can produce silk. Hitherto the labor in its production has been too expensive to make it profitable, but in Utah, where women and children are numerous and obedient, the production of silk is not only a possibility, but a fact.

In the New South Wales exhibit in the Anthropological Building is a picture of a burly cannibal who was a most remarkable man. It is a portrait of Mickey, the great chief of the Ulladhalla, the most expert boomerang thrower in Australia, a mighty warrior who had eaten the hearts of no less than eighty of his foes. When he got tired of killing opposition chiefs with his boomerang he devoted himself to art, and six pictures of his paintings show his superiority to the general run of native Australians in other fields than those of war. The micrometers got hold of him, and he died a Christian a couple of years ago at the age of fourscore.

The first thing to be done after entering through the turnstile at the Fair grounds is to seek the Intramural Railway Station, purchase a ticket at a cost of ten cents, and take a ride around the grounds. This will give one an idea of the grandeur and extent of the various buildings. More knowledge and information can be gained from one trip of thirty minutes than can be derived by walking around the grounds a week. The failure to fully appreciate the buildings, their architecture and general design, is more often due to a lack of proper understanding in this respect, which only a ride on the Intramural can give.

HOME RULE REJECTED.

The House of Lords Defeats the Bill By a Vote of 419 to 41.

The British House of Lords rejected the Irish Home Rule bill, passed by the House of Commons, by a vote of 419 to 41. In the early part of the evening Baron Halsbury, Baron Herschell, Baron Monkswell and the Bishop of Ripon spoke to half empty benches. At 9 o'clock visitors began streaming in. Continuous cheering occupied a portion of the area of the House were twenty-two bishops, attired in their capacious robes with lawn sleeves. Members of the House of Commons crowded the access and standing room around the throne.

Outside of the Parliament Houses organized bands from Conservative workingmen's clubs, formed to incite a jubilant demonstration on the rejection of the Home Rule bill, began to assemble at 10 o'clock. Hint of their intention having reached the Radical workingmen's clubs and Irish societies, small detachments of these soon appeared on the scene. As a brawl was feared the police broke up the different groups and kept them moving.

Lord Salisbury rose at 10.30 o'clock, amid cheers, and began his speech, the last of the debate. Lord Salisbury spoke for an hour and a quarter against the bill. The Earl of Kimberley, Lord President of the Council and Secretary of State for India, briefly replied to Lord Salisbury.

The House divided at midnight and the result was the rejection of the bill by a vote of 419 to 41.

The Marquis of Waterford voted lying at full length on a bench. Lord Headley returned from a hunting expedition on the Zambezi River in order to be able to vote. All the Bishops went with the majority. The announcement of the result was received with laughter and some cheering. The House was then cleared of spectators and adjourned immediately.

OUR PAPER MONEY.

A Total Amount of \$1,112,001,108 in the Country.

An official statement prepared by the Treasury Department shows the total of United States notes, Treasury notes, National bank notes, gold and silver certificates, and currency certificates outstanding to be—

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

ACTING upon orders from Secretary Carlisle Postmaster Dayton has ousted John I. Thompson, Chief Federal Supervisor of Elections, from his quarters in the New York Postoffice.

LABOR DAY was extensively celebrated in New York and other Eastern cities with large parades, picnics and speechmaking.

THE cornerstone of a fifty-thousand dollar Memorial Church to the late Jay Gould was laid at Roxbury, N. Y., this early home, by his oldest son, George Gould.

DR. ROBERT A. LAMBERTSON, President of Lehigh University, died suddenly at Bethlehem, Penn.

MANY closed mills and factories in various parts of the Eastern and Middle States are resuming operations.

THOMAS GLEASON, a New York policeman, while on duty on Broadway, was run over and almost instantly killed by a cab.

THE New York Grand Jury has indicted Miss Emma Goldman for making anarchistic speeches.

MRS. VENZEL VOJAGER, her ten-year-old son Willie, and A. Novack, a friend, died at Newark, N. J., from the effects of eating toadstools in mistake for mushrooms.

MASSACHUSETTS Prohibitionists have nominated a State ticket headed by Rev. Louis A. Banks, of Boston, for Governor. The People's Party have also put a ticket in the field, with George H. Cary, of Lynn, the gubernatorial candidate.

A CRAZY Italian, running through the streets of New York and trying to kill people with a revolver and a knife, was shot dead by a policeman.

South and West.

THE three children of Jacob Claiborne, living near Natchez, Miss., were burned to death while their parents were absent.

GEORGE P. ELLIOTT, a cousin of ex-Congressman Elliott, saved the lives of eleven persons in the recent storm on the Carolina coast.

DOCTOR T. THACHER GRAVER, awaiting his second trial for the murder of Mrs. Josephine Barnaby, of Providence, R. I., committed suicide on the County Jail at Denver, Col.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND spoke on the relations of the Catholic Church to labor before the Labor Congress in Chicago.

CHARITIES COMMISSIONER NOLAN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., fell from the "Exposition Flyer" near Cleveland, Ohio, and was killed.

In a fight between a United States Marshal's posse and the Dalton gang of desperadoes in Kansas three of the former and two of the latter were killed.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON delivered the address of welcome at the citizens reception to the officers and delegates of the G. A. R. National Encampment at Indianapolis.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY opened the Republican State campaign in Ohio with a speech at South Salem.

A WORLD'S FAIR express train collided with a freight train in Indiana; one man was killed and six injured. On the same day two men were killed and a third fatally injured in a collision between two trains at Hardin, Ohio.

IOWA Prohibitionists and Populists held their State Conventions on the same day at Des Moines. The former nominated L. S. Coffin for Governor, and the latter named for that office E. A. Ott.

THIRTEEN men were injured by a gas explosion in a mine at Shelbyville, Ind.

W. F. CROW was killed by J. B. Burke at Rocky Comfort, Texas, in a dispute about a corn-cob pipe. Clint Crow fatally wounded Burke and was killed by the latter.

VIRGINIA Prohibitionists have nominated Colonel J. R. Miller for Governor.

THE Maryland Republican State Convention, at Baltimore, nominated Joshua Horner, Jr., for Comptroller. The Minneapolis platform was reaffirmed and the Harrison Administration commended.

THREE robbers killed Cashier Blachly, of the Farmers and Manufacturers' Bank at Delta, Col., grabbed all the money in sight and started to ride out of town, but before they could get away two of them were shot dead by a citizen.

A TORNAADO at Lockport, La., killed five persons, including two Sisters of Charity, and injured many others.

GOVERNOR B. B. TILLYMAN, of South Carolina, has issued an appeal for help for the people of the islands and country ruined by the recent cyclone. An official report of the storm's destruction shows 20,000 persons helpless and 1000 dead. There are fears that an epidemic will be added to starvation.

Washington.

THE Senate has rejected the nomination of Henry C. Stuart, of Denver, to be Secretary of Legation in Guatemala and Honduras and Comandante-General to Guatemala. Mr. Stuart was opposed by citizens of the countries to which he was accredited.

ESTANISLAO S. ZERULLON, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic to the United States, has requested President Cleveland to act as arbitrator in a territorial dispute between the Argentine Republic and Brazil.

In a report to the State Department, Levi W. Meyers, American Consul at Victoria, B. C., estimated that the total catch of seal during the season of 1888, British and American, and including both sides of the Pacific, will reach at least 100,000 skins. The total sealing fleet of this year was about ninety-two vessels, of which thirty-two cleared from San Francisco, six from Seattle and fifty-four from Victoria.

THE Pan-American Medical Congress, in session at the National Capital, adopted a resolution urging the suspension of immigration from cholera-infected ports. The delegates visited the White House, and were presented to President Cleveland.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has nominated C. H. Dickinson to be Surveyor-General of Louisiana. He also sent to the Senate a number of recess appointments, including the name of Postmaster Carr, of Philadelphia, and several army promotions.

GOVERNMENT receipts are running lower than at any time since the war.

HON. JOSIAH QUINCY has resigned as Assistant Secretary of State, his resignation to take effect upon the conclusion of certain work in the State Department which he has on hand.

A STATEMENT prepared by the Treasury Department shows that since November 1, 1892, National banks to the number of 154 have suspended. Of these fifty-four have resumed business, one has gone into involuntary liquidation, fifty-eight are in the hands of receivers and fifty-one are in the hands of National Bank Examiners.

Foreign.

EMIL PACHA is reported to have been killed by Arabs in the Congo State, Africa.

THE Azores Islands have been devastated by a hurricane.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, and the Crown Prince of Italy attended a military field service and reviewed the troops at Metz. The city was crowded with visitors to attend the celebration of the German victories over France in 1870.

SEVENTEEN persons were drowned by the capsizing of a lighter while watching a fire at Rotterdam, Holland.

MANY people were injured during a panic caused by a fire in an Ostend (Belgium) theatre.

LIEUTENANT PEARLY's Arctic expedition has returned from Spitzbergen Bay, Greenland, and begun preparations for passing the winter there.

In the British House of Lords the Duke of Argyll and others spoke in opposition to the Irish Home Rule bill; Baron Playfair defended it.