The New Zealand Maoris own about 10,000,000 acres of land.

The spring and autumn maneuvers of European armies cost annually \$10,-000,000.

In twelve months American railread companies have paid \$239,616,284 as interest on bonds and \$95,337,681 as dividends on stocks.

The Egyptian Government pays interest on \$60,000,000 Nile Canal debt and \$30,000,000 Suez Canal bonds. squeezing the money out of the farm-

The most unhealthy city in Europe, according to statistics recently issued, is Barcelona, Spain, one of the loveliest places in that part of the continent. One who lives in Barcelona increases considerably his chances of

The statement that a child five and a half years of age would not have more than one hundred and fifty words in its vocabulary that it was able to use understandingly, led a careful mother to note for a month the number of words used by her child. All the parts of speech used were recorded, with the result that in this case the child appeared to have a vocabulary of 1528 words.

A young man of Lewiston, Me., who prides himself on his attractiveness for the gentler sex, got on a train the other day and saw a good-looking young lady, who seemed to have nobody with her. He approached her, relates the New Orleans Picayune, and did the masher act. She was responsive, and he was having a very nice time when a man came in and thanked him for having made the task of taking a lunatic to the asylum easier than he dared hope.

An estimate of the charitable bequests in England during 1893 puts the total sum at about \$7,000,000. This is held to be about one-tenth of the estates upon which probate duty has been levied. Among the larger amounts given are the following: Earl of Derby, \$100,000; Richard Vaughan, of Bath, a retired brewer, \$225,000; the Rev. James Spurrell, \$1,300,000; John Horniman, a tea merchant, \$450,-000; Henry Spicer, the well-known paper dealer, \$750,000; Sir William Mackinnon, \$300,000. The largest legacy of all is by Baroness Forrester, 81,500,000.

N. S. Nesteroff, an attache of the Russian Department of Agriculture, is in Michigan inspecting methods employed there in cutting and marketing lumber. His object is principally to get imformation respecting improvements in sawmill machinery. Mr. Nesteroff pronounces the Saginaw Valley mills the finest he has ever seen. He was especially interested in the maple sugar industry in the spring, and spent a month in a New York State sugar camp. This business was entirely "new to him, and he will try to introduce it into his native country, which has, he says, an abundance of sugar maples.

The Chinese trade unions can trace their history back for more than 4000 years. The Chinaman does not discuss with his employer what he is to receive for the work he does; he simply takes what he considers a fair and proper remuneration. He levies toll on every transaction according to laws laid down by his trade union, and without for a moment taking into consideration what his employer may consider proper. He is, therefore, says a correspondent of the Philadelphia Telegraph, generally called a thief; but he is acting under due guarantees, in obedience to laws that are far better observed and more strict than any the police have been able to

It takes 3200 mail cars to distribute Uncle Sam's mail, and the New York division alone requires 819 railway post clerks to handle it. Last year these clerks handled 1,207,220,577 pieces of mail bound past their divi- resorts. The question whether bision, of which 753,976,835 were letters. To get a clear idea of the immense of letters, suppose they average four inches in length and are laid end to end. They will stretch over a line 2975 miles long. All railway post clerks must be quick and intelligent and have a thorough knowledge of the bicycle in moderation is beneficial to whole country. In the second division there are 18,000 postoffices, and have been found exceedingly good. the clerks know every one. This sysvaluable, says the writer from whose interesting article in Harper's Young People these facts are drawn, that it bicycle rightly employed will in all is now being operated on the transatlantic steamships.

It is estimated that the world's cannon have cost over \$40,000,000.

During the year 1893 the steam surface railroads of this country carried 628,965,973 passengers and moved 757,464,480 tons of freight.

Within the last ten years Great Britain has decreased the ratio of import duties, while the rest of the world has increased it nearly one-

In the mountains of Kentucky a majority of the log houses are built now just as they were in the days of Daniel Boone. There are no windows, no carpets, no whitewashing, often but one room, and many of them not even

A Brooklyn schoolboy amused himself the other day by tickling the hind legs of a mule with a stick. He is no more a schoolboy. From this the New Orleans Picayune draws this moral: When you want to tickle a mule's legs, try the fore legs.

With the growth of the new taste for cut flowers the cultivation of small flower gardens may become a source of unexpected revenue to countless homes. Many valuable plants can be made profitable with care, even in a small back-yard or in a sunny room, and certainly no more agreeable home industry for women can be imagined. The work demands fitness, patience and unremitting care, but it pays rich dividends for the amounts invested.

Because Captain Bray, of the schooner Nettie Langdon, from Jamaica for Philadelphia, slept on deck in the tropical moonlight, he totally lost his sight, and almost wrecked his vessel, or such, at least, is the report of his case. In the tropics, the statement runs, such an occurpence is not rare, but it is seldom heard of so far north as the latitude of Jamaica. In Demerara, the same authority declares, many such cases occur, especially when the moon is in its strongest phase.

It appears that Mexico is now engaged again in exterminating the Yaqui Indians and with the usual success. Cortez tried his hand at it in vain, and ever since his day the various Governments of Mexico have been engaged in periodic attempts of the same sort, and with the same success. The troublesome fellows won't exterminate. Secure in their mountain strongholds, they maintain their own independence, and sooner or later repulse with great loss any force sent against them. They have lately met the Mexican troops, greatly to the discouragement of the latter.

Says the Atlanta Constitution: Proofs that the South is raising its own supplies to a greater extent than ever before multiply on every hand. The Raleigh News and Observer reports that there is much more North Carolina bacon in the markets of that State than ever before. Much more beef is also coming to market than formerly. Our contemporary commends this tendency, and urges that it be carried still farther. Referring to the announcement that 30,000 Western draught horses will be shipped to Richmond and Atlanta for distribution through the South, it says that "the next step is to raise our horses and mules," a business for which it thinks North Carolina well

The New York Tribune remarks: There is a good deal of talk in certain quarters, mainly from people who think themselves wise above what is written and who take keen delight in their half-knowledge, adverse to the used of the bicycle by women. The charge that it is immodest for women to ride the bicycle is not deserving of serious attention. A modest woman is as modest on a wheel as in a drawing-room, and even if she wears what are collectively classed as "bloomers" her costume is not as deserving of notice as the bathing suits which women wear unchallenged at all our seaside cycle-riding is injurious to women's health is a most important one; the amount of mail matter in this number | answer can only be given as the result of experience. Undoubtedly harm has been done by excessive riding; but so it may be caused by too much walking or rowing. The general testimony seems to be that the use of the women, and in some cases the results Exercise on the wheel is so exhilarattem of railway postoffices has proved so ing that beginners are doubtless often tempted to ride too much. Against this they should be warned; but the probability promote health and hap-

FATAL FOREST FIRES.

HUNDREDS PERISH AMID THE SEETHING FLAMES.

The D to Lie in Heaps in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan-Fright ful Fate of Hinckley-Destruction in Pennsylvania and New

Never in the history of the Northwest, except at the time of the fires in the Michigan pineries in 1871, has there been such a terrible loss of life and such suffering as has just been caused by forest fires in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan.

The loss of life has been awful. At a late hour it was estimated that between eight hundred and fifteen hundred persons had been burned to death or suffocated, and the wide discrepancy in these figures was proof of the utter impossibility of getting reliable information, Property losses already reach up into the millions.

One of the most painful features of the whole affair is the charge that these death dealing fires were started by incendiaries among the woodmen, who were led to commit this terrible crime by a desperate desire to get work, as the conflagration will necessite the immediate autitors of a rest tate the immediate cutting of a vast quantity of scorched timber to save it from total

The work of recovering scorched and blackened bodies and identifying and bury-ing them went forward in those districts where the flames had spent their fury, while in other parts men were fighting grim death all day long in towns threatened with like

The aggregateless will run into millions, but it is absolutely impossible to give any trustworty estimate, as so wide an extent of country was devastated. The largest single loss was that of the Brennan Lumber Com-pany, of Hinckley, Minn., which is placed at \$600,000 by the officials of the company. The aggregate loss is variously estimated at from three to five millions and this does not include the standing timber destroyed.

The following towns in the Northwest have been either totally or partially destroyed by the flames: Pokegama. Hinckley, Sandstone, Mission Creek, Rutledge, Mansfield and Milaca, in Minnesota; Bashaw, Barronette, Benoit. Cartwright, Fifield, Granite Lake, Grantsburz, Glidden, Marengo, Muscado, Shell Lake, South Range, Poplar, Speneer, Highbridge, Ashland, Junction and Washburne, in Wisconsin; Ewen and Trout The following towns in the Northwest have Washburns, in Wisconsin; Ewen and Trout

Creek, in Michigan.

The latest advices from the scene of the big fire indicated there would be a total of big fire indicated there would be a total of nearly 400 lives lost. This included the fatalities at Hinckley, Pokegama, Rutledge, Sandstone and all the area of country covered by the configuration. Searching for the dead under anything like system had then only begun. At noon fully 200 dead were gathered in the cemetery at Hinckley await-ing burial. There were two great heaps ing burial. There were two great heaps of naked and charred bodies in every conceivable distorted attitude. There were six-teen known to be dead at Pokegama. There were fifty-one at Sandstone village, and about thirty more from the outlying country. But it must be remembered that the fire covered a large area of country. some of it very hard to get over by searching parties. There are many isolated in ing in the country; and all suffered to some extent. It will take at least a week to ascertain how many are lost, and many of them will never be identified. Many families are being cared for at Pine City and Duluth and Superior. At the former place there are about 500 homeless received. people, and it is estimated that at least 1000 people, and it is estimated that at least 1000 people will have to be taken care of until they can get a new start in life. The wounded in hospitals at Pine City were all doing well.
The surgical staff was supplemented by a of physicians from the "Twin

It seemed that forest and peat fires had been raging within a short distance of Hinck-ley for some weeks, but no apprehension had been felt by the inhabitants, and no preparations had been made for emergencies. The fire approached, fanned by a strong wind, the smoke grew denser as the day advanced, and it soon became dark as night. About 4 o'clock the wind changed and the residents of the doomed town saw the flames were bearing down upon them. As the alarm rang through the streets the people rushed from their homes, and when they caught sight of the red, onrushing sea of fire, they became panic-stsicken. The fire shot across the town and the people fied in all direc-tions. They ran wherever they thought they could find refuge. A large number ran to a pond some three or four acres in extent and three or four feet deep. Women and chil-dren ran side by side with cattle into the pond and crouched close to the water, for the smoke hung low and the flames were dangerously close. The largest crowd of people rushed to Grindstone River, a small shallow stream, which it was thought would afford protection from the flames. But the water was too low, and all miserably perished. There the relief parties found the bodies lying in the water, and rudely trampled by the flying cattle.

Just as the flames were raging flercest, a train arrived over the Eastern Minnesota and 500 people clambered aboard. It was a godsend to the people, who offered up prayers of thankfulness as the engineer sent the train at rapid speed away from the burn-

ing town and back to safety in Superior,
Another party had rushed for the limited
on the St. Paul and Duluth, but as the fire cut off their way in that direction they ran to a shallow pond near by. There, like rats in a trap, they perished one and all. One hun-died and five bodies were removed from the miserable pond by the Belief Committee, where they had been literally roasted to death. There was absolutely no escape,

East of the village there was a stagnant pool of rain water. Over one hundred peo-ple sought refuge there, and of these only one man is known to have perished. The im-mense plant of the Brennan Lumber Company with sawmills, planing mills, stables and 28,-000,000 feet of pine lumber, was wiped out in almost less time than it takes to write it. With the stables were consumed ninety head

of splendid horses. the flames subsided and the shadows of night closed down over the ill-starred town, the people left their places of refuge and made their way over the smouldering embers through the one street of the village The fire had spent its torce, but the ruins still glowed red through the dense cloud of smoke, marking the spots where a few hours ago were the homes of a prosperous and happy people. Guided by the weird light, men moved about as if dazed, locating the spots where their homes had stood. The air was filled with mounings of the wounded, for whom no assistance could be had, and with sobbings of those who had lost friends or possessions, or both. When the terrible night was ended and the light of another day dawned upon the scene of desolation a few energetic spirits recovered from the blow and began to organize for the work of recovering the boiles. Two hundred and thirty-three bodies were buried, only twenty-three of which could be identi-

The reporter picked his way through de-The reporter picked his way through deserted avenues of Hinckley.Minn., encountering the bursting remains of horses, cows, cats, chickens, and dogs. He overtook Hans Paulson, an employee in the Brennan mill. "I am going out to the cemetery to see if I can find my wife and four children," he said, "I lost them all."

The rain was pouring in sheets. At the cemetery, a mile and a half from town a half dozen men were digging a trench. A heap of bodies lay on a knoll in the middle of the cemetery. There were ninety-six naked bodies, men, women, and children, scorched, blackened, disworted, brains protruding, hands clutched in their final agonies, hair singed from heads; old, young, middle aged, male and female, all in a promiscuous heap. In another corner of the cemetery were forty-lee other

bodies covered with quilts.

A majority of those lost were Scandinavians, and many of these, distrusting the banks since last year's panic, carried their savings in their pockets, and where it was in paper money it was, of course, destroyed.

Reports continue to come in from the

Reports continue to come in from the vicinity of Skunk Creek of added discoveries of burned victims. Fifty-eight dead were found lying in the streets and in the immediate ate vicinity of this village. The total in the vicinity will reach fully 490 dead when all the returns are in, Identification is an ex-ceedingly difficult matter.

J. D. Markham, of Rush City, says that

souls. Of this number sixteen are known to

Sandstone, Minn., is in complete ruins, there being but one building standing, a shack used by the quarry company. Crowded into this building and the ferry, the relie party found over 200 people who had lost their homes and everything they possessed except the clothing they wore.
All those saved at Bandstone were in the

river while the cyclone of flames passed, and they only managed to escape by wading in the water as far as possible and throwing water over each others' heads. The coming of the flames sounded like thunder, and with such rapidity did they come that people who waited to save property or neglected to seek safety in the river perished in the flames. As far as can be learned between forty and flky eople are dead.

Broad Park, Pokegama Station, Minn., a

new town on the St. Cloud and Hinckley branch of the Great Northern, was totally destroyed. The flames burned 300,000 feet of lumber, a sawmill, hotel, stores, post-office, school house and section house, Twenty-five families in the immediate neighborhood are homeless. The total loss of property is estimated at \$300,000.

In accordance with an order issued by

General Merritt, commander of the Department of Dakota, Company G, of the Third United States Infantry, stationed at Fort United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Snelling, left on a special train on their way to Hinckley under command of Captain Hale. The principal purpose of sending the Federal troops was to fur-nish tents and blankets to the people of Hinckley. The soldiers were equipped with ammunition and were to do guard duty Protecting property and supplies. Not since 1871 has Michigan seen such

awful devastation by forest fires. Some idea of the extent of damage can be gained from the fact that more than 1000 square miles of territory has been burned over. 700,000,000 feet of standing pine scorehed, and 300,000,000 pieces of cedar ruined, and this does not include the loss of scores of sawmills, lumbering plants, and piles of dressed lumber, nor does it take into consideration the hundreds of homes belonging to homestead settlers that have been wiped out. Owing to the fact that all the railroad lines in the upper peninsula run through these blazing forests and the ties and bridges have been burned, train service has been abandoned. From latest accounts received it is now believed that the worst is over and the fires will subside, although the people will not feel safe until a heavy rain falls. The best general estimate of the loss of property in the northern peninsula of Michigan is \$2,000,000.

The heaviest loser by the forest fires at Chippewa Falls, Wis., is Cornell University, which has nearly \$1,990,000 invested in pine lands located chiefly around Long Lake. These lands have been completely divested of standing pines, and their loss will be almost complete.

The destruction of Barronatt Wis. was

The destruction of Barronett, Wis., was complete. One building is left of a city of 700 inhabitants. One man was burned to death. The total loss is a quarter of a million dollars. Three hundred and sixty per-

Forest fires raged in Pennsylvania, all along the line of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad. Reports from all points on the narrow gauge stated that the woods were on fire for miles, and the damage would be heavy unless rain should fall.

Forest fires raged fiercely all around amestown, N. Y. At Falconer during the last few days farmers have had to organize a bucket brigade and work hard to keep the flames from setting fire to their houses and barns. Forest fires in Chautauqu County, New York, raged with increas ing force through meadows, woods and farms, reducing to waste the source of livelihood of a considerable portion of the farming population. No one feels safe, for the fires progress with such incredible velo city that those on picket duty sometimes are the flames are in possession of the property, and sometimes have to flee for their lives. Reports have been received of extremely dangerous fires in Lewis and Ulster Coun-

Later Details.

From revised returns received from the burned regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan the following are the total and Michigan the partly burned towns and counties :
Minnesota towns totally destroyed—Hinck-

ley. Pokegama. Sandstone. Sandstone June-tion or Miller, Partridge, Cromwell, Curtis, Cushing, Mission Creek. Partly destroyed— Finlayson, Mansfield. Butledge, Milaca.

Minnesota counties burned over—Pine. Partly burned over—Kanabec, Cariton, Benton, Aitken, Mille Lac, Morrison. Wisconsin towns totally destroyed -- Comstock, Benoit, Barronett, Poplar, Marengo, Granite Lake. Partly burned.—Spencer, High Bridge, Ashland Junction, Fifield, Washburne, Cartwright, Grantsburgh, Turtle Lake, Rice Lake, Muscoda, Bashaw,

Shell Lake, South Range. Wisconsin counties partly burned-Barron, Washburn, Florence, Ashland, Taylor, Chippewa, Burnett, Marinette, Price, Grant, Douglas, Marathon, Bayfield.

Michigan towns partly burned-Trout

Creek, Ewen, Sidnaw. Michigan counties partly burned-Houghton, Ontonagon (almost total except in towns), Huron, Macomb.

towns), Huron, Macomb.

The General Executive Committee in charge of the relief work made a report of the dead bodies recovered as follows:

Hinckley, 271; Sandstone, 77; Miller (often called Sandstone Janction), 15; between Skunk Lake and Miller, 12; Pokegama, 25; in lumber camps, 50, Total, 450.

Everything at Sandstone has burned, the school of the school of the school.

only thing left standing being the school-house walls and big bank safe. One farmer, who lived about half way between Miller and Sandstone, killed himbetween Miller and Sandstone, killed him-self when he saw his wife and three chil-dren, and his son-in-law, wife and child all burned to death before his very eyes, and his home, stock, and savings of a lifetime

NEW BICYCLE RECORD.

J. P. Bliss Makes It in 1:52 3-5, Paced, With Flying Start.

J. P. Bliss role at Hamplen Park, Springfield, Mass., the fastest mile ever made on a bleyele, establishing the record for the paced mile, flying start, of 1.52 3-5, and incidentally lowering the three-quarter-mile record to 1,23. He was quarter-mile record to 1,23. He was paced by three tandem teams—Githens and Lumsden, Cooper and Silvie and Arnoldand Warren. The previous records for the distances were 1.53 4-5 for the mile and 1.24 4-5 for the three-quarters, made at Waitham on July 28 by H. C. Tyler

Bliss has become well known to bicyclists by the records established by him on the same track on August 22, when he rode the paced half-mile, with flying start, in 54 3-5

paced half-mile, with flying start, in 54 3-5 seconds, and made the same distance, with standing start, in 58 1-5 seconds.

It is quite a question whether there was ever crowded into two consecutive weeks as much cloak business as has been done in New York City during the past fortnight.

BRAVE AS THE BRAVEST.

THE HERO OF THE NORTH-WESTERN FOREST FIRES.

Engineer Root's Story of His Train's Backward Race With the Devouring Flames-It Reads Like a Chapter of Horrors-Herded Like Sheep in a Swamp.

The experience of Engineer James Root on the doomed train which saved so many lives during the devastating forest fires in the Northwest is one that will not be met with more than once in a lifetime and reads like a chapter of horrors. He was taken to his home in White Bear Lake, Minn., on the first relief train, accompanied by Mrs. Root, who met him at Pine City. His injuries do not consist of severe burns. He is suffering from the severe mental strain and the awful physical ordeal through which went. He suffered heat so intense that weaker men would have died from its effects He suffered heat so intense that and all the way during that fearful run he was compelled to breathe the suffocating fumes of smoke that made night of the day, so black was it. The cuts on his tace and neck from the falling glass of his cab window are not serious, and the doctors say that all he needs to pull through is rest and absoute quiet.

About 6 o'clock in the evening, after he had become somewhat rested, a reporter was admitted to the darkened room in which he was lying at his home on the corner of Banning avenue and Fifth street. He was unable to say more than a half dozen words at a time without stopping to rest, and somestimes his words were cut short by a sharp spasm of pain. But the story in his own words is thrilling almost beyond comparison. After Mrs. Root had moistened his lips with cold water the engineer sank back among the cushions on his couch, and for a moment closed his eyes as he recalled to his nemory the scenes of the night before. Then in a voice scarcely louder than a whisper he

When we left Duluth Saturday afternoon the air was heavy with smoke. At Carleton the smoke was so thick that it became neces-sary to light the headlight, which was done by Fireman Jack McGowan. I spoke to Jack about it, and said I guessed we were going to have rain. We never thought the fire was so near us. On and on through the night of smoke the engine rushed on its way to Hinckley. We were due there at 4 o'clock and arrived three minutes late. As I pulled into the station I saw an excite I mob of people who took my train by storm. That was the first intimation I had that we were so near the fire. The people were terror stricken. I could not have started the engine without running persons down on the tracks in front of me. I received no orders, and as my train was completely filled with passengers who had boarded it while we were standing there, I was about to pull the throttle to cross the Hinckley bridge when a wall of flame fully ten feet high burst through the rolling smoke right in front of my engine, cutting off all hope of making the bridge. I noticed that the wind was from the south, and knew then that the fire must have already crossed the bridge and destroyed it, so I reversed the engine and we began a race with the flames back from

"There was not much time for thinking, but I remembered a shallow marsh, known as Skunk Lake, about six miles back and north of Hinckley, and I made up my mind to reach that lake, come waat might. There was no other salvation. The wind was blowing the fire in the same direction we were going, and the flames raced along in the tall grass on both sides of us, almost keeping gace with the speed of the train. I put on my heavy soat and pulled it over my head, and Jack got back in the manhole of the tank. He would stand up and throw water over me as long as he could stand the heat, and then he would retreat to the manbolo again, and in that way we got to Skunk Lake, not more than two minutes before the We piled out of the cab, Jack and I. cutting off the air and kicking the cars down about two car lengths, and made for the ake, getting there just as the fire struck us. It was awlu'.

Engineer Root continued, after resting a moment, "And I hope I may never live to go through such an experience again. The fire swept right over us, and we had to lie flat in the water for a time. After the first sheet of flame passed over us it was not so bad, but still the heat was terrible. The woods were burning all around us, and to add to the horror of the time the train caught on fire and the cars burned flercely radiating an awful heat, which affected us almost as much as the first fire, we were so near the track. For four hours we remained in the water, and then the ground began to cool sufficiently at the edge of the lake so that we were enabled to stand on the bank by wrapping our heads in costs. Later I went to the engine and sank down on the hot seat of the cab, the engine having passed I did not fall asieep, but into a kind of stupor, from which I was not fully aroused until the rescuing party came for us with hand cars. So far as I know there were only two persons on our train who lost their could not be gotten off the train, and they were burned to death on the cars. It must have been a terrible experience to those wo men and little-children who passed the night

in the water of the lake. "How did you get away from Skunk Lake?" the reporter asked, as Engineer Root stopped to rest a few moments and

called for some more water.
"We stayed there until about 6 o'clock in the morning, when a relief party came through from Mission Creek, about four miles south of Hinckley, on hand cars. was impossible to run an engine through, and they took us away, a few at a time, until the entire number was safely landed at Mission Creek, where ws were taken on a work train to Pine City. At that point we were taken on board the Duluth special and

Engineer Root is a man of the rugged, feariess type so commonly met with in his walk of life. He is fifty-one years old and has run an engine on the Duluth road seven years, and during most of that time he has pulled the Duluth limited passenger trains.

MURDERERS HANGED.

Two Criminals Executed the Same Day in New Jersey.

At Jersey City, N. J., Bernard Altenberger. the murderer of Katie Rupp, of Rome, N. Y .. was hanged at 10.04 o'clock a. m., on the day fixed for his execution. Lawyer Salinger at fixed for his execution.
9 o'clock hal applied to Judge Lippincott. for a writ of error. This was refused. A the gallows Altenberger was pale, but coot At 10.23 o'clock he was pronounced dead, The body was cremated at Fresh Pond, Long Island. Altenberger made a statement, saying he had no idea of killing Katle Rupp until he reached Jersey City from Rome, N. Y., with the intention of getting married. Then, he said, it occurred to him that if he got out he said, it occurred to him that if he got out of work he could not support a family, and he asked her to live with him without being married. She refused and he shot her.

At Mount Holly, N. J., Wesley Warner was hanged for the murder of Lizzie Peak. The drop fell at 10.36 a. m. The crime was committed September 18, 1392, in a jealous rage. Warner's only defence was that he was very deput at the time.

drunk at the time, FREDERICK OFF, Consul at Breslau, Germany, has written the State Department at Washington a short report upon flax culture in Silesia, in which he says farmers find sugar beets more profitable than flax.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

Two persons were killed, three seriously hurt and many slightly injured in a rear end collision in Camden, N. J.

In the Eastern and Middle States Labor Day was generally observed, workingmen's organizations having many parades. A strike of several thousand garment workers in New York City and Brooklyn was begun, with the object of abolishing the

VERMONT elected the entire Republican ticket by a majority of about 25,000.

Misses Marion Glendening and Kitty Kutz, both of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged twenty-two and fifteen years, respectively, were drowned near the mouth of the Oyster River, Saybrook, Conn.

Born legs and one arm of William Curnew, a coal inspector at Midvalley Colliery, Penn., were cut off by a train. His sixteen-year-old son saw the accident, but instead of summoning aid ran in affright to his home in Mount Carmel. Mr. Curnew was dead when his body was found an hour later. He was rich and leaves a widow and four

GENERAL GEORGE STONEMAN died in Buffalo, N. Y., at the residence of his sicter, Mrs. Benjamin H. Williams. He was a noted cayalry leader and was once Governor of Cali-

THE Republicans of New Hampshire nom-inated Charles A. Busiel for Governor.

THE New Hampshire Democratic State Convention at Concord nominated Colonel Henry O. Kent for Governor.

Norl Maisson was executed in Pittsburg, Penn., for the murder of Mrs. Sophia Raes, POLICE CAPTAIN JOHN T. STEPHENSON WAS lismissed from the New York Department for accepting bribes.

J. COLEMAN DRAYTON has begun suit in New Jersey for divorce from his wife, the daughter of the late William Astor. Hallett Borrowe is name! as co-respondent.

South and West.

THE flood which visited the country west of San Antonio, Texas, beginning at a point about flity miles distant from there and extending for nearly 200 miles, was one of the most terrible catastrophes the State has suffered since the Indianola calamity, when all the coast towns were swept into the Gulf of Mexico.

THE Democrats carried Arkansas by 33 .-000 majority.

THE Colorado Democratic State Convention nominated for Governor Charles S. Thamas, of Denver; for Lieutenant-Governor F. I. Meston, of Pueblo.

A TRAMP named Bourk, who assaulted Mrs. Willbone, was caught and brought to Water-town, South Dakota. About 11 o'clock he was dragged through the streets with a rope around his neck and was hanged to an el-

GOVERNOR WAITE WAS renominated by the Populist Convention at Pueblo, Col. JAMES J. HILL, of St. Paul. Minn., Presi-

dent of the Great Northern Bailroad Com-pany, donated 5000 acres of land, valued at \$8 an acre, to furnish homes to survivors of the forest fires. He has also given \$5000 in

Governon Peck was re-nominated by the Wisconsin Democratic State Convention at Milwaukee, Senator Vilas was Temporary Chairman.

TWENTY-THREE Indians perished in the forest fires near Pokegama, Minn. The Governors of Wisconsin and Minnesota think that the sufferers in their respective States can be relieved without outside aid.

AT Memphis, Tenn., the Grand Jury returned indictments for murder in the first degree against W. S. Bichardson, J. Laxton and F. T. Atkinson in connection with the lynching of six colored prisoners near Mill-

Orieans declared in favor of an alliance with the Republican party on National issues. ROBERT J. lowered the world's pacing record, held by himself, at Indianapolis,

Ind., to 2.02%. Washington.

THE full text of the engineers' report on the New York and New Jersey bridge plans is made public. SECRETARY CARLISLE gave orders for an

investigation of the sugar room of the New York Custom House,

The President appointed W. F. Marbury, of Maryland, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Maryland, Mr. Marbury was nominated for the office on April 12 last, but the Senate failed to con-

UNCLE SAM's cash balance is beyond the danger point, and the gold reserve is also gaining slowly as the result of increased Treasury receipts.

SENATOR JOHN P. JONES, of Nevada, who has sat in the Senate as a Republican twenty-one years, has joine I the Populists.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD has ordered that hereafter no person under the age of twentyone years will be enlisted except boys as musicians or to learn music. THE establishment of a Division of High-

way Geology is in contemplation by Director Walcott of the United States Geological Sur-It is proposed to establish a laboratory for testing all materials used in the con struction of highways.

SECRETARY CARLISLE began an investigation of the sugar division of the New York Custom House, GENERAL HENRY EUGENE DAVIES, late Major-General, United States Volunteers, is

dead. Rear-Admiral Erben was retired. Foreign.

SEVEN people have been summarily shot in Hayti for attempting to murder President Hypolite's daughter.

Sparn has cancelled the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Caba. Moons have looted the Hebrew quarters in

six towns in Morocco, killed many and sold women and children into slavery. THE Vigilant lost her centreboard while proceeding to Cowes. England, and the race for the Cape May Cup was declared off. EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, unveiled

a monument to the memory of his grandfather at Konigsberg. THERE have been 3000 deaths from choiera in the Austrian provinces of Galicia and

Taz Japaneso claim to have completely routed the Chinese at Gazan, Korea THE fishing schooner Rigel arrived at North Sidney, Cape Brenton, with Dr. Cook's Greenland expedition on coard. The Mi-randa struck a rock and later foundered at

THE Spanish Bishop of Urgel proclaims himself ruler of Andorra, the pigmy republic.

CRUSHED BY A REDWOOD.

Two Women, Who Walted Atter a Warning, Were Killed.

A party from San Francisco, including W. W. Higginson, second officer of the steamer Oakland, his wife and daughter, William Spohn and Ed. Reed, were camped on Garcia River, ten miles from Point Arran, Cal. Early in the morning they were awakened by the crackling of a large redwood tree.
The men ran, but the ladies stopped to dress. The tree fell over both tents, killing Mrs. Higginson and her daughter Sadie, and breaking a leg of both Spohn and Reed.

THE previous holocausts from extensive forcet fires occurred in the years 1848, 1854, 1884, 1887, 1889, 1891, increasing in destruc-tiveness to life and property with the years.