

The New York World prints a list of 109 New Yorkers who will have to pay an income tax of \$1000 and upwards. W. W. Astor's tax is set at \$178,000. Mrs. Hettie Green pays more than any other woman.

The despised rabbit of Australia is being anxiously inquired for by the British army contractor, records the American Agriculturist, who sees a possible supply of cheap and wholesome food for the army in that direction.

The stock of the Pullman Company, of \$36,000,000, fell for \$174 to \$172 a share (par value being \$100). The company pays on this \$36,000,000 of stock a dividend of two per cent, payable quarterly, or eight per cent. per annum.

Alaska's mail service has heretofore been dependent upon Eskimo dogs. Reindeers, however, are so much better for the purpose that the Government has imported several families of Laplanders to teach the natives of Alaska how to train and use this animal.

Three hundred Japanese reside in New York City. They do not live together in a colony like many other foreigners, because they are divided by their interests into distinct classes, and, in addition, they are wealthy enough to be able to live wherever they please.

A promoter in California proposes to build an electric railway through the mountains sixty-two miles to the Yosemite Valley, and, by utilizing the water power, furnish electric light and motors for all that region. About 4000 tourists visit the Yosemite every year, paying \$35 each for the stage ride.

French statesmen, notably M. Leville, are endeavoring to extend to France the benefits of the American homestead, and as there is no word in the French tongue which is a proper equivalent for it, the word "homestead" is retained in a bill that has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies.

Formerly the man with a hand organ strapped over his back and an upright staff firmly fitted to one side of the instrument was a familiar sight; but now one rarely sees this old specimen of music box. The musical piano, which is run on wheels, and which, if anything, makes even more hideous noise, has almost entirely supplanted the old organ.

A scientist employed by the State of Indiana reports that the supply of natural gas in Hoosierdom will soon be exhausted, and that the same fate awaits gas fields wherever they may exist. He does not rest this upon his bare assertion, adds the Detroit Free Press, but gives reasons at length which admonish the holders of natural gas stock to let go if they can.

In France the telephone is used on many railroad main lines. On a portion of the Vincennes Railway a rather novel system is in vogue by which at a given signal on the telephone instrument the operator connects the telegraph wires with a telephone for verbal communication. The large Australian railways use field telephones, which may be connected with the telegraph wires at any point without interrupting the telegraphic communications.

New York and Boston together have ten miles less of paved streets than has the city of Chicago. Philadelphia has forty miles more of paved streets than New York and St. Louis together. The question of pavement, which was formerly considered only with relation to the wear and tear, or, rather, the wear and pressure of vehicles, is now considered by the students of municipal administration generally in reference to the problem of street cleaning, says the New York Sun.

Germany has for years possessed the most efficient pigeon service in Europe. At Strauburg there are 600 birds, at Metz 600, at Thorn 1000, and they are kept by the hundreds at other centres, such as Mainz, Cologne, Kiel and Danzig. The whole frontier is connected by pigeon post with the military headquarters and with towns in the interior. The service is supported by an appropriation of about \$9000 a year. The practical use of the pigeon post was fully demonstrated at the siege of Paris in 1870. Since then it has become a recognized part of the military organization of all European countries except Great Britain. Russia has now on her Polish frontier alone, 3000 birds, and appropriates yearly \$10,000 for pigeons; the French appropriation is twice as large.

Among the Sioux no lover can have the girl of his choice unless he can out-run her. The scientists say this is a survival of the earlier method of kidnapping an intended wife and kidnapping her as a means of opening the courtship.

Edgar Fawcett says: "Some of our younger poets have regrettably fallen, I find, into the habit of writing with neither rhythm nor rhyme." He might have included reason in his list, and been tolerably within the mark, adds the New York Observer.

Lying about the weather will not be so easy hereafter as it has been in the past, avers the Chicago Herald. Some ingenious person has invented a self-recording thermometer, which makes a mechanical record every day of the extreme height and depth of the thermometer in the course of each twenty-four hours.

The police over the country had no sooner taken to the bicycle than the burglars followed suit. This, in the opinion of the Detroit Free Press, leaves things practically as they were except that the night pedestrian takes chances that were unknown in the good old days when crooks and "bobbies" both did business on foot.

The dislike of Englishmen for the knickerbocker costume adopted by women bicyclists everywhere, and naturally therefore in London, has almost reached the stage of legislation, avers the New York Times. A bill has been prepared, but not yet presented in Parliament, prohibiting the wearing of these garments by women in the public streets on or off a bicycle.

Poor old Handel is to be stripped of his honors, laments the New Orleans Picayune. The critics call him a plagiarist, and Dr. Chrysanter is about to issue a learned series of volumes called "The Sources of Handel's Works." The great musician is in good company, however. Critics long ago demonstrated that there was nothing original about Shakespeare's works, except his genius.

According to the Sun New York is exceptional among American cities in respect to the small number of railroads which have a terminus within its limits. There are only five, the New York Central, the New York and New Haven, New York and Northern, New York and New England, and the New York and Harlem. Chicago, on the other hand, is the land terminus of thirty-five railroads. Fourteen railroads have a direct entrance into St. Louis, ten into Philadelphia, ten into Pittsburg, sixteen into Kansas City and eight into Boston. But if New York is lacking in direct railroad facilities it is ahead of all other cities in the United States, and of most large cities elsewhere in the number of ferries and the daily traffic they handle. The number of passengers carried across the Hudson in a year is 37,000,000 and from the railways and 35,000,000 to and from Jersey City, Hoboken, Union Hill and Fort Lee. The number of passengers carried by the Brooklyn Bridge cars in a year is 42,000,000. The number of persons carried by the East River ferries in a year is 65,000,000, and adding the bridge foot passengers, those who cross in vehicles, and those coming into or leaving New York by other ferries, the total in a year is about 360,000,000—or nearly a million a day. There are thirteen ferries to Brooklyn, eight to Jersey City and Hoboken, and ten to other places, and though the supposition was entertained at the time of the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge in 1883 that one result of its establishment would be the breakdown of ferry business, such has not been the result, though, for a time, of course, the business of those ferries nearest the bridge entrances and approaches were affected. Indirectly the establishment of the bridge has been the means of increasing the ferry business, for by adding to the accessibility of those parts of Brooklyn nearest the Fulton street terminus, it has raised the rents in those and thereby caused the development of other parts of Brooklyn remote from the bridge where rents are cheaper and where access to New York is by the ferry. New York City derives the whole benefit of the ferry franchises paid by companies whose boats ply between this city and Brooklyn, this being one of the covenants in the original charter of New York. The increasing mildness of the climate of New York and vicinity in winter time has materially reduced the expenses of ferry maintenance. Nowadays the Staten Island Ferry is the only one which suffers in winter time from the weather, which takes, in the lower bay, a foggy form.

## THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

### THE ANNUAL PARADE OF THE VETERANS AT PITTSBURG.

The City in Gala Attire—A Patriotic Demonstration Greeted the Veterans of the Blue—Over 40,000 Veterans March by the Reviewing Stand.

London skies and a drizzling downpour that started the colors of the elaborate street decorations running and gave them temporarily a demoralized appearance ushered in at Pittsburg, Penn., the opening day of the twenty-eighth National Encampment of the G. A. R. Nearly a thousand ex-soldiers, representing

some 8000 members, scattered over the country, participated in the seventh annual parade of the National Association of Naval Veterans. It was the largest turnout, and the finest in point of appearance, in the history of the organization. The firing of an Admiral's salute at 8 o'clock gave the signal for the various local associations to form in line for inspection. It was 9.30 when the head of the column received the signal to move. Along the line of march, which extended from the Southfield street bridge through the principal streets of the city to Cedar avenue, in Allegheny, a distance of over three miles, the sidewalks were packed with spectators, and the ex-soldiers were repeatedly cheered by the throngs. The escorting column was composed of the Sons of Veterans Guard, 2000 rifles, headed by Chief Marshal H. M. Rebele, with mounted post No. 33, Sons of Veterans of Allegheny, acting as personal escort. Then came the camps of the Sons of Veterans of the Pennsylvania Division, the Citizens' Committee, Executive Board and a number of invited guests occupied carriages drawn by prancing bays. Then followed the National Guard of Pennsylvania, under command of Captain G. W. Robinson, acting as personal escort to Rear-Admiral Osborne and his associate officers. By the side of the Admiral, attire in a fetching sailor's uniform, marched Miss Daisy Little, of Cincinnati, the "Mascot" of the organization, who is credited with having brought good luck to every parade for several years past. But the spectacular feature of the parade, one which divided the plaudits of the spectators with the veterans themselves, was the division composed of the Mary A. Logan Cadets, of Columbus, Ohio, which had been especially designated to march under the ensign of the Rear-Admiral. Following the cadets were carriages containing the ladies of the Naval Veterans association of outside States, and then, in different divisions, the National veterans themselves, each association in the order of date of charter. The pennant of the Keasarge, the ensign of the Brooklyn and other interesting relics were also displayed in different divisions. Forty thousand men marched in the old soldier's parade through the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny. The old familiar war tunes, to which they and their comrades rushed to the music of the brass bands, were everywhere. They marched past battery after battery of bright eyes and waving handkerchiefs. On every street corner and vacant lot rose the tall, thin, gaunt figure of an old veteran, passed cheer after cheer greeted them. Every window along the route, the fire escapes and roof tops were crowded, while the sidewalks were packed solidly from the building line to the street. Ropes stretched along the curb, at 10.30 o'clock the parade started from the historic Monongahela House, on the banks of the river from which it takes its name. First came the Company A, Second Battalion, Naval Reserve, guard of honor to Commander-in-Chief Adams. Then followed the departments of the G. A. R. in the following order: Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, Maine, California, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, Potomac, Virginia and North Carolina, Maryland, Nebraska, Michigan, Iowa, Colorado and Wyoming, Kansas, Dakota, Minnesota, Missouri, Oregon, Kentucky, West Virginia, South Dakota, Washington and Alaska; Arkansas, New Mexico, Utah, Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi; Florida, Montana, Texas, Idaho, Arizona, Nevada, Oklahoma, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Indiana and Pennsylvania. The decorations of the two cities were most lavish. It was stated by men who had attended many previous encampments, that while individual displays may have been excellent in other cities, they had never seen decorations on such a generous and general scale. Hardly a dwelling, no matter how poor, nor how far from the route of the parade, but at least had a flag, and usually a display of bunting as well, while the business houses in every part of the cities made a gorgeous showing. Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, with his staff, and a number of notable men and women from all parts of the country, occupied the reviewing stand in the Allegheny park, and saluted each division as it swung around them. On the left of the reviewing stand, for the comfort of the marchers were excellent. At short distances apart were stationed emergency hospitals, with the red cross in letters before the door, while along the route were men with cool water and lemonade for the veterans. The Kentucky delegation, in recognition of its courtesies to them, had made a handsomely designed gold mounted gavel, which will be presented to General Adams on behalf of the delegation. The gavel is in one piece and was cut from a large tree on the Lincoln homestead, in Larnie County, Kentucky. Engraved upon a plate and affixed upon one end is a portrait of Lincoln. Upon another is a facsimile of the badge of the G. A. R., the handle also is covered with beautiful designs of gold.

On the thirty-first day of the Grand Army of the Republic was formally opened. In the parade, their States being designated by handsome banners, at the delegates to the highest legislative body of the State, and that the representatives were packed with veterans of greater of lesser distinction. The spacious auditorium was elaborately and artistically decorated with flags and tri-colored bunting, arranged in arches, streamers and innumerable devices of the stage, boxes, pillars and balconies, the effect being heightened by a network of monster streamers suspended from the high dome to the supporting pillars on the main floor. It was a few minutes after 10 o'clock when the grand march of the G. A. R. was led by Commander-in-Chief John G. B. Adams tapped the table with his gavel of cedar and gold and declared the encampment open. Governor Pattison welcomed the delegates in behalf of the State. Mayor Bernard McKenna spoke for Pittsburg and Mayor William M. Kennedy for the sister city of Allegheny. Appropriate responses were made by Commander-in-Chief Adams and other delegates. Just as soon as the welcoming speech had been disposed of, a question of the doors were closed upon the non-veterans, Henry Watterson was introduced to present the plea of Louisville for the next encampment. The silver-tongued orator, in his address, was in his best mood. Before his peroration had been reached the success of the leading city of the Blue Grass State was assured, and the order of the day was proclaimed. The National Encampment has rarely bestowed even upon one of its favorite sons. Close attention was paid by the delegates to the report of the Commander-in-Chief, and the Adjutant-General, which contained the attitude of the Congress and of the people of the South toward Union soldiers and patriotic movements originating in the North were heartily applauded. The report of the Adjutant-General, which contained the question of membership, was read by the following figures:

Members in good standing June 30, 1893	397,228
Gain by muster	16,725
Gain by transfer	6,354
Gain by reinstatement	14,035
Gain from delinquent reports	2,513
Total gain	39,657
Aggregate	436,885
Loss by death	7,287
Loss by transfer	7,132
Loss by suspension	31,905
Loss by dishonorable discharge	154
Loss by delinquent reports	16,673
Total loss	63,151
Members in good standing June 30, 1894	369,881
Members remaining suspended	44,999

General Louis Wagner, Quartermaster-General, reported that the financial condition of the order was excellent, notwithstanding the loss in membership. There is more in the treasury than a year ago, while all bills are paid. Over \$200,000 had been expended during the year for relief. A large amount of business occurred at the location of the next encampment, and the invitation of St. Paul was presented in eloquent addresses by ex-Commander-in-Chief Judge John P. Bea and Colonel J. N. Boyce. But an overwhelming majority of the delegates were still under the spell of the star-eyed goddess and her "Old Kentucky Home," and when the question was put the viva voce vote in favor of Louisville was a crushing one. The opposition, instead of demanding a call of roll, bowed acquiescence and gracefully retired from the field. On the call of departments for nominations for Commander-in-Chief, Colonel J. M. Walker, of Indiana, and Colonel Thomas G. Lawler, of Illinois, were named in eulogistic speeches. Eight hundred delegates and visitors participated in the opening session of the twelfth annual convention of the Women's Relief Corps, which were held in the Fourth Baptist Church. After one of the most heated contests in the history of the order, Colonel Thomas G. Lawler, of Rockford, Ill., was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, defeating his only opponent, Colonel Ivan N. Walker, of Indianapolis, by the narrow majority of eleven in a total vote of 612. Considerable excitement attended the balloting, the two candidates frequently exchanging neck and neck, while twice the Indianapolis man was in the lead. The other officers elected by the encampment were: Senior Vice-Commander, Major A. F. Burchfield, of Pittsburg; Junior Vice-Commander, Charles N. Shute, New Orleans; Surgeon-General, O. W. Weeks, Marion, Ohio; Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. T. H. Haggerty, St. Louis; Representatives to Council of Administration, Charles W. Gerwig, of Rockford, Ill., and Charles W. Gerwig, of Rockford, Ill., representing the family of the late Comte de Paris was unanimously adopted by a rising vote. In Woman's Relief Corps Mrs. Emma B. Wallace, of Chicago, was elected National President, and Helen F. Morrison, of Smetheport, Penn., Senior Vice-President. A resolution was adopted urging the teaching of patriotism in the schools of the United States and the placing of a flag on every house and in every school room in the land. A committee on patriotic teaching was added to the standing committee. The newly elected Commander-in-Chief and subordinate officers were formally inducted into office by the Grand Army of the Republic, and a general order appointing Comrade C. C. Jones, of Rockford, Ill., Adjutant-General, and Comrade J. W. Burst, of Sycamore, Ill., Quartermaster-General. Thomas G. Lawler was born in Liverpool, England, in 1844, was taken to Illinois when a child, received his education in the public schools of Rockford, Ill. At the age of seventeen he enlisted as a private in Company E, Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in June, 1861, serving three years and three months. He commanded his company for two months during the Atlanta campaign, was elected by the vote of his company to the rank of sergeant, and was promoted by order of Major-General Rosecrans to the rank of lieutenant in 1876. He was elected Colonel and commanded the Third Regiment, Illinois National Guard, in 1877. He was postmaster at Rockford under the Hayes, Garfield and Harrison administrations, and is now engaged in the lumber and coal business.

## STATE OFFICERS ARRESTED.

Governor, Auditor and Treasurer of Mississippi Charged With Felony. Held to answer in the sum of \$1000 to the charge of having feloniously issued money in the semblance of United States notes in the situation in which Governor J. M. Stone, Auditor W. W. Stone and Treasurer Evans, of Mississippi, now find themselves. The United States Marshal received Auditor Stone's surrender at 6 o'clock p. m. Treasurer Evans was out of the city, and Governor Stone was attending an official meeting at the Penitentiary. The Governor anticipated his arrest, however, by employing Judge Campbell, the most distinguished lawyer of Mississippi, to defend the State, which is in reality the party in the case.

William J. Burns, Special Agent of the Secret Service, charges the Governor and other officials with having, on June 15, 1894, "unlawfully and feloniously caused to be printed, photographed, and making a certain print and impression in the likeness of notes of the national bank currency, against the peace and dignity of the United States." Then follow descriptions of the five-dollar, ten-dollar and twenty-dollar State warrants. Governor Stone said: "I had no purpose to violate any United States law, and I do not believe such law has been violated. The matter will come before a court in which I have the utmost confidence. I therefore do not care to discuss it." The penalty for the crime charged against the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer is a fine not more than \$5000 or imprisonment at hard labor for not more than fifteen years, or both.

## THE WAR IN THE ORIENT.

### CHINA AND JAPAN CONDUCTING A DESULTORY FIGHT.

Famine in the Camp of the Besieged in Korea—Killing Cavalry Horses for Food—A Japanese War Ship Sunk—A Cowardly General Sheds His Uniform and Flees.

A despatch from Shanghai says the Chinese forces in the northern part of Korea are hemmed in by Japanese and, being without supplies, are obliged to kill their cavalry horses for food. All of the foreign employes in the Japanese dockyards are being dismissed, presumably to conceal the extent of the injuries sustained by the Japanese war ships in recent engagements with the Chinese.

A despatch from Shanghai says that, according to statements of Chinese and Japanese war ship Hiyel, after an engagement with the Chinese cruiser Chen Yuen, sank while endeavoring to reach Japan in order to make repairs. The Japanese cruiser Yavraman has been docked at Nagasaki for repairs. The dock is carefully guarded and no foreigners are permitted near it.

Japanese advices say that the Mikado and the Japanese Ministers of War and Marine have gone to Hiroshima to observe the embarkation of large detachments of troops which are being sent to the seat of war.

The correspondent of the Central News at Shanghai telegraphs that the Chinese transport ship Chosen, while proceeding for Formosa, with 1400 troops on board, was wrecked at Chetung. The soldiers and crew were conveyed to the shore in safety.

A French mail steamer about to sail for Japan was boarded at her wharf in Shanghai by officials who insisted on searching the ship for Japanese passengers, it being claimed that a number of Japanese military officers had been trained in Europe were on their way back to Japan to enter active service. The French captain refused to allow his ship to be searched and threatened to call a French war ship to his assistance. The Chinese officials persisted. The threat was effectual and the Chinese retired.

Three of the most powerful vessels of the Chinese Southern Squadron have been ordered to proceed to the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li coast of the Northern Squadron. Chinese steamers at Shanghai are being put under the protection of the British flag.

A despatch from Shanghai says that Korean reports agree with those of the Chinese concerning the defeat of the Japanese troops at Tatung River. Wounded Japanese soldiers are arriving at Chemulpo daily.

## Some Chinese Reverses.

Further intelligence is published regarding the Chinese war vessel Kwang-Yi, which made good her escape after the engagement on July 25. According to the report of a Japanese search party, the Kwang-Yi was found lying in shallow water in a small bay just west of Caroline Bay. She was a poor wreck. It is thought that the vessel was struck in several places in the hull, and that in running away she took the ground, and when the officers realized that they could not get her off they fired the magazine and blew her up.

Near the quick-firing guns on the starboard side a number of bodies were found. In the commander's cabin near the main mast were compasses, signal flags, etc., and three corpses standing erect. One was supposed to be the commander. Several bodies were noticed just above the waterline, showing that the Japanese gunners did their work well. The wreck bore testimony of the terrible power of quick-firing and other modern guns.

A detailed account is now available of the Chinese defeat at Selkwan. The Chinese camp was situated on a hill at Selkwan, an important position on the Gazan—Yi Taihing line. In front of the hill are rice paddies and marshes, crossed in the middle by a little stream which runs into Gazan Bay, and a narrow path leads up to the hill. It was a position easy to defend and hard to attack.

At midnight the Japanese army began to move, the two wings forming two separate companies. As has already been said, there was only one path to the hill, and there was a river of the stream which had to be crossed. The main body crossed the bridge at 2 o'clock, but when the last detachment was on the point of crossing, about three, or five hundred Chinese troops, in a sudden dash, struck the Japanese from the rear and opened fire on the detachment at about thirty or forty metres distance. The Japanese troops were at first confused, but finally rallied, rushed upon the Chinese with a shout, and drove them down. In this skirmish, on the Japanese side, six men were killed by the enemy, seventeen or eighteen were wounded, and fifteen or sixteen were wounded, though the fight had only lasted fifteen minutes.

The Chinese, leaving behind eighteen or nineteen killed, among whom was an officer, and two prisoners. All was then quiet for two hours. At 6 o'clock the Japanese opened fire, and the two wings attacked the Chinese at the same time. The Chinese began to retreat toward Gazan, and at half-past seven—that is, after an hour and a half—the battle was over.

The Japanese officers praise highly the skill of the Chinese artillery at this fight. The Chinese losses may be computed at over 100 killed and 400 wounded, making a total of over 500. The Japanese loss in the second fight was a little over twenty, though the Chinese, leaving behind eighteen or nineteen killed, among whom was an officer, and two prisoners. All was then quiet for two hours. At 6 o'clock the Japanese opened fire, and the two wings attacked the Chinese at the same time. The Chinese began to retreat toward Gazan, and at half-past seven—that is, after an hour and a half—the battle was over.

The Japanese army pursued the Chinese for twelve miles to Yoran, a little village about five miles from Gazan. As a Chinese attack was expected that night, a strict outlook was kept, but the night passed quietly. At four o'clock the next morning (30th) the Chinese attacked upon Gazan. It was expected that the Chinese would make a desperate stand at Gazan, and there was a general belief that the storming of Gazan would be attended with heavy losses, but on arriving at the trenches were deserted, with many hundreds of thousands of rounds of powder and six or seven hundred bags (containing 10 to each) of rice. They had all fled to the rear. There had been a night attack on the outpost, but had been repulsed.

## A LIVELY TORNADO.

It Turns Over a Car and Kills Two Persons. A tornado at 2.10 p. m. struck the rear coach of the Iron Mountain passenger train No. 47 when it had reached a point about a quarter of a mile west of the Charleston (Mo.) Station, which it had left but a few minutes before. The train was moving about twenty miles an hour. The whole train, with the exception of the engine, was overturned. Two persons were killed, one was probably fatally injured and several were more or less seriously hurt. The killed are: Fred McCallan, three years old; Mrs. Parmelia Dempsey, Bertrams, Mo.

The following were the injured: A. D. Lehman, Alto Pass, Ill., probably fatal; James Coyle, express messenger, Bertrams, Mo. The whirlwind came from the south. It was not more than thirty yards in width. A remarkable thing about it was that it passed between two small wooden houses standing on the south side of the track, not more than twenty yards apart and not more than thirty yards from the track.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

### Eastern and Middle States.

EXTREME heat and two thunder storms kept New Yorkers uncomfortable. There were many prostrations.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT JAMES A. BRYDEN was killed by an explosion in one of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's mines in Pittston, Penn.

THE LEWIS Committee resumed its investigation of the New York Police Department. Evidence was brought out showing collusion between detectives and pawnbrokers in the handling of stolen goods. Captain Meakin was involved in the protection of green goods swindlers.

MAINE went Republican by a largely increased majority. Henry B. Clavess, the Republican candidate for Governor, has a plurality over his Democratic opponent, his managers said on the day after the election, of 39,000.

THE steamer Porta arrived at New York with a portion of the candy Cook Greenland party. She reports colliding with the schooner Dora M. French, all of whose crew was lost but one.

THE People's Party Convention, at Buffalo, N. Y., nominated C. B. Matthews, of Buffalo, for Governor, and a solid convention of delegates at auction to raise campaign funds.

IN the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia the decision of the United States Circuit Court of New Jersey in the E. H. Westinghouse infringement case in favor of E. H. Westinghouse and the costs put on E. H. Westinghouse.

FRANK MORRIS, sixteen years old, robbed a house in Conestoga, Penn., killed the owner, fatally wounded his wife and shot a stranger.

MCKEESPORT, Penn., celebrated the 100th anniversary of its founding.

## South and West.

HEAVY falls of rain quenched the forest fires in Wisconsin and Michigan.

A FIGHT took place in Savannah, Ga., between union and non-union "longhairs", mostly colored. About one hundred shots were fired. Mark Cain, white leader of the non-union party, was shot. A number of colored men received slight wounds.

HIGH winds caused the forest fires around Ashland, Wis., to rage fiercely again.

THE town of Dalton, Ohio, was burned by an incendiary, the loss being \$250,000.

W. F. BRECKMAN, a farmer of Roseman, Oregon, shot and killed his wife and stepson, Robert King. The reason was the outgrowth of domestic discord.

THE Republicans of Colorado nominated Albert W. McIntire for Governor.

A TORNADO swept over the north end of Memphis, Tenn., which badly damaged the Louisville and Nashville shops, tore up a dozen residences, turned over a bridge, and injured several people. Baby Culp was killed, Wilkes Vandall fatally hurt and several people badly injured. Property loss about \$50,000.

THE Nevada Democratic State Convention at Carson nominated General R. P. Keating for Governor and J. E. Ginzburg for Congress, with a full State ticket. The platform contains an endorsement of President Cleveland.

J. C. FELTUS and Miss Nellie Mann were married at Bryan, Ohio, and the next night were both killed by a train while crossing the Wabash track in a trolley.

THE Republican Territorial Convention met at Phoenix, Arizona. Nathan Oakes, of Phoenix, who occupied the Governor's chair during Harrison's administration, was unanimously nominated for Delegate to Congress.

EX-POSTMASTER PENNINGTON, of Sprague, Wash., has been convicted of embezzling \$3500. T. T. Smith, for fourteen years Treasurer of Columbia County, Ark., has been adjudged guilty of embezzling \$2000.

FANTASY trotted a mile at Terre Haute, Ind., in 2.06, lowering by a second the world's record for four-year-olds.

## Washington.

THE State Department has been notified of the alleged unwarranted arrest of American missionary teachers in Turkey.

IN the report of Special Agent Alexander J. Wedderburn, of the Agricultural Department, on adulteration of food, it is claimed that the extent of adulteration is fully fifteen per cent., of which two per cent. is injurious to health.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has informed the sugar growers that he has no longer authority to appoint bounty officials.

THE Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department has issued circular letters announcing two new counterfeit United States notes; one a \$5 national bank note and the other a counterfeit \$10 United States silver certificate.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD has decided to release all Indian scouts in the army, filling the places made vacant by regular soldiers.

DETROIT August exports of broad stuffs amounted to \$10,851,336, against \$22,630,348 a year ago, and for the eight months ended August last to \$85,348,714, against \$127,321,102 for the corresponding period of 1893.

THE Secretary of the Treasury decided that it is impracticable to attempt to move the Administration Building of the World's Fair in Chicago to Atlanta, Ga., where the Cotton States' International Exposition is to be held. He has therefore closed the contract with the Chicago Wrecking Company for the sale of the building for \$3000.

## Foreign.

FOREST fires of immense proportions have broken out in North Africa and in the south of France.

MORE than 3000 deaths from cholera occurred in Russia in the last week.

HAYTIAN rebels fired on President Hipolyte's daughter, and ten of the ringleaders were executed.

THE remains of the Comte de Paris have been deposited in the vault of the Catholic Church of Wehrberg, where Louis Philippe and other members of the Orleans family who died in England were buried. The Duc de Orleans made a formal announcement of his claim to the French throne.

EXPLORATIONS of American scientists near Babylon reveal antiquities of ten centuries hitherto undisclosed.

THE International Peace Congress opened at Perugia.

ALL Southern Korea is reported to have risen against the Japanese.

ANOTHER transatlantic record has been made by the Cunard liner Lusitania, which has reduced the eastward passage from New York to Queenstown by over two hours.

A TERRIBLE hurricane passed over the southwest coast of Spain, wrecking many small vessels. The town of Goia was partly destroyed by the storm.

## A GERMAN VICTORY.

THE Natives Defeated, With the Loss of 100 Killed and Wounded.

THE German garrison at Kilwa, Africa, was attacked by a force of 2000 natives on September 7. After two hours' fighting the natives were repulsed, with the loss of 100 killed and wounded. The Germans lost only two men. A renewal of the attack was expected.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has advised a Baltimore man, who wants to bring a team of English football players over, and who asked whether the alien contract labor law would interfere, that football players are not artists, but laborers.