ESTABLISHED 1886.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE : St. When Paid in Advance:

EDENTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1894.

NO. 476.

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tas Leenard St. How York Ole

he Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the animal? L to Shoe a Horse Properly All this I cry over my sins any more?" Yes, this mo-

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BRODKLYN DIVINE'S SUN-DAY SERMON.

TEXT: "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ,

Him as fairly.

"Oh," says some one in a light way, "I

believe that Christ was born in Bethlehem, and I believe that He died on the cross " Do

you believe it with your head or your heart?

will illustrate the difference. You are in

your own house. In the morning you open

a newspaper, and you read how Captain

Braveheart on the sea risked his life for the

salvation of his passengers. You say: "What

a grand fellow he must have been! His fam-

lly deserves very well of the country." You

fold the newspaper and sit down at the table

But now you are on the sea, and it is night

and you are asleep, and you are awakened

by the shrick of "Fire!" You rush out on

hope, no hope! We are lost, we are lost!"

The sail puts out its wing of fire, the robes

make a burning ladder in the night heavens.

the spirit of wrecks hisses in the waves, and

on the hurricane decks shakes out its banner

the lifeboats!" People rush into them. The

boats are about full. Room for only one

more man. You are standing on the deck

The captain says, "You." You jump and

you believe that Captain Braycheart sacri-

know what material it is made of, but

you come to it and walk over it

you is to walk across it, and you start, and

you come to it, and you stop, and you go

a little way on, and you stop, and you fall

stead of marching on with firm step, asking

no questions, but feeling that the strength

Oh, was there ever a prize proffered so

theap as pardon and heaven are offered to

you? For how much? A million dollars?

It is certainly worth more than that. But

cheaper than that you can have it. Ten

thousand dollars? Less than that. One

dollar? Loss than that. One farth-

ing? Less than that. "Without money

and without price." No money to pay. No

journey to take. No penance to suffer. Only just one decisive action of the soul.

Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and

Shall I try to tell you what it is to be

angel, can tell you. But I can hint at it, for

my text brings me up to this point, "Thou

shalt be saved." It means a happy life here,

and a peaceful death, and a blissful eternity.

It is a grand thing to go to sleep at night

and to get up in the morning, and to do bus-

Inessall day feeling that all is right between

my heart and God. No accident, no sick-

ness, no persecution, no peril, no sword.

He is bound to see me through. He has

sworn He will see me through. The mount-

ains may depart, the earth may burn, the

light of the stars may be blown out by the

blast of the judgment hurricane, but life and

death, things present and things to come,

are mine. Yea, further than that, it means

a peaceful death. Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Si-

have said handsome things about death.

There is nothing beautiful about it. When

we stand by the white and rigid features of

those whom we love, and they give no an-

swering pressure of the hand and no re-

turning kiss of the lip, we do not

want anybody poetizing round about

midnight and the wringing of the heart un-

til the tendrils snap and curl in the torture

unless Christ shall be with us. I confess to

you an infinite fear, a consuming horror of

death unless Christ shall be with me.

would rather go down into a cave of wild

beasts or a jungle of reptlles than into the

grave unless Christ goes with me. Will you

bright home and put away in the darkness?

of the evening I must have the gas lighted

and the farther on in life I get the more I like

to have my friends round about me.

ell me that I am to be carried out from my

cannot bear darkness. At the first coming

And am I to be put off for thousands of

years in a dark place, with no one to speak

to? When the holidays come and the gifts

"Merry Christmas" or the "Happy New

Year?" Ah, do not point down to the hole

in the ground, the grave, and call it a beau-

tiful place. Unless there be some supernatu-

ral illumination I shudder back from it. My

whole nature revolts at it. But now this

glorious lamp is lifted above the grave, and

all the darkness is gone, and the way is

clear. I look into it now without a single

shudder. Now my anxiety is not about

death; my anxiety is that I may live aright.

What power is there in anything to chil

me in the last hour if Christ wraps around

me the skirt of His own garment? What

darkness can fall upon my evelids then, amid

the heavenly daybreak? O death, I will not

fear thee then. Back to thy cavern of dark-

less, thou robber of all the earth. Fly, thou

espoiler of families. With this battleax l

hew thee in twain from helmet to sandal

the voice of Christ sounding all over the

earth and through the heavens: "O death, I

will be thy plague. O grave, I will be thy

To be saved is to wake up in the presence

of Christ. You know when J sus was up in

the earth how happy He made every house

His house in heaven how great shall be our

glee! His voice has more music in it than is

Talk not about banks dashed with efflor-

escense. Jesus is the chief bloom of heaven.

We shall see the very face that beamed sym

pathy in Bethany and take the very hand

that dropped its blood from the short beam

of the cross. Oh, I want to stand in eternity

with Him. Toward that harbor I steer.

Ob, proven hearted men and women how

of your hardships and bereavements and

have Him explain why it was best for you

losses into the loving ear of Christ and then

ersecuted, and why it was best for you to

be tried and have Him point to an elevation

proportionate to your disquietude here, say-

ing, "You suffered with Me on ear, h; come

had been a good dea! of trouble and said to

many in the family?" "Only myself,"

"Have you had any children?" "I had seven

Then she breathed a long sigh into the lone-

And so there are hearts here that are ut-

fe. I point you to- lay to the eternal balm

Some one went into a house where there

'Yes," she said; 'I am lonely." "How

up now and be glorifled with Me in heaven.

the woman there, "You seem to be lonely.

children." "Where are they?" "All gone?" "All." "All dead?"

000 yen (\$7,000.000) in the Treasury

when I awake in His likeness.

to be heard in all the oratories of eternity.

went into, and when He brings us up to

destruction.

Death is loathsomeness and

ourney, Dr. Young and almost all the poets

do me any permanent damage.

am a forgiven child of God, and

I cannot tell you. No man, no

Less than that. Five

of the eternal God is under you.

thousand dollars?

thou shalt be saved.

saved?

eed himself for his passengers, but you

Who shall it be? You or the captain?

of smoke and darkness. "Down with the

feboats!" cried the captain. "Down with

the hands and the fainting, the cry;

again. That is historical faith.

beside the captain.

Subject: "The Rescue."

and thou shalt be saved."-Acts xyl., 31. Jails are dark, dull, damp, loathsome places even now, but they were worse in the apostolic times. I imagine to-lay we and perhaps do not think of that incident are standing in the Philippian dungeon, Do you not feel the chill? Do you not hear the groans of those incarcerated ones who for ten years have not seen the sunlight and the deep sigh of women who | the deck. You hear, amid the wringing o remember their father's house and mourn over their wasted estates? Listen again. It is the cough of a consumptive or the struggle of one in the nightmare of a great horror. You listen again and hear a culprit. his chains rattling as he rolls over in his dreams, and you say, "God, plty the prisoner" But there is another sound in that prison. It is the song of joy and gladness,

What a place to sing in! The music comes winding through the corridors of the prison, and in all the dark wards the whisper is heard "What's that? What's that?" It is the sone of Paul and Silas. They cannot sleep. They have been whipped- | are saved. He stands there and dies. Now, very ladly whipped. The long gashes on their backs are bleeding yet. They He flat on the cold ground, their feet fast in woo len | believe it with love, with tears, with hot sockets, and of course they cannot sleep. and long continued exclamations, with But they can sing. Jailer, what are you do- grief at his loss and joy at your deliverance. ing with these people? Why have they been | That is saving faith-in other words, what put in here? Oh, they have been trying to you believe with all the heart and believe make the world better. Is that all? That | in regard to yourself. On this hings turns Is all. A pit for Joseph. A lion's cave for | my sermon-aye, the salvation of your im-Daniel. A blazing furnace for Shadrach. | mortal soul. You often go across a bridge Clubs for John Wesley. An anathema for vou trace nothing about. You do not Philipp Melanchthon. A dungeon for Paul | know was built the bridge, you as not

But while we are standing in the gloom of the Philippian dungeon, and we hear the and ask no questions. And here is an mingling voices of sob and groan and blas- arched bridge blasted from the "Rock of phemy and hallelnjah, suddenly an earth- | Ages" and built by the Architect of the quake! The iron bars of the prison twist, | whole universe, spanning the dark gulf bethe pillars crack off, the solid masonry be- tweensin and righteousness, and all God asks gins to heave, and all the doors swing open. jailer, teeling bluself responsible for hese prisoners and believing, in his pagan ignorance, suicide to be honorable-sine; back, and you experiment. You say, "How Brutus killed himself, and Cato killed him- | do I know that bridge will hold me !" insword to his own heart, proposing with one strong, keen thrust to put an end to his excitement and agitation. But Paul cried out -Stop, stop! Do thyself no harm! We are

Then I see the jailer running through the dust and amid the ruin of that prison, and I see him throwing himself down at the feet of these prisoners, crying out: "What shall I do? What shall I do?" Did Paul answer: "Get out of this place before there is another earthquake. Put bandcuffs and hobbles on hese other prisoners lest they get away? No word of that kind. His compact, thrillng, tremendous answer memorable all through earth and heaven, was, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be Well, we have all read of the earthquake

in Lisbon, in Lima, in Aleppo and in Caracas, but we live in a latitude wherein all our nemory there has not been one severe volcanle disturbance. And yet we have seen fifty earthquakes. Here is a man who has been building up a large fortune. His bid on the money market was felt in all the cities. He thinks he has got beyond all annoying rivalries in trade, and besays to himelf. "Now I am free and safe from all poss!de perturbation." But in 1857 or in 1873 a national panic strikes the foundation of the ommercial world, and crash goes all that agnificent business establishment. Here is a man who has built up a very beautiful home. His daughters have just come home from the seminary with diplo mas of graduation. His sons have started in life, honest, temperate and pure. When the evening lights are struck, there is a hansiness and unbroken family circle. But here has been an accident down at Long Branch. The young man ventured too far out in the surf. The telegraph hurled the terror up to the city. An earthquake struck under the foundation of that beautiful

The plane closed; the curtains dropped the laughter hushed. Crash go all those donestic hopes and prospects and expectations. So, my friends, we have all felt the haking down of some great trouble, and there was a time when we were as much excited as this man of the text, and we cried out as he did: "What shall I do? What shall do?" The same reply that the apostle nade to him is appropriate to us, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be

There are some documents of so little importance that you do not care to put any nore than your last name under them, or oven your initials, but there are some does ments of so great importance that you write out your full name. So the Saviour in some parts of the Bible is called "Lord," and in other parts of the Bible He is called "Jesus, and in other parts of the Bible He is called 'Christ," Lur that there might be no mistake about this passage all three names come together-"the Lord Jesus Christ." Now, who is this being that you want me to trust in and believe in? Men sometimes

come to me with credentials and certificates of good character, but I cannot trust them. There is some dishonesty in their looks that makes me know that I shall be cheated if I onfide in them. You cannot put your heart's confidence in a mau until you know what stuff he is made of, and am I unreasonable when I stop to ask you who this is that out to sea that had never been inspected. No; you must have the certificate hung amidships, telling how many tons it carries, nd how long ago it was built, and who built it, and all about it. And you cannot expect me to risk the cargo of my immortal

what it is made of, and where it was made, and what it is. When, then, I ask you who this is you want me to trust in, you tell me He is a very attractive person. Contemporary writers describe His whole appearance as being resplendent. There was no need for Christ to tell the children to come to Him. "Suffer little children to come unto Me" was not spoken to the children. It was spoken to the disciples. The children came readily enough without any invitation. No sooner did Jesus appear than the little ones jumped from their mothers' arms, an avalanche of and love, into His lap. Christ did not ask John to put his head down on His bosom. John could not help but put his head there. I suppose a look at Christ was | sweet it will be in that good land to pour all just to love Him. How attactive His manner! Why, when they saw Christ coming

along the street, they ran into their houses, and they wrapped up their invalids as quick | to be sick, and why it was best for you to be as they could and brought them out that He | widowed, and why it was best for you to be might look at them. Oh, there was something so pleasant, so inviting, so cheering in everything He did, in His very look! When these sick ones were brought out, did He say. "Do not bring before Me these sores. Do not trouble Me with these leprosies?" No. o; there was a kind look; there was a gentle word; there was a healing touch. They could not keep away from Him. "I think there are many under the influence of the Spirit of God who are saying, 'I will trust Him if you will only tell me

how." And the great question asked by many is, "How, how?" And while I answer your question I look up and utter the prayer | liness and said, "Oh, sir, I have been a good which Rowland Hill so often uttered in the | mother to the grave. midst of his sermons, "Master, help!" How are you to trust in Christ? terly broken down by the bereavement of Just as you trust any one. You trust your partner in business with important things, of heaven. Oh, aged men and women who If a commercial house gives you a note pay- have knelt at the throne of grace for threeable three months hence, you expect the score years and ten will not your decreptpayment of that note at the end of three | tude change for the leap of a heart when onths. You have perfect confidence in | you come to look face to face upon Him their word and in their ability. Or, again, whom having not seen you love? Oh, that you go home to-day. You expect there will will be the Good Shepherd, not out in be food on the table. You have confidence the night and watching to keep in that. Now, I ask you to have the same off the wolves, but with the lamb confidence in the Lord Jesus Christ. He clining on the sunlit hill. That will be the says, "You believe; I take away your sins," Captain of our salvation, not amid the roar and they are all taken away. "What!" and crash and boom of battle, but amid His and they are all taken away. you say, "before I pray any more? Bedisbanded troops keeping victorious festiv-

fore I read my Bible any more? Before ity. That will be the Bridegroom of the church coming from afar, the bride leaning and other Valuable Information can be obtained bd ment. Believe with all your heart, and you upon His arm while He looks down into her reading our 100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED are saved. Why, Christ is only waiting to face and says: "Behold, thou art fair, my get from you what you give to scores of peo. | love! Behold, thou art fair!" ple every day. What is that? Confidence. If these people whom you trust day by day are Japan's Surplus. more worthy than Christ, if they are more Japan has an available surplus of 14,000,faithful than Christ, to they have done more

than Christ ever did, then give them the preference, but if you really think that Christ as trustworthy as they are then deal with

> HUNDREDS PERISH AMID THE SEETHING FLAMES.

The D to Lie in Heaps in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan-Frightful Fate of Hinckley-Destructheir homes and everything they possessed tion in Pennsylvania and New

cept 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 ocen caused by forest fires in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. The loss of life has been awful. At a late

seen burned to death or suffocated, and the wide discrepancy in these figures was proof of the utter impossibility of getting reliable nformation, Property losses already reach up into the millions. One of the most painful features of the whole affair is the charge that these death lealing fires were started by incendiaries among the woodmen, who were led to comnit this terrible crime by a desperate desire

to get work, as the conflugration will necess!-

tate the immediate cutting of a vast quan-

tity of scorched timber to save it from total The work of recovering scorched and blackened bodies and identifying and burying 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 aggregate loss 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 Company, 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, Grantsburg, Glidden, Marengo, Muscado, Shell Lake, South Range, Poplar, bencer, Highbridge, Ashland, Junction and Washburne, in Wisconsin; Ewen and Trouf Creek, in Michigan. The latest advices from the scene of the

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 conflagration. Searching for the dead under anything like system had then only begun. At noon fully 200 dead were gathered in the cemetery at Hinckley awaiting burial. There were two great heaps of naked and charred bodies in every concelvable distorted attitude. There were sixteen known to be dead at Pokegama. There fifty-one at Sandstone village, and about thirty more from the outlying 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 families living 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 identi-Many families are being cared for at Pine City and Duluth and Superior. At the former place there are about 500 homeless people, and it is estimated that at least 1000 eople will have to be taken care of until hey 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 number of physicians from the "Twin

It seemed that forest and peat fires had een raging within a short distance of Hinckey for some weeks, but no apprehension had been felt by the inhabitants, and no preparations had been made for emergenies. 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 pearing 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 ecame panic-stsicken. The fire shot across the town and the people fled in all directions. 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 oond and crouched close to the water, or 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 odles 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 burning 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 hundted and five bodies were removed from the miserable pond by the Relief 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 people sought refuge there, and of these only one man is known to have perished. The immense plant of the Brennaa 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. As the flames subsided and the shadows of night closed down over the ill-starrel 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 force, but the ruins 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 moanings 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 bodies. Two hundred and thirty-three halies were buried. only twenty-three of which could be identi-

The reporter picked his way through deserted avenues of Hinckley, Minn, encountering the bursting remains of borses, cows, fits, chickens, and dogs. He overtook Hans Paulson, an employee in the Brennan "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 nen were digging a trench. A heap of bodies lay on a knoll in the middle of the cometery. There were ninety-six naked bodies, men, women, and children, scorched, blackened, distorted, 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-2ve 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 vicinity of Skunk Creek of added discoveries of burned victims. Fifty-eight dead were found lying in the streets and in the immediate vicinity of this village. The total in the vicinity will reach fully 490 dead when all the returns are in. I lentification is an exedingly difficult matter,

J. D. Markham, of Rush City, says that the population of Pokegama aggregated 113 souls. Of this number sixteen are known to be burned. Sandstone, Minn., is in complete ruins, there being but one building standing, a shack used by the quarry company. Crow le into this building and the ferry, the relief

party found over 200 people who had lost

except the clothing they wore. All those saved at Sandstone were in the river while the cyclone of flames passed, and Never in the history of the Northwest, ex- | 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 perishe I in the flames. As

far as can be learned between forty and fifty people are dead. Broad Park, Pokegama Station, Minn., a hour it was estimated that between eight hundred and fifteen hundred persons had new town on the St. Cloud and Hinckley brauch of the Great Northern, was totally destroyed. The flames burned 300,000 feet of lumber, a sawmill, hotel, stores, postoffice, 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 Departnent of Dakota, Company G, of the Third 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 furnish 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, 709,000,000 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 \$1,000,000 invested in plue 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 Barronett, Wis., was omplete. 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 persons are homeless.

Forest fires raged in Pennsylvania, all long the line of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad. Reports from all points on the narrow gauge state I that the woods were on fire for miles, and the damage would be heavy unless rain should fall, Forest fires raged fiercely all around Jamestown, N. Y. At Falconer during the last few days farmers have had to organize a bucket brigade and work hard to keep the lames from setting fire to their houses and Forest fires in Chautauqua barns. County, New York, raged with increasing 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 velocity that those on picket duty sometimes are arely able to give notice of approach before 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 urned regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan the following are the total and partly burned towns and counties : Minnesota towns totally destroyed-Hinckey, Pokegama, Sandstone, Sandstone Junetion or Miller, Partridge, Cromwell, Curtis, Cushing, Mission Creek. Partly destroyed-Finlayson, Mansfield, Rutledge, Milaca. Minnesota counties burned over-Pine.

Partly burned over - Kanabec, Carlton, Benton, Aitken, Mille Lac, Morrison. Wisconsin towns totally destroyed-Comstock, Benoit, Barronett, Poplar, Marengo, Granite Lake. Partly burned-Spencer High Bridge, Ashlan I Junction, Fifteld, Cartwright. Grantsburgh, Washburne, Furtle Lake, Rice Lake, Muscoda, Bashaw, hell Lake, South Range. Wisconsin counties partly burned-Bar-

on. Washburn, Florence, Ashland, Taylor, Chippewa, Burnett, Marinette, Price, Grant, Douglas, Marathon, Bayfield. Michigan towns partly burned-Trout breek, Ewen, Sidnaw. Michigan counties partly burned-Houghon, Ontonagon (almost total except in owns), Huron, Macomb The General Executive Committee in charge of the relief work made a report of the dead boiles recovered as follows: Hinckley, 271 ; Sandstone, 77 ; Miller (often

called Sandstone Junction), 15; between Skunk Lake and Miller, 12: Pokegama, 25: in lumber camps, 50. Total, 450. Everything at Sandstone has burned, the only thing left standing being the schoolhouse walls and big bank safe. One farmer, who lived about half way between Miller and Sandstone, killed himself when he saw his wife and three children, and his son-in-law, wife and chiid all burned to death before his very eyes, and his home, stock, and savings of a lifetime

## THE UNCONFIRMED. Nominations That Were Not Acted on, or Were Rejected.

The following nominations failed of confirmation by the Senate during the second session of the Fifty-third Congress : United States District Judge for the Eastern and Middle Districts of Tennessee-

James D. Porter. United States Attorneys-John W. Beekman for the District of New Jersey, William M. Marbury for the District of Marylan !. Collectors of Internal Revenue-Geo. W. Wilson for the District of Florida, A Augustus Healey for the First District of New York. Collectors of Customs-David G. Brown for the District of Montana, James W. Ball for the District of Yaquina, in the State of Oregon; George M. Hansom for the District of Passamaquoddy, in the State of

Maine. Indian Agents-Thomas B. Teter, Fort Hall Agency, Idaho Marshall Petit, Klamath Agency, Oregon. Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels-John H. Galway for the Eighth District. The following nominations were rejected during the session: Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States-William B. Hornblow-

er and Wheeler H. Peckham. Consul-Benjamin Lenthier, Sherbrooke, Collector of Customs-Edward J. Taylor for the District of Niagara, New York. Surveyor of Customs-J. Scott Harrison for the Port of Kansas City, Mo. Register of Land Office—Henry W. Long, Gainesville, Fla. Postmasters-Jonas Shays, Oswego, N. ; Treadwell B. Kellum, Babylon, N. Y. ; Thomas B. Manion, Herkimer, N. Y.; George

F. Van Dam, Tompkinsville, N. Y. A. P. LANE, of the Geological Survey, is making an exploration through the middle of Labrador. It is reported that he has made some very important discoveries, and that inner Labrador is not the barren waste it has been reported to be. APPARENTLY the United States will have

to pay damages to the amount of about

\$600,000 for seizing Canadian vessels that

were slaughtering our seals.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. Fonest fires have done great damage in Pennsylvania.

The torpedo boat Eriesson, after a journey through inland waterways for 3613 miles, passed through New York Harbor on Thamas, of Denver : for Lieutenant-Goverher way to her official trial at New London, Ex-Vice-President Morron addressed a letter to the Republicans of New York State, announcing his readiness to run for Gover-

nor or not, as they saw fit. THE Police Boar I of New York City dismissed Captains Devery and Cross and ex-Wardmen Burns, Glennon and Smith from the force, having found them guilty of the charges of bribery, for which they had been 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'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 "swent"

South and West. THE National Labor Commission, in sec. | ty-one years, has joined the Populists.

sion at Chicago, adjourned to meet in Washington, D. C., September 26. Forest fires in Northwestern Wisconsin have been intermittent for two months, and the aggregate loss is not less than \$3,000,000 among the pipeland owners and sawmill men,

besides loss to individuals. Louis Galvin, fifteen years of ago, hell up and robbed five boys at St. Joseph, Mo., while they were playing ball. Housela revolver to show he meant business. Galvin got \$1.20, and was soon arrested.

THE Texas Republicans name! W. K. Makenson for Governor. GOVERNOR WAITE, of Colorado, was acquitted of violating the secreey of the

THE Grand Jury in New Orleans, La., adjourned after indicting eleven Councilmen and the City Engineer for "boo tling." DUN WILLIAMS, nephew of Allen G. Thurman, committed safelde by leaping from a window in the Capitol at Columbus, Ohio. ROBERT J., C. J. Hamlin's pacer, went a of summoning aid ran in affright to bis mile at Fort Wayne, In 1., in 2.03%, the home in Mount Carmel. Mr. Curnew was greatest record in the history of harness rac-

THE flood which visited the country west of San Antonio, Texas, beginning at a point about fifty 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 30,-000 majority.

Washington.

A convention to promote Southern development was held in Washington. THE President has commuted the death sentence of Mitchell Thomas, the Indian murderer, of Wisconsin, to life imprison-

Under instructions from Secretary of State Gresham, Minister Baker, has deman led of the forest fires. He has also given \$5000 in Nicaragua a fair and impartfal trial of the Americans arrested for complicity in the Bluefields conspiracy. 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.

Foreign.

King Malieton to put down a rebellion in THE International Peace Congress at Antwerp resolved to petition European Governments to put a stop to the Korean

ABBE BRUNEAU has been guillotined at Laval, France, for the murder of Abba Ericot at Entrammes. SEVEN people have been summarily shot in Hayti for attempting to murder President

Hypolite's daughter. Spain has cancelled the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba. CONDITION OF THE TREASURY | FARM AND HOME OWNERS.

Decrease of the Public Debt and Increase in Cash Receipts. The monthly statement issued from Washington shows a net decrease in the public

debt, less cash in the United States Treasury, during August of \$3,174,612.69. The interest bearing debt increase 1 \$80,000, the non-interest bearing debt decrease 1 \$91,-977.55, and the Treasury increase 1 \$8,032,-The balance of the several classes of debt at the close of business August 31, were: Interest bearing debt, \$635,042,670; debt on

which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1.831.750.26; debt bearing no interest, \$379,867,593.47; total, \$1,016,742,013.73. The certificates and Treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of each in the Treasury outstanding at the end of the mouth were \$615,350,572, a decrease of \$1,621,757. Th total cash in the Treasury was \$1,621,757. The total cash in the Treasury was \$701, 703,357.85. The gold reserve was \$55,216,-900. Net cash balance, \$71,931,197.27. In the month there was an increase in gol. coin and bars of \$935.011, the total at the close being \$120,835,869.49. Of the surplus there was in national bank depositories \$17, 330,897.20, against \$17,463,153.52 at the end

of the previous month. For the first time in two years and more the receipts of the Treasury for any one month have reached \$49,000,000, those of August, as stated in the statement issuel aggregating just \$40,417,605. This is nearly six million more than the receipts in July. The sources of and amount of receipts for August were: From customs, \$11,-304,914; Internal revenue, \$27,562,278; misallaneous, \$1,050,412. While the receipts in August were abnormally large, the expenditures, owing largely to the fact that but little interest on the debt

was paid in that month and mu penditures were on the following accounts: Civil and miscellaneous, \$9,826,488; war, \$5,660,911; navy, \$3,446,272; In tians, \$476, 815 : pensions, \$11,334.569 ; interest, \$911,-579. As compared with those of July and August, 1893, the expenditures for the same two months this fiscal wear were \$1,500,000 less. This saving is shown alone in pensions and war expenses.

SIGNALLING BY SUNLIGHT. Messages Flashed Between Plke's Peak and Denver.

A message was signalled with sunlight from the top of the Equitable Building, Dener, Col , to the su nmit of Pike's Teak, sixtysix miles. Several days ago Sergeants Mc-Glone, McLaughlin and Bissel left Denver for Pike's Peak to make the experiment. This was the mossage which was flished from the top of the Peak: "PIKE'S PEAK .- To Captain Glassford, Denver: We greet you via sunbeam. Arrived at 4 p. m. yester lay. Snow storm prevented our opening station. McGLONE." Experiments will be continued at certain hours for three days, at the end of which the signal men will start for their attempt to flash a message from Mount Uncompangre to Mount Elien, 183 miles. The flashes of the mirror on Pike's Peak could be distinctly seen by the nake I eye during the transmission of the message. The Peak was first called from the Denver side of the line, and within five minutes after the operators began their work came the response.

CHARLES PRESTON, sixteen years old, or Center Moreland, Penn., threw a large flat stone on some pieces of dynamite that were drying out, and was killed by the explosion, His younger brother, standing filteen feet away, was struck by a flying stone, which erushed his skull.

LATER NEWS.

tion nominated for Governor Charles S.

VERMONT elected the entire Republican ticket by a majority of about 25,000, THE Colorado Democratic State Conven-

nor F. I. Meston, of Pueblo, A TRAMP named Bourk, who assaulted Mrs. Willbone, was caught and brought to Watertown, South Dakota. About 11 o'clock he was dragged through the streets with a rope around his neck and was hanged to an electrie light pole.

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 twen-

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 white 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 grand

father at Konigsberg. Misses Marion Glenbening 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 sixteenyear-old son saw the accident, but instead 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 sister, Mrs. Benjamin H. Williams. He was a noted cavalry leader and was once Governor of Call-

The Republicans of New Hampshire nominated Charles A. Busiel for Governor. GOVERNOR WAITE was renominated by the

Populist Convention at Pueblo, Col. JAMES J. HILL, of St. Paul, Minn., President of the Great Northern Bailroad Company, donated 5000 acres of land, valued at \$8 an acre, to furnish homes to survivors of

GENERAL SCHOFFELD 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 Highway Geology is in contemplation by Director Walcott of the United States Geological Survey. It is proposed to establish a labora-GERMAN and English warships assiste! tory for testing all materials used in the construction of highways.

There have been 3000 deaths from cholera in the Austrian provinces of Galicia and

THE Japanese 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 board. The Mi-

randa struck a rock and later foundered at

They Number 12,760,152 in the

United States. The Census Office has made public the principal results of the investigation of farm and home proprietorship, which was made in all of the States and Territories. This is the first investigation of the kind ever conducted for this or any other country. The farm families number 4,767,179, of which 65.92 per cent, own their own farms,

and 34.8 per cent, hire, while of the owning families 28.22 per cent, have encumbrances on their farms and 77.78 per cent, have none. In 1880 25.56 per cent, of the farms were Of the 7,992,973 home families 36.90 per cent. own their homes and 63.10 per cent. hire them, while of the owning families 27.70 per cent, own their homes subject to enguinbrance and 72,30 per cent, free. In the cities and towns of 8000 to 100,000

population are 1,749,579 home families, of which 35.96 per cent own their homes and 64.04 per cent. hire, while of the owning families 34.11 per cent. own subject to encumbrance and 65,89 per cent, without en-In the cities that contain over 100,000 population there are 1,948,834 home families, of which 22,83 per cent, own their homes and 77.17 per cent, hire, while of the owning families 37.80 per cent, own subject to encumbrance and 62.20 per cent. free of encum-

rance. In those cities New York has the highest percentage of home tendency, namely, 93.67; Boston is next, with 81.57 per cent. ; Brooklyn third, with 81.41 per cent. , Jersey City fourth, with 91.20 per cent., and Cincinnati fifth, with 80,82 per cent. To bring the urban population into con through the lakes to Chicago without a mishave been obtained for 4,224,560 home hap, the Viking ship was sunk in the Chifamilies living outside of cities and towns of | cago River during the inte storm. This ople and over, and of these families were \$5,000,000 less than in July. The ex- 43.78 per cent, own their homes, 56.22 per hibits at the World's Fair. cent, hire, while of the owning families 23.09 per cent, own with encumbrance and 76.91 | model of an old Viking rover found fourteen per cent, own without encumbrance, The 886,957 farms subject to encumbrance are worth \$3.054,923,165, and the encumof the value. The 809,983 homes subject to

encumbrance are valued at \$2,632,375,994, and the encumbrance is \$1,046,953,603, or 39.77 per cent, of the value. The average value of each owned and euhome \$3250, and the average encumbrance on each of the farms is \$1224, on each encumbered home \$1293. The interest charge on the encumbered farms is \$76,728,077, on encumbered homes \$65,182,029. The average interest charge on each encumbered farm is \$87, on each home \$80. The average rate of interest on the encumbrance on

farms is 7.07 per cent., on homes 6.23 per In the cities of 8000 to 100,000 population the average value of each owned and encumbered home is \$3447; average encumbrance \$1863; average annual interest charged, \$86.

average rate of interest, 6.29 per cent. In the cities having at least 190,000 popu lation, \$5555 represents the average value of each owned and encumbered home. New York has the highest value, namely, \$19,200; San Francisco is second, with \$7993; Brooklyn third, with \$7349; Omaha fourth, with \$7179, and Washington fifth, with \$7054. The annual interest charged on each owner and encumbered home in these cities is \$134. The highest amount being \$438, in New York, and the lowest amount \$33, in Louisville. Denver has the highest average rate of interest, namely, 7.87 per cent , and New Orleans is second with 7.86 per cent. New York has the lowest rate, 4.95 cent., and Boston stands next with 5.14 per cent,

A SETTLER at Rutherglen, Australia, having become involved in financial troubles, cut the throats of his three children, shot a neighbor dead who tried to interfere and then took his own life.

## GENERAL BANKS DEAD.

The Veteran Commander Expired at

Waltham, Mass. General Nathaniel P. Banks shed at his home in Waltham, Mass., at 8 o'clock p. m., from brain trouble after a long filmess. For nearly two years he had been a sufferer, but he was not taken seriously ill until about two weeks before his demise. Nathaniel Prentiss Banks was born in Waltham, Mass., January 30, 1816. He re-



GENERAL N. P. DANES learned the trade of marchinist in a cotton mill. During his leisure hours he stalted law, gave lectures and edited a local paper He was admitted to the bar, and in 1849 was sent to the Legislature. The same year he was chosen Member of Congress by the conditionists. During his term he withdrew. from the Democratic party and ailled him self with the Know Nothings. They sent im back to Congress by an overw majority.

The contest for the Speakership, which segan at the opening of General Banks some ond term, lasted for two months. He was ominated on the one bundred and thirtythird ballot. General Banks was elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress as a Republican and erved until Dec. 4, 1857, when he resigned o take hissent as Governor of Massachusetts. He was re-elected Governor in 1858 and 1859. In 1860 he succeeded General George B. McClellan in the Presidency of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, but resigned at the breaking out of the Civil War, and went to the front as a Major-General of volunteers, his first active service being in the Shenandoah Valley. After serving for a time in defeading Washington by was assigned to the Department of New Orleans, succeeding General Renjamin F. Butler, In May, 1964, having been relieved of his command, he resigned his ommission, and returned to Massachusetts. where he was elected to Congress from his old district. He was re-elected until 1877, except in 1872, when he was an active supporter of Horaco Greeley. After his retire nent from Congress he acted as United States Marshal for Massachusetts. Mand Banks, the actress, is a daughter of General

# NEWSY GLEANINGS.

JAPAN has 377 Christian churches. Fourier fires are raging in Colorado.

CHICAGO has 140,000 naturalized voters. American radicords stretch 172,000 nation. New Your's hop crop will equal last year's. Tue revolution in Nicaragua is gaining

THE cholera is spreading rapidly in Aus-A New Ohio law prohibits the use of fictious names in partnerships.

strongth.

third birthday.

It is estimated that England expends annually \$15,000,000 on pictures. Southern lumber manufacturers want to restrict the production of yellow pine. Storx Crry, Iowa, has set 300 men to work utting Russian thistles, which have become

The severe drought has caused several icese factories in Western Ontario, Canada, NANCY M. WALKER, of Rochester, N. Y., has just celebrated her one hundred and

RAILWAY mail clerks are wrought up over the new order requiring them to live on the line of their run. A corrusa demonstration against the British House of Lords was held in London, when 70,000 people were present. Is her speech proroguing the British Parlament the Queen said strict neutrality

would be observed in the war between China A scooper of tin weigning 5400 pounds has seen found in Tasmania. The assay shows 47 per cent, of metallic tin. GERONIMO, the Apache, and his warriors, who have been confined for several years at Mount Vernou, Ala., are to be released.

GOVERNMENT experts declare the recent explosions to have been caused by faulty shells, and they have been ordered out of THE United States gunboat Machina will be intrusted with the return of the Colum-

VIKING SHIP SUNK. The Famous Craft Goes to the Bot

bian relies loaned by the Vatican and the

After sailing thousan is of miles over the Atlantic Ocean, up the St. Lawrence and The Viking ship, which was built on the years ago in the ground deep under the village of Gogstad, near Sandeljord, sailed from Christiania on April 9, 1893. Her combrance is \$1,085,995,960, or 35.55 per cent. | mander was the famous Captain Magnus Anderson, who, with a picked crew, cruised along the coast for a time and early in May commenced the trip across the Atlanti which en led triumphantly. Captain Anderson's object, it was given out, was to show cumbered farm is \$4444, of encumbered that the Norsemen might have discovered America while on some of their venturesome trips on boats such as the Viking. When the strange craft reached New York, it remained n North River for sometime and was of popular interest. The Viking was seventy ven feet long and pulled sixteen care to the side. She was built throughout of solid

## TWO RECORDS IN A DAY. Lucania to New York and Campania

entury defying oak.

to Queenstown. The Cunard line steamships smashed two ranatlantic records in one day. First, the news came that the Campania had lowered all eastward records one hour and twenty ninutes by reaching Queenstown from New York in five days, ten hours and forty-seven

Agent Vernon H. Brown felt proud and began to talk of still better achievements, not dreaming that at that minute the Lucania was rushing in towards Fire Island away ahead of time, throwing records to right and left, as she swept on towar is Sandy Hook. It was so foggy out there that the steam ship was scarcely recognized, and it was almost 5.30 before it was learned that at 4.5% m, the Lucania had passed the lightship just five days, eight hours and thirtyeight minutes after leaving Daunt's Rock. She had thus beaten the Campania's record of two weeks ago by fifty-one minutes.