# VON MOLTKE DEAD.

Fermany's Great Field Marshal Expires Suddenly,

A Sketch of His Long and Eventful Career.



COUNT VON MOLTKE.

A cablegram from Berlin announces that Count Von Moltke is dead. He attended the session of the Reichstag during the last afternoon of his life. His death was extremely sudden, and the physicians who were summoned announced that it was caused by failure of the heart. He died at 9:45 P. M., bassing away quietly and painlessly. The news of the Count's unexpected death caused great sorrow in Berlin.

#### Sketch of His Career.

Bismarck alone remains of the great trio Bismarck alone remains of the great trio which gave imperial Germany her greatness. And the "iron man" of war and peace rests in the obscurity of a country estate, stripped of his power. In the death of Count von Moltke—the "silent one"—Germany loses her greatest general, and the science of warfare its greatest exponent of strategy. During the threatening days of the terrible struggle with France, Von Moltke was the man upon whom old Emperor William man upon whom old Emperor William relied, and in whom centered the hopes of

the people of the Fatherland. Helmuth Karl Bernhard Freiherr von Moltke was born October 26, 1830, in the town of Parchim. Soon after his birth his parents moved to Lubeck, where the Von Moltke residence was burned in the year Moltke residence was burned in the 1806, and the family then went to Augustanhof, in Holstein. There the future famous Field Marshal spent his boyfamous Field Manager Age of the bood and youth. As a youth he loved study, and his father sent him to the Land Cadets' Academy at Copenhagen, and he became an officer at the early age of eighteen. Through the good offices of the Duke of Holstein he was enabled the book of the buke of Holstein he was enabled. to go to Berlin, where he passed his examina-tion and was appointed to the infantry. He was dissatisfied with the opportunities offered by the Danish service for advance-ment, and King Frederick V. granted him permission to join a foreign army for a sea-ion, in order to perfect his military educa-

He begged his King to grant him three months' pay as "travel money." "If His Majesty will concede my request," wrote Von Moltke, "I trust that I shall acquire such knowledge and capacity in the Prussian service as shall hereafter enable me to repay

the King and Denmark."

His Majesty refused this modest request, and Von Moltke left the Danish service for-

He entered the Prussian service at the age of twenty two. In 1832 he was appointed on the general staff and in 1835 he was allowed togo to Turkey for the purpose of reorganiz-ing the Turkish army.

In 1839 he took part in the Syrian cam-paign against Mahomet Ali of Egypt, and at the close of the war he returned to Prus-

After spending some time in travel he was appointed Chief of the Grand General Staff of the Prussian Army in 1858 and Lieutenant-General in 1859. During the Austro-Italian War in 1859 he spent much time with the Austrians, gaining practical knowledge which he found useful in after years, and in 1864, when the war against Denmark broke out, he formed the plan of campaign and asthe movement against Austria began, he directed the movements of the troops and led them to victory.

When war with France was declared

against Germany Von Moltke was un-moved. It is said of him that when he first heard the news he was in bed and he roused neard one news ne was in bed and he roused himself for a moment and said to the mes-senger: "Oh, very well; the third portfolio on the left." In that portfolio were found all the necessary plans for the impending

campaign.

Bismarck tells a characteristic story of Yon Moltke. At the decisive battle of Sadowa, when victory was dubious for hours, Bismarck, tormented by doubt and fear as to the result, rode to the side of Moltke, who sat silent on his black His mind was intent on the charger. His mind was intent on the struggle and it was impossible to attract his attention. The great Chancellor had a little case in his pocket containing two cigars, one of choice and the other of inferior qualthy. He offered the case to Von Moltke, who, without speaking, carefully examined the two rigars and took the good one without a word of thanks. But Bismarck understood him, and putting spurs to his horse, returned to his post. He thought that if Von Moltke bould calmly make choice of a cigar at such a moment, it meant that all was going on right.
It is said that no one ever saw Moltke ex-

cited. At Sedan he was the coolest man on the entire field, although the whole responsibility rested on him, with the fate of the two greatest nations in Europe awaiting decision at the cannon's mouth. His intellect was cold and scientific, more constructive was cold and scientific, more constructive than creative. Nothing was left to chance or accident. Everything was provided for, and his plans were so flexible that they could be changed in an instant to meet any un-

preseen emergency.

For his services in this war with France Von Moltke was created a Count and ap-pointed Chief Marshal of the German Empire, and in 1872 was made a life member in the Up-per House of the Reichstag. From this time on Count Von Moltke devoted himself to his studies and to the teaching of military mat-ters to the young officers and soldiers of the German Army. He attended to his duties German Army. He attended to his duties in Parliament, but seldom showed any inter-est in matters not connected with military

affairs affairs.

His declining years have been spent in the quiet home life which he loved so well, and their surroundings formed the peaceful twilight of a busy life. He was born with the century, and has been one of its greatest the memory will live forever in memory will live forever in characters. His memory will live forever in the hearts of his countrymen as one of the greatest of soldiers, a scholar and a states-man.

# MANIPURIS SUBDUED.

#### Twelve of Their Villages Burned by British Troops.

Information reached Simla, India, that the British columns advancing on Manipur, under Generals Lockhart and Turner, when within si at of a large native settlement in the Bhagri Valley, haited and sent scouts forward to inform the Manipuris that the British Generals were awaiting proposals of peace from the insurgent tribes. The rebels, peace from the insurgent tribes. however, refused to answer this peaceable suggestion and the British troops were or-

dered to advance.

The British columns pushed forward and burned twelve villages which had been occupied by the rebels. The latter, in great force retreated to the hills. The British force then shelled the hills with shrapne shells, killing and wounding large numbers of the enemy. The latter is now believed to have been completely cowed.

PRESIDENT HARRISON and President Diaz desired to meet at El Paso, Texas, but it was discovered that the Constitution of Mexico forbids the President leaving that country, and that for our President to leave the sacred soil of the United States would be equivalent to his resignation.

#### THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. An abandoned woman, found murdered and horribly mutilated in a Water street dive, gave rise to the belief that "Jack the Riper," the butcher of Whitechapel, was at large in New York City. The police have a description of the murderer.

Two Italian laborers were killed and four others seriously injured in a railroad col-lision near Rock Point, Penn.

MRS. MARTHA HALL, aged sixty-five, of Lowell, Mass., who had one leg and her nose broken and her spine injured in the Old Colony Railroad accident at Quincy, was awarded \$11,000 by the arbitrators. WALTER TICE, twenty years old, and

Charles Christie, aged eighteen years of South Camden, N. J., were drowned in the Delaware River. They were in a sailboat with twelve other young men. JOHN POWERS and John Bulger were fa-tally stabbed on the streets of Newark, N. J., by Michael Rosa, an Italian.

EX-PARK COMMISSIONER STEARNS, of Brooklyn, a veteran of the war and com-mander of Harry Lee Post, G. A. R., committed suicide by stabbing himself through the heart, at his home. He was fifty years old, and for several months had been suffer-

ing with insomnia. A LAMP, suspended from the ceiling in the house of Mrs. John Conrad, at Fort Washington, Penn., exploded, fatally injuring Mrs. Conrad and her two daughters, aged fourteen years and twenty-one months respectively.

Some unknown person broke into the stable of Jacob Kermerer, near Murraysville, Penn., the other night, and poisoned four imported stallions, valued at \$10,000, and then cut up the carriages and harness. HARRISVILLE, N. Y., a thriving village on the route into the Adirondack forest, was practically destroyed by fire, the loss being estimated at \$100,000.

DEACON J. ELLERY PIPER, a wealthy resident of Hyde Park, Mass., was killed a low days ago by a train.

THE Centre Block in Franklin, Penn., was destroyed by fire. The losses aggregate \$100,000, partially insured. It was the largest fire that has occurred there for

#### South and West.

THE Detroit (Mich.) Street Car Company backed down. It appointed two lawyers to confer with the strikers' committee, and they agreed to the demands of the men. The city presents a holiday appearance in cons

CHIEF OF CONSTRUCTION BURNHAN, of the World's Fair, Chicago, Ill., appointed C. B. Atwood, of New York, designer-in-chief. NELSON BRAY, a desperado awaiting trial

for arson and burglary, was shot through the head and killed by Jailor Hall, while at-tempting to escape at Versailles, Ky. WAITES MARTIN, colored, was hanged in the jail yard at Columbia, S. C., for the murder of Alice McLeon, a white woman. Bill Miles, colored, was executed at Pickens, S. C., for the murder of Jake Griffin. Ed-mund Holloway, also colored, was hanged at Manning, S. C., for the murder of John W. Dubose, white.

MRS. BETTY HARBISON EASTON, sister of President Harrison, was mortally injured, and Miss Moore, her niece, badly shaken up near Cleves, Hamilton County, Ohio, by a buggy accident.

GENERAL H. P. VAN CLEVE died at his home near St. Paul, Minn. He was born in Frinceton, N. J., on November 23, 1809, was educated at the United States Military Academy and served with distinction in th Civil War.

MRS. JOSEPHINE BARNALY, widow of J B. Barnaby, of Boston, who died suddenly at Denver, Col., was killed by drinking from a bottle of poisoned whisky sent from Boston by some unknown person. Mr. Barnaby was wealthy clothing dealer.

FULLY 2000 of 3000 men employed at the Michigan Car Company's Works, Senator McMillan's big concern in Detroit, Mich., struck, and were smashing everything they could lay their hands on when the police ap-peared. The strikers then attacked the steel and spring works, to compel the employes to quit. The latter refused, however, and a pitched battle ensued, ending in the withdrawai of the strikers.

TURNKEY TEHRER shot two prisoners who were attempting to escape from jail at Mon-roe, Mich., killing one instantly and fatally wounding the other.

THE Traders and Farmers Bank of Mont-

comery City, Mo., is closed, and the cashier, Captain H. W. Covington, has disappeared, leaving a shortage in his accounts of \$9300. In the Methodist Church at Burlington, N. C., the pastor dropped to the pulpit floor and died in the midst of his sermon. He was the Rev. R. R. Ricks. He had about half finished his sermon when he suddenly turned very pale, caesed talking, and sink down behind the pulpit.

MAYOR WASHBURNE'S first official act on entering upon his duties was to issue an order to the Police Department to close up every gambling house in Chicago. BUSINESS at Zanesville, Ohio, is paralyzed,

owing to a general strike in the building

PONCHO, the famous Piute Indian, who piloted General Fremont across the Sierra Nevadas, died a few days ago at the Pyramid reservationn in California. Poncho was a Mexican veteran and wore a bronze medal presented to him by the Government.

A SERIOUS wreck occurred on the Balti-more and Ohio Railroad at Gaithersburg, Md. A west bound express train ran into an open switch and into a side tracked freight train. Two postal clerks and several pas sengers were killed.

# Washington.

SUPERINTENDENT PORTER, of the Census Bureau, published a bulletin about the relative economy of cable, electric and animal motive power for street railways. It states that electricity is cheaper than cables or horses for street railways.

SENOR MANUEL DE J. GALVAN, formerly Minister to Washington from San Domingo, has returned to the Capital in the capacity of a special Commissioner to endeavor to negotiate a reciprocity agreement between San Domingo and the United States.

BUILDING INSPECTOR ENTWISTLE reported to the District Commissioners that it will cost about \$50,000 thoroughly to repair and reconstruct the Shoreham. Morton's hotel, the stairways of which re-cently gave way. The hotel will have to be closed for several months.

JUDGE ELIAS S. TERRY died at his resi dence in Washington, aged eighty-four years. He came of a Huguenot family which settled in South Carolina. Judge Terry was born in Charleston.

THE 4:4 per cent bonds redeemed by the United States Treasury amount to a total to date of \$16,055,950.

COMMODORE FOLGER, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, has just completed the preliminary arrangements with the Dupont Powder Company for the erection at New-

port, R. I., of a plant for the manufacture of gun cotton. The Duponts will erect the plant free of expense to the Government according to the naval designs, and are preparing to make the new smokeless powder in arge quantity.

S. D. MILLER, the son of the Attorney-General, has been appointed to the place lately vacated by Mr. Tolman, Chief of the Division of Requisitions and Accounts of the War Department, and has been designated as his private secretary by Secretary Proc-

THE convention of the Association of Medical Superintendents of Insane Asylums began at the Arlington Hotel in Washing-THE Chinese Government has informed the

Government of the United States, through the Department of State of its unwillingness to receive ex-Senator Henry W. Blair as Minister to China from the United States. ATTORNEY-GENERAL MILLER has received the report of District-Attorney Gran New Orleans on the killing of the Italia the Parish Prison there last month. He im-mediately sent the report to Secretary Blaine.

# Foreign.

THE miners' strike at Dortmund has assumed gigantic proportions. Ten thousand DISASTROUS rain storms and floods have

visited Peru. REV. IGNACIO LEON VELASCO, Archbishop of Bogota, is dead.

PORTUGAL has yielded to Great Britain's

ultimatum, and has consented to the free passage of the Pungwe River, in Africa. THE body of Field Marshal Von Moltke lay in state in Berlin, Germany, and was viewed by the public.

INFLUENZA is epidemic at Christiania, Sweden. Over three thousand persons have been afflicted with the disease. The death rate has increased ten per cent. A number of schools have been closed, the theaters are deserted and the staffs of the police and the postal departments are greatly reduced in

THE death of the Grand Duke Nicholas, an uncle of the Czar of Russia, took place. He was a field marshal in the Russian army. He was born in 1831, and was married in 1856 to Princess Alexandria of Oldenburg.

THE Chilian insurgents' monitor Huascan has been sunk by a torpedo.

THE striking weavers at Bradford, England, have returned to work. THE French Ambassador to Russia has

tendered his resignation. The influenza epidemic is becoming of an alarmingly severe type in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, England. In many of the villages of these counties every household has been attacked by the disease, and deaths are becoming much more frequent.

THE manager and six men employed in the iron works belonging to the Rothschilds at Wilkowitz, Bohemia, have been killed by an explosion.

THE Regent of Manipur, India, has taken to the hills, and the British troops have taken nis capital.

MINISTER CARTER has resigned from the Hawaiian Cabinet, and the people are clamoring for a republic. It is said that the life of the Queen is in danger.

HON. C. C. COLBY has resigned the port-folio of President of the Privy Council of

Canada.

ADVICES from Samoa state that ex-King Tamasese is dead. He had been suffering from Bright's disease. It was Tamasese who was declared King by the Germans when Malietoa was deposed and Mataafa took his place as the representative of his family in the rivalry for the crown. This was the origin of the famous Samoan conference at Berlin, in which the United States played so prominent a part.

THE funeral services over the body of Field Marshal Count Von Moltke took place in Berlin in the ball-room of the General Staff Building, in which building the veteran died. Emperor William, the members of the Royal families of Germany and the German generals followed the hearse to the railroad

An explosion occurred in a dynamite factory at Cengio, near Genoa, Italy, by which five girls were killed and fifty persons were

## TALMAGE'S TABERNACLE.

The New Structure Dedicated With Imposing Ceremonies.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage's new Tabernacle, at the corner of Greene and Clinton avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y., was dedicated with three imposing services, in the morning, afternoon and evening. Immense crowds attended all three.

The entrance in the small tower on Clin-

ton avenue was opened at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the pewholders were admitted first. After they had made a thorough inspection of the building, persons holding tickets were admitted in the same way.



THE NEW TABERNACLE.

The crush became so great that at 10 o'clock the principal doors in the corner tower were thrown open, and ticket-holders were allowed to pass through. The immense difice was filled in short order, and men and women were standing three or four deep in the lobbies back of the pews. Every inch of space in the galleries was occupied, and people considered themselves fortunate

allowed to stand anywhere. Just before 10:30 o'clock the large folding doors separating the church proper from the doors separating the church proper from the Sunday-school room were thrown open, making one immense auditorium. About 1000 persons crowded into this room, where, though they could not see very well, they could distinctly hear everything that was said. At 10:30 o'clock it was estimated that there were fully 7500 people in the building. there were fully 7500 people in the building. Half as many more remained on the outside,

being unable to gain admission.

The Tabernacle is by no n The Tabernacle is by no means com-neted. A great amount of work remains to be done, and it will take two or three weeks to finish it. It was after midnight Sunday morning when the last workman left the building. The incomplete state of the edi-fice did not in the slightest interfere with the

comfort of the audience.

The rostrum was handsomely decorated The rostrum was nandsomely decorated with flowers. A large bank of roses placed under the reading desk attracted a great deal of admiration. The word "Resurrection" was worked in red roses on a white background, and a very pleasing effect was had. The memorial table was one of the wincing at the constructed in principal attractions. It is constructed in part of rough blocks of stone from Mount Calvary, Mount Sinai and Mars Hill, near Athens, on which St. Paul preached. Before and after the services crowds surrounded it and listened to Dr. Talmage's description of

the scenes whence the relics came.

The family of Dr. Talmage occupied a pew in the center aisle, and near them were seated Trustees John Wood, James W. Birkett, P. W. Taylor, Dr. Harrison A. Tucker, Alexander McLean, Charles M. Stafford, James H. Ferguson, Edward H. Branch and F. M. Lawrence. Sixty ushers and the Trustees looked after the seating of the

throng.

Many persons were turned away from the doors at the evening service, when Dr. Talmage preached. He made special reference to the stones in the wall of the church which he brought from Mount Sinai, Calvary, and Mars Hill last year. It was announced that \$22.000 had hear reject at the morning search. throng. en raised at the morning service, and further subscriptions were sought to pay off the floating debt of \$50,000.

# FOUGHT THE SHERIFF.

Rioting and Bloodshed in the Penn

sylvania Coke Regions. Sheriff McCormick, of Fayette County Penn., had a desperate battle with the coke strikers on a recent morning at Leisenring No. 3, also known as the Monarch works of the Frick Company. The Sheriff and his deputies had made twelve evictions when the Sheriff was attacked by a Hungarian woman named Glashgo. She fired at him with a revolver several times, wounding him in the leg. He closed with her, and after a desperte struggle took the weapon away from

The woman became infurlated, and acted The woman became infuriated, and acted like a mad person. She caught up an ax and attacked the Sheriff, cutting him seriously on the foot. The Sheriff then shot the womat, inflicting perhaps fatal injuries. As soon as the woman fell a Hungarian caught up another axand tried to kill the Sheriff. The Sheriff shot this man in the wounding him severely. He was then

mouth, wounding him severely. He was then attacked by other Hungarians, but was rescued by his deputies after he had shot another Slav in the thigh.

The Glashgo woman, after being wounded,

forced her way into a house where an evic-tion was in process, and renewed her attack, this time on the Sheriff's deputies. She was knocked down with a club. One other man was shot five times by the deputies, but was not fatally hurt.
Company C, of the Tenth Regiment, came
to the aid of the Sheriff, and the disturbance

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THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

Progress of the Party on the Pacific Slope.

Receptions at San Francisco and Other Places.

The President was accorded a magnificent reception on his arrival at San Diego, Cal., on the morning of the tenth day out from Washington. The train proceeded directly to Coronado Beach, arriving there at 7:30 o'clock. At Hotel Del Coronado, where here kfast was served, the party was received 7:30 o'clock. At Hotel Del Coronado, where breakfast was served, the party was received by ex-Governor Murray, Mayor Gunn and members of the San Diego Reception Committee. Governor Torres, Chief Executive of Lower California, and his staff, representing the President of Mexico, were introduced to the President as he entered the hotel. Carriages were then taken by the visitors and the Reception Committee for the ferry, where the steamer Coronado was in waiting to take the party across San Diego Bay to the city. The route of the procession lay along the principal streets to the plaza, in the center of which a grand stand, fairly covered ter of which a grand stand, fairly covered with calla lilies and bunting, had been erected. School children to the num-ber of 2500 liberally provided with calla ber of 2500 liberally provided with calla lilies and roses were formed along the line, and as the President passed by they showered him with the flowers and scattered blossoms beneath the feet of his horses so that he passed along a continuous floral pathway. As the procession passed the army barracks the regulation salute was fired. The exercises at the plaza were brief. Mayor Gunn made the address of welcome, to which the President briefly responded, and was heartly cheered by the large growd assembled in the square. At 11 o'clock the President and party left by train for Riverside.

The President and party saw a beautiful The President and party saw a beautiful

floral display on the eleventh morning of the jaunt during a two hours' drive through the principal streets of Pasadena, Cal. The President and Mrs. Harrison and Mayor Luckens occupied a carriage decorated with acacia blossoms and drawn by four horses wearing feathery plumes. Just before the President left the hotel he was address the President left the hotel he was addressed by a curly-headed four-year-old boy, who ex-patiated on the fertility of the valley and gave the President and his party permission to take away any of the produce that might suit their fancy. On Marengo avenue the procession passed under a large arch com-posed of California lillies and having a base of rare tropical plants. A large portrait of the President was dis-played at the keystone. About 2500 school children were assembled about this arch and thay showered the President and Mrs. Harthey showered the President and Mrs. Harthey snowered the rresident and Mrs. Har-rison with a profusion of bouquets. Those who followed passed over a bed of flowers. Soon afterward the procession passed through a gate of flowers. It was opened by two little girls. At 110-clock, the Presidential train start d on its way to Santa Barbara, where the party spent the afternoon and evening. Mrs. Harrison was in danger at Riverside. The President had just concluded a brief address to the children, when the horses attached to a carriage containing Secretary Rusk, Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Dimmick took fright at the shower of flowers, and dashed into a crowd of children in the open road. A panic eusued. There were four horses to the carriage, and the leaders tripped in the traces and fell down. Secretary Rusk had jumped out of the carriage at the first leaves and reset their heads in a moment. alarm, and was at their heads in a moment, and with the assistance of some bystanders soon had them under control.

soon and them tinder country.

The President and party arose at 6 o'clock on the twelve morning while their train was crossing the Tehachapi Mountains of California on the way to the valley of the San Joaquin, and had a splendid view of thecele-Joaquin, and had a splendid view of the celebrate i railroad loop at that point. The first stopping place of the day was Bakersfield, where the party arrived at 8:30 o'clock. The train remained there ten minutes. The President received a cordial welcome. He was introduced to the people by Judge A. B. Conkling, and was about to respond when he was assailed by such a shower of bouquets that he was forced to seek shelter in his car. Seeing that the President did not desire this treatment the people stopped; whereupon the President people stopped, whereupon the President again advanced and addressed them. Tulare, Cal., was reached shortly after 10 o'clock and the President and party, which now included Governor Markham, ex-Governor Perkins, Mr. Stump and Mr. Crocker, received an ovation. A national salute was fired, during which the party was escorted to a gaily decorated stand, the base of which was the stump of a manmoth redwood tree. This was surrounded by a guard of honor, composed of the local militia and Grand Army Posts. The President was introduced by Governor Markham.

The President shook hands with all the The President shook hands with all the people who could get near him. He has practically recovered the use of his right hand, and anticipates no further trouble, notwithstanding the fact that the middle finger, which was injured near Santa Barbara the other afternoon is still in hands as Possident Hands noon, is still in bandages. President Har-rison was welcomed to San Francisco that night by a great display of enthusiasm. The Presidential train arrived at Oakland about 7 o'clock, and the party boarded the ferry steamer Piedmont, which steamed around the bay slowly to enable the President to witness the brilliant illuminations. As the steamer left the wharf at Oaklan a signal rocket was sent up from the bow and instantly bonfires blazed from the twin peaks of Telegraph and California street hill and a dozen other elevated points in San Francisco. Long lines of streets, brilliant with electric lights and red fire, were also plainly visible from the deck of the steamer. On reaching San Francisco the party entered carriages and drove out Market street to the Mechanics' Pavilion, where a reception was held. As the steamer left the wharf at Oaklani a

a reception was held.

The President and Mrs. Harrison accompanied Mayor Sanderson and Mrs. Sander son to the First Presbyterian Church in San Francisco the thirteenth day of the trip, a Sunday. The remainder of the day the Sunday. The remainder of the day the President spent in his room at the Palace Hotel. A number of persons called during the day, but he generally asked to be excused on the ground that he needed rest. Postmaster-General Wanamaker adrest. Fostmaster-Understate Valentase and dressed Calvary Sunday-school at noon, and in the afternoon he addressed the Young Men's Christian Association. All the ladies of the party drove to the residence of Senator and Mrs. Stanford in the afternoon.

Hotel to Vanness avenue, where the public school children were assembled. The chil-dren were drawn up in line, and the inspecwas confined to a drive one side and down the other, en Golden Gate avenue was reached, after both lines had been reviewed, the party was driven direct to Golden Gate Park. A stop was made at the Conservatory, which was closed to all but the Presidential party. From the park the drive was to the Cliff House, where Adolph Sutro took charge of the party and escorted them to the Heights, where luncheon was served. Thence the party pro-ceeded to Presidio and reviewed the troops stationed there. The President and his party returned to the hotel from Presidio late in the afternoon, much refreshed by the exhil-arating breezes from the Pacific. In the evening there was a reception in the parlors of the hotel to the foreign Consuls, Arm. Navy and National Guard officers; Federa State and city officials; Senators and members of Congress, and invited citizens. Prior to this Zeta Phi Fraternity entertained the President for half an hour. At the reception Mrs. Harrison received a souvenir from the ladies of San Francisco. It was an elegant silver card tray tastefully designed. The reception lasted until eleven o'clock, when the entire party retired.

A reception was held at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, by the President before he left on his marine trip on the morning of the fifteenth day of the journey, which was at-tended by over 100 clergyman of all denom-inations of that city and vicinity. Post-master-General Wanamaker, previous to the trip, inspected the Postoffice and was introduced to the officials. The letter carintroduced to the officials. The letter carriers were also reviewed by Mr. Wanamaker, who made a brief address. He was then driven to the steamer and accompanied the President on the excursion. Shortly before 10:30 President Harrison and party before 10:30 President Harrison and party boarded the steamer City of Pueblo for a trip around the bay. Promptly at that hour the steamer left the wharf and started in the direction of Alcatraz Island, near which were stationed the Charleston, the Hassler, the Madreno, the Corwin and the Rush. In passing the squadron the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns was

fired, and then the cruiser and the cutters fell behind the Pueblo and the naval procession moved slowly toward the Golden ssion moved slowly toward the Go Gate. Ten thousand or more persons left the shore to accompany the President on his trip. The yacht clubs of San Francisco and neighboring cities and towns decked their boat houses with flags and bunting. The cruiser Charleston was one of the m spicuous objects, and was resplendent in her new dress. The steamer City of Pueblo, which was to convey the Presidential party on the excursion, the steamer Haytien Re-public, and other large vessels were deco-rated from stem to stern. The President during the evening received a dispatch from during the evening received a dispatch from his injured sister, Mrs. Eaton, saying she was much better, and requesting that no change of plans be made by the President on

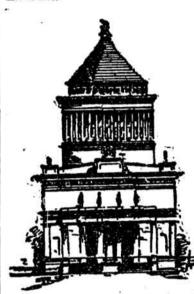
change of plans be made by the President on account of her injuries.

President Harrison and party left San Francisco by train at 9 o'clock in the morning of the sixteenth day absent from Washington for Palo Alto, where several hours were spent at the Palo Alto stock farm and the Leland Stanford, Jr., University. At 3 o'clock the train started for Monterey. At the Palo Alto stock farm the stock was inspected by the visitors, and trotting exhibitions were given by blooded horses. The President and Mrs. Harrison planted trees of the gigantic species, and then luncheon was served at the Stanford mansion. The return to the station was though the estates of Senting and Senting the Stanford mansion. to the station was though the estates of Sen-ator Felton, the late J. C. Flood and others. At 3:30 P. M. the party took a train for San Jose, arriving there at 4:30 o'clock. After a short stay the trip was resumed to Monterey, which was reached at 7 o'clock. The party proceeded to the Hotel Del Monte, where, after supper, they retired for the night.

#### THE GRANT MONUMENT.

Ground Broken for It at Riverside Park, New York.

The sixty-ninth anniversary of the birthday of General Ulysses S. Grant, has been commemorated by the breaking of ground for the monument that will rise in Riverside Park, New York, where the body of the Federal commander has lain since the summer of 1885.



THE GRANT MONUMENT.

Before the time for beginning the cere-monies the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic gathered at the upper end of Riv-erside Park, and were massed in and around the place where the monument is to stand.

On the river opposite the tomb the war-On the river opposite the tomb the war-ship Yantic was anchored decorated with flags and bunting, and at 2 o'clock a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by her. The platform near the tomb was filled with mempers of the Grant Monument Association bers of the Grant Monument Association, members of the Grand Army of the Bepublic, and the speakers. The Marine Band played an overture, and 300 children from the Sheltering Arms Asylum, headed by a fife and drum corps, marched past the tomb. Each child carried a small bouquet of forget manots which was east upon the tomb. get-me-nots, which was cast upon get-me-nots, which was cast upon the toinb.
After prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr.
Clark Wright, Chaplain of Commander Freeman's staff, a chorus sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," and then General Horace Porter, the orator of the day, was introduced by
Department Commander Freeman, of the G.
A. R. General Porter spoke at length of the
life and character of General Grant, and
when he had finished the chorus sang
"America."

Commander Freeman next arose to carry out the great ceremony of the day—the breaking of the ground. The spade which he used was a superb specimen of American ne used was a supero specimen of American handicraft, bearing an inscription contain-ing the chief events of General Grant's life. Before inserting the implement in the turf General Freeman delivered a brief address, in which he alluded to the services of General

Grant and concluded as follows: "Now in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, we, the representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic, break the sod preparatory to laying the foundation of the monument which shall stand as a slight expression of the love of the nation for its chieftain, and shall tell to all the world that the United States of America does not forget her heroic dead."

Commander Freeman then turned a spade-

monument was thereby formally inaugu-rated. The Grant Birthday Association held its anniversary dinner at Delmonico's, New York, Over a hundred distinguished citizens

York. Over a hundred distinguished citizens were present. Hon. Joseph H. Choate presided, and delivered the opening speech. Other addresses were made by ex-Seuator Evarts, Colonel Kyd Douglass, Mr. Frederick Taylor, Hon. John S. Wise and William McMichael. A pleasant interruption to the dinner was the appearance of Mrs. Grant in the gallery at the rear of the hall as the talking was about to begin. She was accompanied by Mrs. Sartoris, Miss Vivian Sartoris, Miss Elverson, Mrs. General Collis and Miss May Fassett. The momentshe was seen every man was on his feet, and right seen every man was on his feet, and right royally was the widow of the man to whose memory all were paying tribute greeted.

The memory of Grant was also honored by the Harlem Republican Club that night in a birthday dinner at the Metropolitam Hotel.

# A \$200,000 THEFT.

Astounding Story of Robbery Told in a New York Court.

A startling story of robbery was brought to light the other day, at New York City, in the Supreme Court, before Judge O'Brien. Charles H. Holmes, one of the firm of J. H. Labares & Co., wholesale tea and coffee dealers applied for a writ of injunction to restrain Stephen H. Olin and the Union Trust Company from paying \$56,000 life in-surance money held by them in trust. It appeared that Arthur C. Gilman, who

committed suicide at Flushing, Long Island, on December 15 last, had been taken into the company's employ as a clerk at \$8 a week. He was careful and said to be trustworthy, and was advanced to \$15 a week. In 1884 he was given a one-tenth interest in the firm's business. From that time he commenced a systematic course of robbery After his death it was discovered that his peculations amounted to \$222,934.53. The firm found several of his life insurance policies, aggregating \$56,000, payable to his wife, Bessie L. Gilman. These were turned over to Olin with the understanding that they should go to make good Gilman's stealing and the standard standard that they should go to make good Gilman's stealing and the standard standard that they should go to make good Gilman's stealing and the standard standar ings, as alleged, if a suit should show that was right.
Olin collected the money, deposited it in

the Trust Company, and awaited develop-ments. The firm was on the point of fail-ing, when Holmes advanced \$70,000, which saved them. He took an assignment of the interest of the other partners in the life insurance money. Upon investigation, so Holmes claims, it was shown Gilman had paid the premiums on the policies with the money he stole from the firm. Thereupon Holmes demanded the money from Olin, who refused to surrender it, and, as charged, said he intended to turn it over to the widow. Hence the suit for a writ of injunction.

Affidavits were submitted by book experts

showing that Giman's course had been an astounding and systematic one. He had robbed the firm from the time he became a member of it, covering up his thefts with marvelous s'till.

THE Swiss people have thrown out by a crushing majority (352,000 votes against 94,000) the bill granting pensions for the federal employes. Those attached to the postoffice were more particularly in view.

# THE ETERNAL CITY SHOOK

Magazine Near Rome.

### Seven Men Killed and Over a Hundred Wounded.

At about 7 o'clock a few mornings ago a tremendous explosion shook the city of Rome, Italy, to its foundations, spreading terror and dismay. The people rushed affrighted from their homes into the streets; houses rocked, pictures fell from the walls, thousands of panes of glass where broken everywhere, crockery was shattered, furni-ture was overturned chimneys crashed down upon the roofs, and, in some instances,

toppled over into the street below.

The cupola of the Houses of Parliament immediately after the explosion shock vioimmediately after the explosion shook vio-lently and then collapsed with a crash, which added still further to the feeling of horror which had spread through Rome. People of all ages and conditions were rush-ing, pale with fear, about the streets, trying to seek consolation from others, who were as thoroughly terrified as themselves.

thoroughly terrified as themselves.

In the houses, doors, windows and cupboards were burst open, and the tables, chairs and other pieces of furniture were thrown crashing to the floor. Rents and cracks appeared in the walls, the plaster fell from the ceilings, and general desolation prevailed. In many instances people were thrown from their beds by the shock, and cries of terror filled the air as thousands of families rushed out into the streets. Many of them left their homes in their night clothes.

The opinion prevailed that Rome had been visited by an earthquake shock and that a second shock might reduce the city to ruins.

second shock might reduce the city to ruins. Many fell upon their knees and prayed aloud. Finally the real cause of the explosion be-came known. It was discovered that the im-mense powder magazine at Pezzo Pantaleo, four kilometers from the city had exploded, and that it had caused enormous damage to the neighboring fort, which was filled with soldiers. Happily, the officer in command of soldiers. Happily, the officer in command of the fort heard a rumbling sound previous to the explosion, and, hastily ordering the soldiers to leave the fort, he succeeded in averting a terrible disaster. As it was seven peasants who were in the vicinity of the stene of the explosion were killed outright, and a number of others were more or less to be a seven because the seven more or less to be a seven more or less to the seven more or less to be a seven more or less to be a

King Humbert and his military staff, ac-King Humbert and his military stair, accompanied by the Italian Premier, the Marquis di Rudini and by all the members of the Italian Cabinet, left the city immediately for the scene of the disaster.

ately for the scene of the disaster.

Around the ruins of the powder magazine and of the fort a cordon of troops was drawn in order to keep back the crowd of people.

All the houses within a radius of a kilometer of the scene of the explosion are seriously damaged. Two officers were dangerously wounded and fully 120 civilians have been taken to the different hospitals, suffering from wounds or bruises caused by the explosion. King Humbert, who was heartily cheered whenever his presence became known to the populace and scidiery, used his own carriage to convey wounded people to the hospital, a fact which won him redoubled applause.

The shock which caused Rome to tremble did not spare the Vatican. The venerated pile shock with the rest of the Roman buildpile shook with the rest of the Roman buildings when the force of the exolosion was felt, and several of the famous historical stained glass windows of the old buildings were shattered. The windows in the ancient Raphael chambers and the stained glass in the royal staircase, presented to Pope Pius IX. by the King of Bavaria, were also seriously injured. All accounts agree that the loss is very severe, the interiors of many of the old palaces and churches having suffered to a greater or lesser extent.

greater or lesser extent. greater or lesser extent.

Forty small houses have been redeced to heaps of ruins by the shock following the explosion. It has been ascertained that the magazine at Pezzo Pantaleo contained 250 tons of powder.

# THE LABOR WORLD.

Boston waitresses have a union. London has 200,000 factory girls. NEBRASKA has the Eight-hour law. THE Molders' Union has 30,000 men. Women barbers increase in London. FRENCH yards are busy on war ships. OMAHA. Neb., will have a trade school. CANADIANS are howling against Chinese

Indianapolis stonemasons work eight hours. AUSTRALIA will have an eight hour move

South Australia has a Woman's Trade NEBRASKA railroads must use automatic

couplers. NASHVILLE (Tenn.) harnessmakers use A NUMBER of New York barber shops now

keep open all night. THE 'Miners' Convention at Paris repre sented 1,000,000 men. A BROOKLYN Plumbers' and Gasfitters Union has over 700 members.

Labor is more productive at present than at any other epoch of history. PITTSBURG bricklayers want \$4.50, nine hours, and eight on Saturday. THE colored barbers, of Evansville, Ind., have formed a labor organization.

SAN FRANCISCO builders worth \$10,000, 000 have organized to fight the union. SAN FRANCISCO unions talk of a free labor bureau and co-operative establishment.

THE clerks employed on railroads in Indiana have organized an Assembly of Knights THE women stenographers and typewriter propose to form an organization for New York City.

CHICAGO park employes want car fare when they are sent to remote parts of the city to work. LANCASHIRE, England, has 95,000 children

who will be affected by the law raising the age of half-timers to eleven years and twelve the year after. e year after. SINCE December, 1899, the laborers employed by the municipal authorities of Buenos Ayres have not received their wages.

They are now on strike. It is said that the wages for shorthani writing and typewriting has fallen from an average of \$25 to an average of \$5 per week since women entered the field.

THE Liverpool dockers' strike was a telling stroke. According to the annual report re-cently published, the Leeds and Liverpool Canal's profits declined \$95,000 in conse-Canal's profits declined \$95,000 in consequence of it.

GERMAN workingmen at Cleveland organ ized a union to which only those who can speak German are eligible. It will combine trades unions and have insurance features and take political action.

# STALWART COWARDS.

Fought Each Other for Their Lives While the Girls Drowned.

At low tide the water in St. John's (New Brunswick) harbor runs out like a mill race, and just at Reed's Point pier, where the steamer Dominion lies, are the swiftest ed-

A boat load of men and girls upset at that

A boat load of men and girs upset at that place at 2 o'clock on a recent morning, and two were drowned, the others being rescued with great difficulty.

The young people had been attending a dance in Carleton. The gunwale of their boat struck the bow of the steamer and in a mornant capaigned. Lines were theory from

moment capsized. Lines were thrown from the steamer.

The men fought among themselves for the ropes, and while the girls were clinging to the stern and crying for help a couple of these cowards fastened the lines to themselves and were hoisted up. I wood the girls, Ethel Allen and Nellie McAllister, were

In London, a few days ago, Frank Brackley, a butcher, was cutting up chops and steaks with his customary stolidity. Suddenly he leaped from the chopping block, brandished his great butcher's knife aleft until he had attracted the eyes of every one to him, and then drew the keen blade across his throat, nearly severing the head from his body. The crowd, terror stricked, fied from the shop.

## LATER NEWS.

Srx double, two single tenements and a stable in Brooklyn, N. Y., were destroyed Explosion of a Large Powder by fire. Forty families, comprising seventyfive persons, were rendered homeless. Loss

THE annual dinner of the American Protective League was held in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, New York City. More than 500 guests sat at the fourteen tables on the floor of the hall. Speeches were made by Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary Noble, Vice-President Morton, Major Mo-Kinley, Senator Aldrich, Senator Hiscock, Senator Dolph, Congressman Dolliver and

B. P HUTCHINSON, "Old Hutch," was caught heavily in margins in Chicago, Ill., and his trades were ordered closed out. His liabilities are placed at between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. He was at his office early in the morning, but suddenly disappeared.

THE Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railroad was sold at auction at Topeka, Kan., to E. M. Sheldon, for the New York Trust Company, for \$25,232,000. This means that the road has been purchased by the Rock Island.

which five men lost their lives, \$17,000 in United States Treasury notes were burned. The loss will fall on the United States Express Company.

THE White Squadron arrived in Hampton

cars and several other buildings. THE private bank of W. T. Cummings. Houston, Texas, suspended. Liabilities and

assets unknown MINISTER YEN, the Chinese representative at Washington, said that the Emperor's refusal to receive Senator Blair as Minister to China cannot be construed as indicating an unfriendly feeling towards the United States. Secretary Blaine telegraphed the situation to Mr. Blair at Chicago, and the

latter will return to Washington at once. FRANCIS R. FAVA, son of the Italian ex-Minister, is seriously ill at Washington.

ria and other parts of Northern Africa. THE Canadian Parliament was opened and Peter White was elected Speaker without

Ex-SPEAKER REED is at Rome.

DURING his lifetime Barnum sold 83,000,-000 tickets to his shows. GENERAL GREELY finally decided to retire from the Signal Service.

SENATOR MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY, of Pennsylvania, earned his first money sawing LORD STANLEY, of Preston, Governor-Gen

eral of Canada, is an enthusiastic player of GENERAL HAWLEY declares that he would much prefer a seat in the Senate to a Cabinet portfolio. THE most beautiful unmarried royal girl

in all Europe is Princess Alix, of Hes Utopia disaster.

the British bench a week or two ago, will have a pension of \$17,500.

the Bar in 1831.

NEBEKER, the new Treasurer of the United States, is a short, stout man, with a round and rather florid face marked by a black mustache. He is about forty years old. BILL NYE and James Whitcomb Riley.

spectators. HENRY H. SMITH, the journal clerk of the National House of Representatives, is considered the most able legislative expert in the country, and his knowledge of parliamentary law is unexcelled. He has held his place

# AVENGED BY COMRADES.

The Lynching of Gambler Hunt by Soldiers at Walla Walla.

who was lynched on a recent evening by soldiers from the garrison at Walla Walla, Washington, was struck by sixteen bullets, four of which entered his head. Early in the evening Sheriff McFarland received intelligence that an attempt would be made to lynch Hunt, and, in company with Prosecuting Attorney Blantord, he repaired to the garrison and told Colonel Compton what they feared and told Colonel C asked him to assist them. This he promised to do by having check rolls called after taps. The Sheriff returned and engaged a number of extra guards, but all of them had not arrived when a crowd of probably seventy soldiers appeared and demanded that the officers open the doors of the jail. When this demand was refused the soldiers began work on the door with hammers and chisels. Finding this slow work, they threatened to use dynamite.
Further resistance being useless the doors

were opened and thirty or forty cocked re-volvers were levelled at the heads of all inside, while the keys to the cells were demanded. These were given them, and when Hunt's cell was shown them they quickly took him out in the Court House yard and shot him. Excitement was intense, and a crowd of 2000 people surged about the street in front of the jail until after midnight. Immediately after the shooting the soldiers must be their contents.

out lights.

Hunt, who was a gambler, met Miller in a saloon. The two began drinking and were soon involved in a quarrel. Hunt drew his revolver and fatally shot the soldier.

others.

In the wreck at Waring Station, Ohio, in

Roads, Va., from Port-au-Prince. TWENTY acres were burned over in Chattanooga, Tenn., entailing a loss of \$250,000. Campbell & Co.'s furniture factory was destroyed, together with the East Tonnessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company's freight building and seventy-five freight

A PLAGUE of locusts is threatening Algo-

A DISPATCH from Iquique says that the Chilian Parliamentary forces have occupied Copiapo, and 500 Balmacedists defending the place have fled-

# PROMINENT PEOPLE.

SENATOR ELECT FELTON, of California, is

HENRY M. STANLEY is richer by \$110,000 as the result of his lecture tour in America. Ex-Senator Ingalls will soon start a took ranch a few miles south of Atchison,

HENRY E. ABBEY, the impressario, began as a cornet player in a theatre at Akron,

King Humbert, of Italy, has sent \$100 to each child left an orphan by the steamship MR. JUSTICE STEPHEN, who resigned from

THE Sultan of Turkey is reported as saying that if it were not for his duty to his subjects he would emigrate to America. I. R. GREENE is still in the active practice of the law at Louisville, Ky. He served in the Black Hawk war, and was admitted to

the Bar in 1831.

THE new Earl Granville is a pale-face lad of nineteen. He is at present a student as Eton, and cannot take his place in the House of Lords until he attains his majority.

bill NYE and James white on a lecture tour because of Riley's over-fondness for the flowing bowl, met in Indianapolis a few days ago and made up. WHEN Mrs. Ye Cha Yan, the wife of the Corean charge d'affaires at Washington ar-rived in this country a few years since she knew no English. Now she can converse fluently in the language on any current topic. Hon. David A. Wells, the statistician and writer on political economy, has been awarded a gold medal by the jurors of the French Exposition of 1889, in recognition of his contributions to economic science and

The latest freak of the German Emperor, before setting out on his travels, was to bring up the torpedo boat Potsdam and manœuver her in person on the Spree, in the presence of an enormous crowd of much astonished

for twenty years.

D. J. Hunt, the slayer of Private Miller,

Immediately after the shooting the soldiers went to their quarters, and it will be difficult to identify those concerned in the shooting, though only a portion of them were masked. The soldiers actually took charge of the town and would allow no one to pass along the streets in the vicinity of the jail. They compelled merchants to put out lights.