

HUNG BY HIS HAIR.

Terrible Experience of Bishop Anzer While Preaching to the Natives of Shantung.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Right Rev. John Anzer, Bishop of the Shantung district, in northern China, sailed on the City of Peking last Tuesday for the Orient. The Bishop is in charge of twenty-one missionaries in his diocese. He is returning to China after an important mission to Germany, where Emperor William heard his statement of affairs in his district and his plea for the protection by Germany of the Catholic missionaries in the Shantung district. The Bishop is about fifty years of age, of medium stature, heavy build and with an unmistakable Oriental air about him. He is very near-sighted and wears bifocal spectacles. A reporter interviewed the Bishop on the steamer's deck a few minutes before he sailed and obtained the following story. The Bishop talks but little English. He has been engaged in missionary work for twelve years.

"I am returning to my missionary work in China," said the Bishop, "from a trip that I was compelled to make by circumstances. I left China two months ago via the Panama isthmus for Hamburg. On arriving at Berlin I was given an immediate audience with the Emperor. He asked me for the protection of the German flag in Shantung, which is a province in the northern part of China. On the seventh audience he granted my request, and word was telegraphed to the commander of the German force in China to send a force of armed men into the Shantung district and restore order and afford the necessary protection to the Catholic missionaries. We were formerly under the protection of the French government, but this province is out of the way, one, the people of which are wild and unruly, so that their prejudice against the French led them to the greatest persecutions of the missionaries. Neither the Emperor of China nor the mandarins are opposed to our people, but only the unruly population. Our lives have been in constant danger for months, and things at last reached a point that they could go no further. We were persecuted until we were more than martyrs. Had our experience that will last me a lifetime. My calling is that of a holy man, and I preach God's truth wherever duty calls.

"While traveling from village to village in the Shantung district, I preached one afternoon, in a place of fully one thousand people. While conducting the services I was roughly seized, four big Chinese and borne to a place outside the gates of the town. A large crowd followed my captors, and I was dragged to a place where they put me down. The leader of the party informed me that the people in his town wanted me to promise that I would not preach in any other place. The man said that Shantung was the birthplace of Confucius and was the Holy Land of China, and that no missionaries were wanted there.

"I refused to go away, so they hung me up to the limb of a tree by my queue—in China we missionaries follow the styles and dress of the natives in every respect, so when my queue was tied to the tree I hung by my hair, part of which was pulled out by the roots. All the protests I made against my captors were of no avail, and I was powerless to protect myself.

"Not satisfied with dangling me in the air, they took my clothes off and whipped and beat me at intervals from 3 to 9 p. m. The pain was excruciating, and there was no escape from my tortures. One man, with a leather strap, struck me on the back and shoulders with a flat club until my nose bled and my head swelled, and I dried on my body; still another kicked and struck the soles of my feet until my mind wandered.

"At one time I lost consciousness for a little while. About 8:30 o'clock the people came out from the town in crowds to witness my punishment, and my tormentors renewed their work with great vigor. Some one cried out to burn me, and a pile of fagots were arranged for my benefit, but before it was lit sympathy from some source was manifested, and the wood was not set on fire. So weak and helpless had I become that when the bell rang at 9 o'clock for the people to go inside the town I was left for dead on the ground, and I heard some one say in Chinese: 'Let us leave him here for the wild beasts to devour.' Another wanted to cut one of my legs off and take it away with him. After I was left alone I became unconscious.

"But I had a friend who had hidden himself away, and after the people had left me he came to my assistance. As I could move neither hand nor foot he carried me to a place of safety, and the man who had treated me had my house and land, and I died the mandarin would have been beheaded, but I was rescued by the intervention of a missionary who is put to death without cause in a mandarin's short stay in Germany he took me to the Emperor's great times. He said that during his journey he had been treated with every kindness. The Catholic missions in the province of Shantung were established by the late Emperor by the Congregation Steyl of Holland. There are two branches of this congregation in the province of Shantung, one at the city of Vienna. Thousands of Catholic missionaries are under this order in the most isolated parts of the globe.

WIDOW SMITH'S STORY.

She Was the Second Wife of a Revolutionary Soldier and Lived on a 512 Revolution. Special Agent Investigated Her Story.

It may not be generally known that there are but ten widows of revolutionary soldiers in the entire South, and it is perhaps still less known that one of these has her home in the State of Tennessee. Such is the case, nevertheless, though she has lived so quietly and secluded for several years past that her existence has been well-nigh forgotten. Mrs. Merly Smith, her name, and she is the widow of William Smith, who emigrated from North Carolina to this State in 1780, and who was killed in the battle of the Clouds in 1781. She was married to him in 1781 or 1782, being his second wife.

Impelled partly by curiosity and partly by a desire to obtain information which might be of historic interest or value, a Constitution reporter procured a team not long since and drove out to see Mrs. Smith. She resides on Mrs. Cannon's farm, about ten miles north of town, occupying with her granddaughter a little two-room house set apart for their exclusive use. Upon arriving at the place and stating the object of his visit, the reporter was promptly ushered into the presence of the venerable woman, who greeted him kindly and invited him to a seat, apologizing for the state of the room, which she said was in a state of some disorder. She evinced a cheerful willingness to talk, though her conversation was so rambling and disjointed that the reporter could not remember anything that would be valuable as a contribution to the history of the struggle for American independence. All that she could remember was that her husband was a native of North Carolina; that he enlisted in Colonel Austin's company or regiment, and that the last battle in which he participated was at the battle of the Clouds, in North Carolina. Her description of this event was as follows: After a lengthy campaign through North and South Carolina, Colonel Austin's company, or regiment, encamped for a few weeks near Austin's point, in North Carolina. It was at this point of the company's encampment and most of its members resided in the community. Approaching no attack from the enemy, all the men except twenty were given furloughs, in order that they might visit their families. During their absence a roving band of Tories discovered the camp of the company (or regiment)

at Austin's and made a sudden and fierce attack. The continental troops were greatly outnumbered, and took refuge in Austin's residence, being closely pursued by the Tories. A pitched battle then took place in the house, and the slaughter was so great that the blood of the killed and wounded stood ankle deep on the floor. The Tories were finally repulsed, but only nine of Austin's men survived to tell the tale. One of the survivors was Smith. She dwelt impressively upon this gruesome episode, and during the recital frequently adverted to it.

She had often heard her husband speak of "Gineral" Washington, but she was sure that he had ever seen the General. He entered the continental army at the age of sixteen, served six years and six months, and according to her statement, he was at home in this county at the advanced age of 102. His death occurred in 1850 or 1851. "He was a frequent visitor to newmen for years before his death, and when in his cups" one of his favorite by-words was "Hallelujah!" From this peculiarity he obtained the sobriquet of "Hallelujah" Smith, by which he was more familiarly known than William Smith. He was quite illiterate, and left no papers of historic value.

His widow has no means of support save the \$12 per month doled out by the government, though on this she contrives something to feed and clothe both herself and her granddaughter.

There are twenty-three revolutionary widows on the government pension-roll, apportioned among the different States as follows: Michigan, 2; New York, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; Maine, 1; Vermont, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; North Carolina, 2; Georgia, 1; Virginia, 2; Tennessee, 4; Indiana, 1.

PRESIDENT KRUGER.

Leader of the Boer Farmers, and Chief Executive of the South African Republic.

President Kruger as the leader of the Boer farmers of the Transvaal and executive head of the South African Republic, occupies a unique political position. Formerly a dependency of Great Britain, the Transvaal still retains a nominal connection with that power, but is really independent. Cut off from the sea by the intervening British territory of Natal and the Orange River, the Boer farmers are playing each of the states against the other to secure the fullest advantages for their import and export trade. Recently Sir Charles Michener, the Governor of Natal, opened with much pomp the new railway from Pietermaritzburg and Durban to Johannesburg, a new village on the Boer frontier. This road passes Majuba hill, where, in 1851, Gen. Joubert and the Boers inflicted a crushing defeat upon the British under Sir Pomeroy Colley. President Kruger and the bohemian Dinsdag, who have no color of sympathy for England, are doubtless the pioneers in the movement for a "United South Africa," which was the premature dream of Sir Bartle Frere. Already the British Parliament has sanctioned a measure conferring self-government upon the Transvaal, similar to that which now exists in Canada and Australia, a measure which is a long step indeed towards the political union of the southern portion of the Dark Continent.

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NEW HOMESTEADS IN THE WEST.

The Broad Tracts of Land Recently Opened to Settlers.

New York Sun.

This has been a great year for opening to settlement new lands on the public domain. Many months of preparation and in the past few months have secured homesteads in regions that previously had been inhabited only by a few Indians. By the legislation of the last Congress in ratifying various Indian treaties, over eight million acres were brought under the direct control of the government, which at once began to make the surveys required to mark the outlines of the farms. About half of the acquired territory lies in North and South Dakota, Idaho, Montana and Washington, and the other half in Oklahoma, where the Fort Berthold reservation in North Dakota was opened a fortnight ago, or on the 24th inst. It was announced by the proclamation that the occupiers of the region thus opened would be subject to the act of March 3, 1891, which provides that the lands shall be disposed of to actual settlers only, under the terms of the homestead laws, and that settlers shall pay the sum of \$1.50 for each acre of the farms of 160 acres. Large numbers of pioneers have been awaiting the issuance of this proclamation, and during the past fortnight they have been establishing their homes on the Fort Berthold reservation. In the previous month another tract of 1,000,000 acres was opened to settlement in the State of South Dakota, and has been held by the States of Washington and Idaho. When the land office at Chamberlain was ready to receive filings on the 6th of April the settlers in line, each of them with his horse and wagon, were waiting to take up their turn of land. There was some scrambling among them for a time, but order was easily maintained.

It is not necessary to recount the trials endured by the Oklahoma boomers last spring, but it has been held by the States of Washington and Idaho. When the land office at Chamberlain was ready to receive filings on the 6th of April the settlers in line, each of them with his horse and wagon, were waiting to take up their turn of land. There was some scrambling among them for a time, but order was easily maintained.

Besides these great tracts of land in the Western States, there are millions of acres awaiting tillage in the Southern States. According to the last annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, there are in that State 15,000,000 tillable acres lying waste. The commissioners say that "most of this land is for sale at low prices," and that the great need of the State is immigration, through which its unused soil may be made productive. Reports of a similar kind, in which the vacant lands are described as having recently been sent out from nearly every Southern State, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande there is a demand for agricultural immigrants, and this demand is associated with the remark that they ought to have a little money.

Those people who would like to get land in the long settled regions of the North can do so in some of the States of New England. It appears from a report just issued by the Secretary of Agriculture that there are in that State 400 unoccupied farms and 438 farms offered for sale. There is no doubt that many of these farms can be brought to advantage with profit by the right kind of farmer. In other States of New England farms can be procured without trouble.

The majority of the pioneers who have been finding, or are yet seeking homesteads on the newly-opened lands of the Western States are of American birth. The others are chiefly people of Scandinavian, German, British or Irish birth. Neither the Italians nor the Russian Hebrews who for some time past have been swarming into the ports of the United States, have yet made their appearance among the land-seekers in the West.

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NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of Important Events at Home and Abroad Chronicled in the Issues of June 14.

Italian immigration to this country shows a large falling off.

The loss of real property by the Red-Reds is doing as very great.

Princeton won the intercollegiate championship, beating Yale 5 to 2.

Thousands of people visited Father Mullinger, the priest-physician, near Pittsburgh.

The Hon. John J. McLean has been called upon to form a new Ministry in Canada.

Creditors of the Hill Shoe Company, of Memphis, voted to accept 40 cents on the dollar.

Utah Republicans adopted resolutions opposing a political division and denouncing polygamy.

Robert Packard and wife, of New Hartford, Ia., have a family of twenty-nine living children.

Unless France prosecutes De Lesseps shareholders of the Panama Canal Company will do so.

Philadelphia banks have been warned not to cash any draft drawn in honor of ex-City Trustee Bardwell.

The Jewish persecution is extending to all foreigners in Russia, especially to Germans, Poles and Tartars.

Investigation shows that what was thought to be a case of insanity in the Plaines is in reality a fertile farming country.

Nina Van Zant, the widow of August Spies, banished in Chicago for Anarchism, is to marry Dr. S. Malato, an Italian newspaper man.

Herr Cahensly says the recent appeal to the Pope on behalf of European emigration societies is not in the interest of Germany against Ireland.

The Prince of Wales made a flying visit to London, presumably on business.

Sir William Gordon Cumming and his wife, who had been in Scotland, returned to their home in Scotland.

League ball games: New York 8, Chicago 7; Brooklyn 11, Cincinnati 1; Boston 3, Pittsburgh 4; Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 6; Worcester 3, St. Louis 4; Columbus 4, Cincinnati 1; Boston 7, Washington 4.

From the Second Edition of the Sunday Journal.

Mrs. Pillow was Col. King's "Agnes."

Miss Tenn. June 13.—The first time of the Criminal Court today, was devoted to cross-examining the central figure in the Boston killing, H. Clay King. As the particulars of the famous King-Pillow case are already generally known, it is unnecessary to go into the details of the trial. The court-room was crowded to suffocation. Attorney-general Peters asked the witness who was the Dutch farmer who was killed, to which answer was given as follows: "Well, if you have read 'David Copperfield' you will see how Agnes promised to marry a Dutch farmer. Then Col. King promised to be such a friend to me."

General Peters—But Agnes promised to be David's wife, did she not?

The witness—I did not read out of my family. The witness—Provided for them. The reason was that Mrs. Pillow was to be what Agnes was to David Copperfield. David loved his wife, but there was no connection between them, and Agnes promised to be a companion—an honorable companion to him. Mrs. Pillow was my Agnes.

Q.—"United States" was the name of the insurance company that she had loaned me \$10,000 of insurance and other moneys. She swore that in the bill, after she had changed her name, she had not changed her name, as she did not claim that before. I destroyed that deed. The last will was executed afterward. At that time I was in the city, and I was in the city. We ate our meals vis-a-vis. My family was then in Memphis. I made a later deed to Agnes for a moneyed consideration of \$10,000. The deed was made in the city, and she would have, in case it was broken. I later told Mrs. Pillow I would make her a good gift, and she would receive it as such. This deed she said she lost, and still later I made another, setting forth a valuable consideration to the Arkansas plantation, and both these deeds were made in the city of Memphis, Tennessee. I made the deeds to support the bill because a will can be contested after the death of the maker. I had asked her to consent to a divorce. As early as 1866 we had had a family consultation about our affairs with her parents, with a view to her marrying me. Her parents, but did not separate. Since 1868, when Mrs. Pillow went away, my wife and I have lived as a unit, happily united.

Q.—One day at the hotel a paper was brought to me addressed to Mrs. Pillow. It was a matrimonial paper, and I opened it. In it I found this: "The witness—I had a pistol, a colored boy, a Catholic, 5 feet 7 high, beautiful brunette, owning a house and other property. Accustomed to society of national republicans, and many noted names of means and culture, accustomed to good society."

It was on finding that that Ad. exactly like the witness, and fearing that she was claiming property, I went to the city steps to recover it, and the first bill was filed by me. Mrs. Pillow went at once and took violent possession of the property. General Peters—You are talking your wife's honor, did not David Poston, in the cross-bill filed in the Shelby county court, expressly vindicate her honor, and state that you contrive that Mrs. Pillow would accept a gift from you, as the complainant [King] had a nice wife and family, and you were to take up the bill, could never repay because of his cruel treatment of them?

The witness—I do not know.

Q.—You were there, and you were talking of a retraction, the witness maintained that the attorney was responsible for it, as the matter was irrelevant. He insisted on constraining the charge as a reflection on his wife, rather than on himself, his construction being that it accused his wife of intimacy with a negro. The witness was released until Monday.

Yale Defeated by Princeton.

New York, June 13.—Princeton won the intercollegiate championship by defeating Yale by a score of 5 to 2. The Princeton team, consisting of 15 players, defeated the Yale team, which had a record of 9 to 0 before the game. The Princeton team was led by their captain, and the Yale team was led by their captain. The game was played at Princeton, and the Princeton team was victorious.

pathies, and hundreds of little flags and banners waved enthusiastically whenever there was anything done on the diamond that called for approval or disapproval. It was evident that there was more Princeton money in the crowd than the friends of the blue men were willing to bank against.

Natalie's Expulsion from Serbia.

London, June 13.—A dispatch from Belgrade states that the Serbian Cabinet already have reason to regret their hasty action in yielding to the importunities of ex-King Milan, who wrote a number of letters to the King, where he lives on a round sum that Serbia paid him to be rid of him, urging on him the necessity of expelling Natalie. The fact that the King's letter having become thoroughly disseminated throughout Serbia, has created such a strong feeling of opinion in favor of that serious consequences are feared. It is admitted on all sides that the position of Queen Natalie needs adjustment. On its being known that the King was morally and legally strong. Her temper may be bad and she may be careless of Serbia's best interests, but the beginning of this mischief was through no fault of hers. The prime cause was her husband's infidelity. That led to differences between the pair. To free himself King Milan moved for a divorce, and obtained it from a complaisant bishop. The divorce was informal, and was subsequently quashed, but the metropolitan, who quashed it, was weak and consented to call his own informal in turn. This was bad enough, but Milan outdid himself when he wrote the letters to the Belgrade government, demanding the expulsion of his wife. What, with the poor figure cut by ex-King Milan, the ignoble history of the Serbian Cabinet and the fact of the King's infidelity, the Queen mother from her son, and the savor of melodrama about most of the doings of Natalie, the play is not a lowly one, and it is not likely that any country would in the desire that it should stop now, as every petty agitation in these little Balkan states means apprehension and disquiet for the rest of Europe.

New Irish Catholic Party.

Dublin, June 13.—The Irish bishops, finding that the cost of maintaining members of Parliament is a heavy parochial drain, are working to secure the return of wealthy members of the next general election, who will form the nucleus of a new Catholic party. The Evening Telegraph, in its issue to-day, confirms the above. It is well known that the bishops, for various reasons, will not support for re-election several of the present McCarthy members of Parliament. For this reason the bishops propose to nominate Mr. Kelly, a nephew of the Archbishop of Tuam; for South Galway, Mr. Redington, a wealthy estate owner in the county of Galway, the eldest son of Lord Morris, and for South Mayo, Mr. Bleake, another Galway estate owner. These gentlemen are little known in connection with political matters. The other candidates, it is said, will be rich magistrates and landlords.

Mr. Dillon will contest North Mayo against the candidate selected by the Parcell party. It is an open secret that Messrs. Jeremiah Jordan, member for West Wick, and Richard Cosgrave, member for East Clare, John Pinkerton, member for Galway, and Dr. Charles K. D. Tanner, member for the middle division of Cork, will give their former clerical support in the next election, and it is believed that minor members of the Irish party will not be consulted to the disposition of their seats in Parliament.

Victims of German Amusement.

Berlin, June 13.—Military and social circles are equally amazed at the revelations regarding the conditions of society in England. The Duke of Devonshire, who has been involved in a gambling scandal is the principal topic of conversation. At all the military casinos and clubs the Duke of Devonshire has been playing the roulette, and he has been playing the roulette for some time. The Duke of Devonshire has been playing the roulette for some time, and he has been playing the roulette for some time. The Duke of Devonshire has been playing the roulette for some time, and he has been playing the roulette for some time.

Five Hours for Job Printers.

Boston, June 13.—At the convention of the Boston Typographical Union today following from the committee on fewer hours was adopted by a vote of 100 to 2.

Resolved, That this convention hereby indorses a statement of the hours of labor in the book and job branches of the printing trade, to be not more than nine hours per day, five days a week, when not more than eight hours shall constitute a day's work throughout the jurisdiction of the I. T. U., and refer the matter to a committee on enforcement, to report the same to go into effect Oct. 1, 1891.

In order to insure the enforcement of the law by printers a tax was levied for the support of a member of the union, who may be obliged to strike, and a fine of \$15 was imposed upon all printers who failed to pay the nine-hour rule of the I. T. U. A resolution was also adopted that all newspaper offices at six hours was defeated. The new officers were then sworn in, after which the President of the union was presented with a handsome gold watch.

The convention voted that all moneys contributed to the Childs-Drexel fund be placed in the hands of the trustees of the board of trustees. The convention also approved of the decisions of ex-President Plank made during the past year. The convention adjourned to meet in Philadelphia in June, 1892.

Colored Boy Lynched.

Boston, Tenn., June 13.—A lynching occurred here at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The assault was committed on the person of Mrs. John Warren, a respectable white lady, by a colored boy, twenty years of age, who was arrested on suspicion. Yesterday and to-day his trial came off before Mayor Rader, of Bristol, Va. The evidence was very damaging. He was bound over to court this morning and was sent back to jail. In an hour hundreds of people of all ages and races gathered in front of the jail. Prominent men of the city made speeches begging the people to let the law take its course, but they were hissed down. At last they obtained an ax and sold the crowd to follow. The jail door was broken down and a stream of angry men filled the jail. The negro was carried out and, and the ax was carried him to Lindsey's, a mile from town, and swung him to a limb of the nearest tree. He hung four hours, when it was cut down by the coroner's jury. The negro, Clark, was a desperado, having served a term in the Tennessee and also the Virginia penitentiaries.

The Itata Bound Northwest.

IQUIQUE, Chile, June 13.—Admiral McCarroll's fleet delayed the Itata until later to-night to afford time to obtain a reply to Trumbull's application to Washington. With delicate appreciation of the national flag, the Itata will leave here after sundown. The Itata will be under the orders of Commander Trumbull, who is accompanied by Ensign Churchill, Engineer Hollis, sixteen sailors and four marines. The officers are provided with a complete outfit and are entirely independent of the crew of the Itata, and will in no way interfere with them as regards the navigation of the vessel. The officers are instructed to see that the Itata

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Death of Gen. W. D. Barton. NEW YORK, June 13.—Gen. W. D. Barton died to-night at the Gilsey House after an illness of some weeks. During the war served with distinction as colonel of the Forty-eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers. At its close he assumed the management of the California Theater at San Francisco. Subsequently he managed J. K. Emmett and Col. Robert Ingersoll. His last venture was the production of a comic opera, "Pippa," last November, at the Broadway Theater. The venture was not a success. At one time he, with Col. E. J. Miles, managed the Bijou Theater here.

Washington, June 13.—News was received in Washington to-day from Victoria, B. C., that the steamer Danube sailed from Victoria yesterday to meet the sailing vessel of San Francisco, Shantung, and bring back the seal catch already made between British Columbia and Shantung islands, and which it is reported numbers over 10,000 skins. The fleet, after delivering the catch to the Danube, will sail for Behring sea, expecting, as last year, no interference from any one. The fleet numbers forty-nine vessels.

Paris, June 13.—La France to-day publishes an interview that was held with Admiral Villon, of the French navy, in regard to the statement recently published by the Berlin Voessische Zeitung, to the effect that the German squadron was equal to the task of coping with the French squadron in the North sea. Admiral Villon said: "The French navy is still capable of beating the allied fleets of the Dreubind. If the British navy was against us, however, we could do nothing but retreat into port."

Suit Over a Costly Bull Call. LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 13.—The famous M. B. Mendenhall suit over a bull call comes up at Versailles Tuesday, and Senator Carlisle and Representative Breckinridge are engaged in the case. Mendenhall is charged with having sold a bull call for \$100,000 for the call, but it proved worthless. Mendenhall sued and after a long fight recovered \$10,000, but the Court of Appeals recently reversed the decision. Mendenhall, who was the noted distiller and turfman, is now dead.

Athletic Records Broken. NEW YORK, June 13.—In the games of the New York Athletic Club, at Travers island, this afternoon, the world's record was broken on throwing the sixteen-pound hammer by Ed. Moran. Moran threw the hammer 133 feet 10 1/2 inches. In the two-mile bicycle race, W. T. Murphy, who rode a pneumatic tire machine, broke the American record of 6 minutes 55 seconds by 30 seconds.

Drug Store Raided by Women Crusaders. MARIONVILLE, Mo., June 13.—Word has been received from Mendota, a mining town about eleven miles northeast of this city, that a raid on a saloon, and a temperance revival, that a number of women temperance crusaders at that place this afternoon went to Guffy & Erickson's saloon, who had been pouring out all of their intoxicating liquors.

Stranger Than the Siamese. Distinguished Parolan Medics Given a Private View of a Pair of Twins. Paris Letter to San Francisco Chronicle.

A remarkably interesting phenomenon was shown at the office of the Figaro to a very large number of spectators. The subjects, comprising the most distinguished medical men in the metropolis. Among the laymen present were Lord Lytton, M. Alexander Dumas, M. Ludovic Halévy, M. Moncaisey, M. Gervex, M. Detaille, Prince Roland Bonaparte, Senator Ruiz Zorilla and M. Clemenceau. The phenomenon consists of two sisters joined together at the lower part of their bodies.

They were born at Bohemia and are fourteen years of age. They are not united by a very large mass like the Siamese brothers, but resemble rather the formation of Millie Christine, some years ago exhibited all over Europe.

Which one was Christine, however, had only one stomach, so that the two sisters experienced the feelings of hunger and thirst at the same time. It is not so with Rosa and Josephine, who having two stomachs, have distinct tastes in the matter of food and drink.

Maurice Lefore, a member of the Figaro staff, who introduced the young ladies, told an amusing story of how they had tasted champagne for the first time. Both were taken ill.

Josephine made up her mind she would not touch the dangerous wine again, and she has kept her word, whereas Rosa still indulges in the beverage.

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The children are quite pretty. They are healthy in appearance and they appear to be very amiable and good-tempered. On their way to Paris a curious question was raised. The officials wanted to reckon their heads, whereas the manager insisted on the opposite decision and gained his point, so they came for a single fare.

The Juggernaut Jogs On. Foreign Letter.

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