A Sketch of His Turbulent and Murderous Career.

The following dispatch has been received from St. Paul, Minn.: Sitting Bull, the famous Sioux chief, who has had more to do with instigating and keeping alive the widespread disaffection among the Indians of the Northwest than any other of his race, was killed a few days ago by Indian police while resisting arrest.

The information comes from two sources

to General Miles. The first dispatch was from Pierre, South Dakota, and was simply to the effect that Sitting Bull and his son had been killed by the Indian police. The second telegram, from Standing Rock
Agency, was more circumstantial.

According to this second telegram, Major McLaughlin's Indian police went to Sitting Bull's campat Grand River, about forty-five miles from Standing Rock, with instructions to capture Sitting Bull. They were followed and supported at a short distance by two troops of cavalry under Captain Fechet, and the infattry, under Colonel Drum, followed in the rear of the cavalry. The move was hade pursuant to instructions received from hade pursuant to instructions received from hadquarters, it having been learned that Sitting Bull intended leading about three hundred Indians into the Bad Lands to join the hostile Indians. It was deemed advisable to arrest him before this movement could be made, and the Indian police were ordered to

make his arrest at once.

The police succeeded in arresting Sitting Bull, but his followers tried to rescue him. In the fight which ensued Sitting Bull was shot and left lying, apparently dead, upon the ground. Five of the Indian police were also shot in the fight

also shot in the fight.
Indian Commissioner Morgan received at
Washington from Indian Agent McLaughlin
the following dispatch, dated Fort Yates, North Dakota. Indian police arrested Sitting Bull at his

Indian police arrested Sitting Bull at his camp, forty miles from the Agency, this morning at daylight. His followers attempted his rescue and fighting commenced. Four policemen were killed and three wounded. Eight Indians were killed, including Sitting Bull and his conference and several others. and his son Crowfoot, and several others wounded. The police were surrounded for wounded. ome time, but maintained their ground until relieved by United States troops, who now have possession of Sitting Bull's camp, with all the women, children and property. Sitting Bull's followers, probably one hundred men, deserted their families and fled up the Grand River. The police behaved nobly, and great credit is due them.

Sifting Bull's Turbulent Career.

Sitting Bull (Tatonka Otanka), who for many years was the cruel and wily leader of the outlaw Sioux, was born in Dakots in 1837, near old Fort George, and was the son of Jumping Bull. When he was fourteen years old he killed an enemy and his name was then changed from The Sacred Stand to Sitting Bull Sitting Bull's followers. to Sitting Bull. Sitting Bull's followers were outlaws from all the Sioux bands, and, with few exceptions never entered into treaty relations with the Government. He was no recognized as a chief by such leaders as Red Cloud, Spotted Tail and Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses until about 1868, and prior to that time he was often in open conflict with them. With their recognition his supremacy

over the bad Sioux was assured.

Sitting Bull began to figure as a bad chief during the Civil War.

In 1867 Sitting Bull threatened the Gallatin Valley in Montana, and in 1868 he attacked the settlement of Muscleshell and suffered defeat. After this defeat he lost fered defeat. After this defeat he lost prestige. In 1869 and 1870 he devoted himself principally to the slaughter of the Crows, the Mandans, the Rees, the Shoshones and all other tribes friendly to the whites, varying this work by an occasional attack on the Missouri River forts. In 1874 he drove the Crows from their

agency and reservation and made war on all beaceable Indians. He spent the summer of 1875 in attacks on the Crow Agency and on Montana settlers.

In 1876 Sitting Bull again took up arms gainst the whites and friendly Indians. In June of that year he defeated and massarred on the Little Big Horn nearly all of General Custer's advance party of General Terry's column, which was sent these in the way and the sent that the way are pursued.

General Terry, But with part ough the mediation of Dominion surrendered on the promise of pardon, and was taken to Standing Rock Agency, where most of the remaining years of his life were passed.

Undoubtedly Sitting Bull was the most

wily and astute Indian in the Sioux Nation. Gall will now undoubtedly succeed the once powerful Sioux chief.

Later Details of the Fight.

The expedition which started from Standing Rock Agency, South Dakota, for Sitting Bull's bnely camp, forty miles distant, to take him dead or alive, was no haphazard force of semi-savage Indian police. The whole affair was a carefully planned military manœuvre riginating with no less a person than leneral Miles himself, sanctioned by the

Var Department and authorized by the resident's Cabinet.
Before Sitting Bull's dazed adherents had chance to realize the situation the Indian police had pulled their panting animals up short on all sides of the Chief's abode. No time was wasted in ceremony. The proud old medicine man was hustled out, hoisted on a pony, and in a moment faced toward ivilization. He raged and spluttered in a fury for a moment, then, straightening up, shouted not for help, but a command to his followers.

Despite the threatening of the police and Winchesters directed at his head and those of his kinsmen, the old man retained his presence of mind and with powerful voice continue to direct his own rescue. Suddential of the process of the continue to direct his own rescue. ly there was a puff of smoke beside a tree and the sharp crack of a Winchester. A po-liceman at Sitting Bull's right, grasping the Chief's bridle, recied in the saddle, and, toppling over, was trampled under the hoofs of the ponies, now in the mad heiter skelter of the ponies, now in the mad heiter skelter of retreat from the village. The shot was instantly answered by the police at the blanketed tribesmen, many of whom were already mounted and in frenzied pursuit. The policy volley told with deadly effect, and the firm in a moment was general on both sides. Sitting Bull could be heard in the confusion still attempting, though captive, to direct the fight. Raising his form, he was beekoning his sons and warriors on when,

beckoning his sons and warriors on when, without warning, his body straightened rig-idly, then dropped limp on the hard ground. The police halted round the corpse, not knowing for a moment but that it was a trick of the wily old Chief. The sudden movement and the fall of Sitting Bull disconcerted both parties, the police using their ponies as pro-

It was at this critical juncture that Cap-tain Fouchet's men dashed up, and the machine guns, which had been put in position, opened upon the redskins. The latter were too undismayed at this unexpected onslaugh to stand even for a moment, and all boited for the river. The cavalry followed only a short distance, deeming it better policy not

to drive to desperation the now leaderless

Ten or more hostiles and seven of the In-

The nor more nostles and seven of the indian police were killed.

The Indian police killed in the fray resulting in the death of Sitting Bull were buried at Fort Yates with impressive religious and military corresponds.

ligious and military ceremonies. Sitting Bull was buried without honors of any kind. DIED IN HIS COFFIN.

Death Finally Overtook Eccentric Barney Frickers.

Barney Frickers, a well known character of Alliance, Ohio. died on a recent morning iu a coffin. For twenty years it has been his custom to sleep every night in a coffin of his own manufacture, believing that he was about to die. He always robed himself in a shroud before retiring. The coffin is of oak, very strong, and covered with allegorical subjects. Frickers was seventy-five years old. A severe illness and the death of his wife many years ago are believed to have un wife many years ago are believed to have un-settled his mind. He had a small income.

MRS. SNELL, widow of the murdered Chicago millioniare, has renewed her offer of 50,000 reward for the arrest of Tascott.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. EX-SENATOR FRANK B. ARNOLD committed suicide in his office at Undilla, N. Y., by shooting himself. Mr. Arnold, since his defeat last November for Congressman fro that district, has been despondent and at times acted strangely.

HENRY BLUE, a clerk employed by Thomas H. Perkins & Co., stock brokers of Boston, Mass., has been arrested charged with the embezzlement of \$17,345 from his employees.

nerchant, failed with liabilities of \$259,000; Venable & Heyman, liquor dealers, assigned owing nearly \$490,000; Tarlow & Hutshing, manufacturers of worstell knit goods, sus pended for \$200,000. PECK, MARTIN & Co., the largest firm in the building material business in New York

City, have made an assignment. The liabili-ties are \$300,000, and assets \$400,000. THE tugboat Vandercook sank suddenly without known cause at a Jersey City (N. J.) dry dock and two of the crew were drowned

in their bunks. THIRTY-SIX patients have received injections of Professor Koch's lymph at five different institutions in New York City. They are doing well.

SECRETARY WINDOM went from Washington to New York City to discuss the financial situation with bank presidents.

A DISASTROUS fire occurred, at Pottstown A high wind prevailed and the which originated from an overheated stove spread with wonderful rapidity. and burned out half a dozen business firms \$150,000.

MARIS & SMITH, bankers of Philadelphia Penn., assigned, with liabilities of \$300,000. THE Lorillard Brick Works Company, of New York City, passed into the hands of a receiver. The liabilities are \$1,500,000.

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR WILLIAM A. WALLACE'S bank at Clearfield, Penn., closed its door. The depositors are safe by a mortgage on real estate for three times the amount of deposit. The liabilities are \$350,-000 and assets \$650,000.

WALTER POTTER, of the bankrupt firm of Potter, Lovell & Co., Boston, Mass., was ar-rested on a charge of embezzlement.

South and West.

THE will of the late Horaca Kelley, of Cleveland, Ohio, gives \$590,000 for the foun-dation of a National Art Gallery in that city.

THE Territorial Council of Oklahoma passed the corrected House bill, embodying some of Governor Steele's recommendations, locating the temporary capital at Kingfisher.

Governor Steele promptly approved the bill.

THE hostile Indians have been fighting among themselves in the Bad Lands of South Dakota. The fight was for leadership between Two Strike and Short Bull, each wishing to control the united bands. The fight, was bitterly contested for several hours, and many were killed.

WHITE CAPS visited the house of Thomas Burgess, a farmer, living in Meade County, Ky., to whip him. He shot and killed one of the raiders and wounded two others. With his wife Burgess fled to the woods through a

CURTIS G. STODDART, the banker, has been arrested at Chicago, Ill., on a charge of embezzling almost \$3,000,000. The funds it is alleged he has embezzled are stock and bonds of the Kansas, Arkansas & New Orleans Railroad DURING a terrific wind storm at Elliott,

North Dakota, a spark from a locomotive blew into the North Dakota elevator and the structure was burned down, together with 50,000 bushels of wheat. Louis Scott shot his wife in a quarrel at Kalamazoo, Mich., and then killed himself.

They quarreled some weeks ago and she left him, going to work as a domestic. A WARRANT has been issued at Columbia,

A WARRANT has been issued at Columbia, S. C., for the arrest of Attoracy-General Page, on the charge of political intimidation in discharging from the enrolling department T. F. Butler, a nephew of Senator Butler, without adequate causa. Mr. Butler was a candidate for the Legislature on the Haskell ticket, and this incurred Page's displeasure. JUDGE T. A. S. MITCHELL, of the Supreme Court of Indiana, died suddenly at his home, in Goshen. Judge Mitchell was the only Democratic member of the bench, and was re-elected for a second term at the recent

election. He was about fifty years old. THE town of Waterford, Ind., has been almost entirely wiped out by fire.

Two children, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hoins telresiding two miles east of Saginaw, Mich., were burned to death in their home, which took fire during the absence of Mrs.

JOHN BLYEN was given a life sentence Vanceburg, E.v., for the murder of four co ored people in August, 1868. He killed whole family except two little children. The case has been fought twenty-two years and cost the State \$25,000.

In a collision between freight trains nee Cincinnati, Ohio, Brakeman J. G. Stephen was killed and Engineer Hall fatally injured The accident was caused by the young lad operator at Pine Knot not giving prope

THE bodies of James Lane and Georg Serker were found lying in a road near Cit Court House, W. Va. They are supposed t have frozen to death.

The Baron de Cedarkrantz, of Sweden who was recently appointed Chief Justice of Samoa, sailed from San Francisco, Cal., on the steamer Alameda for Apia to assume the duties of his office.

WHILE Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schafer, aged Germans, were crossing the railway track at South Bend, Ind., their wagon was struck by a train and both were instantly killed.

A CALL for a third-party conference, to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, on February 23, has been issued by members of the Farmers' Alliance and allied organizations. GEORGE WESAW, a Shoshone Indian, shot and killed a boy of his own tribs in To-te-vooks Lodge on Little Wild River, Wyo-

ming. The boy was watching a gambling game in which Wesaw was engaged when the latter pulled his gun and shot him dead. A TENEMENT house at Monday's Mills, Texas, burned, in which Tom Webb and Bot Simonds, both colored, were burned to

death

A Box of giant powder exploded in the Sunday Lake Mine, Wakefield, Mich., killing George Sage and John Fogan and severely injuring W. B. Roberts. THE World's Fair directory voted to receive the \$5,000,000 offered by the City Council of

Chicago, Ill. THE wife of Peter St. George was found hanging in the woodshed of her house at Codalt, now Chippewa Falls, Wis. Her hus-band was supected of killing her, and when about to a arrested he killed himself with a

Washington.

cision rendered by the Treasury int bicycles are held not to be the effects of persons arriving in this Bya persona countr

THE Resident has nominated Naval Constructor Theodore D. Wilson to be chief of the Burgau of Construction and Repair and chief of structor of the Navy with the relative rack of Commodore.

THE government now proposes to melt ap the dimes, quarters and half dollars in the Treasury and issue silver certificates against them to relieve the monetary sit-

THE members of the Senate Finance Comnittee, together with a special committee, comprising Senators Plumb, Hale, Mitchell, McMillan and Power, have been named to confer and frame a scheme for legislation to relieve the financial condition of the country

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER issued an order appointing Captain N. M. Brooks, the Superintendent of Foreign Mails of the Postoffice Department, and William Potter, of Philadelphia, delegates to repre-sent the United States at the International Postal Congress, to convene in Vienna, Austria, May 20, 1891.

FENSION COMMISSIONER RAUM has concluded examining claims recorded to December 6 under the new act. There are 171,946 oer o under the new act. There are 11,440 original invalid claims, 55,323 original widow claims and 298,330 claims filed by old claimants. This gives only 227,000 new claims filed under the new law.

A REPORT transmitted to the House by the Secretary of War is to the effect that the Connecticut River, from Long Island Sound to Hartford, is worthy of improvement, at an estimated cost of \$130,000.

THE annual report of the Chief of Chemical Division of the Agricultural Department, just issued, contains an account of a process recently perfected at the department with reference to the manufacture of sorghum

THE President sent to the Senate the following nominations: Horaca W. Metcalf, of Maine, United States Consul at Newcastle, England: John B. Jackson, of New Jersey,

Second Secretary of Legation at Berlin, Ger THE Secretary of the Treasury submitted to Congress the draft of a bill proposing important amendments to the laws regulating shipping and navigation, in accordance with the recommendations of the International Marine Conference.

SECRETARY TRACY has decided to send the Alert and the Marian to re-enforce the Asiatic squadron.

THE bill to increase from \$600 to \$1200 a year the pension of the widow of General Custer, who lost his life in a gallant fight with the Sioux at the battle of Little Big Horn, was ordered to be favorable reported to the House by the Committee on Invalid

MEMBERS of the Board of Control of the MEMBERS Of the Board of Control of the Centennial Exposition appeared before the House Judiciary Committee and urged the favorable consideration of a bill to enable the financial affairs of the exposition of be closed up and the Board of Finance dis-solved.

Foreign. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY French convicts who recently escaped from imprisonment at Cayenne, have starved to death in the for-

PROFESSOR BIELROTH, of Berlin, many, declares that the use of the Koch lymph has produced a marked effect in cases of leprosy.

THE Dutch Government has consented to sign the general act of the Brussels Anti-Slavery Conference.

DR. WELTI was chosen President of the Swiss Republic.

WILLIAM WALLACE BLANCHARD was hanged at Sherbrooke, Canada, for the murder of Charles A. Calkins, on November 18, 1889. The men were of the lowest class. PRINCE LUBESCKY'S porcelain factory at

Cmilew, Poland, has been destroyed by fire. Eight operatives perished in the flames. Much havor has been wrought by storms on the Southern coasts of Europe, especially around Sardinia, in which vicinity eleven persons are known to have been killed and fifty injured, while many vessels were wrecked and a number of houses shattered. An explosion occurred in the cartridge

An explosion occurred in the cartrage room of the factory at Zumdorf, Hungary, where the new explosive megatin is manu factured. Three women employed in the factory were blown to pieces. THERE is a reaction in Berlin, Germany, against the Koch treatment, eight persons having died soon after the injection of the

On the Paramatta River, Sydney, New South Wales, a sculling match for \$1500 a side and the championship of the world was rowed by Oarsmen Kemp and McLean. Mc-Lean was the winner.

lymph.

THE Italian Minister of War has resigned. An extra session of the Argentine Legisla-

THE YEAR 1891.

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I	CHURCH DAYS AND CYCLES OF TIME.
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	Shrove TuesdayFeb. 10
	Ash Wednesday Feb. 11
	Quadragesima Sunday Feb. 15.
	Mid-lent Sunday
	Palm Sunday
	Good Friday
	Easter SundayMar. 29
	Low Sunday
	Rogation Sunday
	Ascension Day
	Whit Sunday May 17
	Trinity Sunday May 24
	Corous Christi
	First Day in AdventNov. 29
	Sundays after Trinity are26

Sundays after Trinity are ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1891. In the year 1891 there will he four eclipses -two of the Sun and two of the Moon-and a transit of Mercury over the Sun's disk.

1. A total eclipse of the Moon, May 23d,

1:15 in the afternoon; invisible here, but visible generally throughout the western part of the Pacific Ocean, Australia, Asia,

Africa and Europe.

2. An annular eclipse of the Sun, June 6th, 11:34 in the afternoon; invisible here, but visible in the western part of the United States, British America and greater part of

Europe and North Pole.
3. A total eclipse of the Moon, November 15th: visible generally in Asia, Africa, Europe, the Atlantic Ocean, North and South America, and the eastern part of the Pacific

4. A partial eclipse of the Sun, December 1st; invisible in North America: visible in Southern part of South America and A transit of Mercury of the Sun's Disk, May 9th; partly visible at Washington, and visible throughout western portions of North

and South America.

THE FOUR SEASONS. Winter begins 1890, Dec. 21, and lasts 89 0. 5 Spring 1891, Mar. 20, "93 8 7 Summer "June 21, "93 16 41 Autumn "Sept. 23, "89 7 46 Winter "Dec. 21.

MCRNING STARS. Venus until Sept. 18.

Mars, not this year. Jupiter, after Feb. 13 until Sept. 5. Saturn, until Mar. 4, after Sept. 13. Mercury, after Jan. 13 until Mar. 23, after May 9 until July 7, after Sept. 13 until Oct. 27, after Dec. 28.

EVENING STARS. Venus, after Sept. 18th.

Venus, after Sept. 18th.

Mars, throughout the year.

Jupiter, until Feb. 13, after Sept. 5.

Saturn, after Mar. 4, until Sept. 13.

Mercury, until Jan. 13, after Mar. 23 until
May 9, after July 7 until Sept. 13, after Oct.

27 until Dec. 28.

PLANETS BRIGHTEST. Mercury, April 19th, August 16th, December 11th, setting then just after the Sun; also February 6th, June 5th, September 28th, rising then just before the Sun. Venus, January 8th. Saturn, March 4th. Jupiter, September 5th. Mars. not this year.

KILLED IN A CAGE

Fatal Accident in a Belgian Colliery by the Breaking of a Rope.

A terrible accident occurred at the Escouffiaul colliery, at Hornu, province of Hainaut, Belgium. A shift of eighteen men had entered the cage and the engine had started to lower them into the pit. Suddenly and without warning the rope connecting the cage with the drum broke and the men were precipitated to the bot-tom of the shaft. Every one of the occupants of the cage was killed.

PARNELL INJURED

The Outcome of a Fierce Faction Fight in Ireland.

Lime Thrown Into the Face of the Home Rule Agitator.

Parnell and Michael Davitt addressed several meeting at Ballimakill, Ireland, and the result was a fierce fight, in which clubs, sticks and stones were fireely used, and many heads were broken. Mr. Davitt, flourishing a whitelhorn stick, forced his way through

a whitelhorn stick, forced his way through the crowd, and, with the aid of his followers, drove back Parnell's adherents. In the melee David had his scalp laid open with the blow of a cudgel. After the breaking up of the rival meetings amid great confusion the leaders proceeded to Castlecorner. On the way Parnell's carriage was stoned.

The crowd threw mud and hooted as he passed. They became so demonstrative that finally the police interfered. Quiet had been partially restored, and Parnell was driving away, when the crowd made another rush and assailed him with stones, mud and bags of lime.

away, when the crowd and assailed him with stones, mud and bags of lime.

One of the bags of lime struck Parnell full in the face, breaking and completely blinding him. The police again charged the crowd and succeeded in driving them away. Parnell was conveyed to a cottage. Before a doctor could be summoned he fainted from the severe pain. A physician arrived soon and administered restoratives.

Parnell in a short time became a little better, and the doctor advised his removal to Kilkenny. On the road Parnell's suffering became so intense that a second halt had to be made at the roadside. The party finally arrived at the Victoria Hotel in Kilkenny.

Mr. Parnell's eyles became inflamed from the effects of the lime, and he was immediately confined to a darkened room.

Though his eyes pained him intensely, he was able at midright of the next day to address from a window of the Victoria Hotel at Kilkenny a large crowd that gathered about the hotel when the misfortune that had befallen him became generally known. During the address his fear was covered with bandages. He de-

erally known. During the address his face was covered with bandages. He detailed the occurrences of the day, and the crowd became exasperated at the manner in which he had been treated, and many threats

which he had been treated, and many threats of vengeance were made.

Next morning Mr. Parnell's breakfast was served to him in bed. The surgeon in attendance upon him, featring that inflammation might set in, ordered that Parnell keep his eyes closed, and that hok-water foments be constantly applied to the m.

It was announced that afternoon that the surgeon attending Mr. Parnell feared that the injury to his patient's eyers might result seriously. He has given orders, that for the present Mr. Parnell shall remains indoors.

Mr. Parnell has issued an appeal to the

Mr. Parnell has issued an appeal to the hillside men, calling on them not to submit to English dictation. In this he says: Will you, countrymen of Grattan, volunteers of O'Connell, Davis and Wolf Tone, of the gal O'Connell, Davis and Wolf Tone, of the gal-lant Father Murphy, who fought and bled for the independence of our country; will you, inspired by memories of the past, abandon your chief? Will you give him up to the Saxon wolves that are howling for his de-struction? Or will you rally around him, as struction? Or will you rally around him, as your fathers did around the men of '98, and shout, with a thousand voices, No surrender! Hurrah for Parnell, the leader of the Independent Irish party! Down with a faction that would make the Irish people the servants of a foreign power! Gather, men of the hillsides, at Johnswell on Sunday, around your chief, and hurl defiance at his enemies and the enemies of your reco."

The city and county convention assembled in Cork. The hall in which the convention was held was crowded with delegates and spectators. The name of Mr. Parnell was greeted with cheers by the delegates, but the crowd groaned it. The High Sheiff of Cork

GENERAL TERRY DEAD.

Connecticut's Brave Soldier Pea refully Passes Away.

Major-General Alfred H. Terry, United States Army, retired, died at his residence in New Haven, Conn., at 4 o'clock on a re

cent morning, aged sixty-three. He was a lawyer when the war broke out, and was given the Colonelcy of the Second Connecticut Volunteers, which he led at the first battle of Bull Run. With his regiment he was present at the capture of Port Royal and at the seige of Fort Pulaski, of which he was placed in command after its capitula-

tion.

He was promoted for his brilliant services to the rank of Brigadier General on April 25, 18029 in which capacity he was present at the battle of Pocotalise and the demonstra-

the battle of Focotalise and the demonstra-tion against Charleston.

During the Virginia campaign of 1864 Gen-eral Terry commanded the First Division Tenth Army Corps, Army of the James, and sometimes the corps itself.

His greatest achievement was the assault on Fort Fisher in conjunction with Admiral Porter, January 13, 1865, which resulted in the capture of the place.

On September 1, 1866, he was mustered out of the volunteer service and put in command

of the volunteer service and put in command of the Dakota Department in the Military Or the Basic Separation of the Missouri.

In March, 1886, after the death of General Hancock, General Terry was made full Major-General. General Terry was a brother of Rose Terry Cooke, the well-known writer. General Terry was retired about two years ago, on his own application on account of ill

KILLED HIS FATHER.

A Boy's Crime, With the Object or Collecting Life Insurance.

Paul Holz, aged seventeen, rushed into the West Chicago police station, Chicago, Ill., at 10:30 o'clock the other night and said his father had committed suicide cutting his throat. When the elder Holz lying on the bed, with blood gushing from a deep gash on the neck. He raised himself upon his arm and pointing his finger at his son Paul, said: "He did it. He killed

me for my insurance." The son was arrested and locked up. After being in the cell a few minutes the son con-fessed that he had made the attempt on his father's life.

THE bold project of a ship railway, in lieu of a ship canal, to connect the waters of Lake Huron with those of Lake Ontario is now being agitated. The distance between those two lakes is sixty-seven miles by the proposed route from Georgian bay to the mouth of the Humber River, west of Toronto, and it has been calculated that a railway, with three tracks of the standard gauge, but with rails weighing from 100 to 110 pounds per yard, could be built for \$12,000,000, or about half the cost of a ship canal of the same capacity. The land along the route reaches a height of 664 feet about Lake Huron, so that there would be some heavy grades or else some expensive work necessary. The proposed route would save 428 miles of lake navigation and twenty-eight miles of canal between Chicago and Montreal, and would enable a propeller to reach Montreal from Quebec in less time than it can reach Buffalo. The expected saving, three days, in the time between Chicago and the seaboard is a consideration which would warrant a large expenditure if the project is feasible from an engineering standpoint.

THE French minister of war lately offered a prize for the swiftest bird in a flight from Perigueux to Paris, 310 miles. There were 2,749 entries, and the winner did the distance in 7 hours 84 minutes.

LATER NEWS.

Four Hungarian miners were killed by fall of coal in the mines near Hazleton, Penn. They were unmarried. The Lehigh Valley Coal Company has resumed operations at all its collieries, which have been closed for some time past. This will cause the employment of many thousands of per-

SENATOR GORMAN'S residence at Laurel Md., was burned to the ground. The Senator's wife and daughter and the other inmates of the house escaped in their night

J. C. CALLASBY, County Treasurer of Boone County, Mo., is short \$20,000 in his accounts, and he has assigned all his property to his bondsmen In a difficulty at Pulaski, Tenn., Town Marshal Charles P. Davis was shot and al-

Flippen. ROBERT BAKER, a defaulting bookkeeper, shot and instantly killed himself in Chicago, Iil. The act was done in the presence of his wife and Constable Scanlan. The constable

had gone to arrest Baker. · REPORTS were received from Rapid City, North Dakota, saying that a fight had taken place there between United States troops and the hostile Sioux in which two officers and ofty men were killed. The rumors were discredited at army headquarters in Chicago, Ill., and Denver, Col.

THREE HUNDRED civilized Indians on ranches near Chico, Cal., have begun the ghost dances. This dance is held every year about January.

THE Secretary of War transmitted to the Senate a preliminary report of the board on gun factories and steel forgings for high power guns appointed by the President under an act of the last session of Congress.

THE caucus of Republican Senators agreed upon a scheme of financial legislation, based upon the report of the Caucus Committee, leaving out the two per cent. bond scheme, and also decided to have a closure rule reported.

India, containing 100 inmates, collapsed. Thirty persons were killed and many injured. ANOTHER plot to murder the Czar has been discovered at St. Petersburg, Russia.

A HOUSE in the native quarter of Bombay,

The conspirators are members of a noblemen's club. Several Poles have been arrested for complicity in the plot and the clubhouse has been closed. MR. MILNE, the Collector of Customs, at Vnictoria, British Columbia, has seized the

German schooner Adele, which had just re-

turned from Behring Sea, where it raided

the Pribyleff Islands, killing 400 seals.

WADE HAMPTON BEATEN.

J. L. M. Irby Elected United States Senator From South Carolinas.

The election of J. L. M. Irby to succeed Wade Hampton as United States Senator from South Cárolina has fallen like a thunder clap out of a clear sky.

The General Assembly on the second bal-

lot cast the following vote for a successor to Senator Hampton: Irby (Farmers' Move-ment), 66; Donaldson (Alliance man), 53; Hampton, 37; Hemphill, 1.
On the fourth ballot J. L. M. Irby was elected. The vote stood: Irby, 105; Donaldson, 10; Hampton, 42.

John Laurens Manning Irby was born at Laurens, S. C., September 10, 1854. He attended the University of Virginia and afterward Princeton. Leaving there, he read law for three years under Judge McIvers, but practised his profession only two years.

practised his profession only two years. Since then he has lived on his plantation and farmed successfully near Laurens. He took part in the memorable Hampton campaign of 1876. When he entered the political arena four years ago he at once became a prominent leader. While giving proper attention to his farming interests he espoused the cause of the farmers' movement at its inception, and was an ardent admirer of Captain B. R. Tillman.

A great many people have craps on their coat sleeves at Charleston and Columbia mourning for Hampton's defeat and Irby's SUULI PTOR BOEHM DEAD.

Found Lifeless in His Studio Canali

by the Princess Louise. Joseph Edgar Boehm, the sculptor, died suddenly in his studio in Lordon, England, the other evening. He was engaged on a bust of Princess Louise, and the Princess had called

at the studio in relation to the work. Upor entering the place she found the dead body of the artist reclining in a chair. Mr. Boehm was born in Vienna in 1834. He had resided in England since 1862, and was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy of London in 1878. He executed a colossa statue in marble of the Queen for Windson Castle in 1869, bronze statuettes of the Prince of Wales and all the Royal family and a colossal statue at Bedford of John Bunyan in 1872. He also executed a colos sal equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales for Bombay in 1877, a statue of Wales for Bombay in 1877, a statue of Thomas Carlyle and a marble statue of King Leopold of Belgium for St. George's Chapel at Wadsor. The Government gave him the order to execute the statue of Lord Beaconsfield for Westminster Abbey. He also made statuettes of Thackeray, Leech, Millais and others.

AN ALPINE ACCIDENT. Seven Chasseurs Swept Into a Terrible

Abyss. The n3 s of a horrible accident in the Alps has been received from Nice. Seven Alpine chasseurs who were working under command of an officer at the new for tress on the summit of Mount Sacharal, between La Briga and Riviere, were swept, with their superior, by a sudden blastover a precipice into a ter-rible abyss. Five of the men and the officer fell a distance of 2500 feet. officer fell a distance of 2500 feet. Their bodies have been recovered in a frightfully mutilated condition. Two of the men managed to cling to some rocks and escaped

Three priests, while crossing a frozen lake near Grenoble, broke through the ice and

WHOLESALE MURDER.

After Killing Five Persons, Joplin Commits Suicide.

Charles Joplin shot and killed five persons in one day recently, at the Jenny lead mine. twelve miles from Fort Smith, Ark., and then committed suicide by shooting himself. Those he killed were John Miller, his wife, his grown daughter, Lou Miller; Dr. Stewart, a prominent physician, and a man whose name is not known.

The shooting occurred late in the day.
The only clue to the cause of the killing lies in a report that Dr. Stewart intimated that Joplin was the cause of Miss Miller's trouble. is not known.

THREE TRAMPS PERISH. Burned to Death in a Barn They Had

Set on Fire.

Three tramps paid the penalty of smoking in a barn in Illinois on a recent night. They entered the large barn belonging to John Bridsen, of Brimfield, and sought shelter in the hay loft. It is sought sneiter in the hay and to sleep, and dropped a spark in the hay. The barn with all its contents and the three tramps were totally destroyed. No one knows who the men were or where they came from.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

News About the Various Departments at Washington.

Report of the Record and Pension Bureau.

The officer in charge of the Record and Pension Division of the War Department, in his report to the Secretary of War, says:

On July 8, 1889, there were 4365 remuster cases unacted on. Many of them had been in the office for years. By the 30th of September all were disposed of, including 725 received up to that date. From October 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890, 3601 cases of this class were received and disposed of, leaving none on hand at the close of the fiscal year, and making a total of 8691 acted on during the year.

most instantly killed by ex-Policeman Joe On the 8th of July, 1889, there were on hand and unacted on 1342 cases requiring investigation of the charge of desertion with a view to its removal under Act of March 2, 1889. The bulk of these cases had been in the office for months. These cases were all disposed of by September 30, 1889. From October 1 to June 30, 1890, 6316 regular applications and 5197 miscellaneous cases were acted on, leaving none on hand at the end

acted on, leaving none on hand at the end of the fiscal year, and making a total of 16,135 cases disposed of during the year.

On the 8th of July, 1889, there were on hand and unanwered 23,424 calls from the Pension Office. By the 30th of September, 1889, these were all disposed of, together with the average traceints up to the total case. with the current receipts up to that date (39, 029), leaving none on hand on the 30th of Sptember, 1889. From October I, 1889, to June 30, 1890, 180, 330 cases of this class were received and disposed of, leaving none on hand on the 30th of June, 1890, and making a total of 222,783 acted on during the

Altogether there were received 301,238 calls from all sources from July 8, 1889, to June 30, 1890. These added to the 40,550 on hand July 8, 1889, in the divisions transferred from the Adjutant-General's office and 104 in the division transferred from the Surgeon-General's office, made a total of 341, 392, which were all disposed of, leaving none on hand at the end of the fiscal year.

Captain A. M. Healy, of the United States revenue cutter Bear, and Dr. Sheldon Jackson, United States Commissioner of Education for Alaska, who has been in Alaska recently on the Bear, has sent a communication to the Washington authorities in regard to the condition of the Esquimaux in Northwestern Alaska. They point out that the Esquimaux are suffering great hardship, and in some cases are confronted with starvation, owing to the scarcity of deer, and particularly on account of the entire failure of the hunt during the past autumn.

Captain Healy will propose to the Government that he be allowed to purchase a number of reindeer, which abound on the Siberian coast, and transport them on the Bear to some point on the Alaskan coast where moss and feed are plentiful. He will also suggest that the Government enlist the services of some of the experienced Siberian natives to instruct the Esquimaux in the article heading these deer and as the animals heading these deer and as the animals head Deer for the Esquimaux.

services of some of the experienced shortan natives to instruct the Esquimaux in the art of herding these deer, and, as the animals be-come more numerous, they can be distribu-ted over Northwestern Alaska and form the food supply for the natives.

Armament of the New Cruisers. The policy of the Navy Department is to The policy of the Navy Department is to trengthen the armament of the new cruisers. This has been done in several of the vessels, the last change being in the 5500-ton cruiser, known as Number 15, whose battery now consists of ten 5-inch and four 2-inch guns. The latter pieces are of 40 calibre, as type designed in the Ordnance Bureau. It is new proposed to increase the trangels of the proposed to increase the strength of the armament of Cruisers 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 by armament of Cruisers 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 by changing the present 4-inch guns to 5-inch weapons, and lengthening the 6-inch rifles from 35-calibre to 40-calibre. The 6-inch guns of 40-calibre were designed by the Ordnance Burecu and forgings for two of them have already been ordered. The rapid firing feature, that is, fixed ammunition, cartridge case charge and projectile in one, will probably not be adopted for this calibre on account of excessive weight. The Departaccount of excessive weight. The Department has no information that this calibre of the 9-inch firing variety has been entirely successful abroad. The change will make the armament of Cruisers 7 and 8 ten 5-inch rapid firing guns and one 6-inch breechloading rifle; of Cruisers 9, 10 and 11 eight 5-inch rapid firing guns and two 6-inch rifler.

rifles. Still Fighting the Lotteries.

The Postmaster-General issued the follow ing order:
"Postmasters will hereafter intercept the transmission in the mails and decline to de liver at their respective offices any circulars in sealed envelopes brought into the United States from Mexico prepaid at less than the five-cent rate, and will whenever such matter the states of th discovered in transit, or in the office of de livery, hold the same and report the fact to

to the especially intended to apply Mexican lotteries which have heretore. received in sealed envelopes the corr and the postage the denomination of one To Invite Foreigners to the Page Ex-Senator Palmer, President of the World's Fair Commission, called out the President and submitted to him papers show-ing that the World's Fair had reached that

lof it.

ing that the world's rair had reached that point in organization that a proclamation requesting foreign countries to participate in it should be issued. The papers were referred by the President to Attorney-General Miller to combine as to the miller and of the combine as to the miller and the Miller to examine as to the sufficiency of the financial guarantees, etc. A Contest in Pennsylvania. Thomas H. Greevy has served notice on Edward Scull, the Republican Representa-tive elect to the Fifty-second Congress from the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania, of intention to contest the right to (Scull's) seat in the House. Mr. Scull's majority on the face of the returns was 526.

NO PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The report of the Bureau of Animal Indus

try, recently sent to the United State Senate, shows that during the last year no discovery has been made of year no discovery has been made of contagious pleuro-pneumonia outside of the districts which were infected last year. The eradication of the disease, says the report, has been most rapid since April, and a most gratifying improvement in the condition of cattle throughout the country is noted. Recarding cattle ment in the condition of cattle throughout the country is noted. Regarding cattle shipped aboard, the report says the practically complete success of the work of eradica-tion of the disease from the United States removes the cause alleged by foreign Govern-ments for the exclusion of American cattle ments for the exclusion of American cattle

ments for the exclusion of American cattle from their countries.

Touching the question of inoculation and the discovery of bacillus of tuberculosis by Dr. Koch, the report says that the possibility of applying bacterial products to the prevention and cure of diseases was first made evident by the investigations of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and that if Dr. Koch's remedy is of the nature supposed his method consists in the application of a principle discovered here.

A HAYTIAN TRAGEDY.

Six Laborers Killed While Repairing a Bridge.

The Atlas line steamship Alvo just from Hayti reports a terrible loss of life and the injuring of a small army of men inland, twenty miles from Port Limon. The accident occurred at Matina Bridge, twenty-two miles from Port Simon. A section of the bridge seventy feet long, which rested on two heavy columns, fell while al-most the entire force of men employed were repairing it. Six men were killed outright. and almost every man engaged was injured. The bedding of the two columns had been known to be bad ever since last winter, and a large force of men was sent to strengthen it.
Four colored laborers were killed. The

freman, a white man, was killed, and the fireman of the car shops was also killed. The number of injured was unknown.

WHAT WRECKS MEN'S FACES. Rum has no traducer like the face and fate of one of the men who, a short time ago, was pointed out to everyone as "The glass of fashion and mold of form." When his name is spoken now men laugh at it, while ladies who have heard of him and see him in these days for the first time, marvel aloud that such a face and figure ever could have led such a face and figure ever could have led the rest. Late hours, deep potations, long-continued self-indulgence—these are the bacilli that have wrought that wreck of which all the city talks just now.

TEMPERANCE.

A CUMOUS DREAM.

A laborer at the Dundee harbor lately told A laborer at the Dundee harbor lately told his wife, on awakening, a curious dream which he had during the night. He dreamed that he saw coming toward him, in order, four rats. The first was one very fat, and was followed by two lean rats, the rear rat being blind. The dreamer was greatly perplexed as to what evil might follow, as it has been understood that to dream of rats deacter coming calemity. He consider the has been understood that to dream of rate denotes coming calamity. He appealed to his wife concerning this, but sae, poor woman, could not help him. His son, a sharp lad, who heard his father tell the story, volunteered to be the interpreter. "The fat rat," he said, "is the man who keeps the public house, that ye gang till sae often, and the twa lean anes are meand my mither, and the blind ane is yerself, father."—Scotch Paper.

On a summer night a temperance meeting was held in New Haven, Conn. A gentleman, standing under the old elms of that city, saw Cough, partially drunk, wending his way to a saloon. He touched him on the shoulder, and, in a sympathetic tone, be sought his "thipwrecked brother" to go along with him to the temperance meeting. along with him to the temperance meeting. Mr. Gough consented, and, greatly impressed by the appeals to which he listened, he signed the pledge of total abstinence. His subsequent history as a temperance leader is known to the civilized world, The gentleman who relates this incident says that he can very forgetter that montight meeting. as never forgotten that moonlight meeting with Gough in New Haven. Whenever, is after years, he heard the thunderous applause that greeted John B. Gough, on this temperance platform, he caught the echo of that soft tap on the shoulder, under the grand old elms of the New England capital.

"Ain't the monish mine?" asked wrathfully. "Yes; but you can't kave it till to-morrow. You'd better go to your room." The guest begged and threatened and demanded, but to no purpose. Then he let a bell boy take him upstairs. When he had gone the clerk said to a bystander: "To-morrow morning that man will come down here and thank me for refusing to let him have the money. Whenever he comes to town with money. Whenever he comes to town with the intention of going on a spree he takes out of his wallet all the money he wishes to spend of his wallet all the money he wishes to spend that night, and hands me the remainder, telling me to lock it up for him and refuse to let him have it until he gets seber. About midnight or a little later he will come in and do as he did just now—try to make me ging the cash. But to morrow morning he will come down and thank me for refusing."—.

BLUE RIBBON 1 /VITATIONS. "Blue ribbon invitatio is" to dinner are a social innovation in this city indicative of the steady progress of the temperanna form. According to the New Yor Tribune there have to be a different in practice good tast and position in

with reference to serving wines. If ys: "In many houses, as a matter of principle, wine is never placed upon the table, and in others wine is occasionally omitted for special reasons. For a long time there has been a social need in the city for some quiet, pretty, and effective manner of indicating in invitations to dinner, whethere has been a social need in the city for some quiet, pretty, and effective manner of indicating in invitations to dinner, whethere is not wine will be served. In order that inindicating in invitations to dinner, whether or not wine will be served, in order that invited guests may have full knowledge of the facts. A movement has been begun, originating socially and seconded by one of the oppular stationers of the city, for indicating that wine will not be served during the affair by extensions a loss served during the affair by attaching a knot of blue ribbon to the lower left-hand corner of the invitations." A lower left-hand corner of the invitations." A delightful dinner entertainment was recently given upon this plan, attended by a large number of society people. The Tribune adds. "It is believed that the blue-ribbon invitations will solve a difficulty, with which rociety has long contended, requests for ony's presence at a dinner to which the ribbon is not attached speaking for themselves."

and increasing proportions. The Special Agent of the Census for wines and grapes, in a recent interview with a representative of the New Yok Sun, states that there are invested in vineyards and wine-certain United States over \$155,000,000. There are in round numbers 400,000 acres of land in this country plantel to vineyards, of which hearing this year. This is an \$00,000 were in bearing this year. This is an increase during the past ten years of 220,000 acres in the vineyard area, and of over \$10,000 acres in the vineyard area, and of over \$10,000,000 a year in the capital invested. California alone has 150,000 acres of vineyards, including 25,000 of raisin-grapes. Its total capital invested in wine-making is nearly \$75,000,000. It is stated that between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 gallons of wine will be access the property of which the state of the state made in the United States this year, of which California will produce more than one-hall it is also stated that seven eighths of the grapes and that four interests of the grapes when the grapes when the seven eighths of the grapes when in all the rest of the United States and that four interests of the United States are seven in all the rest of the United States and the seven eighth of the grapes when in all the rest of the United States are seven eighthered.

all the rest of the Uhar 1 States a use.

This large and increasing production of American wines, with the very large aggregate of capital already invested, and increasing during the last decade at the rate of \$10,000,000 a year, should suffice to arouse all friends of temperance throughout the land to a full realization of the importance of a genuine and general revival of total abstinence temperance teaching, especially among the young. With a consumption of wines, native and foreign, amounting to nearly a gallon a year, and of beer about to nearly a gallon a year, and of beer about twelve gallons, for each of our 62,000,000 scople, there is indeed a most urgent need an effective popular appeal against all neverage use of intoxicants.—National Temperance Advocate.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

There are 1,800,000 children in Eands of

Hope in the United Kingdom, "Shamewater" is an appropriate name given to strong drink on the Dark Contin-

One thousand two hundred and seven licenses have been granted the last year in the City of Washington to sell liquors, yielding a revenue of \$85,900.

the pledge." The report of the Elinburgh Royal Asylum for 1889 says: "We never, except in 1876, had so many cases sent here in which the assigned cause of the malady was alcoholic excess as this year."

there are now 652 adult Temperance Socie-ties, with 43,481 members, and 3509 Bands of Hope, with 370,681 members. An anti-gambling pledge has been issued.

The Lancet remarks that while England is taking a very active and creditable part in is taking a very active and creatable part in the attempt to prevent the importation of alcohol into the interior of Africa, she can-not do better than labor to abate the al-coholism of home communities, thriving and well employed but kept back by drunk-

of the Government in refusing the use of the mails to lotteries. It is said that the first of next January

A STORY OF JOHN B. GOUGH.

AFRAID OF HIMSELF. A big. tall Westerner staggered into a well-known hotel the other night at about eleven o'clock, and demanded his money, which was locked up in the safe. The clerk bluntly told him that he couldn't have it. "Ain't the monish mine?" So asked wrathfully "Very but rough?" Law it till to more

WINE-MAKING IN AMERICA. Wine-making in this country assumes large

The man who drinks a little drinks too

Forty young women of Des Moines, Iowa, have signed an agreement to receive the attentions of no young man who drinks, chews, smokes or swears.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union, of Detroit, Mich., has decided that the drinking of ginger ale, ginger beer, home-made wine, root b er and raspberry syrup "violates

In the Wesleyan Methodists' Connection

The recent W. C. T. U. annual convention passed numerous resolutions on the usual subjects. Among these were a request to both capitalist and labor to study the tem-

perance question in the interest of their rela-tions and a commendation of the action

will in all probability see the end of the use a natural gas for manufacturing purposes, as the supply is practically exhausted.