The Stark County Democrat.

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FIERCE FLAMES.

An Immense Fire at Fall River, Mass.

Loss Almost A Million Dollars and a Mammoth Granite Mill Completely Destroyed.

FALL RIVER, MASS., October 28.—This evening fire was discovered in the picker house of the Flint mill. When first discovered the flames were issuing from the belt box of the main engine room in the lower story of the picker house, and spread with lightning rapidity along the belt to the upper story, and in less time than it takes to describe it, flames were bursting forth in every story. The mill was a magnificent structure of granite, five stories high, built in 1862, and constructed and equipped at a cost of over $800,000. The main building was 300 feet long by 94 feet wide. The picker house, which adjoined the center east side of the mill, was also of granite and three stories high, with an engine and boiler house on the first floor.

When the fire was first discovered what few employes were in the mill immediately made every effort to extinguish the flames, but without success. Most of the workmen had gone home nearly an hour before, and so the regular fire department of the mill was not available to handle the force of pumps and hydrants with which the mill was supplied. In fifteen minutes after the alarm sounded, which was directly after the fire was discovered, the lower story of the main mill was burning fiercely. Flames were issuing from the roof and every floor of the mill on the side next the picker house; flames followed the main belt through every floor, caught on the belts in every room and flew along the floors, the oily waste, lint and cloth adding fuel to the flames. Fifteen minutes after the first alarm a second was sounded, immediately followed by a third, calling out the entire fire department and extra horses were sent for reserve engines and hose reels not in active commission, and every piece of fire apparatus in the city put in service. Less than half an hour after the first alarm it became apparent that the mill was doomed.

Directly opposite the burning mill was the Wampanoag mill, another massive granite structure, separated from it by only 150 feet. A strong north-east wind blew a cloud of burning cinders straight against it, and the mills began to blacken with heat. It seemed at one time as if this mill was also doomed and word was telegraphed to New Bedford, Taunton and Newport, for assistance. The firemen worked heroically, and delnged the sides of the mill with well directed streams of water, and saved the mill. Meanwhile the fire in the flint kept gaining headway in spite of the efforts to check it, and soon the entire south end of the mill was burning. The floors began to fall, and the walls fell in; then the wind changed to the east and the fire, which had been bursting in fitful jets from the north half, leaped from every window and the entire structure was in a blaze. The scene at this time was magnificent beyond description. The wind carried the blazing cloud of sparks a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile. Flames were leaping full fifty feet in the air and the entire mill was a seething furnace, against which streams of water were of no avail. Scores of streams were directed at the fire, but the water before reaching the burning timbers was caught by the flames, hurled back and went skyward in great clouds of steam. Although evident no human efforts could save any part of the mill the firemen continued to pour floods of water upon the fire to hold the flames in check and prevent further spread. In this they were successful The Wampanoag mill was saved with only slight damage, as also were the tenement houses nearest, which were less than two hundred feet from the burning mill. The heat was so intense that the walls of houses a thousand feet away were heated and the paint blistered aud cracked.

Burning masses of cinders fell on the roofs, and the occupants of some twenty tenements in the vicinity began to move out furniture, but the firemen succeeded in saving all these. At 8 o'clock the north end of the mill fell in, and the granite blocka were hurled over one hundred feet. The entire roof and every floor had then fallen, and at 9 o'clock only fragments of the bare walls of the main mill were standing. The firemen were still at work, and at 10 o'clock it looked as if the fire would burn all night. The total loss, including mill, machinery and goods in process of manufacture, will be very near one million dollars. Certainly not less than $800,000. Insurance $620,000. All insurance in eastern companies.

The mill had a capital of $600,000, and a large amount of stock held by men who can ill afford to lose it. The total number of stockholders was nearly two hundred. The mill employed 500 hands, had 50,000 spindles, and had an annual production of 13,000,000 yards of print cloths. Its destruction will be a heavy blow to the operatives and stockholders alike. The firemen were greatly annoyed by the lack of water, which the city mains did not furnish in sufficient quantities, and four engines were obliged to take water from a pond some distance from the mill.

LATER NEWS FROM THE FIRE.

FALL RIVER, MASS., October 29.—The ruins of the Flint mills are still burning. Of the main mill only the lower sides and part of the south end remains, and portions of these will fall. Of the picker house in the rear, the upper two stories are gone; the lower story, with the engine and boiler room, is comparatively uninjured. All the machinery in the basement is in the mass of burning debris. Loss $700,000, with $620,000 insurance. Besides the insurance on the mill is $30,000 on profits. The mill will receive $100 for each day of stoppage. The directors meet to-morrow, when the question of rebuilding will probably be acted upon. The present outlook, considering the heavy insurance, is that the companies will undertake to rebuild the mill instead of paying the policies, as it could be replaced at present at less than $600,000. The capital stock was $580,000 held by 275 shareholders, 132 of whom were non-residents. The defective water supply was caused by the smallness of the service pipes in this comparatively new part of the city, being inadequate to feed the 24 inch main at the mill. In one end of the mill was a tank containing twenty barrels of oil, and at the other a carburator filled with a large quantity of naphtha, but strangely neither exploded, although covered with a burning mass and exposed for hours to the most intense heat.

THE RESULT.

Official Election Returns By Counties.

COLUMBUS, Oct., 24.—The following is the vote on the head of the ticket entire, taken from official records now on file in the office of Secretary of State, the Prohibition and Greenback vote included:

COUNTIES.	Townsend, R.	Newman, D.	Schmedlen, P.	Huber, G.
Adams	2141	2875	30	10
Allen	2417	3599	44	18
Ashland	2156	2974	285	...
Ashtabula	4524	4490	378	120
Athens	2924	1940	150	237
Auglaize	1262	2926	5	2
Belmont	4740	4746	11	73
Brown	2771	3902	23	3
Butler	3325	6034	16	...
Carroll	2071	1444	52	56
Champaign	2913	2106	183	35
Clarke	4637	3772	484	40
Clermont	3352	3692	80	130
Clinton	3115	1879	244	...
Columbiana	5087	3885	98	541
Coshocton	2289	3032	22	1
Crawford	1767	3958	214	19
Cuyahoga	16516	19097	645	18
Darke	3390	4631	170	36
Defiance	1797	2865	9	19
Delaware	3015	2601	276	1
Erie	2745	3609	88	78
Fairfield	2501	4005	113	...
Fayette	2394	1661	73	31
Franklin	7669	9252	234	68
Fulton	2415	1588	248	49
Gallia	2717	1771	34	1
Geauga	2018	531	118	28
Greene	3970	2062	165	...
Guernsey	2773	2965	243	110
Hamilton	23559	34248	35	20
Hancock	2821	3113	53	54
Hardin	3140	2897	150	...
Harrison	2259	1729	81	...
Henry	1639	2419	26	1
Highland	3138	3184	298	...
Hocking	1480	1999	6	180
Holmes	1019	2718	42	...
Huron	3692	2787	434	39
Jackson	2593	1938	68	31
Jefferson	3587	2450	16	79
Knox	3162	3306	212	33
Lake	2111	729	12	162
Lawrence	4135	2126	28	1
Licking	3390	4711	54	79
Logan	3035	1888	281	22
Lorain	4739	2738	250	29
Lucas	5685	6646	101	158
Madison	2012	1886	134	3
Mahoning	4239	2978	33	250
Marion	1783	2532	141	...
Medina	2708	1990	160	22
Meigs	3024	2311	269	5
Mercer	1132	2586	5	9
Miami	4616	3313	68	56
Monroe	1132	3240	6	40
Montgomery	8768	10663	149	40
Morgan	2101	1682	120	2
Morrow	2183	1937	223	8
Muskingum	5080	5097	107	98
Noble	1780	1686	85	111
Ottawa	1256	2355	5	12
Paulding	1469	1564	...	...
Perry	2534	2511	7	342
Pickaway	2344	3132	43	...
Pike	1424	1855	109	25
Portage	2890	2629	151	65
Preble	2512	2229	242	...
Putnam	1413	2861	34	63
Richland	3378	4515	272	2
Ross	4003	4453	17	...
Sandusky	2486	3222	82	67
Scioto	3114	3073	66	77
Seneca	3391	4481	67	89
Shelby	1729	2640	48	...
Stark	6394	6820	205	226
Summit	4748	4035	430	182
Trumbull	4260	2374	521	208
Tuscarawas	2876	3989	169	59
Union	2619	1898	302	...
Van Wert	2525	2485	4	...
Vinton	1499	1769	6	...
Warren	3735	2241	25	...
Washington	3863	4050	24	154
Wayne	3615	4180	609	10
Williams	2289	2072	45	313
Wood	3626	3074	165	192
Wyandot	1850	2386	20	1
Totals	279759	316874	12202	5345

Newman's plurality over Townsend, 19,115.

A FIENDISH PLOT.

The Ugly Trap Set for a Philadelphia Family.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30.—Casper Younger, an elderly man, will have a hearing this afternoon upon the charge of attempting to kill his daughter, Mrs. Goekel; her husband, August Goekel, the two children of the Goekels and Mrs. Younger, the wife of the prisoner. August Goekel is a tailor and recently gave a home to his mother-in-law who left Younger in Baltimore on account of cruelty to her. Shortly after 10 o'clock Friday night, Goekel was startled by the crash of a window and still another crash of a swinging coal oil lamp hanging near his head. Bewildered and in the darkness he made his way to the door. Here he was met by his wife and children who, hearing the noise, had run up stairs from the lower floor. While thus grouped at the head of the landing a loud report was heard almost at their feet, but beyond a shock caused by the report, no injury resulted to them. Upon examination a piece of lead pipe six inches long and covered with oil cloth was found on the floor, which had been corked at one end and the other contained a fuse. This was the missle which had been hurled through the window. As the fuse burned short the pipe was discharged, fortunately in a direction at right angles with the family standing in the doorway and doing them no harm. On the east wall of the room were found marks of the leadly force of the contents of the missile, and on the floor lay leaden bullets, pieces of iron and fragments of black glass with which it had been charged. Some lead pipe, a number of bullets similar to those found in the room, a piece of fuse a yard long, a lot of black glass and a revolver were found in the stable where Younger usually slept.

SOCIALISTS

Getting Ready for Disturbances in France.

PARIS, October 28.—The Socialists of this city held a meeting here last night, at which Louise Michal and others violently denounced the governments of France and Italy for expelling the turbulent and dangerous Italian Socialists at Lyons Saturday. The scare over the outbreak and the fear of further violence continues to increase. Letters making threats against commercial firms are daily received and add to the general sense of insecurity.

MRS. SCOVILLE INSANE.

CHICAGO, October 28.—The sealed verdict in the Scoville insanity case, which was delivered last night, was read by the Clerk at 10 this morning. The verdict declares Mrs. Scoville insane. The court room was crowded. Mrs. Scoville was not in the court room and cannot be found. Her lawyer and son declare they know nothing of her whereabouts.

ABBEY'S THEATER

Where Mrs. Langtry was to Have Appeared, Destroyed by Fire.

Her Costumes Saved, But the Costly Scenery Reduced to Ashes—Loss Over $250,000.

NEW YORK, October 30.—Abbey's Park Theater, Broadway and Twenty-second street, burned this evening four hours before Mrs. Langtry was to make her debut before the American audience. The building, with all its contents, was destroyed. Loss estimated at $250,000. Scores of employes were on the stage at the time of the fire, but all escaped with the exception of Henry Clark and Wm. F. Doran, who were driven to the upper windows by the fire, and in jumping out were badly injured.

From the balcony of the Albemarle Hotel, two blocks away, Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Labouchere viewed the conflagration. Mrs. Langtry had just finished packing her wardrobe in which she was to appear in the evening, and was in the act of sending it to the theater when the fire broke out. Abbey's loss is a hundred thousand dollars. He immediately made arrangements to open Monday night next, in the Grand Opera House, with Mrs. Langtry in "An Unequal Match."

The theater itself was built only in 1874. It extended from Twenty-second street half way to Twenty-first street on Broadway. The stage entrance was on Twenty-second street. It had been newly frescoed and upholstered in preparation for Mrs. Langtry's debut. The scenery for the play was costly and elaborate, especially that for the second act, being painted on satin and hand embroidered.

Abbey estimates his loss at over $100,000, and insurance at $105,000. The building belonged to the McComb esiate. Mr. Abbey has secured the Grand Opera House for Monday, when Mrs. Langtry will make her debut. Jefferson was to follow Florence at the Grand Opera House Saturday a week, but Abbey thought under the circumstances that he would cancel his dates. Florence had another week to run from Saturday next, but surrendered his rights.

Other losses are estimated as follows: C. H. George, mural decorator, who occupied the store under the theater, $75,000; insured for $45,000. Parsons & Scarlett, occupying second floor, tailors, $30,000; partially insured. The building suffered to the extent of $40,000; insured. To-night, John Lee, stage carpenter at the theater, was reported missing. It is thought he perished in the flames.

WALL STREET

All Torn up Over the Nickel Plate Railway.

NEW YORK, October 27.—The prime factor affecting calculations on Wall street to-day has been the reported sale of the Nickel-Plate Railroad. The rumors concerning this transaction have been almost numberless. It has been denied up hill and down that Vanderbilt has anything to do with it, and it has been asserted quite as positively that he is the head and front of the movement. The latter opinion prevailed almost all day to such an extent that Lake Shore, whose dangerous rival Nickel-Plate was thought to be, loomed from the very opening of the Exchange, and the other Vanderbilt stocks were all very strong. It seems to be quite impossible to get at the true inwardness of the sale. Every one seems to take it for granted that there has been a sale, despite the denial from Chicago.

A pretty good authority, this afternoon, describes the situation thus: "It appears that the nominal purchasers were Mr. J. H. Devereux, President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, the controlling interest in which company belongs to Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt and Judge Stevenson Burke, who is the Vice-President of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad Company and a Director in several of the Vanderbilt companies. The real purchasers are Mr. Vanderbilt and the controlling owners of the Hocking Valley, who are friends of Mr. Vanderbilt. While, according to information I am bound to regard as trustworthy, these are the facts as to the real purchasers, it is very likely that the affair has been so managed that Mr. Vanderbilt could, speaking in a literary way, say that he was not the purchaser. The main advantage of this purchase to Mr. Vanderbilt is that he and his friends now control a road which might have given serious trouble to his entire system of roads from New York to Chicago. The Hocking Valley Road owns 10,000 acres of coal land, and is doing a large coal business. This purchase affords this road a new outlet to Chicago and the North-west for its coal. The effect of the transaction on the stock market was to cause a decided change in its tone, and, in that it clears up the speculative situation, the change may become even more marked."

Another says: "The Seney people profess not to know to whom they sold their shares, or for whose account, or in whose interest. General Devereux was the only person that was met, and through whom they dealt. But whether he acted merely as an agent or as a chief cannot be determined. So the street holds Mr. Vanderbilt responsible for the mystery. Mr. Gould offered 15 for the common and 35 for the preferred about two weeks ago, but the Seney people were not disposed to accept these terms. He has since had his eye on the property, and one of his motives for going West was to try and make some arrangement by which his scheme should be consummated; but Mr. Vanderbilt was just one week ahead of him."

The strength in the Vanderbilt shares, principally in Lake Shore, Michigan Central and Canada Southern, gives further credence to the supposition that Mr. Vanderbilt had acquired the control of the new road.

The Hon. Russell Sage declares that Mr. Vanderbilt displayed transcendent abilities in making this move, and that the street would not be backward in acknowledging it.

The bull market did not hold its own all day, despite the fine start of the morning, for, taking advantage of the boom, many persons who have been buying stocks during the decline began to unload. The rush was so great that the overtopped market could not stand it; and instead of a strong, active market, the effect was just the reverse. The heaviest selling, it was said, came from the Vanderbilt followers, and the realization is said to be very large. The rumor that the Iowa pool had been broken was another cause for the decline that set in late in the day.

The Post says: "The transfer of the control of the Nickel-Plate line to Mr. Vanderbilt does not necessarily, as many assume, mean hostility between Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Gould; and it is intimated that a settlement of the Elevated Raitroad matter is what is wanted to make Mr. Gould as pronounced a 'bull' as is Mr. Vanderbilt."

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

It is rather humbling to the pride of an American to visit a foreign port, or even one of our own land, and notice the inferior showing made by this country among the shipping of the world. There arises a feeling that America is not represented as she ought to be in the great clusters of masts and spars which one sees. Why is it that the bulk—almost the whole—of the American export and import trade is carried by foreign vessels? And the Stars and Stripes are even less conspicuous among the great steamship lines than among the sailing craft. Professor Langston, United States Minister to Hayti, remarked a few days ago that scarcely an American steamship enters a Haytian port in the course of a year, and sailing vessels are almost as rarely seen. The reason for this state of affairs is a question which should be seriously considered by Congress. It is evidence of a defect somewhere when the trade with the West India Islands, which is largely monopolized by this country should seek foreign vessels for transportation. If this country gnes it profitable to carry on trade with a foreign port, why is it not profitable for American ship owners to transport that trade? It is a question which interests every American citizen, and each member of Congress owes it to his constituents that the causes which tend to hinder the development of American shipping be met and the proper remedies applied. It is idle to suppose that this country cannot take a more commanding position in this particular. Her interests are fully as great as those of any other nation, and they are growing steadily every day. It is claimed the remedy lies in a modification of our tariff laws. On that point there is a difference of opinion, but the claim should be promptly and thoroughly investigated, and whatever remedy may be found necessary should be applied without hesitation.

We desire no controversy with the over zealous McKinleyites at this stage of the game, but we cannot afford to permit them to misrepresent us, or our relation to the late campaign. We warned them that they were forcing the Major on the party for the fourth term, at the risk of defeat, but they laughed at our prophecy and spurned our advice. One of the leaders gave expression to the spirit which animated the whole clan, when he boasted that the "Gates of hell could not prevail against McKinley." In short the effort was made to ride down and crush out every man who did not bow down to the reckless determination of the minority, to direct and control the majority. It is now admitted that we were right and the loss of the 18th district is the result of following the advice of men who knew nothing of the public sentiment demanding a change, or cared less than we did, for the success of the party. Who doubts now, that had Laubie, Woodworth, Firetone, A. W. Jones, Judge Frease, Day, or any one of half dozen others that we could name, been the nominee, that he would have been elected by at least 2,000 majority, No one however would do for McKinley and his friends, but McKinley. The party and its success, was nothing to them as compared with the personal triumph of their favorite over the very best and most ardent Republicans in the district. When the question of veracity between Judge Laubie and McKinley was raised, common prudence would have suggested a halt, but not so with these unwise party managers. Laubie and his friends must be driven to the wall, humiliated and crushed, no matter what its effect was on the election And when Judge Laubie was sustained by the affidavits of unimpeached and unimpeachable witnesses, they insisted that these too were perjured liars and that the vote at the primary election was equivalent to a legal conviction of a gross crime of some of the best men in Columbiana county. Brains alone, to say nothing of principle, would have suggested the withdrawel of McKinley at this stage of the canvas, but the former was lacking and the latter repudiated, and now they spend their time cursing the men whose advice would have saved the party, had it been followed instead of being spurned.

The same plentiful lack of good common sense is still as prominent, and instead of attempting to head the break made in our ranks by the former mistake, an attempt is being made to hide the extent of the defeat, while they curse the men who would have saved them.—Alliance Review.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. Evening Post, commenting on the fact the Stalwart Committee is allowing the election to go by default, says:

The campaign is drifting toward election day as quietly and unconcernedly on our side as if the prevailing defection was in the Democratic instead of the Republican party. All this is circumstantial evidence sustaining the theory that the Administration really desires to have Judge Folger defeated. I am satisfied that President Arthur would regard the success of the Republican ticket, as his own misfortune. If Folger should be elected, he would, as a political necessity, be the choice of this State in the next National Convention of his party, and I think he would be a strong candidate for the Presidency. At least, once Governor, he would put out of the question any ambition Arthur may have to get the delegates from this State.

It is surmised Folger will be invited out of the Cabinet after election, and Chandler, Blaine's friend, will get a hint to go. Then the Cabinet will be reconstructed on an ultra Stalwart basis.

At the Coal Miners' Convention at Pittsburgh. Friday, called for the purpose of demanding an advance of half a cent in the price of mining, a committee was appointed to see operators in regard to the demand, and report at another meeting to be held November 13th.

LOOK HERE.

The Regular Catalogue of Passing Events.

How the Country Amuses Itself in Making Interesting Facts for the Every Day News Reader Record.

Gov. Foster has gone to Indiana for a week in the campaign.

A fire at Truckee, Cal., destroyed a large portion of the town. Loss $100,000.

The Eureka Blast Steel Company, of Lamokin, Pa., burned Saturday. Loss $50,000.

Mr. Rhoda Reed, of Shelbyville, Indiana, committed suicide, Monday, with a revolver.

There were 111 deaths in Cincinnati the past week, of which sixteen were from scarlet fever.

The Flint Mill at Fall River, Mass., was burned Saturday, causing a loss of nearly $1,000,000.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived at Balmoral, Monday, in response to the invitation of the Queen.

The Soteldo case was called in the Criminal Court at Washington, Monday. Six jurors were obtained.

The False Prophet is reported within three days' march of Khartoum. A council of ministers was held Friday.

Geo. P. Letcher shot and killed Dr. Edward E. Evins, a young physician from Mississippi, at Nicholsville, Ky., Friday.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley landed at Dover, Saturday, on his return from Egypt. He was enthusiastically received by a great crowd.

Judge Philip Bergin Swing, of the United States Court, died at his home in Batavia, at 6:10 p. m., Monday, at the age of sixty years.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Frances Scoville, at Chicago, has adjudged her insane, whereupon Mrs. Scoville trips tra-la-la to Canada.

Matt. Grace, a wrestler, was arrested and held in $10,000 bail in New York, Friday, on the charge of robbing Caroline Berneter of $4,000.

The Supreme Court of New York has affirmed the conviction of Edward McGloin, who shot Louis Hainer, and is under sentence of death.

Collector Crumbaugh, of Louisville, having refused to assist My Dear Hubbell, My Dear Hubbell is looking after Collector Crumbaugh's scalp.

Foreman Dickson, of the Star route jvry, was arrested in Washington, and gave bond in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance for trial next week.

Toncut Tankersly, who poisoned his wife and children near Lowell, Kentucky, and fled, surrendered himself to the authorities at Lexington, Friday.

David Thomas, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., and Bert Farrell, of West Point, Ga., had a pistol duel near Chattanooga. Thomas is dead and Farrell is dying.

Thursday night, R. T. Cole, of Magnolia, Columbia county. Arkansas, took strychnine, which he mistook for morphine, and death followed two hours later.

A steam tug exploded near Racine, Wis., Saturday, killing the Captain, William Kelley, of Chicago, and two engineers, none of whose bodies could be found.

The prisoners, Neal and Craft, accompanied by four companies of infantry and a squad of artillery, will leave Lexington, Ky., for Catlettsburg Monday morning.

Jay Gould stepped off a train at Rochester, Monday morning, in front of a moving locomotive, and would have been killed but for the sudden alarm given by his friends.

The firm of B. Benjamin & Co., proprietors of the Cincinnati Rolling Mill, have made an assignment to D. Heinsheimer, Jr. The bond of the assignee was fixed at $60,000

The Montreal Branch Land League resolved to fall into line with the new Irish organization and be known as the National League Branch, acknowledging allegiance to Parnell.

The action brought by Samuel Wilkeson against Henry Ward Beecher, for breach of contract in failing to complete the "Life of Christ," has been postponed until November 6th.

Nicholas Hamilton, of Chatham, Ky., who shot John McKibben about a year ago, shot himself Friday by placing a revolver in his mouth, the ball coming out at the back of his head. He will die.

Mrs. Freylinger, a German woman, living six miles from Kansas City, Missouri, shot and killed Mr. Nole, Thursday. The trouble grew out of renting of the place in which Mrs. Freylinger lived.

The Governments of England, Germany, France, Austria, Belgium and America have declared their intention to support the proposed International Exhibition to be held at Hamburg next spring.

In Milton, Mass., Friday night, James Bell, driver of a baker's wagon, was halted by three masked men with revolvers, dragged from his wagon, beaten and robbed of forty dollars, and then tied to a tree.

Charles Bailey, of Erie, Pa., was arrested in New York City, charged with swindling undertakers by means of bogus checks. He first gave orders for coffins, then handed a check, taking the balance in money.

Chas. Schwartz, foreman of the feed department of the Third avenue, New York, street railway company, yesterday shot at his uncle, Lewis Lyon, the President of the company, and then killed himself. No cause is assigned for the act.

DAVENPORT, IA., Oct. 36.—This region was visited by a destructive storm this afternoon. A storm of hail began and continued some ten minutes, doing great damage to all the skylights. Some of the stones were of phenomenal size, irregular in shape, and eight inches in circumference, by half an inch in thickness. Beginning four miles east of this city, the storm followed a line five miles long by one-third of a mile in width, doing damage amounting to more than $40,000. Three houses were blown down and a number of barns. Mrs. George Ferro was buried in the debris of her house and killed. Two other occupants of the same place were seriously injured by falling timbers. Six or eight others were slightly injured, but the fatalities are not more than three.

BALTIMORE, October 25.—At the election for the first branch of City Council, Democrats elected their candidates in seventeen wards and Republicans in three—a gain of three Republicans.

Henry A. Foster, a cattle man, living on Arkansas River, thirty miles below Kansas City, suicided Thursday by shooting himself through the head in a fit of despondency. His family lives at West Lafayette, Coshocton county, O.

Total output of coal for the State of Iowa, from July 1, 1881, to July 1, 1882, 3,127,700 tons; average price per ton for mining, 90 cents, makihg the total earnings of 74,000 miners $2,814,930, or $31.66 per month per man. The wages range all the way from three to five cents per bushel.

BRADFORD, PA., Oct. 30.—James Campbell, a crook from Buffalo, was before Alderman Ward this afternoon, charged with counterfeiting. Three counterfeit dollars and molds were found on Campbell. He claimed to be one of an extensive gang, all from Buffalo, with headquarters at Bradford, having made thousands of counterfeit dollars, halves, quarters and five dollar gold pieces, and agreed to squeal on his comrades.

VIENNA, October 29.—Traffic on the Botzen & Meran Railway and on the Botzen, Trent & Lavis Road is suspended. Both lines, between Preis and Brenner, are impassable. All streams in the Brixen district are alarmingly increasing in volume. Bad news comes from various villages where the dikes are giving away. Fears are entertained that a catastrophe more terrible than that which lately visited the Tyrol is impending.

COHOES, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Joseph Rivet, while repairing a bridge to-day, fell into the Cortland Street Canal. He was carried over a weir twenty-five feet high, and dropped into a raceway running at right angles at a rapid rate. He was then whirled along to a dam fifty feet high, over which he was carried and rushed through a wild gorge into the Mohawk river. His efforts for life were witnessed by 1,500 people. The body was recovered. Rivet leaves a wife and five children.

EUREKA, NEV., Oct. 30.—An explosion occurred in the Eureka Consolidated shaft yesterday afternoon, accompanied by a tremendous noise, which was heard for several miles around. The shaft was shattered from top to bottom, a distance of seventy-five feet. Intense excitement prevailed until it was ascertained that no lives were lost. Fortunately no one was injured except Superintendent Read, whose arms were painfully shattered by fragments of timber. Damage about $25,000, besides the loss occasioned by a suspension of operations for the present.

A MANIAC MOTHER.

Kills Her Children and Then Takes Her Own Life.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Mrs. Samuel Seguin, aged 36, wife of Dr. Edward C. Seguin, the noted specialist on diseases of the brain, killed her three children this afternoon and then killed herself at No. 41 West Twentieth street. There is no other cause known for the horrible tragedy than insanity of the mother. The children were Edward D., aged 6 years, John, aged 5, and Jeannette, 4 years. They were all shot through the head and instantly killed. The mother's death was as sudden as theirs.

The frightful feature of the tragedy is the manner of the murder. Mrs. Seguin took the children to an empty spare room at the top of a five-story house in the absence of her husband, and when the servants were engaged in the basement, and locked herself in with them. The servants believed they had gone out for a walk. What happened in the room will never be known, but when Dr. Amidon, Mrs. Seguin's brother, called at five o'clock, and with his suspicions aroused by the long absence of the family, made a search of the house, the mother and children were found dead—all shot through the head. The children's hands were tied behind their backs with whip-cord. They were blindfolded with handkerchiefs, and from all appearances they must have been shot while playing at blindman's buff with their executioner. They had been dead at least an hour and a half and were quite cold when discovered. Three pistols were found in the room, all heavy calibre, and all had been used. Mrs. Seguin had been despondent, from physical causes, for some time, but she had shown no evidence of insanity. She was a small, slim woman, of nervous temperament. Her domestic life was very happy, and there was no family trouble. Dr. Seguin returned home about seven, and upon hearing the dreadful news was utterly prostrated.

A FRIENDLY HINT TO KEIFER.

[St. Paul Pioneer Press.]

Mr. Keifer, who was saved from the wreck, probably on the theory, that the lightest matter comes to the top, is telling plain truths with a freedom that is refreshing. Commenting on the result of the Ohio election, Keifer says: "If we could hire a fool killer and set him to work judiciously in the State, a large fund could be raised for the purpose and it would do a great deal of good for the party. I don't know but that I would subscribe to the fund myself." If the fool killer is ever turned loose in Ohio, Keifer should break for the woods.

Little Johnny Fizzletop, aged six years, who is one of an Austin family of ten children, was taken out in a buggy for a ride, with his mother, a few days ago. As they drove past a small cottage of two rooms, Johnny called his mother's attention to it, who remarked that it was a very small house. "Yes," replied Johnny meditatively, "it's small, but it would be plenty large enough for our family if it wasn't for pa and the children."—Texas Siftings.

"I wish I had a neck as long as a giraffe," said Will, one day, as he passed Farmer Ploughman's orchard, "for then I could stand on the ground and eat the apples, pears and cherries, and they would taste good all the way down my three-yard throat." Shortly after that Willie caught a cold. "Well," he said, "I guess it is better as it is, for if I had the giraffe's neck I should have three yards of sore throat!"