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Shenandoah



Shenandoah Herald

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NO. 34.

LIFE. If life were one dance in a torch-lit hall, if life were sweet music and that were all, it would be as gay as a Summer day. But music ceases and lights die out. And what of the darkness of night without?

A LITTLE COWARD.

BY ANNA SHERIDAN. "Such a little coward!" The words come floating up to me from a group of children playing under my window and carry me back two years, to the summer I spent in Westerville and the "little coward" I met there.

I had been in practice as a physician for several years, when Aunt Jane, the rich aunt of the Hutchinson family, wrote to invite me to spend a few weeks with her. I was rather amazed at the invitation, as Aunt Jane had never had the slightest affection for me; but the letter was cordial enough to tempt me.

"I have three young ladies visiting me," she wrote, "and you may fall in love with one of them, with my consent. They are all as beautiful as the morning sun. Serena is a girl of twelve, fair-haired, blue-eyed, and abstracted, lives in a poetic region above my reach. Susy is a girl of fifteen, a girl of gentle and loving; but little cowards are the worst little cowards I ever saw."

"So I went. I had been at Aunt Jane's in my boyish days, and the large, beautiful house, with its wide, high-ceilinged rooms, its broad porches, and airy halls, was quite familiar to me. Lying near a river and in the shadow of a mountain, Westerville was a most charming summer residence, and Aunt Jane had visitors from the first warm day to the last one, so that I was not surprised to find others beside those mentioned in my letter of invitation.

Pleasant days were the rule, and we boated, rode, drove, clambered up the mountain for picnic parties, played lawn-tennis and croquet, and enjoyed life as youth only can enjoy it in summer days free from toil or care. Aunt Jane gave me a most cordial welcome, and the first time she was alone with me, she said: "It is time you were married, Harry. I have thought it all over, and I mean to give you a house well furnished as soon as you introduce me to Mrs. Hutchinson. No! You needn't rush about it. I can afford it, and you deserve it! But don't imagine from my letter that the girls know of my match-making intentions. They would pack up and leave at five minutes' notice, if they suspected it. And they are all popular in society, making a sacrifice of other pleasant invitations to come to Westerville. Serena is the wife for you, if you can win her."

"And I cordially admired Serena. Certainly she was the most quietly, self-sustained, beautiful girl I ever met. Nothing flattered her, or moved her from a calm composure. It was impossible to imagine Serena in hysterics, and her health was absolutely perfect. I devoted myself to Serena, and found her mind as attractive as her face. She was well-read, and had a keen interest in the current topics of the day. I never met any one who so thoroughly read and understood a newspaper, and she could converse well on all the political, foreign and domestic affairs.

Julia was in agonies of composition, gathering scenes and incidents for her first novel, and going about as if asleep with her eyes open. And Susy, the first time I saw Susy she was in the orchard, dressed in something blue and thin, all ruffles and bows. She was standing under an apple-tree absolutely paralyzed with terror, and gazing at a huge caterpillar creeping up her arm. Hearing my step, she raised a coloring face, with stained blue eyes and quivering lips, to say: "Oh, take it off! Oh, please take it off!"

Another minute found her sobbing hysterically, and with a choking word of thanks she ran away. It all passed so quickly that she was gone before I saw how pretty she was, leaving behind a half-picture of short golden curls and frightened baby blue eyes. The next time I saw those eyes they were full of tearful gratitude for my heroic handling of caterpillars. It was odd how they haunted me. Quite resolved to win Serena, if persistent wooing would accomplish it, I sought her on all occasions, but being a united party of friends, we were not often separated. And it was to me, always, that Susy turned, in hours of peril, when a loud tap upon her white dress, when she sat upon a hair's breadth more than usual, when horrible crawling things crossed our paths, and when I lifted their heads to contemplate us. On all such occasions, two tiny hands, white as milk, soft as satin, suddenly clasped my arm, and "oh, oh!" called my attention to the terror.

And it was not done for effect. You cannot deceive a physician to that extent, and my professional eyes noted how the pretty face blanched, the pulse quickened and the whole little figure trembled. She really was the worst little coward I ever saw. And yet, although I chided myself for it, I could not share Serena's openly expressed contempt, or sufficiently admire her own scornful indifference to toasts and grasshoppers, bird tipping or fractions horses. She rode well, a magnificent figure on horseback, while Susy trembled and shivered, and clung to the gentle animal she rode with desperate energy.

It was late in the season and all of my Aunt Jane's guests had departed excepting Serena, Susy and myself, when one morning we were seated in the sitting-room, discussing an important matter. A far-away cousin of Aunt Jane's had been a collector of rare jewelry and plate, and had left his valuable treasures, the result of years of purchase and selection, to her.

"And the whole lot has been sent here," said Aunt Jane. "I am not a coward, but I have let it be well understood in Westerville that I never keep money in the house, have very little plate and few jewels. There is nothing that discourages a burglar more than a certainty that there is nothing to steal."

"Does any one know?" I asked. "The editor of the Westerville Gazette published the whole story on Saturday. He must have seen some of the servants who heard us talking over the lawyer's letter." "I'll run up to the city and arrange to send the boxes to a safe-deposit company," I said.

"Do! Go now! You can come back on the 5:30," said Aunt Jane. "I shall not sleep a wink if they stay here. Oh! and her very lips were white, 'if I saw a burglar, I believe I should die.'" And looking into her white, terrified face, I believe so too, although Serena said, loftily: "What nonsense you do talk, Susy."

But, Aunt Jane consenting, I went upon my proposed errand, arranged to have the boxes sent for the following day, and was on my way to the depot when I met an old friend and patient. The ten minutes' chat that followed cost me the loss of the 5:30 train. Not another one stopped at Westerville, excepting the midnight express, until the next day.

Fretting, reproaching myself, I passed the time as I best could until midnight, my heart sinking at the thought of the long lonely days at Westerville. There was but one man on the place, and he slept in a room over the stable. What if any thief attempted to obtain the valuable boxes piled in the hall? Serena could be trusted to be cool and collected; Aunt Jane was not timid; but Susy—poor little Susy!—she would die, she said; and I feared she would. As the train sped on, this thought of Susy's terror became almost maddening; and when, at last, I was at the little wayside station, quarter of a mile from Aunt Jane's, I started on a run for the house.

The hall-door stood open, and I heard a sound in the sitting-room that seemed to thrill the blood in my veins. Throwing open the door, I saw Susy—little Susy!—clinging to the throat of a man roughly dressed, who held Aunt Jane in a chair, while he tried to shake off Susy's arms, at the same time keeping Aunt Jane down. Serena lay in a dead faint on the floor.

"You shall not hurt her!" Susy cried, her slender arms strained to choke the sufferer. "Let go, you wretch! I'll kill you!" One blow on the top of his head from my heavy walking-stick brought the fellow down insensible. Susy dropped her arms and stood white as death, but perfectly calm, facing me. "Can you find me a rope to tie this fellow?" I asked.

She nodded, sped away, and returned with a coil of clothes-line. "Listen!" she said, speaking quickly. "There is another one in the china closet, locked in. He is 'going to kick the door down.' Do you see, this is James!" James was the one man-servant Aunt Jane employed. Tying him firmly, I gave my next attention to Aunt Jane, whose whole face was covered with blood from a wound in the head. Knowing how the sight of blood always sickened Susy, I tried to keep her back, but she said, quietly: "Tell me, please, what you want and how to help you."

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GEMS FROM STARS.

DIAMONDS FOUND IN A METEORITE IN ARIZONA.

Were All Diamonds Brought to the Earth by Meteors?—A Subject of Great Speculative Interest.

Of all the curiosities which the wise men of the Association for the Advancement of Science brought to Washington for exhibition to their fellows, the most extraordinary was a meteorite with diamonds in it. Such a thing has never been seen or heard of before; in fact, it was the only specimen of the kind thus far discovered in the world. The diamonds were little ones, but what they signified was big.

The meteorite in question was one of many found recently in Arizona, near the Canon Diablo. It was supposed by the discoverers that they had hit upon an iron mine of enormous value, but investigation proved that the great chunks of metal picked up had been shot out of the realms of space. The place whence they were obtained is known as the "Crater," because it looks like one; being a circular hollow one hundred feet in depth, three quarters of a mile wide, and surrounded by a wall of rock so steep that the bottom is strewn with the skeletons of animals which have got in and been unable to climb out again. Nevertheless, it is not of volcanic origin, as is proved with certainty by the fact that there is no lava, obsidian, or volcanic glass—nor other volcanic product in the neighborhood. What was it then that made the crater? Geologists say that it was formed by the impact of a single gigantic meteor, which at some time in the past struck the earth and buried itself out of sight, leaving a hole which has since become partly filled up, surrounded by a wall of rock that was forced out of place. Imagine what a big one it must have been to leave a cavity three-fourths of a mile in width where it hit this planet. The huge mass of iron of which it was composed is there yet, of course. Perhaps it is not sunk too deep to render mining for its material unprofitable. Fragments of it formed the masses that were picked up by the prospectors above referred to.

That one which contained the diamonds, however, has opened an absorbing subject for speculation. It proves that there are diamonds in other worlds than ours; but also it points to many other important conclusions. The diamonds of the famous Kimberly mines, which are the product of these almost the entire world's supply of these gems, are all found at the bottoms of just such craters as the one described in Arizona. It is believed that these craters, so called, were formed by the impact of great meteors, because there is no other conceivable way in which they could have been made, and for other reasons geological. If so, then it must be inferred that probably all the diamonds of the world were brought to this terrestrial sphere by meteorites. In other words, these precious jewels are not native to the earth, but have been fetched hither with the dust of other worlds; it accounts for the manner, hitherto deemed unaccountable, in which they are scattered everywhere through drift of all sorts, having apparently no birthplace or definite relation to other minerals.

Some scientists go so far as to assert that diamonds, like coal, which is so nearly of the same chemical constitution, could not possibly come into existence without previous vegetable growths to generate their material. For this reason they infer that the finding of the gems in the meteorite demonstrates that there must have been vegetable life, at all events, in the place whence the meteorite came. If there was vegetable life there, it is a fair presumption that there, with all its life, this gem was born, and it is not difficult to see how it came to be found in the meteorite. From the philosophical point of view, the fact cannot but be taken for granted in a universe in which the sun is merely an inferior star of the fourth magnitude. Nevertheless, some absolute evidence on the point would be extremely satisfactory.

Meteorites ordinarily are nearly all iron, with a small percentage of nickel. None of them has ever been known to contain a particle of any precious metal. Nevertheless, many of them are worth many times their weight in gold, because of some peculiarity of structure or otherwise. Every collector of minerals makes it a matter of pride to have a specimen of every known kind of meteorite in his cabinet. If a new sort turns up and he has not a piece he is unhappy. It happens sometimes that one weighing not more than a pound, of a make-up that has not been seen before, will sell in bits for a couple of thousand dollars, if its possessor knows how to dispose of it. People are not less interested in other worlds because they know nothing about the next one.—Boston Transcript.

George A. Cowan, now seventy years old and blind, who taught Emma Abbott singing, is in the Milwaukee County poorhouse. China is acting as if it were cracked. Boston Post.

There are 65,000 seats in the London theatres and the average daily attendance is 40,000 persons.

A Terrible African Ant.

There are a great many species of ants in Africa, some of which are found in vast numbers. The most remarkable and most dreaded of all is the baskinony, and is a most voracious creature, which carries nothing away, but eats its prey on the spot.

It is the dread of living animals of the forest—the elephant, the leopard, the gorilla, and all the insect world—and man himself is compelled to flee before the advance of these marauders and to protect himself by fire and boiling water. It is the habit of the baskinony to march through the forest in a long regular line, about two inches broad or more, and often miles in length. All along the line larger ants, who act as officers, stand outside the ranks and keep the singular army in order. If they come to a place where there are no trees to shelter them from the sun, the heat of which they cannot bear, they immediately burrow underground and form tunnels. It often takes more than twelve hours for one of these armies to pass.

When they grow hungry, at a certain command, which seems to take place all along the line at the same time, the long file spreads itself through the forest in a front line and attacks and devours all it overtakes with a fury that is quite irresistible. All the other living inhabitants of the forest flee before it. Their advent is known beforehand; the still forest becomes alive with the trampling of the elephant, the flight of the antelope or of the gazelle, of the leopard, of snakes, all the living world, in the same direction where the other animals are fleeing away. This manner of attack is an impetuous leap. Instantly the strong pincers are fastened, and they only let go when the piece gives away. They even ascend to the top of the trees for their prey. This ant seems to be animated by a kind of fury.

Sometimes men condemned to death are made fast to a tree, and if an army of hungry baskinony passes, in a short time only bare skeletons remain to tell the tale.—New York Advertiser.

Sacred Rock of Behistan.

Behistan, or Baghistan, is a ruined city of Persia, noted for a precipitous rock in its vicinity, one side of which rises perpendicular to the height of 1700 feet, and bears a number of remarkable inscriptions. It was anciently called Mount Baghistan, and is now known as the Sacred Rock of Behistan. The lines inscribed on the rock are in cuneiform characters, and were engraved by order of the Persian King, Darius Hystaspis, about 500 years before Christ. They are in three languages, Persian, Babylonian and Sythic, and are on the perpendicular face of the rock, 300 feet from the ground. Examination shows that great labor was expended in making the face of the rock perfectly smooth before the inscriptions were put on. Plans were made of the great stone wall, which were made smooth by inserting pieces of stones, which were held in place with molten lead. After the inscriptions had been put on a coating of silica was spread over it; and now, after a lapse of twenty-four centuries, this silicious covering is harder than the face of the rock itself; the curious characters of the inscription shining from beneath the polished surface as if it were but the work of yesterday. James Watson Dawson and Sir Henry Rawlinson have translated the major portion of the inscriptions. According to these two eminent Oriental scholars it gives the genealogy of Darius Hystaspis for eight generations; recounts the Provinces of his Empire, and gives a history of his daring achievements. Besides the letters and characters this great stone book of history is well illustrated. One of these curious efforts of the early artist represents Darius armed with a bow, his foot upon the prostrate figure of a man, while nine others chained together by their necks stand humbly before him. Taken all in all this Behistan inscription is one of the most remarkable works of art left by the ancient nations.—St. Louis Republic.

Cowbells.

The bell seen on a cow's neck looks like a very ordinary article, but in reality it is different from any other kind of bell in use and is made especially for the purpose. There are several thousands sold annually in this country, and ninety per cent, if not more, of them are made at Collinsville, where the industry has assumed quite important proportions, shipments of cowbells going to Mexico and Canada, and even much more distant points. The demand from western ranches used to be very large, and it is still heavy, for not only is there a bell-carryer or two in most herds, but there is almost always a reliable, slow-going old mare in a horse or mule herd, her location being indicated at an immense distance by the bell, and the presence of the younger animals around her being assured. The cowbell has a covering of copper and used to be quite an expensive article, but of late years improvements in machinery and reduced cost of material have brought the price down to about a fourth of the old standard.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Microcidine is a new antiseptic.

The practice of "cold sawing" of steel and iron is being generally adopted.

A new mineral has been discovered in Texas which is said to be seven times stronger than any other when made into water.

Electric pleasure boats are now in use in many places. Storage batteries are used in them, although the novelty is somewhat expensive.

It has been found after elaborate experiments that sewage can be more efficiently filtered through open sand than through sand covered with soil.

The demand for American screws is so great in England and Germany that a screw company of Providence has established a branch factory in Leeds, England, and will put up another on the Continent.

The distance of the horizon is governed by the height of the eye above the earth or sea. On the sea, with the eye at a height of five feet, the distance would be three miles; at sixty feet in height, ten miles.

A philologist's statistical calculations that in the year 2000 there will be 1,700,000,000 people who speak English, and that the other European languages will be spoken by only 500,000,000 people.

Scientists claim that the first appearance of the North American Continent above the waters was in a small, angular section, extending from the Great Lakes northeast to Labrador, and northwest to the Arctic Ocean.

Professor Tacchini, at Rome, has found that the marching of a regiment of soldiers 150 yards away was registered by the earthquake apparatus located in the tower of the college at a height of 125 feet above the city.

The air is admitted to the interior of a leaf through minute openings, or stomata, which generally exist in great numbers. Thus upon an ordinary apple leaf there may be found as many as one hundred thousand of these openings.

A collection of Eskimo works of art, obtained by Assistant Superintendent Edwards of the Greenland cypelite mines, includes greenstone candle-sticks, cigar holders, ash-receivers, anchors, paperweights, etc. The objects show considerable skill, though the Eskimoes having no use for ornamental art, they were made to suit Danish tastes.

A Lyons anatomist has examined the skeletons of eighty-six monkeys—chimpanzees, gorillas and orang-outangs—and has found diseases of the bone to be as frequent as in man, and of a strikingly similar character. There were several cases of epiphysitis, five of fracture, five of deformed joints, and eight of ossification. Fractured bones had knitted to gether perfectly.

The recent improvement made in photography and its use in astronomy has proved most valuable to the study of this science. A dry plate can be exposed for a suitable length of time in the telescope, and the image thus obtained will contain the details of a nebula, even where the amount of light would be imperceptible to the naked eye, thus producing an image far more useful and accurate than could ever be obtained by a drawing.

Engraving on metal is now carried to a wonderful pitch of excellence, but according to accounts from Russia further remarkable strides are being made in the art in that country. A Russian electrician is said to have devised a process of photographing and engraving on metals by means of electricity, by which the etching method is entirely dispensed with. The process has been patented, and the electrician is understood to be about to take a trip abroad for the purpose of disposing of his invention.

Time Saving Tubes.

We Americans are apt to think that we have a monopoly on all the labor saving contrivances and devices for making short cuts in distances. It is therefore with some surprise we read that over in Europe they are sending letters between Paris and Berlin, a distance of several hundred miles in an hour and a half, sometimes even in thirty-five minutes. This is accomplished by means of pneumatic tubes, a fact that suggests possibilities in the way of future rapid transit which, it may be, the United States will be the first to develop fully.

The only use of these means of communication in this country on anything like an extended scale, is so far as we know, the Western Union Telegraph Company's system of transmitting messages between its head offices in New York, New York, and its branch at Twenty-third street. These two points, distant about two miles and a half, are connected by a double pneumatic tube beneath the surface of Broadway.

The city of Paris is covered, or rather underlined, by a network of such tubes, with numerous stations at which messages are received and delivered. The special cars provided for this service by the French postal authorities are no doubt known to most of those who collect foreign stamps.—The Argosy.

THE NEWS EPI TOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

The Massachusetts Democrats in convention at Worcester re-nominated William E. Russell for Governor.

JUDGMENT was rendered against John Bardsley, ex-Treasurer of Philadelphia, Penn., for \$34,010.

REBEL, the man who attempted to wreck a Lehigh Valley train at Kennedy's station near Philadelphia, N. J., a month ago, has been sentenced to ten years at hard labor in State prison for the crime.

WILLIAM GOULD, Jr., of Albany, N. Y., who was found guilty of aiding and abetting Bookkeeper Whitney in falsifying the accounts of the Albany City National Bank, has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

At the meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League at Buffalo, N. Y., George William Curtis was re-elected President.

The First National Bank of Clearfield, Penn., of which William H. Bill is President, closed its doors recently. Bill authorizes the following: An unprecedented run, amounting to nearly \$400,000, made it impossible to continue in business, and, therefore, the bank suspends payments.

W. F. Gould, of Portland, was released from the Maine State Prison on a pardon by the Governor of Maine, and was paroled at Potteryville, Penn., General Horace Porter delivering the citation.

DAMAGING frosts were reported in Central Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Both claimants to the Governorship of Connecticut have agreed to take their controversy into the State Supreme Court for final settlement.

EDWARD H. SCHREIBERSON, of New York, aged seventy-five, died at his estate in Newport, R. I. He was one of the wealthiest and most eccentric of summer residents. For half a century he has been a recluse. He had been a summer resident there for thirty years. He was worth about \$2,000,000.

ARLIE MONROE, the twenty-year-old son of Town Treasurer Moore, of East Providence, R. I., fell from the balcony on the new town hall a distance of seventy-five feet, and was instantly killed. The fatality was the result of an act of bravado.

A GENERAL strike of railroad coal miners of the Pittsburg (Penn.) district was inaugurated. It was estimated that nearly 10,000 men quit work. They are firm for three and a half cent rate.

B. TAVAGE & BROTHERS, bankers at Boston, Mass., have failed. Their liabilities are about \$500,000.

ISAAC RANDALL, of Syracuse, N. Y., and his son were killed by a train at Fayetteville.

South and West.

EDWARD POWELL and James Leeper were hanged in the jail at Gatesville, Texas, for the murder of J. M. Galt, a Texas citizen. The Colorado Democratic State Convention met at Denver. The only business was the nomination of a Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, the adoption of a platform. After effecting an organization and after acting some routine business the convention put in nomination Judge L. M. Goddard, of Leadville.

In a sale at Suite Six, Marie, Mich., a Turk sank. Her crew of six were drowned.

RUPUS REYER, hawker, and Carrie Greer, a milliner, were drowned in the Chicago River at Chicago, Ill., at the Washington street bridge. Ferry driving into an open draw.

BUSINESS is at a standstill in Savannah, Ga., on account of the spreading of the wharf laborers' strike.

A FREIGHT train on the Erie Railroad collided with a passenger train near Kent, Ohio. Two were killed. They were V. H. Maxwell, road foreman of engineers; Florence Glass and Mrs. Dewey, of Richmond, Mich. Twenty-two passengers were slightly injured.

MCCARTNEY'S EXCHANGE BANK, of Fort Howard, Wis., has been robbed of \$3000 in money and \$4000 in diamonds. The Chicago epidemic of typhoid fever is raging in Chicago, Ill., caused by germs in the water from Lake Michigan.

The Southern Inter-State Exposition will be held at the Louisiana State Fair grounds, New Orleans, La., from Oct. 10 to Oct. 20, 1892.

LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY, at Palo Alto, Cal., was opened with 473 pupils. The faculty numbered 120.

It snowed in Montana and over a large part of British America. Nevada, Cal., had its first snow on Oct. 7.

STANFORD BROTHERS, bankers, at Christian, Ill., have failed. The liabilities are estimated at \$100,000 to \$150,000. The failure is due to the failure of the Chicago stock market.

OWING to insufficient thrashing facilities, fifty millions of North Dakota wheat are lying in the stacks, upon which the rain poured for twenty-four hours.

The Hon. Harvey Waterston, father of Henry Waterston, editor of the Courier-Journal, died at the home of his son in Louisville, Ky., on Oct. 7. He was 87 years of age, the family homestead, Bedford, Tenn., November 24, 1811.

The loss of the schooner Frank Perce, of White Lake, Mich., was reported to the board, is conceded. The Perce was bound from Muskegon, Mich., with coal for Cleveland, and was wrecked on the coast of Michigan by Captain J. Marquay, of Bay City, Mich.

Washington.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has approved the findings of a court-martial holding Calist Thomas Pelham Curtis, 33rd Colonel Curtis of the army, from West Point for making a false entry as to the date of his resignation in the report of his resignation.

Legion Convention in Chicago, Ill., adopted a platform only moderately against Mr. Parnell; M. V. Gannon, of Omaha, was chosen to succeed. Frank Smith fell in Montana.

MELBOURNE, rainmaker, is in a high feather at Goodland, Kan. He contracted to bring about a half-inch rainfall. There was a good shower that night.

The President has appointed Lieutenant Colonel Charles T. Alexander Chief Military Purveyor of the Army, to succeed Colonel Volant, who resigned. This position is of importance to that of Surgeon General.

The Census Bureau from Washington issued a bulletin which shows that the real estate mortgage debt in force in Illinois January 1, 1890, was \$383,230,230, of which \$105,320,232, or 27.5 per cent, of the total was on acre tracts. In 1890, \$29,599,988, or 7.7 per cent, was on village and city lots. The debt of Cook County, containing Chicago, was \$121,518,292.

Foreign.

CHINESE troops in Huan are in a mutinous condition and fears are entertained for the safety of the foreigners.

SEVERAL persons, including Sir Peter's in Rome on the occasion of the Pope's celebration of mass.

COMPLETE famine prevails in thirteen Governments in Russia, and partial famine in eight.

The White Star Line steamer Teutonic reached Queenstown, Ireland, from New York, breaking the record, second by six hours, in 102 hours and 15 minutes. The voyage was made in five days, twenty-one hours and twenty-two minutes.

DAVID SWANN, who was elected to succeed Sir Joseph Sargant as Lord Mayor of London.

The funeral train bearing the remains of the Grand Duchess Paul arrived in St. Petersburg, Russia, from Moscow. The coffin was accompanied by the remains of St. Peter and St. Paul by the Czar, the King of Greece, Prince Waldemar, of Denmark; Prince George, brother of the deceased Grand Duchess; Grand Duke Paul-Alexandrovich, her husband; Grand Duke Constantine and the Grand Duke Constantin.

The Canadian Parliament was prorogued by Governor-General Stanley.

It is reported that the troops in Mexico are in a mutinous condition.

GOLD payments have been suspended for two years in the Argentine Republic.

The dire distress of 250,000 Russians unable to pay their taxes has caused a deduction of 250,000 in the budget.

An attempt was made to blow up the train upon which the Emperor of Austria was traveling in Bosnia. A railroad bridge near the station was damaged for twenty-four hours before it passed over it.