SULLIVAN HELD.

Continued from First Page.

found in the culvert in which Cronin's body was discovered."

THE JURY'S VERDICT.

At 10:25 p. m. the coroner's jury brought in their verdict; the feature of it being a commendation that Alexander Sullivan be held, and also the three already under arrest.

The following is the full text of the verdict of the coroner's jury:

"We, the undersigned, a jury appointed to make inquiries according to law, as to how the body body viewed by us came to his death, state as our verdict from the evidence: First, that the body is that of Patrick H. Cronin, known as Dr. Cronin; second, that his death was not from natural causes, but from violent means; third, that said P. H. Cronin was decoyed from home on North Clark street on the evening of May 4, 1889, by some person or persons to the cottage known as the Carlson cottage, situated at 1872 North Ashland avenue, in Lakeview, Cook county, Illinois; fourth, that at said cottage the said Cronin was murdered by being beaten on the head with some blunt instrument or instruments in the hands of some person or persons unknown on the night of said May 4 or between May 4 and 5; fifth, that the body after said murder was committed was placed in a trunk and carried to Edgewater on a wagon by several persons and by them placed in a catch basin at the corner of Evanston avenue and Fifty-ninth street, Lakeview, where it was recovered May 17, 1889; sixth, that the evidence shows conclusively to all minds that a conspiracy was formed by a number of persons for the purpose of murdering the said Cronin and concealing his body; said plot or conspiracy was deliberately contrived and cruelly executed; seventh, we have carefully inquired into the relations sustained by said Cronin to other persons while alive to ascertain if he had any quarrels or enmities with any person sufficient to cause his murder; eighth, it is our judgment that no other person or persons except some of those who are or who had been members of a certain secret society known as the United Brotherhood or Clan-na-Gael had cause to be instigators or executors of such a plot or conspiracy to murder said Cronin; ninth, many of the witnesses testifying in said case have done so with much evident unwillingness, and we believe, with much mental reservation. We infer from the evidence that a number of persons were parties to the plot and conspiracy to murder the said Cronin, and that Daniel Coughlin, Patrick O. Sullivan, Alexander Sullivan and one Woodruff, alias Black, were either principals, accessories or had guilty knowledge of said plot and conspiracy to murder said Cronin and conceal his body, and should be held to answer to the grand jury. We also believe that other persons were engaged in this plot or had guilty knowledge of it and should be apprehended and held to the grand jury.

"We further state that this plot, or conspiracy in its conception and execution is one of the most foul and brutal that has ever come to our knowledge, and we recommend that the proper authorities offer a large reward for the discovery and apprehension of all of those engaged in it in any way. We further state that in our opinion all secret societies whose objects are such as the evidence shows that of the Clan-na-Gael or United Brotherhood to be are not in harmony with and are injurious to American institutions. We hope that future vigor and vigilance by the police force will more than compensate for past neglect by a portion of the force in this case.

R. S. CRITCHELL,
RUDOLPH SEIFERT,
H. A. HAUGAN,
VICTOR S. UTTER,
JOHN H. VANHOUSEN,
JUSTUS KILLMIN.

At 10:30 officers were dispatched to Sullivan's residence to make the arrest.

Alexander Sullivan's arrest was affected without the slightest trouble. Before the verdict was read in public Coroner Hertz emerged for a moment from the room in which the jury was in session. He beckoned to an officer and handed him a mittimus. The officer with a comrade hurriedly left the city hall and jumping into a carriage, drove to the residence of Mr. Sullivan on Oak street.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

SIGNAL OFFICE, WICHITA, Kan., June 11.—The highest temperature was 77°, the lowest 51°, and the mean 64°, with a dense fog early in the morning followed by generally cloudless day, with higher temperature and stationary pressure.

Maximum velocity of the wind: Southwest 6 miles per hour at 7 p. m.

Reduced barometer at 7 a. m. 30.193 inches; at 7 p. m. 30.065 inches.

Mean relative humidity 74 per cent.

Last year on June 11 the temperature was: At 7 a. m. 65, at noon 83 and at 7 p. m. 81, and the mean 73, 9° warmer than this year.

FRED L. JOHNSON, Observer.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—The indications for twenty-four hours commencing Wednesday, June 12, at 7 a. m.:

For Missouri—Fair, warmer, southerly winds.

For Nebraska and Kansas—Fair, warmer, and southerly winds.

NOBLE WORK FOR JOHNSTOWN SUFFERERS.

SALINA, Kan., June 11.—Secretary R. H. Markland, of the board of trade, today closed the contribution list to the Salina fund for the Johnstown sufferers. The total taken in hand by the board of trade tonight is $1,146.75. Two cars have been loaded with the best brands of flour and another will be loaded with corn meal today. The three cars are handsomely decorated with sheaves of wheat, rye and oats forming a wreath around the sides of the cars, and numerous bouquets of roses, with a horn of plenty made of wheat, turnips, potatoes and fruits. The decoration was placed in the hands of H. M. Curry, a well known artist of this city. Before starting on their journey tomorrow the cars will be photographed. Tonight the roller coaster park was a sea of human beings.

It was the occasion of the benefit concert under the management of Prof. Youngflesh for the Johnstown sufferers. Over 2,000 tickets were sold, and the money will be forwarded today by the Salina National bank.

Victims in the Johnstown disaster has many relatives here and since the first tidings of the flood many boxes have been forwarded by the ladies to the stricken ones, the money value of which is incalculable to the poor of the Conemaugh valley. The total contributions from Salina will not fall short of $2,500, as many lodges have forwarded sums not reported.

CALLED TO HIS DOOR AND SHOT.

DENISON, Tex., June 10.—On Saturday night W. H. Fogg, who resides on Turkey creek bottom, Jackson county, Choctaw nation, was called to the door of his dwelling and shot to death by a man who was on horseback. Mrs. Fogg, who came to the door at the moment of her husband's death, was also fired at. Fogg, who was a Choctaw Indian, was an important witness on a criminal case which has been on the docket at Fort Smith for the past two years, and which probably explains his removal. Three years ago his brother, Foley Fogg, was killed under similar circumstances.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla requires smaller doses and is more effective than any other blood medicine.

HORSE THIEVES AT WORK.

LARNED, Kan., June 11.—This section is being worked by horse thieves at present and will probably furnish its full quota for the penitentiary. The last raid was made last night when two horses belonging to J. C. Cobb were stolen from where they were picketed, a few yards from the house of the owner.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

A Study of the Educational Exhibit—Each Country's Work.

PARIS, June 10.—The educational exhibit in the Paris exposition demonstrates clearly that a new era is firmly established in the thought of the world concerning the means, methods and objects of schooling. The evolution in education has been from the minority in the highest social plane. As it has proceeded the standards have been subjected to a revolution complete and, without doubt, permanent.

The model of the academies of Greece, with their abstract disputations, served the little area of reflecting mankind until the invention of printing. The industry of secluded students and the zeal of enthusiatic copyists preserved the texts which constitute for all ages the foundations of culture, but their multiplication by machines did not for two centuries seriously affect the conventional procedure of training a few out of every thousand for the duties appertaining to professors of sacred and profane learning, who in turn passed a few others in each thousand along the beaten paths of Hellenic and Roman authors, and presented them upon the threshold of metaphysics, which few crossed except for profitless wrangling.

The idea of including within the scope of education the industries of civilization remained for later ages, when the daring of the sailor and the tread of armies brought the distributed races face to face. Democracy and commerce, and the slowly operating spirit of Christianity, which they have in part antagonized and in part promoted, combine in our own time to establish a new order.

The total effacement of the antiquated and exclusive privilege of higher culture is shown in every portion of the exposition. Higher instruction there is preserving the monumental works of earlier genius in literature, but the new epoch, while cherishing these works, has a different as well as a complimentary means of developing intelligence. It is resolved that creation shall accompany reflection. It is not merely literary; it is industrial. It is not solely for the refinement of the minority; it is for the good of the entire people.

Its most beneficent quality is its devotion to beauty and truth. While aggrandizing the material, and recognizing the fact that education, like liberty, is a universal right as well as a universal prudence, the principle of the new epoch is that thought shall be turned into skill. This may not be the noblest idea of culture. It is doubtless more sublime to write a great poem than to discover a secret in chemistry, to construct a perfect machine, or to furnish textile manufacturers with more distinguished colors and richer designs.

The question of the time is not how to immortalize rare spirits, but how to render life happier, more reflecting and more virtuous for the great body of people, to whom the arts and trades are as indispensible in modern ages as was the meditation of old to the Cenobite, or pomp to the privileged participators in courtly splendor. The rule of the abstract is past, Socrates' contempt for imitative arts has been smiled into practical philosophy. The French educational exhibits presents this revolution in education with remarkable comprehensiveness. The first country to cast off traditional exclusive library training, its preeminence in fine industrial art and its monopoly of the most profitable industries into which design enter, are explained.

In addition to a representation of the entire school system of Paris, seventy of the eight-seven departments of the republic have respective places in the educational building. The exhibit is under manifold auspices, manifesting the ceaseless activity of the people. The national system finds augumentation through benevolent societies, through municipal and communal organization, and through private enterprise; but whatever the form of administration, the process and principles are identical. Mind training beginning with the primary grades, and passing up through high schools into colleges and universities, is constantly accompanied with the training of the eye and the hand throughout all the sciences and all the arts. The exhibit, ramified through every division with inventive, decorative and constructive industry, is a school where all nations may study with advantage. Were Germany represented, the efficaciousness of this national combination of literary with executive for the discipline of the people in thrift and thought would be not less clearly demonstrated. That it will become the code of the most enlightened, progressive and conservative nations of Europe is apparent in the unity which pervades the various international contributions. Belgium, combining in her economic character the greatest density of population with the largest diversity of occupation and the most uniform distribution of wealth with the minimum of pauperism, ranks after France. Closely following are Holland and Switzerland.

Abreast of them are the French colonies in Asia, Oceanica and Africa. American visitors should seek these colonial sections. They are not in the exposition buildings proper, but in structures illustrating the aboriginal architecture of the oriental peoples along the Esplanade des Invalides. In the composition of their contents primitive antiquity is side by side with the most refined evidences of modern subtlety in education. The surprise is, however, furnished by Japan. Nothing more delicious and more gratifying in quaint variety can be imagined than the kindergarten work of Japanese children.

The venerable Elizabeth Peabody, who introduced Froebel's system in the United States, has not lived long enough to see American children as happily occupied in proportion to their numbers as is the little world of the presumably benighted east. The accompanying statistics show that there are nearly three million children and seventy thousand teachers in the elementary schools of Japan. The exhibit presents a view of the entire system, from the kindergarten up to the university, and is as scientific and orderly as the system of France.

Particularly important is the work shown by Japanese schools for the blind and for deaf mutes. A relief alphabet and various series of models are in use. In the former the letters are in pressed paper, and are beautifully reproduced in wood by the pupils. The have also a relief apparatus combining syllables on the principle of the wood method in vogue in our primary instruction, and which was borrowed from the Germans. The skill of the deaf mutes in wood carving, painting, modeling in clay and in designing for ceramics, textiles and iron is almost phenomenal.

The British and American exhibits are disappointments. Their scantiness and relative inferiority are due to the obvious fact that English speaking nations have longest adhered to all but exclusive literary instruction, which is a fossil reminiscence of rejected pedagogy. Great Britain, which was the last of all enlightened countries to establish a national educational system by taxation, is reluctant about it, but she must go to Germany or France for the science of teaching. The practical instruction given in her primary schools is meager, but it is more general proportionately than in the United States, which can not plead the pretext of a late institution or a prejudice against foreign technical progress. Nor can they plead a want of sympathy on the part of the rich, or a lack of national resoluteness in behalf of education.

More children go to school in a given population of the United States than in any other country in the world, but in proportion to the time spent and the money invested they learn less of practical value, although professedly America is the most practical of nations.

Prof. Parks, who is in charge of the Americal educational exhibit, has found it impossible to get it into shape completely, owing to the tardiness of the contractors. The plan adopted makes Boston's schools the representative of the entire American public school system. The exhibit of St. Paul stands for the primary schools, of Buffalo for the grammar schools.

Philadelphia exhibits the work of a manual training school, and California the work of a normal school. The exhibit of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology adds substantially to our credit. That we have a high grade of decorative and industrial art is shown in the specimens of opalescent glass exhibited by John Lafarge of New York, and Healy & Millett of Chicago.

Rand & McNally prove to be among the foremost map makers of the United States. The government's exhibit of native ores is in the collection under charge of Mr. George Kunz. The American publishing trade has an imposing exhibit in the educational section, and represents productions of D. Appleton & Co., Barnes & Co., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Jansen & McClurg, Ivison & Blakeman, Lippincott, Lothrop, Prang, the Century company and John Hopkins university. In industrial and art publication, Henry Carey, Bird, Stokes, Wiley and Williams lift the educational exhibit above the preponderation of the common place of school catalogues, which are all that exemplify more than one hundred and fifty American institutions. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Women's Christian Temperance Unioun are creditably represented by literature, lithographs and statistics.

Ayer's Pills are palatable, safe for children, and more effective than any other cathartic.

FLEECED BY A CONFIDENCE MAN.

OLATHE, Kan., June 11.—It came to light here today, that several farmers in the western part of this county have been recently victimized by a slick tongued stranger, with what is known as the agency confidence racket. His mode of operation has been something like this: After deciding upon his victim he would offer him an agency of the Blue Rapids Manufacturing company, of Blue Rapids, Kan., and the victim usually bit readily, as the plan seemed to offer an opportunity to make good money without investing a cent. He would then write out a contract, which afterwards turns up as a promissory note in the hands of some innocent purchasers. J. N. Detar, of McCamish township, and Michael Hale, of Lexington, are two well-to-do farmers who were taken in by this smooth party last week, and they were in town today to see whether there was any remedy for them. When told that there was not, they departed for their homes sadder, but wiser, than when they came. A Topeka bank holds their notes for over $400, and there are other victims who have not yet reported.

STATE NORMAL ALUMNI.

EMPORIA, Kan., June 11.—The field day and the alumni exercises of the State Normal school were attended today by more than a thousand people. Hon. Fremont Miller, of Lyon, and County superintendent S. G. Hoaglin, of Jackson, were among the alumni who spoke this evening. Governor Humphrey, State Superintendent Winans and other distinguished visitors will arrive tomorrow.

A STRIKE EXPECTED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 11.—Andrew Carnegie will be at liberty tomorrow to declare the places of nearly 1,900 of his Homestead Steel works employes vacant, since not a single man has signed the firm's proposed sliding scale, who belong to the Amalgamated association of Iron and Steel Workers. It transpires that it was not the intention of Carnegie, Phillipps & Co., to enforce their scale on June 1, but they presented it at that time with the intention of giving the men an opportunity to embrace it or quit. From present appearances, the latter will do neither. They have been calmly waiting until tomorrow when the steel committee of the Amalgated association meets and formulates their scale; then they will meet the firm by committee and discuss wages. Since the meeting when they rejected the firm's proposition, the men have ignored the notices sent to them. It transpired yesterday that the men have other than personal motives in refusing to accept the scale. They have been informed that if that scale is put into operation it will close Oliver Bros. & Phillips', Schoenberger's, parts of Jones & Laughlin's, and, in fact, all Pittsburg firms working on the same varieties of finished steel which are made at Homestead, as it would be impossible for those firms to compete with the amalgamated scale of wages. The output at Homestead is so enormous (reaching nearly 4,000 tons last month), that it is rapidly securing control of the market, and the men assert that with the Carnegie scale in operation, even the big Illinois Steel company would be crippled. In the interest of the brother members of their organization, therefore, the Homestead men are determined not to accept the proposed scale, and while they do not want to strike if it can be prevented, they say that a majority will stand a fight of years rather than give in.

THE ASSOCIATION SCARED.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 11.—The announcement that President Stern, of the Cincinnati club, was on his way east to secure from Louisville, Stratton, Browning and Hecker has stirred up the association magnates and a call has been issued for a special meeting to ascertain just what Louisville proposes to do. This meeting is to be held on Friday in New York. Chris Von der Ahe, who is now here, is the prime mover in the matter, and he is supported by Manager Barnie and other eastern clubs. The cause of this haste is said to be the report that the Louisville club intended to dispose of its best players and place the American association in a predicament. The members anticipating this, have set upon President Davidson and he is now within the claws of President Wykoff, who has been instructed by the majority of the members of the association to recognize no transfers of players or sales. No later than yesterday dispatches flowed to President Wykoff to observe all instructions to the letter. It is a well known fact that the Louisville club has been a losing investment and, including yesterday's game, has lost eight straight contests. Its weakness is due to the sale of certain of the players, for which over $10,000 was paid. President Davidson has been in charge of the club and the charge has been made that he has not made any attempt to strengthen his team that it might make a creditable showing; but on the other hand has tried to dispose of his best men and quit even, placing the association in a hole. The members of the association say Louisville must either remain in the association and strengthen itself or sell to some one who will.

THE SABINS DIVORCED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 11.—The report that ex-Senator Sabin had applied for a divorce from his wife on the grounds of habitual drunkenness is true, in that such application was made some weeks ago and has since privately been granted, the whole affair being kept from the public and being known only to a few intimate friends of the ex-senator. Mrs. Sabin's special mania is said to have become the extravagantly unnecessary purchase of costly clothing for herself and her adopted children when there was no demand for such purchases, this mania having gone to the point of seriously crippling Senator Sabin in his business. The divorce was then resorted to as a means of defence against the extravagant purchases.

Mrs. Sabin is said to be now located in an asylum for persons addicted to the opium habit at Flushing, Long Island, the ex-Senator paying all of her expenses there. It is asserted that she had been an invalid for some time before her marriage, and from its use as a medicine she became confirmed in the opium habit. When Mr. Sabin left the senate his wife requested that she be placed in the asylum. Mrs. Sabin did not contest the suit.

A NEW MEXICO FAILURE.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 11.—Dr. C. D. Favor, glassware and furniture, assigned to A. M. Coddington, furniture dealer. The reasons are, dull times, too much credit and excessive interest. The entire stock, the real estate and household furniture are included. The law exempts $1,000 from execution. Most of the indebtedness is due in the states. Coddington has given a $30,000 bond. He is taking an inventory and will soon publish the time and manner of proving the accounts.

TWO REMARKABLE CASES.

Alive With a Broken Neck—A Bullet in His Brain.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 10.—The medical fraternity of this city have a most wonderful case on hand. It is that of a man living for nineteen days with his neck broken, not only living, but conscious most of the time and cheerful.

Wednesday, May 22, this man, John B. Hill, a building contractor, had three of the vertebræ of his neck shattered by the fall of a heavy bale of hay. He was placed in the city receiving hospital under the care of eminent physicians, who used all the latest devices known to medical science. Last Friday Mr. Hill's condition was so much improved that he was able to be moved from a spring mattress to an air or rubber bed, adding greatly to his comfort.

The wounds on the neck are healing nicely, and at one time physicians thought he would ultimately recover, but now he appears to be losing strength. His nourishment has been beef-tea and warm milk. An egg was added yesterday. Regularly at 10 o'clock every morning he begins to sink into a comatose state and remains in that state until 6 p. m., when he commences to rally. The most serious thing physicians have to contend with is the patient's throat which at times fills up and almost strangles him. It is believed, however, that he will live a long time yet.

From Fresno comes a report of a wonderful recovery of a 10-year-old boy named Frank Stamm, with a bullet embedded in his brain since August last. The skull was pierced and several pieces of broken bone and a fragment of the bullet, which had split in passing through the skull, removed. Then the surgeons cut off torn pieces of the brain that protruded, and after cleansing the wound left it open for the discharge of pus for a day or two. The wound was then covered and after a lapse of several weeks a fungus growth pushed the scalp up and formed a dangerous looking protrusion. The doctors were afraid to meddle with it and for three or four months it grew larger. Finally, however, the protuberance was cut off, the wound cleansed again and the cut edges of the scalp drawn together as closely as possible. They then took out two and three-quarter ounces of brain and subjecting it to microscopic examination found that it was composed of true nerve tissue. Contrary to expectations the wound seemed to heal and granulations formed on the scalp. They were in appearance red and inflamed looking, but the threatened inflammation disappeared and the boy is today alive and strong. The cutting by the bullet of so much brain tissue has partly paralyzed his right side and ideas come slowly to him at first, but after he is fairly started hesitation in thought and speech are no longer observable.

PEARS SOAP is the most elegant toilet adjunct.

OUR CANADIAN RELATIONS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 11.—The senate committee on relations with Canada are in the city and will remain here several days. The visiting senators are on their way east after making a long tour of the west. Senator Hoar, who is chairman of the committee, expressed himself as follows, when asked about their work:

"We have visited San Francisco and all California points. From there we went up to Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and other points, investigating as we went. At every place we held meetings and took testimony that was freely volunteered on commercial relations with Canada. Of course, we have nothing to do with any prospects for closer relations, politically speaking, but we are anxious to find out the sentiment of the country on closer commercial relations.

"When the fisheries treaty was thrown out by the senate it left the question of our relations with Canada in a queer position. Legislaton of some sort must be enacted next session on the subject. For the purpose of obtaining information that will serve as a guide in framing such legislation we are taking this trip. Everywhere along the route we have been met with the expressed desire for closer relations. The international railroad systems are becoming so complicated that some arrangement is necessary to prevent any clashing of interests between the two countries."

BRIDGES DESTROYED.

Extent of the Damage by Flood on the Different Railway Lines.

The Railroad Gazette, which is an admitted authority on technical railroad points, thus summarizes the bridge losses of the different companies by the flood:

The principal bridges reported destroyed or damaged are shown in the list below:

Pennsylvania Railroad—West from Harrisburg: Granville bridge, Juniata river, about three miles west of Lewiston Junction, four spans completely washed away, bridge 640 feet long, built in 1887. Mayes bridge, Juniata river, about two miles west of Granvill bridge, whole bridge completely wrecked; five spans, 640 feet long; built in 1880. Manyunk bridge, Juniata river, two miles west of McVeytown, whole bridge completely wrecked; five spans, 640 feet long; built in 1871. Petersburg bridge, Shafer's creek, about one mile west of Petersburg, whole briege reported wrecked, but two spans are known to be down; 156 feet long; built in 1877. Viaduct bridge, Conemaugh river, about eight miles east of Johnstown, single span of stone arch reported washed away; eighty feet long; built in 1882 by the state. South Fork bridge, Conemaugh river, near South Fork; two spans, iron girders; washed away; built in 1886. Little Conemaugh bridge No. 6, Conemaugh river, just east of Johnstown; two spans of iron girders; entirely destroyed; built in 1869.

The Montgomery bridge on the Philadelphia & Erie, crossing the Susquehanna twenty-two miles from Sunbury, a long bridge, is entirely washed away. Leechburg bridge and the Hyndman bridge, on the Bedford branch, were washed away.

Mount Dallas bridge, about five miles east of Bedford, was undermined and is impassable. Bolivar bridge, Conemaugh river, a steel truss, was swept away. Linden bridge, across the Susquehanna, was washed away, and of the Williamsport bridge, across the same, three spans are gone.

Of the twenty bridges south of Ralston, on the Northern Central, five are washed away, and all the rest are badly damaged, with one exception. North of Williamsport four or five small bridges across Lycoming creek have been swept away. All the railroad bridges above Blairsville were carried away.

The Rockville, Sherman's creek, Tuscarora, Mount Union, Danwander and Little Conemaugh bridges are understood to be uninjured, and the seven-arch bridge over the Conemaugh, at Johnstown, where the immense gorge occasioning the fire and the terrible loss of life occurred, is still standing as firm as ever, but the approach thereto for a distance of 300 or 400 feet between the station and the bridge has been washed out. This bridge cost $80,000, and was built in 1887 and 1888.

Cumberland Valley—Martinsburg high bridge over Potomac river is partly gone, and the remainder is insecure. At Williamsport, Md., a new bridge over the Potomac river was destroyed. Sinnemahoning bridge and Keating bridge, both crossing Sinnemahoning creek, are both gone. Several others have been lost, but their names are not given.

Philadelphia & Reading—Sunbury bridge, Susquehanna, on the Williamsport branch, fourteen spans, 2,000 feet long. Three spans carried away; built in 1885; cost from $8,000 to $10,000 a span; a single tract bridge.

Milton bridge, Susquehanna, wooden bridge; Howe truss; built in two portions; eight spans; about 1,250 feet long. Completely destroyed; built in 1876. Muncy bridge, Susquehanna, Williamsport branch, six spans; 1,003 feet long; wooden. Washed away; built in 1877.

New York, Lake Erie & Western—Several bridges are reported lost near Hornellsville, and also at Andover, N. Y. A large bridge is lost at Elmira, N. Y.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western—A large bridge at Waverly, N. Y., was swept away.

Fall Brook Coal Co.—Two bridges are lost and the track is badly washed out between Knoxville and Westfield, Pa.

Baltimore & Ohio—At Laurel, Md., a bridge on this road was reported carried away, and four small bridges between Glen Cove and Hyndman were undermined, but in general this company seems to have been one of the smallest sufferers, and trains were running through on Tuesday.

The Long bridge across the Potomac at Washington, D. C., was overflowed and the draw span with one fixed span adjoining it floated down stream. It is thought that they were fractured by the heavy boats which drifted against them. The clearing away of the water shows that the whole of the trestle work south of the Long Bridge has been carried away, as well as much of the embankment. On the Richmond & Danville, near Washington, many culverts were washed out and the road bed in many places damaged. Goose creek bridge was weakened. Washouts were reported at Edsall's, Burke's and other places. On the Alexandria & Fredericksburg, the track near the bridge over Cameron river was badly washed and the bridge weakened. Near Cherry Hill there was a big washout, and others are reported. On the Gettysburg & Harrisburg, a half-mile of embankment was swept away. On the West Virginia Central & Pittsburg, two bridges were swept away and the total loss of that road is estimated at $250,000. The Cumberland & Pennsylvania had two big trestles carried off.

BASE BALL.

AT BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn.....0 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 *— 4
Louisville.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 2

Batteries—Lovell and Reynolds; Ramsey and Cook.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati.....0 2 1 2 0 0 0 0 *— 5
Columbus.....0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0— 2

Batteries—Cincinnati, Viau and C. Baldwin; Columbus, M. Baldwin and Peoples.

Base hits—Cincinnati 8, Columbus 4.
Errors—Cincinnati 5, Columbus 1.
Umpire—Goldsmith.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore.....0 0 2 1 0 1 0 3 0— 7
St. Louis.....0 0 0 2 2 0 1 0 0— 5

Batteries—Cunningham and Cantz; King and Boyle.

Base hits—Baltimore 14, St. Louis 10.
Errors—Baltimore 3, St. Louis 5.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Athletics.....1 1 0 0 1 0 5 2 2—12
Kansas City.....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0— 2

Batteries—Seward and Robinson; McCarty and Hoover.

Base hits—Athletics 14, Kansas City 2.
Errors—Athletics 1, Kansas City 7.

AT WASHINGTON.

First game.
Philadelphia..... 3 | Washington..... 6
Second game.
Washington..... 5 | Philadelphia..... 7

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis..... 2 | Cleveland..... 4

AT NEW YORK.

New York..... 2 | Boston..... 1

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago..... 3 | Pittsburg..... 4

TURF WINNERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 11.—The winners in today's races were: Irene, Gerondes, Del Rio, Rey, Lakeview, Marchma.

LOCK HAVEN'S APPEAL.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., June 11.—At a meeting of citizens held today a resolution was adopted, requesting that the following be given out:

To the People of the United States—This city has been devastated by the recent great flood, and immediate assistance is needed. Our streets, alleys and homes are in a frightful condition, and money is needed at once to save us from an epidemic. We are receiving a generous supply of provisions, but Lock Haven alone is not the only place to be supplied from these. Many people in the near-by small towns have lost nearly everything they had and are dependent upon us for money and provisions. We need disinfectants badly, and money with which to hire teams and men from a distance to help clean our streets and cellars. There was not a square inch of land within the corporate limits of the city proper that was not submerged, and when the water subsided it left a layer of mud and filth, which, under the strong sun of today, creates a stench that is almost unbearable. The contents of vaults and cess pools are in our cellars and on our main thoroughfares, and nothing will save us from a frightful epidemic unless help comes promptly and generously.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The World of today says: "The West Coast company have received a notification from Santiago, Chili, that after a long fight the courts there have sanctioned the extradition of William A. Bushnell, alias Gerald F. Hanson, and he has been handed over to Detective Reilly, who left New York in October, 1888. He arrested Hanson for a ten-year-old forgery of $35,000 on Butler, Stillman & Hubbard after he had succeeded, under the name of Hanson, in stealing $25,000 from the West Coast Telephone company, of which he was agent in Chili. The case is one of the most extraordinary extradition cases in years. There is no treaty between the United States and Chili, and the prisoner is delivered as an act of courtesy to Uncle Sam. The man made many friends in Santiago. The town took sides, a duel was fought and wagers of thousands of dollars were made that he would never be brought back to New York.

I. T. U. CONVENTION.

DENVER, Col., June 11.—The thirty-seventh annual convention of the International Typographical union convened here last night. About 200 delegates were present. After appointing several committees adjournment was taken until today.

Not That Kind.

A vag who applied at the police station the other day for a lodging ticket had one of his arms in a sling, and the sergeant inquired:

"What sort of accident did you meet with?"

"Got hurt on the cars."

"Break your arm?"

"Yes."

"Company's fault?"

"It was. It was owing to the gross carelessness of the engineer."

"Did they settle?"

"No, sir."

"Are you going to sue?"

"No, sir."

"Seems to me if I was marked up that way I should want pay for it."

"I am not that kind of a man, sir. When I tackle a freight train for a free ride, and get knocked off the bumpers by the car jumping a switch, I just let that railroad company pursue the even tenor of its way and don't say a word. I am only too thankful that the brakemen didn't jump on me after I was down."—Detroit Free Press.

The Ungallant St. Cuthbert.

St. Cuthbert, that out and out woman hater, would have no female creature about his place in Lindisfarne, not suffering even a cow, saying, "Where there was a cow there must be a woman, and where there was a woman there must be mischief." In the cathedral at Durham, dedicated to him, a black cross in the pavement marked the spot beyond which no woman was allowed to pass. In 1333 Edward III and his queen went to the priory at Durham, where they lodged together. In the middle of the night a monk broke rudely into their room, saying to the queen that St. Cuthbert loved not her sex, and that she must up and go. The queen tumbled out of bed, undressed as she was, and spent the rest of the night in the church, praying for pardon to the patron saint whom she had offended. In 1417 two servant girls dressed themselves as men and "impiously approached the saint's shrine," to be severely handled by the authorities.—The Fortnightly Review

Funeral Customs.

Miss Sanborn's letter in The Tribune about the absurdities of many funeral customs is exciting wide spread comment. In many respects nothing can be more anti-Christian than a Christian funeral. Around the house of mourning there immediately gathers an atmosphere of hopeless gloom that is distinctly pagan. The tone of the condolence, the emblems of woe, the needless display and ostentation, and the bustling activity of the undertaker, all are opposed alike to the spirit of Christianity and the canons of good taste. The undertaker, who, as a rule, means well, is often the worst offender. Every one has some story to tell of his gaucheries. I recall attending a funeral some time ago at which the undertaker made his usual little speech with reference to viewing the "remains."

He concluded thus: "In behalf of the friends of the family, I wish to thank those who have so kindly helped to make this sad event a success, and I am sure that if the 'remains' were alive he would heartily join in this expression of gratitude." And I once heard another undertaker say that a certain funeral he had conducted was very small, being attended by only ten persons including the 'remains.' The clergy are rarely guilty of such improprieties except in the way of unwise eulogies. But I was once present at a funeral when the clergyman offended good taste by beginning his remarks, "Those of you who knew the corpse, etc." Who will organize a funeral movement so comprehensive in its character as to enlist the active cooperation of all the Christian denominations?—New York Tribune.

The Play Will Be Finished.

We complain that life is incomplete, unsatisfactory. That is true. One who is trying to do any good in this world must expect friction, and hindrance, and delay. Robert Emmet makes a brave beginning; but how soon he is dead! Much attempted; nothing accomplished. I do not wonder that most men say, "What is the use?" and attend to personal business and let the world wag. I do not wonder that so many have been found to volunteer for a forlorn hope; so many glad to give their lives to an attempt; the effort of the race toward light and liberty and life is made up of fractions. This man here and that man did what he could. Added together, these fractions account for all forward movements of the race.

Others, I doubt not, if not we,
The issues of our toil shall see;
Young children gather as their own
The harvest that the dead have sown.

Some men see Appomattox. Some die at Bull Run. The weariness of well doing that seems to be vain doing is hard to bear. I say to people, wait; this that you are now looking at is only the first or second act of a great play. The play may not be finished under the sun, but it will be finished, and it will be satisfactory. But I confess to myself that I am impatient that a good thing is so slow.—The Rev. Myron W. Reed.

RUIN

—AND—

DISASTER

As the season advances the prices of all summer goods decline. Eastern jobbers do not want to carry over any stock and therefore

CUT PRICES,

and they cut deep. We have just purchased, at about half their value, on which we will make a drive

FOR THIS WEEK,

120 dozen ladies' English plated lisle thread vests. Regular price, 75 cents; for this week,

40c Each.

98 pieces of white goods in plain, checks and stripes. These are elegant. Regular price, 25c; and they are worth it. For this week,

14 Cents.

THE

"Arcade"

189 North Main Street.

FIRE SALE! FIRE SALE!

—AT—

PAUL JONES & CO.'S

118 EAST DOUGLAS AVENUE.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, MAY 30TH,

and continuing until our entire stock is disposed of.

WE WILL SACRIFICE

Our Immense Stock of the following goods at less than

Half Their Cost

—READ—

THE LIST.

Books and Stationery, Baby Carriages, Toy Wagons, Velocipedes, Tricycles, Base Ball Goods, Hammocks, Gold Pens, Albums, Oxford Bibles and Sporting Goods Of All Kinds at

Half Their Cost

REMEMBER

THE TIME AND PLACE.

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Getting Out of Himself.

First of all, let me tell you why men, as a rule, go upon drunks at all. I don't think you ever stopped to consider it.

It isn't because the taste of liquor is so overpowering. It isn't because they can't help it. I'm not talking about "bums" and inebriates, who are the slaves of an appetite. I'm talking about the ordinary, fairly intelligent, slightly overworked fellow who, at the end of six weeks, goes off, has a toot and gets full of wine or whisky and has a debauch either mild or wild as the case may be, and then gets over it and goes back to his routine again and doesn't taste a drop till his turn comes round once more.

The simple truth is he is trying to get away from himself.

He gets so tired of his own personality that he wants to take off his ego as he takes off his dress coat, and sit in semi-unconsciousness for a while, making faces at fate.

Liquor has the mysterious power of putting to sleep those three dreadful ghosts that keep step with us and look over our shoulders all the time—will, responsibility, conscience.

You've no idea how they haunt and oppress some people who haven't got backbone enough to carry the three double. The moment a man gets exhilaratingly full a glad irresponsibility takes possession of him. The power to be illogical and even incoherent seizes him. He can cry or fight or fall down a coal hole with equal spontaneity and not get hurt. Something has struck off all the shackles of conduct. That's why he sings and cries and moans. He is an angel in his sensibilities and a brute in his desires. But his dread monitors have disappeared, and he is so light hearted he will offer to fight a giant or beat his wife or walk on the coping of a ten story house.

Liquor furnishes the weak fellow with a pass key out of himself.—Nym Crinkle in Dramatic Mirror.

A Mosaic.

William Kelly, the artist, who lives at Lenox, Mass., worked for eleven years on a piece of mosaic wood, which, when finished, presented the appearance of a fine oil painting. This wonderful production the artist has entitled "Sunset," and at the distance of six or eight feet it would be taken for an oil representation of that phenomenon. It is composed of 250,000 pieces of wood or about 3,300 to the square inch. The effect of color is produced by the variety of colors in the different woods, there being 129 kinds of wood used in the construction.