THE HICKMAN COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—

GEORGE WARREN,

HICKMAN, KY.

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GEORGE WARREN, Editor.

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THE HICKMAN COURIER.

The Oldest Newspaper in Western Kentucky.

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Fine Job Printing

—EXECUTED—

With Neatness and Dispatch.

SALE BILLS,
ENVELOPES,
LETTER-HEADS,
BILL-HEADS,
INVITATIONS,
ETC., ETC.

CALL AND SEE US.

CURRENT TOPICS.

FILES have been successfully driven by dynamite at Pesth.

THE Tallahassee plum trees are creaking with ripening fruit.

WHALEBONE is at a higher price in London than ever before.

A CALL has been made for the reunion of the original California 49ers.

THE Bay State Agricultural Society has decided to hold no county fairs this year.

ITALY has the largest gun in the world. It is forty-six feet long and weighs 118 tons.

As many as a hundred quakings of the earth a day have been registered in New Zealand.

DAVID HOSTETTER, of bitters fame, is worth $16,000,000. Twenty-five years ago he was a peddler.

A MITRAILLEUSE is being tried in the Austrian army which will fire a thousand bullets in ninety seconds.

A NEW YORK man advertises to restore [illegible] was imported from London for a marriage which took place in New York a few days ago.

THE output of the locomotive works of the country now averages from thirty-six to forty engines per week.

MRS. MACKAY, wife of the Nevada mining millionaire, will soon leave Paris to make her home in San Francisco.

A "JUBILEE drink" is being advertised in London. A "jubilee coffin" had previously made its appearance.

THE Grant monument committee now think $300,000 sufficient for the proposed memorial to the dead chieftain.

It is estimated that 2,000 men on the New York police force weigh 400,000 pounds or an average of 200 pounds a man.

A RUSSIAN engineer has discovered a process of crystallizing petroleum so it may be transported more easily.

FOUR hundred young men of Louisville have formed an organization for business purposes and to "boom" the city.

THERE are 15,420 papers in the United States and Territories, including Canada, an increase of 581 during last year.

SIDNEY WOOLLETT, the elocutionist, is said to have memorized more than three hundred thousand verses of poetry.

AT the mouth of a Cornish mine there is this advice: "Do not fall down this shaft, as there are men at work at the bottom of it."

DR. VON KLEIN, a Dayton (O.) linguist, will undertake the work of translating the medical and sanitary features of the Talmud.

THE Queen of Sweden has undergone an operation at Stockholm for cancer, but the hopes of her ultimate recovery are very doubtful.

LONDON newspapers are making preparations and employing correspondents in anticipation of war on the continent in the near future.

AT Bergen, Norway, is a church constructed entirely of papier-mache. It is octagonal in shape and will accommodate 1,000 persons.

AMONG the millionaire girls in Washington society are the Misses Riggs, who succeed, with their brothers, to their father's banking business.

JAY GOULD's new private car, now under construction, will cost $20,000. It will be 70 feet long, have five apartments and be called the Atlanta.

BILLY EMERSON, the minstrel, who writes his first name with a little b, receives $500 a week and travels in a private car with his wife wherever he goes.

MARK TWAIN often astonishes the good people of Hartford by laughing outright in church when the pious pastor says things the humorist does not believe.

THE crater Kilauea of the volcano Mauna Loa, is three miles long, two miles wide and in places 800 feet deep. The boiling lava can be seen in many places.

THE pay-roll of the Queen of England's household shows an official rat-catcher at Windsor, at a salary of $80 per annum, and another for Buckingham Palace at $60.

THE Jacksonville *Southern Leader*, a paper published by colored men, says that the 150,000 colored citizens of Florida own property to the value of about $2,000,000.

THE latest estimates place Belgium at the head of the beer drinking countries of Europe. The consumption per capita is six-tenths in excess of that of Germany.

UNCLE BILLY DAVIS, an old negro, living at Mayfield, Ky., thinks he is a centenarian, but this did not prevent him from marrying a girl of twenty-two the other day.

JOHN BUNYAN used the slang expression, "It's a cold day for them," in an essay against the Roman Catholic clergy, which makes the phrase about two hundred and twenty years old.

THE express robber has no longer the monopoly of crime on the iron highways. Freight train robbers are coming to the front, the last discovered crew being on the Ft. Wayne road.

THE most uncommon names in English are those which begin with X. There are none in the New York directory. Philadelphia, however, presents the names of Xaviers, Xander and Xandry.

A BIRD'S nest found on the roof near the United States mint in Washington, was beautifully lined with gold. The parent bird had carried off gold dust in its feathers and shaken them out in its tiny home.

MAHLON SHAADER, of Reading, Pa., stands six feet eight inches high. He has been appointed to the position of chief of police. He is a unique character in that place—the tallest policeman in America.

RUSSEL COX, of Holderness, N. H., who is ninety years of age, is suffering from a severe attack of whooping cough. His mother, who died recently, had the whooping cough when she was one hundred and one years of age.

THE United States soldier, when equipped with rifle and cartridge-belt, three days' cooked rations and 100 rounds of ball cartridges and "kit" of clothing, carries a weight of over fifty-five pounds.

THERE is a proposition before the Illinois Legislature to have the school books printed by the convicts of the State prison.

ANTHONY BARRIOS, son of the late President of Guatemala, is a student of West Point, and young Zarala, son of the man who overthrew and caused the death of President Barrios, is also at West Point, and is his classmate.

IN a letter from a German physician, who is a resident of Brazil, it is stated that permanganate of potash is as infallible an antidote for snake bites in that country as in India, and that every farmer keeps some of it in his dwelling.

THE transfer of Buffalo Bill's Indians, cowboys and other effects from the train to the grounds of the American Exposition, created a great sensation in London streets. The English people will feel now that they have seen genuine Americans for the first time.

TRENTON limestone, which has acquired such fresh and mighty importance of late, is a dark blue, almost black, rock, lying in massive, even beds, which are sometimes separated by layers of thick shale. The limestone has a thickness of about 150 feet. It is covered by a stratum of 300 feet of thin-bedded, dark shale, which is sometimes mistaken for coal. The shale is called the Utica slate or shale.

FISHERIES DEBATE.

The Canadian Commons Again Takes Up the Absorbing Subject.

A Number of Cases of Harsh Treatment to American Vessels Reported.

OTTAWA, ONT., May 2.—A brief discussion on the fisheries question took place in the House of Commons to-night. Ellis, New Brunswick member, asked for a return of all U. S. vessels boarded, warned or interdicted by the Canadian fisheries protection fleet. He recited a number of cases of reported harsh treatment of American vessels by Canadian officers, and said that already 120 complaints had been filed at Washington. Thompson, Minister of Justice, said Ellis was too flattering when he termed the American reports of ill-treatment evidence. The particulars Ellis had given were selections from a number of rambling, inaccurate statements made against the British and Colo- [illegible] in all the claims they could possibly bring against the Nation, which, it was supposed, would in the end have to pay a bill of damages. It transpired, not only from the investigation of these complaints, but subsequently by admissions of some of the persons who have made these unveracious statements that they were utterly without foundation; were reckless, were oftentimes based on misapprehensions and want of knowledge of circumstances. When the papers were brought down it would be found that the statement of the distinguished member of the government of the United States that the Canadian fisheries laws and regulations had been administered with brutality was as preposterous an exaggeration as could be found in the English language. [Loud applause.] Foster, Minister of Fisheries, declined to bring down the instructions to the protective fleet, on the ground that it would be detrimental to the proper carrying of them out, and might hamper negotiations in progress.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Explosion on a Tugboat With Terrible Results.

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 2.—The main steampipe on the towboat J. C. Risher exploded a few minutes before 4 o'clock this morning with terrific force, shattering the vessel, killing one man instantly and fatally injured two more. The boat was lying at the Woods' Run Landing a short distance below Allegheny City, at the time, and was preparing to take a fleet of coal down the river. A deckhand named Hayes, who was standing in the cabin just over the boiler-room, was blown through the cabin roof and instantly killed. Engineer James Campbell and the fireman, whose name could not be learned, were terribly scalded and can not recover. The balance of the crew escaped unhurt. Hayes' body was literally torn to fragments and scattered in all directions. Hardly enough remains for the coroner to hold an inquest on. The cause of the explosion is not yet known. The loss will probably reach $5,000.

Natural Gas Figures.

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 2.—At the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Natural Gas Company in this city to-day, figures were given which show the marvelous development of the natural gas business in Pittsburgh. Last year the total number of connections made by the Philadelphia company with mills and dwellings were 7,000; this year they were 12,400. The gross earnings for the year were $1,600,000, and for the last quarter $464,311.

First in Four Hundred Years.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The morning service yesterday in St. George's Church was of historical importance. The first deaconess admitted to the Episcopal Church for nearly 400 years and the first one ever created in America was duly installed by Bishop Potter in the person of Miss Julia Elizabeth Forneret. Miss Forneret is of Canadian birth and is a trained nurse of the first quality.

Fotheringham's Trial On.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—The case of David S. Fotheringham, alleged to have been an accomplice in the robbery of the Adams Express, on the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, by "Jim Cummings," some months ago, was called in the criminal court this morning, and both sides announcing their readiness for trial, the work of impaneling a jury was proceded with at once.

Two Old Men's Quarrel.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Jacob Tarn, sixty-eight years old, and John Johnson, aged sixty, quarreled. In the struggle Tarn was thrown over a railing into a basement, a distance of fourteen feet. His back was broken and he will die. Johnson was arrested; he says he was intoxicated.

Unknown.

RAHWAY, N. J., May 2.—The coroner's jury in the inquest in the case of the murdered girl brought in a verdict this afternoon that the deceased was an unknown girl and was killed by unknown parties.

Honors for Salisbury.

LONDON, May 2.—It is common talk here that the Marquis of Salisbury, if so disposed, may become a duke. The Queen is said to have hinted that it would gratify her if he would accept this elevation in the peerage.

The Harrison Monument.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—The Harrison Monument Commission decided that the monument should be a bronze equestrian statue, and premiums of $300, $100 and $50 will be offered for the best models.

Man and Wife Assassinated.

VIENNA, WIS., May 2.—Last night, while riding in a buggy, Mr. and Mrs. John Carbell were shot by some person sneaking behind. Mr. Carbell died instantly, and his wife will not recover.

—With regard to glacier ice, a curious speculation has recently been made, according to which the Aletsch glacier, situated between the Jungfrau and the valley of the Haute Rhone, if it were cut into blocks, the size of the Paris Bourse, and these blocks were put side by side, would furnish sufficient ice to form a double ring round the earth at the equator. Most of the Swiss glaciers are far too difficult of access to make it probable that they should ever be utilized for industrial purposes.

—Nevada can now boast of as fine moonlight nights as are to be found in any part of the world. Here on the Comstock, in the pure air undimmed by haze or vapors, the nights are almost as light as day. Perhaps in Peru, high up in the Andes, they may have equally vigorous moonlight, but the people at the sea level and in the lower valleys have never yet seen the real face of the moon; nor have they seen the planets as they swing through the blue black heavens.—*Virginia City Enterprise.*

POLICE AND TRAMPS.

A Pitched Battle Between Them in East St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—For some time past the city of East St. Louis has been infested with a lot of tramps and idle, worthless fellows, who spent most of their time peddling small articles which the police were satisfied were stolen. The tramps had a camp in the eastern outskirts of the city, and to-day, Chief of Police Walsh ordered it to be broken up and the tramps driven out of the city. Lieutenant Erwin, with fifteen officers, went to the camp this forenoon and ordered the tramps to disperse and leave the city. They paid no attention to the orders and the police advanced to arrest them, firing two or three shots in the air to intimidate them. To the great surprise of the police the tramps returned the fire, but luckily without effect. The police then charged the camp in force, firing as they advanced and the tramps fl[illegible] plunging into a slough near by and swimming for their lives. All of them got outside of the city and joined another camp, where the consolidated forces, defied the police. The latter, having no authority outside the city, made no further efforts to arrest the fugitives but left a strong guard on the spot to prevent them from re-entering the city. On going over the field again the police found one of the tramps groaning on the ground with a pistol ball in his spine. He was taken to the County Hospital, and will probably die. The sheriff of the county has been notified of the congregation of armed tramps in his territory, but it is not known what action he will take.

Riot at Belfast.

BELFAST, May 1.—A mob attacked the police in the Falls Road District to-night with paving-stones and other missiles. The police, fearing that they would be overpowered by superior numbers, fired upon the rioters, but failed to disperse them. The mob continued its attack, and was rapidly getting the better of the officers, when reinforcements arrived, enabling the police to drive back and scatter their assailants. Several constables were badly hurt. It is not believed that any of the attacking party were seriously injured.

A Curiosity.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Within a short time the United States steamer Galena, Commander Chester, is expected to arrive at Washington, having on board the prehistoric statue secured from Easter Island by the Mohican, and but recently transferred to the Galena at Aspinwall. This piece of work by an unknown race is destined for the Smithsonian Institute, although its final place of deposit will undoubtedly be made under the roof the National Museum, where so much valuable matter is being constantly received.

An Anti-Tobacco Professor.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Dr. J. Wilbam White, senior professor physical science at University of Pennsylvania, has issued an order forbidding the students the use of tobacco in any shape or form. Dr. White was seen by a reporter to-night. He says that he is opposed to cigarette-smoking, cigars or tobacco, and that the students must desist from its use; that it does them no good; that he is backed by the faculty, and they are determined to put a stop to its use.

Heavy Hail-Storm.

ST. PAUL, MINN., May 1.—After a day of summer heat, this section was visited at 7 o'clock this evening by a terrific hail-storm, which did much damage. Hailstones ranged in size from a pea to a full-grown goose egg, some of the largest weighing four ounces and measuring nine inches in circumference. Glass was broken wherever exposed, that in the tower of the State Capitol being riddled. A number of small structures, chimneys, etc., were wrecked by the wind.

Asleep on the Track.

OWENSBORO, KY., May 1.—A circus train ran over a young negro from Indianapolis named William Henry Lee this morning, crushing his right arm off at the shoulder and otherwise injuring him. Lee had been working several days and nights almost entirely without sleep, and had fallen on the track asleep a few moments before the accident. He will probably die.

An Old Soldier Arrested for Robbery.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 1.—John McGinnis, a soldier from the Dayton Home, was arrested here to-day on the strength of a letter charging him with having robbed a companion of $140. He was very drunk when arrested, and had spent all but $35 of the money.

Heavy Defalcation.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—The Union Trust Company's books show a deficit of $100,000 and James N. Taggert, paying teller, has disappeared. He was one of the heaviest betters on the sparring matches that have taken place in Philadelphia.

Lynched for Stealing.

PROCTOR, W. VA., May 1.—The bodies of three negroes, brothers, named Sylvester, were found hanging to a tree near here. Each bore a placard stating that they had been lynched for stealing.

Earthquake in Washington Territory.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T., May 1.—Two sharp shocks of earthquake were felt here at four o'clock this morning, the vibration being from north to south. Many citizens were awakened. There was only a moment's intermission between shocks.

Schooner Believed to Be Lost.

AMHERSTBURG, ONT., May 1.—The schooner Louie O'Neill, Coos' Landing, which left Buffalo Wednesday, with a crew of eight men, is believed to have sunk in Lake Erie, off Port Stanley, in the furious gale of Thursday night, with the eight men.

Three Persons Drowned.

NORWICH, CT., May 1.—At Putnam, on Saturday, a rowboat containing Mrs. Henry Leury, aged thirty years; Peter Bruso, aged twelve years, and Sarah McEvoy, aged thirteen years, was carried over a waterfall. The dead bodies of the woman and girl have been recovered. There is no trace of the boy's body.

Death of a Centenarian.

SEYMOUR, IND., April 30.—Mrs. Anna Mehslee died at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Snyder, last night, aged one hundred years and fifteen days.

Four Children Drowned.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 1.—Jay and Lee Moore, aged fourteen and twelve years, and Ira and Bertie Hotchkiss, agen eleven and eight, sons of well-to-do farmers of South Valley, Cattaraugus County, yesterday went fishing along the Allegheny river. When about a rod from shore the current capsized the boat and all four were drowned.

A Destructive Fire.

KANKAKEE, ILL., May 1.—Twenty buildings, including two churches, were destroyed by fire here to-day. Later, a livery stable was fired by an incendiary, and burned, with five horses.

MADNESS AND DEATH.

Deplorable Result of a Husband's Jealousy.

His Wife Loses Her Reason and Suddenly Dies, and the Husband Becomes a Raving Maniac.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 29.—Mrs. William Mantle, and estimable lady of this city, died last night under circumstances which have excited the deepest commiseration in her behalf, and great indignation against her husband. A few days ago the husband filed suit for divorce, alleging that Mrs. Mantle had held illicit relations with a well-known business man, and later with a demand against him for $10,000 damages, in applying for which Mantle expressly stipulated that whatever benefit might accrue in a judgment against the defendant, it should be applied solely to the woman whom he had cast aside. Since the first suit was filed Mrs. Mantle has been greatly excited, and it was evident that she was rapidly losing her mind. Yesterday morning she was found in the wood-shed, where she had slept all night, and when she was taken into the house it was plain that her mind was gone. Last night some friends were sitting up with her when she suddenly fell from her chair and expired, having been stricken with paralysis, as a result of her intense mental excitement. Mantle learned of his wife's death this morning and became frantic from grief. Seizing a gun he started out to kill the man whom he charged with all his trouble, but was captured and a guard placed over him at his house. During the day he became violently insane, and could be kept quiet only by the use of opiates. When not under their influence he is unmanageable, several men being required to hold him in bed. He firmly believes that the man was guilty of the acts charged, but it is generally thought that there was no foundation for his jealousy. A post-mortem was held on the remains of Mrs. Mantle to-day, upon the demand of the neighbors, but nothing was found to justify the suspicion of foul play upon the part of her husband. Her death was immediately caused by the bursting of a blood-vessel at the base of the brain, and this was, no doubt, caused by intense mental excitement.

Only Sleeping.

DECATUR, IND., April 29.—A six-year-old daughter of Clinton Fisher, living in the western part of this city, has been sick with cerebro spinal meningitis for the past week. Yesterday afternoon the little sufferer closed her eyes and ceased breathing apparently to the friends and neighbors who were present. The child was laid out and dressed for burial. In about two hours the child awoke from its supposed death sleep, and commenced crying for water. The child is still alive this morning, with a bright prospect of recovery.

Novel Method of Getting a Library.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The sixty-eighth anniversary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was celebrated in this city by a grand performance at the Metropolitan opera house. The interesting feature of the performance was the mode of obtaining admission. No money was taken, but any person presenting to the Library Committee a book or complete work of any well known author was given tickets of admission. The Odd Fellows are about to establish a library. Thirty thousand books were thus collected.

Minister Elopes with His Sister-in-Law.

DES MOINES, IA., April 29.—Last Saturday Rev. T. H. Dabney, of the little town of Floris, left home, telling his wife that he was going to Dunville to baptize some converts, taking a change of clothing for that purpose. It has since transpired that he eloped with Anna Lang, the seventeen-year-old sister of his wife. His wife had known of improper intimacy and accused him of it, and he promised to do better in the future. Nothing has been heard of the runaways.

A Recluse Foully Dealt With.

PORT WASHINGTON, WIS., April 29.—Chas. Pillepaugh, a farmer of Grafton, about three miles from here, was found murdered in his house yesterday. His skull was crushed in by blows dealt with a blunt instrument. The house was completely upset and every thing ransacked. The murdered man lived alone and was supposed to have money.

Coughed Up His Tin Whistle.

OWENSBORO, KY., April 29.—The operation performed on Hampden Fuqua last Monday for the extraction of a tin whistle from his lungs was to-day successful. The incision in the boy's wind-pipe had been kept distended during the week, and in a fit of coughing this afternoon the whistle was ejected through the orifice. The boy will now recover.

No Clew to the Cleveland Murder.

CLEVELAND, O., April 29.—Fred Stoll, the young man arrested a few days ago for the murder of Maggie McCarthy last Saturday night, has been discharged from custody. He proved his innocence and was dismissed to-day to his great joy. No clew to the real criminal has yet been discovered.

Electric Lights in U. S. Buildings.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Treasury Department is gradually introducing the electric light into the public buildings under its control. When the post-office in New York City was lit with gas the annual cost was $60,000. To light it with electricity, costs now but $45,000, an annual saving of $15,000.

A New Car Stove.

PITTSBURGH, April 29.—The Pennsylvania railroad officers have experimented successfully with a new stove, which, when overturned, automatically empties a reservoir of water on the fire.

Disaster to Italy's Arms.

CAIRO, April 29.—Dispatches from Massowah state that the Italian troops which are advancing upon Keren were recently confronted by a force of Abyssinians, with whom they became engaged in battle. The fight is said to have been desperate and protracted, but of doubtful result.

Crisis in Milan's Cabinet.

BELGRADE, April 29.—There is a crisis in the Servian Cabinet, the Ministers being divided over the question of Servia's foreign policy. M. Garachanine, the Premier, has resigned and King Milan has accepted the resignation.

Wife Gets a Verdict Against a Saloon-Keeper.

BERRIEN SPRINGS, MICH., April 28.—In the circuit court yesterday Mrs. Douglas Taylor, of Eau Claire, was given a verdict of $2,875 against Messenger, a saloon-keeper, for selling liquor last October to her husband, when he and Dr. Hatley engaged in a quarrel, in which Taylor was killed with a carpenter's awl.

At Toledo Next Year.

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 29.—The twenty-first annual Encampment Department Ohio, G. A. R., adjourned at noon to meet a year hence at Toledo. The installation of officers was the only business transacted this morning.

CURIOUS AND INTERESTING.

Statistics Showing the Enormous Circulation of Grant's Memoirs.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 28.—During the exercises in memory of General Grant last evening the following statistics in regard to the manufacture of the personal memoirs of General Grant were read: In binding the cloth books there was 44,359 square yards of cloth used, or if put in one piece it would make a strip one yard wide and twenty-five and one-fifth miles long. The gold used in stamping, lettering, etc., on all styles of binding, if coined, would make $15,446. The price paid the goldbeaters for this gold was $21,639.50. There was 28 barrels of binder paste used, weighing about 60,000 pounds. There was 27,832 sheepskins used, 7,221 goatskins and 138 calfskins. As none of these skins were lost it represents, of course, the [illegible] in equal number of animals. The [illegible] about 302,310 reams of paper used in the printing, which weighed about 1,813,860 pounds or 906½ tons. This put into one piece would make a strip two feet wide and 1,682¾ miles long. If the books were piled up in one row, narrowest way, that is, the same as they would stand in a book case, it would take a shelf nineteen and a half miles long to hold them. If the pages of the books were joined together it would make a strip of paper six inches wide and 6,729¾ miles long. Forty-one steam presses were working day and night, over 1,000 operatives were employed, and over 9,000 agents engaged in distributing the book. To these latter—who were mainly old soldiers and the widows of soldiers—was paid in commissions for the selling the book considerably more than 1,000,000 in cash.

ALL IN.

Bald Knob Indictments Number 250, Naming Eighty Persons.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—The grand jury that has for two weeks been investigating the night raids of the Bald Knobbers, completed their work yesterday, and handed fifteen more bills to Judge Hubbard, and were then discharged. The total number of indictments found by the jury is about 250, but not more than eighty persons are named in the charges. Some individuals are indicted in four and five cases. The members of the jury all think that the Bald Knobbers are now under civil jurisdiction and that no more black calico will be bought in Christian County for the purpose of making masks. Every body seems to think that the reign of terror is over in this county. A prominent merchant of Sparta informed a citizen of Ozark, to-day, that forty or fifty persons within his knowledge had left the county since the grand jury began its investigation.

Strong Case Against Fred. Stoll.

CLEVELAND, O., April 28.—This morning Fred. Stoll, the young baker, was charged with the murder of Maggie McCarthy. A slightly built young man in his shirt sleeves and wearing a cap was led from a cell. The prisoner's face was badly disfigured and his trousers were bloody. Cat hairs were on his clothing. Tuesday night, while working on the case, detectives found cat hair cattered in the yard where the murder had occurred, and residents there said a cat fight had taken place just previous to the murder.

Awful Loss of Life.

LONDON, April 28.—A dispatch from Pesth, the capital of Western Australia, says: A hurricane swept the northeast coast on the 23d inst. The pearl fishing fleet, forty boats, was destroyed and 550 persons perished. A dispatch from Cooktown, Australia, announces that the steamer Benton, of Singapore, was sunk in a collision with a bark off the island of Formosa, and that 150 persons were drowned. No Europeans were lost.

Thirteen More Indictments.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 28.—Thirteen more indictments against men for committing frauds in the election last fall were presented by the grand jury to the U. S. Court this afternoon, but up to a late hour tonight the names of the indicted parties could not be ascertained. Arrests will probably be made to-morrow.

The Bridge Jumper Sentenced.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Emanuel De Freitas, the seventeen-year-old lad who successfully jumped from the Brooklyn bridge yesterday, was arraigned in court to-day and sentenced to prison for three months in default of $300 bail.

Train Robbers at Work.

TUCSON, ARIZ., April 28.—Train robbers stopped the west-bound express on the Southern Pacific eighteen miles east of here. They went through the express and mail cars, getting only about $5,000. The passengers were not molested.

Damaged by a Gale.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—A gale this evening unroofed a part of Longview Asylum, and blew down a brick wall of a house in course of construction on Mound street, seriously injuring an old man, who was buried under the falling bricks.

Michigan Majority Against Prohibition.

LANSING, MICH., April 28.—Owing to an error in footings, the vote sent yesterday was incorrect. The majority against prohibition was 5,835, instead of over 7,000, as sent last night.

With the Usual Result.

WHITE WRIGHT, TEX., April 28.—Three children were burned to death in a farm house twelve miles east of here late yesterday afternoon. Their mother locked them up in the house to make a call at a neighbors, and in her absence the house was burned down. The name of the unfortunate family is Welch. They came to Texas from Southern Illinois.

Attempted Lynching.

LOUISVILLE, April 18.—A mob gathered in front of the Louisville jail, threatening to lynch the assailants of Jennie Bowman They were dispersed by the police.

Demolished by Wind.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—The stables of the Clifton division of the Cincinnati Street Railway Company were blown down to-night. Two employes were buried in the ruins. One was fatally injured.

Fatal Powder Explosion.

WABASH, IND., April 28.—This afternoon Pat McCoy, a laborer in the trenches of the Water Company, was fatally injured by the discharge of a heavy blast of Hercules powder.

A Rusty Shotgun.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., April 28.—Wm. Moats, a well-known farmer of Ritchie County, met with a fatal accident yesterday while hunting. He had taken with him an old, rusty shotgun borrowed from a neighbor. The gun bursted at the first discharge, pieces striking him on the face and head, knocking out one of his eyes, tearing off his nose and fracturing his skull.

Kansas Strikes Natural Gas.

OTTAWA, KAS., April 28.—Natural gas was struck here to-day at a depth of five hundred feet. The pressure was too strong for measurement.

NOT SMOOTH SAILING.

The Difficulties Which Are in Mr. Sherman's Way of Reaching the Presidential Nomination.

The boom for John Sherman as the Republican candidate in 1888 is assuming, under judicious management, very promising proportions. Its most interesting feature is its many-sidedness. To large numbers of Republicans it presents itself as a relief from the Blaine incubus under which they have rested so long and which they have found it so difficult to throw off. To others Sherman is the candidate of assured financial views who can carry New York and possibly reconcile the Mugwumps. To another class he is the coming pacificator of the South who is to stand asunder more effectively than any other Republican the solidity of that section.

Yet it is not all plain sailing even in his own party for the friend of the New York banks and the discoverer of Eliza Pinkston. Two formidable obstacles lie in the channel through which he must pass to a nomination; and there seems to be no present method of passing or removing them. The first is the opposition of the progressive Republicans, who believe, like Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, in local self-government and the abandonment of paternalism in Government. Upon this point, for the purpose of catching Southern support, Sherman has irrevocably committed himself. In his Southern speeches he avowed himself heartily in favor of the principle which lies at the bottom of the Blair bill for aiding the States to educate the rising generation. It was not a wholly new attitude for him. He has always been a supporter of subsidies; and there is no essential difference between supporting one subsidy to aid an influential monopoly and supporting another to secure votes. Neither is the attitude at variance with the general attitude of the Republican party. It is exceedingly obnoxious, however, to the better elements of the party; and if Senator Sherman adheres to it he can not count on their support in convention.

Upon another point Senator Sherman is in rank antagonism to a large element of his party, though it is not so worthy or reputable an element as that which opposes his subsidy notions. While this element may be willing to cut loose from the "bloody shirt" with all that the old war cry implies, it is determined to cling still to the hypocritical hypothesis that the party is the special guardian of moral ideas. But Sherman has deliberately declared against the "moral idea" dodge. In effect, he has proclaimed the erasure from the party gonfalon of the cabalistic "g. o. p." In his letter to the Young Republican Club of Virginia he distinctly outlined the future of the Republican party as a future devoted to the development and the diversification of American history. There is to be no brooding over the dead past, he says; no more crusading against real or imaginary wrong. The end and aim of the party, next to the securing of its own continuance in power, is business.

This will probably satisfy the pronounced protectionists in the party, though many even of these will regret the abandonment of the snivel and the whine. But to an immense faction in the party the snivel and the whine are indispensable. They would not know what to do with themselves in a party that plants itself on a business issue and refuses to plume itself upon its devotion to the righting of wrongs. And as a natural consequence this faction can not support Sherman.

All of which goes to show that the way of the aspirant to a Presidential nomination is hard.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Sherman's Fatal Blindness.

In 1884, he treated the significant bolt which defeated the party only with petulance and irritation, as a whimsical, ill-tempered and outrageous folly. It was not creditable to a man of Mr. Sherman's ability to misconceive so totally a movement of which he now undoubtedly perceives the importance. The same want of perception is shown in his present sneers at the President. Mr. Sherman misstates the fact when he says that the Administration has made no proposition to reduce the surplus, and he is evidently unaware of the strong hold that the President has taken of "the plain people," by the obvious good sense and intelligent uprightness of his course. His vetoes of the Dependent Pension bill, and of individual pension bills, and of the Texas Seed bill, and his appointment of the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners, are recent illustrations of an independent and able and patriotic discharge of public duty which have impressed the country in a way which no passing sneer even of so distinguished an opponent as Mr. Sherman can affect.—*Harper's Weekly.*

No "Corner" on Good Ideas.

The bidding for gun steel and armor plating for the navy at Washington extorts from the *Tribune* the following reluctant tribute to the success of Secretary Whitney in securing American bids:

When he succeeds in securing bids from responsible American houses for gun steel and armor plates there is no ground for criticism. The promotion of American industries is always a wise and popular policy.

Mr. Whitney has simply gone about this business in this matter in a practical and patriotic way. He has secured the best information available from all over the world. In awarding contracts in the execution of which foreign experience is of immense value, he gives the preference to American industries. The country has reasons to be thankful that Republicans have not been able to devise a prohibitory tariff on information and ideas.—*Washington Star.*

—The Size of Her Smile—"Well, Algernon, she greeted you with a smile, did she?" "Yes," said Algernon, "a benign one?" "Oh, a seven-by-nine one."—*Harper's Bazar.*

—The Edison Company has 702 installations in the United States, aggregating 181,463 lamps in daily use.

"BRANDED" AS "TRAITORS."

An Incomplete List of Those Who Have Cut Clear of the Control of the Republican Party—A Political and Philological Protest.

Horace Greeley was one of those who rocked the cradle of the Republican party. In 1872 he left it. At once he became a "traitor."

Henry Ward Beecher's voice was one of the first the infant Republican party learned to listen to. He left the party in 1884, and at once became a "traitor."

George William Curtis, whose high attainments and high character had been for years a source of strength to the same party when it most needed strength, left it few years ago. He became a "traitor."

James Russell Lowell, whose pen of fire kindled the souls of thousands upon thousands and helped to make the Republican party possible, is now denounced as a "mugwump" and a "traitor."

Charles Sumner, who was like a tower of strength, "four-square to all the winds of Heaven that blow," in troublous days of the 'fifties, left the Republican party and supported Greeley in the campaign of '72. He also became a "traitor."

General Neal Dow, who was one of the founders of that party in Maine, left it in 1885, and became a "traitor."

John P. St. John, who defied the "black laws" and fed a fugitive slave-boy in his front yard where every one might see it, and who shouldered his musket at the call of the President, and who was twice made Governor by the Republicans of Kansas, left that party in 1884, and become a most unmitigated "traitor."

General Clinton B. Fisk, a brave soldier, an honored philanthropist, and one of the earliest and staunchest friends to the cause out of which the Republican party sprang, left it and became a "traitor" several years ago.

And now there is a revolt in Rhode Island against the corrupt machine in the Republican party. The Providence *Journal*, the strongest paper of the State, has revolted. President Robinson, of Brown University, has revolted, and many of the leading citizens are in the movement. And in the New York *Tribune* we read in an editorial that

"This band of traitors is not large, but what it lacks in numbers it has endeavored to make up in malignity."

It is about time to settle this question: Can a man leave his old party, in any event, for any cause, without being branded before the American public with that term so full of odium that the very children learn to lisp it with bitterness—*traitor?*

For political and philological reasons we object to this style of treatment. A man has as much right to follow his convictions out of the Republican party as he has to follow them into that party. And we want to preserve the word traitor with all its odium as a fitting term for men who, like Benedict Arnold, desert their country and their cause, to gratify feelings of personal revenge or ambition. The word is fast being robbed of all its terrors and becoming a term of honor by the use now made of it. We protest, in behalf of the English language.—*N. Y. Voice.*

PARTY "HORN-BLOWING."

The Unfair Treatment Which the Inter-State Commerce Bill Is Receiving at Republican Hands.

The newspaper organs which for party purposes kept up an incessant demand on successive Democratic Congresses for the passage of an Inter-State Commerce bill and which hailed the adoption of the present measure with much satisfaction are now very generally attacking the law, abusing the Congress which passed it and reviling the Democratic party for its incompetency. They who look to an organ for fairness, decency or sense will be disappointed, but it occasionally seems as though idiocy and mendacity were not essential to the conduct even of such wind instruments. The very journals which are now condemning a law which has not as yet had a pretense of a trial were for the most part the most reckless, enthusiastic and vociferous advocates of its passage. Such journalism, some of which is to be seen in Chicago, is nothing less than contemptible, no matter from what standpoint it may be viewed.

For more than ten years the Senate, with a heavy Republican majority most of the time, defeated every attempt of the House of Representatives to legislate on the National railroad problem. At length it sprang a dubious device of its own, which a despairing House was constrained to accept, with some modifications. No intelligent man believed that the Cullom-Reagan bill as finally offered for passage would meet the requirements of the case, for it was too palpably the work of enemies as well as of friends of the principle of National control, but it was regarded as a beginning, and for the purpose of minimizing any disastrous effects which it might have the Commissioners created by it were given full authority to suspend its operation in cases where they deemed it advisable. Many sincere advocates of National control would have preferred to see this bill beaten, but the clatter of the very organs which are now attacking the law and the party held responsible for it, served to drown the warning voices that were everywhere raised against it. The bill was passed, and a commission, admittedly composed of capable men, is now seeking under many disadvantages to make something out of it.

Whether they succeed in this undertaking or not, they will at least be in a position before many months to report to Congress what legislation is needed.

It is an easy matter for a party horn-blower to "whoop up" the people in favor of any ill-advised measure falsely represented as one of relief for existing abuses. It is easier still for any block-head to cry down a measure once adopted, of which wise and sincere men are endeavoring to make the best. The number of such horn-blowers and block-heads in control of party newspapers is large, but fortunately it is not increasing.—*Chicago Herald.*

FROM CANADA.

A Montreal Newspaper Shows How "Protection" Is Treating Its Land Just as It Is Our Own—The Poor Bearing the Burden for the "Relief" of the Rich.

A protective duty imposes a tax varying in practice from a quarter to the half of the whole value of the article imported upon every citizen who buys from a foreign producer, and gives to the domestic manufacturer the power to add to the selling price of his productions about the amount of the duty, this amount being what is supposed he needed to put him on a par with producers elsewhere, or, in other words, the amount wasted in producing at home what could be more cheaply purchased abroad. This tax [illegible] admitted by protectionists, and is excused on the ground that it compensates those working in legal channels for the loss they sustain by the necessary waste of labor energy involved by the unnatural character of their avocation. Owing to the system for the division of labor, which is the prime feature of the industrial processes of the nineteenth century, what is the finished product of one manufacturer is the raw material of another, and so a series of duties go to add to the price of every article purchased. Where the necessaries of life and the implements and materials of production are all made artificially dear, the power of the unprotectable or natural producer to compete in the markets of the world is diminished, and the exports as well as the imports of the protected country are thus curtailed and rendered less profitable.

That a protective tariff produce more work is true, just as a law requiring people to use wooden ploughs or to limit themselves to spades would make more work and require more funds, but the advantage of increasing work is not so clear, as the larger number would produce no more and could consequently buy no more. They would be, in fact, just so much poorer unless subsidized by taxtation to do their work in that way. The Canadian farmer who exerts his own labor in the most profitable manner possible, produc