Col Jno B. Rinny

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TERRORS OF THE TORNADO.

Three Terrific Cyclones Traversed Illinois and Wisconsin Friday Night.

Terrible Destruction in the City of Racine, in the Latter State.

About One Hundred Buildings Blown Down—People Hurled Through the Air and Horribly Mangled.

A Track of Desolation a Hundred Miles Long in Central Illinois.

THE RACINE STORM.

Special Dispatch.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Illinois and southern and central Wisconsin were swept by three terrific cyclones on Friday evening last, causing great destruction of property and loss of human life. At the present writing it is almost impossible to estimate the damage done, or give anything like a complete list of the casualties, as the dispatches constantly coming in continue to bring information of life lost and property destroyed. It is now probable that one hundred people were killed or so badly injured that they cannot recover, while the damage to property already reaches hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The most destructive of these three storms seems to have originated in Boone, which is the middle of the northern tier of counties in this state. Near Belvidere, the county seat, it did considerable damage, though nothing like that subsequently wrought in its fierce sweep toward Lake Michigan. Its course was generally northeast by east, passing diagonally across the northern part of McHenry county, then across the state line near Sharon, on the Wisconsin division of the Northwestern railway, thence on through Walworth, Kenosha, and Racine counties in Wisconsin, where its most terrible work was done. At the little village of Chemung, Ill., several houses were blown down, and the roof of the stone mill, one of the stoutest buildings in the place, was torn off. At Lawrence, two miles east, the depot was destroyed, ten barns were torn down, and other property severely damaged. Three persons were killed and several others severely injured. Reports from the rest of the region traversed between here and Raccine are very meager, as the track of the storm lay through a farming country with which there is no direct communication by telegraph.

The storm, or rather the two storms, struck Racine about half past 6 o'clock in the evening. The two intensely black clouds were seen approaching each other, the one from the southwest and the other, apparently the one which had traversed Jefferson and other interior counties in the state, from the west-northwest. At this time there was scarcely a breath of air stirring and the atmosphere was so sultry as to be almost stifling. The two storm clouds came together with a fierce crash, and immediately became one immense and intensely black whirling mass. A hissing, rumbling noise was heard as the storm advanced, which deepened into a roar as the terrible work of desolation began in earnest. The first buildings struck were in the southwestern portion of the city, and from here to the lake, a distance of about 2½ miles, the work of destruction is complete and terrible beyond description. The entire distance was, more or less, thickly covered with cottages and small houses, the homes of the laboring men and poorer classes. Most of the buildings were of wood, though some were of brick and more substantial material. The place they occupied is now a desolate waste, scarcely one stone being left upon another. All, brick and frame alike, collapsed, and their sites are marked only by heaps of formless debris. Many occupants of the houses escaped by seeking the cellars and other places of comparative safety, but the cyclone came with such lightning quickness that many were killed before reaching the cellars. In only a few cases were houses moved from their foundations. Those in the center of the storm simply exploded and fell in the ruins where they had stood. Some nearer the circumference were turned around, and it is reported some light articles, such as wagons, were swept into the lake.

The cyclone as it moved from the city out upon the waters of Lake Michigan presented a grand spectacle, such as is seen but once in a lifetime. The whirling columns of air seemed monster wreaths of smoke as they whirled over the watery expanse, bearing with them spiral columns of water. No ship that encountered this monster of the air could by any possibility escape destruction.

All the physicians of the city responded nobly to the call for assistance, and did what they could to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded who were at once conveyed to St. Luke's and St. Mary's hospitals, where they will receive the best of care. The dead were taken, some to the houses of friends, and some to the court house.

The little daughter of Barney Willing was blown fully fifty rods from where the house stood against a wall and instantly killed.

In the ruins of a house owned by a family named Kerstank two brothers were found dead, and near by was their mother so badly bruised and mangled that she cannot recover.

A store belonging to Mr. Peters was blown down. The building was a large two story brick, and occupied as a grocery and saloon. When the tornado struck it there were fourteen persons, male and female, in the store. The building was almost completely leveled, the walls all blowing in. Apparently there was not a hole among the ruins large enough for a man to get his foot in. Yet when the dreadful wind had passed slowly there emerged from the ruins here and there an individual pulling, digging, and scraping, dirt-begrimed, and almost frightened to death. They kept coming and coming until the whole fourteen appeared comparatively unscathed.

Within 100 yards of this place was the cigar factory and summer garden of William Lutz. There were probably a dozen persons in here when the storm struck it. It was a large two-story frame building, and was blown about twenty-five feet and almost leveled. Just as the storm struck it a little girl entered. When it came to releasing the inmates all but the little girl were liberated more or less uninjured, but she was so completely penned in that it required the united efforts of as many men as could work a telegraph pole to pry up the timbers and release her, and she was taken out without serious injuries.

A man working at Lime Kiln, about two miles from the city, laid hold of an apple tree for safety. The tree was twisted almost completely off and the man's arm broken.

The house occupied by a family named Long was picked up and moved about seventy-five feet, but not demolished. There were four persons in at the time, and the elder Long had a leg broken. Baumann's brickyard is situated directly in the track of the tornado, and on the lake bank everything was demolished, and the horses used there are missing, undoubtedly being blown into the lake.

The brick smokestack of Harlick's factory was carried a distance of three-quarters of a mile before landing. A large cistern was landed in Ald. Colbert's dooryard. The path of the storm is a little over half a mile long and perhaps a quarter of a mile wide.

A story and a half brick cottage, occupied by Mr. Gastonix and family, was twisted around on its foundation, wrecked, and two boys, aged fifteen and sixteen, were killed outright. Frank Hollapas' house, another story and a half brick, was similarly treated, and two girls, aged ten and six, have been missing since.

One two-story frame house on the southern extremity of the track is tipped over so that it balances on one side of the gable roof while the sills are in the air.

The residence of Gustav Kisner was demolished, and a child was blown some 200 yards and mangled beyond the semblance of anything human.

A barn belonging to John Hughes was blown into kindling wood. Tom Long, while going from his barn to his house, was struck by flying brick and had his leg broken. His barn was wrecked as he left it, and the house shared the same fate before he could reach it.

In one case a house, with a family of five people, was taken up bodily, and it is supposed was carried out into the lake and the whole family drowned, as no vestige of the house or family can be found.

The house of Matt Laven and wife, an aged couple, residing on the lake shore, was picked up and hurled into the lake, leaving them uninjured sitting at table on the floor in the room.

A barn was taken up and three cows were left standing uninjured on the floor. The barn now stands on its gable, being upside down, but not broken or started in any joint.

When the storm struck the lake the water was thrown in the air to a height of seventy-five feet.

Joe Kupel, living in a house on the lake shore, saw the cyclone coming and started for the house of Mr. Hilker to get into a cellar, his wife and child being with him. When about half way across the lots the storm caught them. Mrs. Kupel fell and lost her hold of the child, which was carried rapidly toward the lake. A large Newfoundland dog ran and caught the child and held it until the danger was over, thus saving it from being carried into the lake. Mr. Kupel grasped his wife and saved her.

At North Point a man and a whole rig were lifted up in the cyclone and dropped again fifteen feet. When the storm struck the lake the water was thrown into the air to a height of seventy-five feet all along the shore.

By Associated Press.

The list of casualties so far as learned is as follows:

KILLED.

Paul Kuhl, Albert Kuhl, a daughter of Barney Willing, and an infant son of August Kyner, Willie and John Kastawick, 11 and 13 years old; a little daughter of Peter Dressel, aged 6; Mrs. N. Jackson, fatally injured, and two unknown girls. Three or four persons are missing.

FATALLY INJURED.

Mr. Kurtz, Herman Kuhl, Mrs. McCarty, August Kistner and wife, Simon Geise, and a son and daughter, Fred Falk, Mrs. Kastawiek, Simon Geese, Matt Lariu, two children of Fred Falk, Mrs. McCarthy, Mrs. Kortz, infant child, Michael Jochiem, Mrs. James Decker, Mrs. Wendt.

INJURED, BUT NOT FATALLY.

Matt Leary, two children of Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Mary Miller, Mrs. Flannigan and three children, the four last named being dangerously hurt; W. A. Spradel, leg and two ribs broken; Mrs. Spradel hurt internally; Kate Lutz, aged 76 years, arm broken and head crushed; Mrs. Frederick Falk and Herman Kuehl, bruised about head; Mrs. Reihuse, hurt about breast and eyes; Fred Falk, hurt about head and eyes; two children of Mrs. Barz badly hurt; Mrs. Kisner, chest bone broken and skull fractured; Mrs. Flanigan and three children, all seriously injured; Mrs. Mary Miller, daughter and son, all badly hurt; Fred Essmus, leg and face badly bruised; Michael Dorney, knee broken and one eye knocked out. A child of Mrs. Wendt seriously hurt; Mrs. Jochiem and four children seriously hurt; Mr. Kundson, arm broken. The family of William Gamall, bruised and cut; William Deerphing, head cut; John Lukes, seriously hurt internally; Mr. Licutfeidt, wife and boy, badly hurt; A. Krauski and Mrs. Howland, blown out of buggy and badly injured; William Sprada, both legs broken, thought to be fatally injured internally; John Striple, thigh broken; Mr. Miller, arm twisted off; John Riegelman and five children, all seriously injured; Barney Willing, seriously hurt; Andrew Fox, wife, and two children; Mrs. Keisner, Bernard Keisner, Mrs. Joseph Kastanoke, Katie Socha, Gustav Keisner and wife, Mrs. Miller and three children, Mrs. Mary Long, daughter, and grandson; Mrs. Mary McCarthy, Mrs. Thomas Long, Herman and Albert Kuhl, Mrs. Kuertz, John Reigleman, Albert Bartz, W. A. Sprado, Wm. Reigleman and wife, Simon Giez, Matt Lavin and wife, Mrs. James Decker, Mrs. H. W. Lutz and her mother-in-law and servant girl, a son of Anton Gorska, two sons of Mrs. Schoenlabeirs's family, Bernard Reizert, wife, and child; the family of John Dorsey, Frank Juza, wife, and little girl; Joseph Kastausk, Kate McCarthy, Thomas Long, sr.; Mrs. John Reigleman; Schunk, wife and son; Mrs. Wm. Litchfield and child; Charles Bortz, wife and son; Wm. Durstdry; Mrs. W. Sprado; five sons of Wm. Reigelman; B. Falk and brother; Stephen Lerke; Fred. Krop and wife; Charles Hapko and family of five injured; Wm. Gavins and family of six; Mrs. Miller and two children, a boy and girl. The girl has a fractured thigh and the boy is bruised. Mrs. Long, bones fractured and a grandchild bruised; Albert Kugal, fractured clavicle and lung perforated; A. Krugel, skull fractured, fatally injured; Wm. Sprado, leg.

The following had their injuries dressed last night: Mrs. Wentz, three ribs broken; her son, who is badly injured; Mr. Dishler and two sons, bruised and cut on the head and body; M. Lichfell, cut on the nose and head; his wife has a cut four inches long on her forehead, and her left arm and cheek are injured; Thomas Long was struck by a brick, cutting to the bone and producing a compound fracture on the thigh; Mr. Urling is badly bruised, and his wife has one side of her head completely scalped, her cheek bones are broken, and there is a cut four inches long, and her right limb to the bone. There were five children, three of whom were seriously bruised, and two could not be found last night. One, a litte girl, five months old, was discovered this morning dead in a yard near by, with both legs broken. A boy 8 years old was also found alive, but badly bruised.

Andrew Fox was buried in the ruins of his house with a small child; J. Luckfelt, his wife, and two children were carried a distance of fifty feet with their house; the children escaped, but Luckfelt and his wife were badly injured. By the wrecking of a house F. Kourt and a young man named Krengel were killed and four others were badly injured. Up to 12 o'clock only five bodies had been recovered. The financial loss by the storm will not exceed $50,000. The buildings demolished are principally frame structures, and the individual losses range from $300 to $7,000.

THROUGH CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch.

CHICAGO, May 20.—The cyclone which passed through central Illinois was almost, if not quite, as destructive to life and property as that in the northern part of the state, though at no one place was as much damage done as at Racine. The storm was evidently the one which passed through St. Charles county, Mo., earlier in the evening.

It was precisely similar in character to the Racine storm, and like it followed a general course from southwest to northeast, being last heard of in Michigan. Information received up to this hour places the number of killed at fifty-six and the injured at about 200.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Numerous dispatches form Clinton, German, Mason, Jersey, Brown, Sullivan, Montgomery, Menard, and many other counties in this state bring further particulars of the death and desolation wrought by the cyclone of Friday night. The full story, however, is as yet far from being complete. So many of the hamlets and settlements in the path of the storm are remote from either railway or telegraph facilities that several days will probably elapse before authentic particulars concerning their fate can be expected.

The swath cut through from Alton to Pontiac was fully 100 miles in width. Loss of life has occurred according to the latest report at thirty-six places in Illinois. Dispatches from Cairo early this morning say that the towns of Marquand and Champaign were nearly wiped out last evening.

The residences of Frank Rice and George Baker, several miles south of Carlinville, were utterly demolished. Mrs. Frank Rice and Mrs. George Baker and two of the latter's grand children were killed outright, and three other persons were seriously wounded, one of whom will likely die. In the vicinity of Plain View a number of houses were wrecked. One person was killed and several were wounded. The residence of C. A. Stone, three miles southeast of Mason City, was destroyed. Hannah Race, a servant, was carried by the cyclone about forty yards, and instantly killed. A young child was also killed and seven other inmates of the house were more or less seriously injured.

ALTON, ILL., May 19.—The storm here last night was heavy, but did no great damage. At Grafton, a few miles north, great damage was done. All the derricks of the Grafton Stone Quarry company were destroyed, together with five engines and several houses. The loss is very heavy. Three houses in Shinn Hollow, near Grafton, belonging to Denny Shay, John McVeight, and Michael Garner were totally wrecked. Mrs. Garner was killed, and her husband is supposed to have been thrown into a ravine and killed and his body washed into the river. A daughter of Denny Shay had a leg broken. The storm was also severe at Edwardsville. Mrs. William Maxey, of Alton, while going from her father's house, near Edwardsville, to a neighbor's was killed by being blown against a tree. The roof of the court house was blown off.

On Greasy Prairie the farm houses of Porter Story, Alex. Gunn, William Blakeman, Jesse Carrington, Thomas Keusler, and A. Warcup were destroyed, and one man, a boy, and two children were killed, and others were injured. Southeast of Jacksonville, Ill., along the line of the Jacksonville Southeastern railway, much damage is reported. Near Franklin the storm was fearfully destructive. At Pisgah the house, barn, and orchard of James Oxley were swept away and his wife and children were seriously injured.

At Woodlawn the railway depot was destroyed and cars were blown from the track into atoms, the track being partially torn up. The worst of the cyclone, however, was on the Peoria branch of the Wabash railway. The storm cloud struck the south part of the town and traveled northeast, completely across the business and residence portion of the place, leveling four stores, two churches, the depot, a repair shop, and 13 dwellings, besides injuring others and destroying much other property. At Mrs. Griffin's house her three sons and one daughter were injured, and another daughter, aged 22, was killed. Another ruined dwelling was that of her son, Dr. S. Griffin, who, with his wife, is at the city hospital here, and both are probably fatally injured internally. His seven months' old daughter was killed. Another of the wounded is Mr. Hutchins, the village blacksmith, who was at Mrs. Griffin's house. James Stevenson's house was destroyed. He had a leg broken and his wife was killed. Mr. and Mrs. John Trotter, an aged couple, lost their lives in their wrecked home. This makes the number of killed in the town 5. There are fully 15 persons injured, 3 of whom will probably die. Farther to the southeast, along the track of the strom, scattering farm houses and barns were leveled to the ground. The storm extended as far south as Litchfield. Not far from that place a railway bridge was swept away and a passenger train on the Indianapolis and St. Louis railway plunged into a ravine. The engineer of the train was killed and the fireman scalded, probably fatally, but none of the passengers were hurt.

Another of the Liter sufferers, a young man named Liter, died this morning, making six dead there. The dead at Greasy Prairie now number four—a man named English, a twelve-year-old boy named Blakeman, and two children in the Westroat family, making ten dead in this county.

At Clinton, Ill., a house occupied by a family of six named McPherson was picked up and carried about one hundred feet and dropped. The family miraculously escaped without serious injury. At Joe Blue's residence one hundred sheep were killed. Great trees were wrenched off like corn stalks.

The village of Leitenburg was destroyed and eight persons were killed and injured.

At Staunton, Ill., the wind demolished the fine farm residence and dangerously injured Mr. Livingston. Other buildings in the vicinity were destroyed and orchards injured. A construction crew of about twenty-five men on the Springfield and Illinois Southeastern railway were camping near Mrs. Olive's house, some of them sleeping in a large barn. All were seriously injured. Mr. Cartwell, the contractor, and Alva Berries were instantly killed. A little girl, aged 8, cannot recover.

Hail fell as large as hickory nuts. In all eleven farm houses were utterly wrecked and the occupants made homeless. Mr. Bernison's house was blown out of sight, and his family injured.

WOODBORO, ILL., May 20—J. R. Carr killed; wife fatally injured.

MOUNT PULASKI, ILL., May 20.—William Shaffer's baby killed; wife seriously injured.

MURRAYVILLE, ILL., May 20.—Willie Westrope, 12, John Williams, 20, dead; Julia Story, 19, dying. Ten seriously injured.

CAYUGA, ILL., May 20.—Mrs. Kissett was killed, and her little girl, aged 6, fatally injured. Mrs. Karl Kaiserweaths was killed and her child injured.

EDWARDSVILLE, ILL., May 20.—Mrs. Frank Moxey, living three miles northeast of here, was killed.

TUSCOLA, ILL., May 20.—An unknown man, sleeping in the barn of Widow Munn, was killed.

PLAINVIEW, ILL., May 20.—Farmer Shipman, wife, and four children, were all injured; probably fatally.

CAPRON, ILL., May 20.—George Carrington killed.

MASON, MICH., May 20.—A wind storm last night blew down the warehouse of the Mason Buffalo Robe factory. Loss $45,000. Considerable damage was also done in the suburbs.

WABASH, IND., May 20.—A terrific gale last night unroofed eight business blocks. Total loss in heart of city, $8,000; in country round about, $10,000.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—Additional details gathered from various sources show that the tornado plowed its way through three counties in Missouri, Montgomery, Warren, and St. Charles, and besides destroying a large amount of property, killed and more or less seriously wounded over twenty persons. The largest amount of destruction has been in St. Charles county, south of the Wabash railway. The principal losers, in addition to those reported last night, are the farm houses of Joseph Post, William Heins, George Jenkins, C. C. Allen, W. W. Walker, Jesse Johnson, E. T. Wolff, O. P. Abbington, Henry Meyer, and Douglass Lucket. Mr. Lucket and his wife and two daughters were severely injured. At the house of John Jenkins, which was ruined and a part of it carried away, Mr. Jenkins was killed. His two sons and two daughters were badly injured, and John Lowry was a good deal bruised. In the neighborhood of Floristal, St. Charles county, and thence into Warren county for about fifteen miles, the line of the storm is traced by the following wrecks: James Brooks' and Thomas Mills' houses and out buildings were destroyed; M. J. Young's house was unroofed and badly wrecked; John Glassford's residence was torn to pieces. Mr. Glassford was severely, and his wife slightly injured. N. O. Pringle's dwelling was unroofed and his out houses were destroyed; William Spiers' residence and out buildings were blown away, and Mr. Spiers and Ira Sherman were severely hurt; Mrs. N. P. Parsons' house was torn down. George P. Strong's dwelling and outhouses and a large peach orchard were destroyed. Mr. Strong was seriously and Miss Strong slightly hurt. Joseph Burlingame had all his buildings carried away. John Mier lost everything, and one of his children was injured. S. Oney and R. Johnson's houses were blown down. John Panhort's house was destroyed. P. Johnson's buildings were all blown down and he and his wife were wounded. The house of D. B. Suk was demolished. C. C. Allen had all his buildings and machinery destroyed, and his stock killed. David Coleman's elegant residence and outbuildings were swept away. Besides these, more than a score of buildings were unroofed or otherwise damaged, and no end of fences and other property destroyed. On Dog Prairie, near Richland station, on the Keokuk railroad, the splendid country residences and fine barns, granaries, &c., of Elish McAtee and Leo Hayden were almost utterly destroyed, entailing a loss of at least $20,000 to each gentleman. Mr. McAtee was severely injured. The dwelling and outbuildings of Conrad Short, near Richland, and two houses belonging to Mrs. Isenbrand on Allen prairie were carried away and fences torn down.

THE POPE'S NEW ALLIES.

Protestant England and Germany the Friends of the Vatican.

Denunciation of His Holiness by Members of the Catholic Church.

Talk of "Boycotting"—The Catholic Priests of America Discussed.

Another Dynamite Hoax—Carey the Informer—Other Foreign Facts.

NEW YORK, May 20.—A special cable dispatch to the New York *Sun* says: The pope makes strong allies. If France is in open revolt against him, he has at least made friends of Protestant Germany and Protestant England. On the same day on which it transpired that Prince Bismarck was being reconciled with the vatican, its powers were arrayed on the side of the British government against Mr. Parnell and his followers, and the Irish priesthood was ordered to withdraw from a field in which its beneficent and restraining influence is sorely needed. This diplomatic victory is regarded with exultation in England for the moment, but thoughtful people view with concern a deliberate effort to secure the pope's interference in the temporal affairs of British subjects, or to use the authority of the Catholic church to deal with a political emergency. Mr. Errington, member for the county Longford, and known in the house of commons by the soubriquet of the Pope's Nose, is credited with having brought about the papal action, and it is alleged that he is to be rewarded for his successful performance of Lord Granville's commission with the secretaryship to the British legation at Rome.

There is little discussion of anything except this extraordinary circular. In Ireland it has produced a profound impression and much excitement, but has been met as no utterance from the vatican ever was before in a country where more than anywhere else the influence of the head of the church has been paramount. The Irish leaders are not in the least dismayed by it. They have received it calmly, although but a few years ago it would have been enough to paralyze the efforts of any such political party in Ireland as that of which Mr. Parnell is the head. They regard it as an unwarrantable interference in the political affairs of Ireland, and the reason of its personal direction against Mr. Parnell they say is due to the fact that the pope views with disapproval his great influence with the clergy. They refuse to believe that the pontiff has not been misled by British calumny and misrepresentation. They recall O'Connell's saying that he took his theology from Rome, but not his politics, and they insist that the circular concerns only the priests in their capacity as such, and has nothing to do with the National league.

Why the pope should denounce the Parnell fund as raised to inflame popular passion and lead men into rebellion, they cannot explain, when it has never been intended for any other purpose than to pay the mortgages on his estate. This fund, all things considered, has not been so very popular in Ireland, and has not been subscribed with anything like the enthusiasm looked for by its promoters. A great many Irishmen have felt that it was not a fit time to forward Mr. Parnell's personal affairs when there was such terrible distress among the people, and they have also thought that the inducements to subscribe were made so strong as to savor of intimidation. Only $40,000 has been raised instead of the $250,000 which was expected to flow in, but it is thought not unlikely that the pope's attack will put a new aspect on it altogether, and greatly stimulate the subscription.

The talk of boycotting the pope by withholding the Peter's pence and diverting that annual tribute to Mr. Parnell shows how a certain class of Irishmen feel about it, but the project is one which Mr. Parnell wholly condemns. The fund will now be closed when it reaches $100,000.

Davitt and Healy, from their prison, have written of the circular in the most vigorous condemnation. What the ultimate effect of the circular will be it is not possible now to foresee, and it will be some time before it will be made manifest. Catholics who take no part in politics view it with the deepest regret, and fear that it will widen the breach between the church and a large class of Irishmen whose fealty of late years has been none too strong. It must either, they think, result in a serious change in the relations of the people to the priesthood, or of the priesthood to Rome. If obeyed to the letter by the clergy, it would at once put Irish agitation in the hands of the violent and unscrupulous, and under no circumstances can it fail to prove detrimental to the cause of religion in Ireland.

It is stated in London that Mr. Errington has not failed to call to the attention of his holiness the conduct of the Catholic priests in America, and to complain of the unseemly activity with which they have headed the land league movement in various parts of the country, to say nothing of their energetic action at Philadelphia, and it is believed that the pope has sent a letter on the subject to Cardinal McCloskey for the enlightenment of the American bishops.

LONDON, May 19.—The excitement in Ireland over the pope's circular to the clergy is unabated and finds expression in all quarters. Mr. Justin McCarthy, member of parliament for Longford, has sent a circular to prominent Irishmen connected with the Irish National league in London in which he suggests the formation of an organization to assist in furthering the movement to raise a testimonial for Mr. Parnell.

The town commissioners of Dungargan, Ireland, at a meeting last night adopted a resolution disapproving the papal circular on the ground that it counseled disunion between the priests and the people of Ireland, which would tend to promote the organization and schemes of secret societies.

BOSTON, May 19.—A cable dispatch to the Boston *Herald* from Dublin says: "At a meeting of the Parnell tribute committee to-day the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the action taken by the sacred congregation with reference to the movement; that we believe the arguments advanced in the pope's circular was founded on misrepresentation and not justly applicable either to the public life and work of Parnell, or to an act of national gratitude to him on the part of the Irish people, and that we are determined to persevere in the work which we have undertaken to obtain to the utmost of our power the help of the people of Ireland and the Irish race in offering Parnell adequate recognition for his labors and service in the Irish cause.

The declaration is signed, among others, by members of parliament, Gray, Sullivan, Lalor, Corbett, Sexton, and Harrington, and Lord Mayor Dawson. It is rumored here to-night in national circles that Irish members of parliament will on Monday move to adjourn the house of commons, in order to discuss Mr. Errington's mission to Rome.

ANOTHER DYNAMITE HOAX.

LONDON, May 20.—A box with fuse attached was discovered on the steps of the Peterborough cathedral to-day. When examined at the police station it was found to contain four bottles filled with various colored liquids, together with numerous wires and springs. On the lid of the box was the representation of a skull and bones, with the words, "Beware of the invincible army." The box was marked, "Depot branch office, 57 Broadway street, New York." On a slip of paper inside the box were the words, "Conscience makes cowards of all men." Although the affair is considered a hoax, worshipers at the cathedral were much alarmed.

THE INFAMOUS INFORMER.

DUBLIN, May 20.—James Carey, the man who was concerned in the Phœnix park assassinations, and who turned informer, was on Saturday released from custody. Carey declares that he intends to remain in Dublin, and that he will vigorously prosecute those of the tenants occupying his premises who have refused to pay their rent since he became an informer. Ever since Carey turned informer his house has been guarded by policemen, and on his liberation Saturday the guard was doubled. It is announced that Carey's return to his home is only temporary, and that the crown still holds him as a witness to testify in the cases of Sheridan, Tynan, and Walsh.

SOUTH AMERICAN PEACE RUMORS.

LIMA, May 20.—A definite arrangement for a treaty of peace has been arrived at in Lima. The protocol is signed by Jovino Novoa and Lavalle, the latter as Iglesias's delegate. The principal bases are the unconditional cession of all territory south of the river Camarones to Chili, and the occupation of Tacna and Arica for ten years by Chili. At the end of this time a plebiscite is to decide to which of these republics these places belong, the country possessing them to pay an indemnity of 10,000,000 pesos to the other. The preliminaries are signed, subject to Iglesias's approval. It is expected that he will shortly come to a definite resolution.

THE CZAR IN MOSCOW.

MOSCOW, May 20.—The czar was received at the depot by a number of grand dukes, princes, and generals. The national anthem was played as he drove in a carriage to the palace, and great crowds cheered him along the route.

A BLOODY BATTLE.

Two Prize Fighters Pommel Each Other into a Jelly Near Chicago in One Hour and Ten Minutes.

Special Dispatch.

CHICAGO, May 20.—A brutal prize fight took place at 6 this morning at Sheffield, a suburb of this city, between James Walsh, of Cincinnati, and Thomas Lynch, of Chicago, for $200 a side, London rules. Owen McManus and William McGuire were seconds for Lynch. L. Murphy and Doc Cameron, the catter and well known New York sport, acted in a similar capacity for Walsh. Jere Sullivan was referee. Six hundred sports were in attendance, and the betting at the outset was $50 to $30 on Lynch. Both men weighed exactly 175 pounds each. Walsh appeared to be the only one decently trained. After a little cautious feeling Walsh drew first blood with a left-hander in Lynch's mouth. In the next seven rounds Walsh was thrown as many times. In the ninth Walsh received his first severe face blow, which caught him in the left eye. The swelled member had to be lanced with a penknife and an ounce of blood drawn before he could proceed. From the tenth to the twentieth rounds Walsh repeatedly displayed his wrestling powers in throwing his opponent. Both men meanwhile punished each other terribly, the "Biff, plump, bom," of the body blows sounding sickening. Even old seasoned heads turned away, and one man who claimed to have seen twenty ring battles said it was the finest fight he had ever seen, and that the milling was terrible. Four different times the seconds pulled Walsh's thumb into place, as it was knocked out of joint. Between the twentieth and twenty-seventh rounds both men pounded each other in horrible fashion, and Lynch was knocked down again and again.

Finally Walsh let out two staggering blows from the right and left knocking Lynch into a corner. Time was called, but he failed to respond, and Walsh was declared winner in thirty-eight rounds. Time, one hour and ten minutes. Both men looked like chunks of raw beef, but Lynch was in a dilapidated condition, and had to be carried to a carriage. Two thousand dollars changed hands on the result. The spectators hurriedly returned here by boat and rail, but the police got wind of the affair and this afternoon the two principals, two seconds, and twenty other participants were arrested. To-night the principals, looking like lumps of jelly, are stretched on cots in a cell at the armory, while attendants are bathing their wounds.

Smallpox in West Virginia.

Special Dispatch.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 20.—Additional details from the smallpox stricken district in Mercer and Wyoming counties have just been received here by Dr. Reeves, secretary of the state board of health. The news is most discouraging. The scourge has spread over a very wide territory, and the death rate, taking into consideration the sparsely settled condition of the country, has been alarmingly large. The counties named being inaccessible by telegraph the news received is necessarily slow and meager, and the members of the board of health fear that much of the distress and many deaths are unexpected. Dr. Bee, of Mercer county, and Dr. Goech, of Wyoming, give no encouragement. The quarantine is complete and effective, but the disease is unusually malignant and fatal. Some of the best citizens in the two counties are dead. Whole families are dying out, neither age nor sex being regarded by the pestilential destroyer.

The Races at Pimlico.

BALTIMORE, MD., May 20.—The spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey club begins on Tuesday next at Pimlico, and there is every prospect that it will at least equal if not exceed in interest any previous spring meeting. The track is in perfect condition, and fast and important contests are well distributed through the week. There will be twenty-one races, including dashes, stakes, handicaps, heats, and steeplechases, and the purses are liberal. There are now thirty-one stables at the track, comprising 172 horses, and a few more are expected to arrive before the opening of the meeting. The horses generally are in good form, and very fast time is looked for, as some of the best horses and most promising two and three-year-olds will enter the lists for the purses and stakes.

Punching an Editor.

Special Dispatch.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL, May 20.—In the *Independent* on Friday afternoon last, editor Fleischer attacked a theatrical troupe performing at the opera house, charging that it was a compound of variety actors from the slums of Chicago. The same night W. Lodge, manager of the company, and husband of one of the actresses, read the article from the stage and replied to it amid the cheers of the audience. Last night Lodge met Fleischer on Commercial avenue, knocked him down, and severely pounded him until the marshal interfered and arrested him. Hundreds of people looked on, but none interfered.

How the Pope is Obeyed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—At a meeting of the Parnell branch of the Irish National League this afternoon, resolutions were adopted indorsing the appeal issued for a national tribute to Charles Stewart Parnell and authorizing the sending of $500 to Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, with the request that it be added to the Parnell fund started in that city.

The Weather To-Day.

For the middle Atlantic states, including the District of Columbia, warmer, colder, cloudy, rainy weather, southerly, shifting to northerly winds, falling, followed by rising barometer.

Colder, clearing weather is indicated on Tuesday in the New England, middle, and south Atlantic states.

Yesterday's temperature: 7 a. m., 59.8°; 11 a. m., 71.1°; 3 p. m., 78.5°; 7 p. m., 72.2°; 11 p. m., 63.9°; maximum, 80.6°; minimum, 51.1°.

A CHANGE OF HEART.

Lord Coleridge, of England, Did Not Always Believe That Blasphemy is Not Blasphemy.

The Author of the Opinion in Foote's Case Was the Prosecutor of Pooley.

And It Was His Father Who Sentenced Him to Twenty-One Months in Prison for Writing on a Gate.

The Judge Who Doesn't Respect Precedents Helped Make Them.

To the Editor.

Your most casual reader cannot have failed to be attracted, and more than usually interested, by the communication from London which appeared in your issue of Wednesday last, under the heading "The Law of Blasphemy;" and any one at all familiar with the career and antecedents of England's present lord cheif justice must several times have rubbed his eyes to make sure that he had read aright the name of the distinguished jurist with the observations respecting Christianity and the common law, the establishment of judicial precedents.

Since Sir Matthew Hale's famous utterance, "Christianity is a part of the law of the land," prosecutions for blasphemy have been neither few nor far between, nor have they ever failed of much condemnation, and the concomitant vigorous defense. Lord Coleridge is not a young man, and should one, in the light only of this recent declaration of his, be asked among which party he might heretofore have been found, the party condemning or the party defending such prosecutions, an answer would not, I imagine, be slow in coming. Such extracts as these from the article referred to would seem to put beyond all doubt the uniform and consistent attitude of his lordship in the premises:

Lord Coleridge, I may say, is something like your own ex-Justice David Davis, and does not hesitate, when there is no precedent for action which he regards as important, *to declare that it is time there was a precedent and to make one.* It was he who for the first time granted an injunction to restrain a landlord from distraining, and *in the case I am describing he sailed right in the teeth of recent decisions* by Mr. Justice North and Mr. Justice Stephen, to say nothing of the long array of English jurists. The writings of Foote and Ramsey, he said, were undoubtedly blasphemous libels, according to the old law and the dicta of the judges, because they aspersed the truth of Christianity, but those expressions would no longer be taken as a true statement of the law. "It is no longer true," he said, "in the sense in which it was so when these dicta were uttered, that Christianity is part of the law of the land."

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Therefore, to base the prosecution of an aspersion on the truth of Christianity per se on the ground that Christianity is in the sense in which it was said by Lord Hale, or Lord Raymond, or Lord Tenterden part of the law of the land—is a mistake; *it is to forget that law grows*, and that though the principles of law remain, yet (and it is one of the advantages of the common law) they are to be applied to the changing circumstances of the times. Some may say that this is retrogression, but I should rather say that it is the progression of human opinion. And, therefore, merely to discover that the truth of Christianity is denied, without more, and to say that thereupon a man may be indicted now for blasphemous libel is, as I venture to think, absolutely untrue, and I for one will not, until it is authoritively declared to be the law, lay it down as law, for historically I cannot think I would be justified in so doing, since parliament has enacted laws which make that old view of the law no longer applicable. If this were still the law, then it would not be possible to discuss whether a monarchical or any other form of government was the best without danger of being prosecuted for a seditious libel. This has actually occurred in the early part of the last century. I find a case reported in which it appears that a man was actually convicted of a seditious libel for discussing civilly, and, as the report says, 'without any reflection whatever upon any part of the existing government,' the question if such a case arose now no judge would follow such a view, no jury would convict in such a case; it would be too monstrous. Therefore it is clear to my mind that the mere denial of the truth of the Christian religion is not enough to constitute the offense of blasphemy.

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"It is also true," he said, "that persecution is a very easy form of virtue. It is a more difficult form of virtue quietly and unostentatiously to obey what we believe to be God's will in our own lives. It is not very easy to do it; and it makes much less noise in the world. It is very easy to turn upon somebody else who differs from us and in the guise of zeal for God's honor attack somebody for a difference of opinion, whose life may be more pleasing to God and more conducive to His honor than our own. And when it is done by persons whose own lives are not free from reproach, and who take that particular form of zeal for God which consists in putting the criminal law in force against others, that, no doubt, does more to create sympathy with the defendant than with the prosecutor. And if it should be done by those who enjoy the wit of Voltaire and who do not turn away from the sneers of Gibbon, and rather relish the irony of Hume, our feelings do not go with the prosecutors and we are rather disposed to sympathize with the defendant. It is still worse if the person who takes such a course takes it, not from a kind of notion that God wants his assistance and that he can give it—less on his own account than by prosecuting others—but it is mixed up with anything of partisan or political feeling, then nothing can be more foreign to what is high minded or religious or noble in man's conduct; and indeed it seems to me that any one who will do that, not for the honor of God, but for the purposes of the ban, deserves the most disdainful disapprobation."

And "at any rate," says the letter, "heterodoxy has gained a martyr" (meaning the editor of the *Freethinker*, Mr. Foote, the defendant in the case in which the lord chief justice thus delivered himself), "a decision has been scored against those who regard Christianity as a part of the law of the land, and the *Freethinker* has obtained an advertisement, the value of which it would be impossible to overestimate."

With these utterances before us could we for a moment hesitate to exclaim, "What a vigorous, capable, and influential aid the liberal and advanced men of England must always have had in this stalwart judge?" And so I almost distrust my memory as I call to mind an incident in this same jurist's career, which, occurring some twenty odd years ago, and which made him quite as prominent an object of attention as his trenchant demolition of the plaintiff in the recent Lawson-Labouchere cause celebre, or as this his last and no less heroic cut and thrust in the matter of Foote.

In Mr. John Stuart Mill's "Essay on Liberty," which was published May 1, 1859, occurs the following passage (chap. 2, p. 56):

Let us not flatter ourselves that we are yet free from the stain even of legal persecution. Penalties for opinion, or at least for its expression, still exist by law; and their enforcement is not, even in these times, so unexampled as to make it at all incredible that they may some day be revived in full force. In the year 1857, at the summer assizes of the county of Cornwall