

# DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 2--NO. 120.

MAYSVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1883.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## TERRIBLE DISASTER.

### Seventeen Men Buried Under a Wrecked Building.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 10.—Ten minutes after 7 o'clock this morning a large building at the northwest corner of Church and State streets fell with a crash. The side wall facing Church street had been erected this winter.

It is supposed the mortar was frozen, and that the warm weather of yesterday loosened the bricks and caused the fall. There were seventeen men at work in the building. An alarm was sounded, which brought out the fireman and police, who are working hard clearing away the debris.

The names of those found in the ruins are R. L. Worden, Wm. Ashbold, Fredrick Kohler, S. Barr, W. G. Gould, R. L. Brown, Ransom Porter, Anthony Danhillspil, and Matthew Peard.

The latter is dead and two of the others are fatally injured.

The owner of the building was on the roof at the time it fell, and was severely injured. Those who are in the basement are probably killed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 10.—There was only one death from the falling building—that of Matthew Peard. Wm. Ashbold and R. L. Worden will die.

## Jail Breaking.

FORT WORTH, April 10.—Yesterday twenty-four prisoners escaped from jail. All were recaptured excepting four.

## Fatal Explosion.

BOSTON, April 10.—One building of the American Powder Company at Acton, Mass., exploded this afternoon, killing two men. The loss to property is no heavy.

## Lyman Potter Killed.

SALISBURY, N. C., April 10.—Lyman Potter, who, on a wager, was attempting to roll a wheelbarrow from New York to New Orleans, was killed on a railroad near here this morning. He once walked from Albany, N. Y., to San Francisco.

## Explosion in a Postoffice.

NEW YORK, April 10.—An infernal machine exploded in the Postoffice today. Postmaster Pearson produced the remains of the infernal machine, a pasteboard box two inches square and one inch deep, tied with a stout cord, and sealed with black wax. One end of the box was blown out by the explosion.

## Murder and Robbing in Mexico.

MATAMORAS, MEX., April 10.—Yesterday, between El Colorado and Ventanillas, the bodies of three murdered men were found. One of these was a Mexican and the other two Americans. They had been killed and robbed by eight bandits. At the Fresno ranch, in the same jurisdiction, Lorenzo Guzman was assaulted by the same band and killed.

## Hurricane in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 10.—Later reports of the recent tornado indicate great loss of life. The German settlement in Garland County was devastated, and three persons killed. Montgomery County suffered severely, and two citizens lost their lives by falling timber. The casualties will probably foot up ten lives, and the loss of property fifty thousand dollars.

## To be Hanged.

BATON ROUGE, LA., April 10.—The Governor has ordered the execution of Bazis Dugay for the murder of George Luksley, sentenced to be hanged on January 26, 1883. He will be executed on the 11th of next May. Also John Austin, on the same date, for the murder of Isaac Brown, who was sentenced on the 26th of January, 1883. They will be hanged at Franklin.

## Stabbing at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 10.—Dudley Porter, son of ex-Governor Porter, who dangerously stabbed James L. Grundy, the traveling salesman of Chatfield & Woods, Cincinnati, Sunday night, has been released on \$5,000 bail. Grundy was resting easy this morning, and his physician thinks there is no immediate danger of his wounds, though they are quite serious. The most painful wound is one which extends across the back in the hand, severing the exterior of the two middle fingers.

## CROCODILES IN FLORIDA.

Their Immense Size—Attacking a Boat—Hides and Teeth—A Ride on a Cayman.

"I shot that crocodile in Key Biscayne, Florida, last month," said a dealer in curiosities to a couple of customers.

"Alligator, you mean," said a bystander.

"No; crocodile."

"Never heard of one in Florida?"

"Well," was the reply, "I won't go into the particulars of your ignorance, as you're perhaps excusable. Crocodiles in Florida certainly are a late discovery, and to-day there is not one man in a thousand that knows they can be found there."

"How is it they have never been seen?" asked one of the group of listeners.

"In the first place," said the crocodile hunter, "they ain't so common; and in the second place, when the average sporting man sees an ugly critter before him ten or fifteen feet long, he ain't apt to examine into specific differences. The first crocodile brought from Florida is in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. Any one can see it, and there's a big difference between them and alligators. Even the Indians and 'Crackers' know the difference. They call the crocodiles 'long-nosed 'gators,' and that's just where the difference comes in. The scientific name is *Crocodylus acutus*, from their sharp nose. Their habits are unlike the 'gators'. These lie around up the rivers in fresh water, but the crocodiles live in the salt marshes. The way we came across them was all by accident. We'd been a sponging on the reef, and it coming on to blow from the northward, we put into Key Biscayne, and lay in the lee of the key. It blew for three days, and then we went ashore for water, and put the dingy up a creek or kind of bay that set in. The place grew narrower as we pulled in, and was overgrown with bay cedars and mangroves. I was just thinking about jumping overboard to land the dingy ashore when we ran into something. The shock knocked me over onto the bay, and before I could get up I heard a splash, and my name yelled 'Down bridge!'—he used to be skipper of a canal boat—and all hands dived, dropping oars and everything, and the tail of an alligator came over the boat and knocked out the row-locks, and would have knocked a man's head off. We lay close, I tell you. The boat half filled. The creature made three or four hits at us with its tail, and then made off. When we looked over the rail there was the biggest gator I ever saw. The boat was eight feet long, and the creature was longer than the boat. As soon as we recovered we—"

"I followed him up, eh?"

"No," replied the story teller, "we pulled for the shore in short meter. The gator got into deep water, but the next day we came back and I had a shot at him. He got off and up the creek still further, but I put a bullet into this one I have here. As soon as we picked him up all hands noticed the difference, but most of us didn't think it was a crocodile. It was, however, and there's a head of them right there waiting to be caught. But no more crocodiles for me; I'm satisfied with 'gators. They ain't so ugly, and there's a savage look about a crocodile that a n't pleasant. Now, a 'gator will come up, lay her eggs, and walk off, but with a crocodile it's another story. She stays right near the nest, and pays it a visit four or five times a day to see if things are going on all right. She sort of stands by to see 'f-y play, while the sun does the hard work. When they do come out, the old one will scratch around in a clumsy way, and try to help them out, all the time making a kind of barking sound as if she was encouraging them to break through, and it does have that effect."

"I never heard of the voice of a crocodile," broke in the objectionist.

"Well, voice they have," continued the speaker. "A man that lives on the Miami River told me that he heard a yelping and barking one day on the key, and thinking a pack of fox hounds had got lost he followed it up, to find it was a big she crocodile; and that's the sound they make, a kind of yelping bark. When the young come out, she gives the word and off they go after her like chickens after a hen. The young crocodiles are even fed by the old one by food disgorged. The males show a great taste for their own kin, and some big fights are seen between the male and female over the young. Anybody to see one on land wouldn't think they could get around, but that's their strong hold. They don't lie around like a 'gator, but stand erect on their legs and jump bodily, and in doing so, they crouch up their backs in a curious position."

The crocodile from Florida is similar to those found in the swamps of Jamaica, and should not be confused with the cayman of Northern South America. The specimen in the National Museum at Washington is perfect, and was set up by Prof. Ward, of Rochester. The upper part is dark brown, with a yellowish white under surface; the upper parts of the legs are

of deep yellowish tints, green and white. The eyes show a curious membrane analogous to that found in birds, which are not so far from the reptiles as is generally supposed. The mouth is extremely large; the teeth are sharp, those in the middle being the largest and formed for hard work. It is said that though the alligator grows with extreme rapidity, the crocodile grows at the rate of twelve inches in nine months.

The cayman and gaviat are relations of the above, the latter being the largest. Specimens of which having been seen in the Nile twenty-five and even thirty feet long, their long, narrow jaws containing 120 sharp teeth. The marsh crocodile of India is much dreaded, and, judging from the skull of one in the British Museum, which is nine feet long, it is safe to promise for its owner a total length of thirty-three feet. In taking food the crocodiles are much livelier than the alligators, and those of the West Indies have been seen to toss their food in the air, catching it skillfully. They rarely attack people out of water, but there is a case on record in which a priest was followed, the reptile gaining on him by taking the most surprising leaps, bending its back after the fashion of a cat, and making such good time that the bewildered clergyman, after rushing round in a circle in vain attempts to avoid it, was obliged to take to a tree, where he was watched for some time.

Waterson, the naturalist, has probably the only person who ever rode a cayman barebacked. In his "Wanderings" he says:

"I placed all the people at the end of the rope and ordered them to pull until the cayman appeared at the surface of the water. He plunged furiously as soon as he arrived at these upper regions, and immediately went below again upon their slackening of the rope. I saw enough not to fall in love at first sight, and now told them we would have him on shore immediately at all risks. They pulled again and out he came. *Monstrum horrendum, injuriosum.*" By this time he was within two yards of me. I saw he was in a state of fear and perturbation, and I instantly dropped the mast, sprang up, and leaped upon his back, turning half around as I vaulted, so that I gained my sea with my face in a right position. I immediately seized his fore-legs, and by main force twisted them on his back; thus they served me as a brace. He now seemed recovered from his surprise, and, probably fancying himself in hostile company, he lashed the sand with his long tail. I was out of reach of the strokes by being near his head, but he continued to strike and plunge, making my seat very uncomfortable. It must have been a fine sight for an unprepared spectator. The people roared out in triumph, and were so vociferous that it was some time before they heard me tell them to pull me and my beast of burden to their island. I was apprehensive the rope might break, and then there would have been every chance of going down to the regions under the water with the cayman. The people now dragged us about forty yards on the sand. It was the first and last time I was ever on a cayman's back."

By a decree of fashion on the crocodile and alligator have become familiar, and the demand for their hides exceeds the supply. Boots, shoes, bags, trunks, belts and innumerable articles are made from it. It is dyed in many tints, but the natural shade is the most desirable, assuming with age a rich chestnut tint. Not only are the hides valuable, but the teeth are made into jewelry, and it is a common sight to see, awaiting the Northern express at Baldwin, Fla., a youth with shirt studs, neck-tie pin, sleeve-buttons and cane head of crocodile teeth, while his grip-sack is perhaps from the same unfortunate reptile. Certain African tribes also affect the teeth, only they are worn in the nose and around the neck.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A horse's head ought to be as free as his feet, except that the head must be used as the guiding part. It would be just as sensible to tie and brace up his tail when he is to be backed as to fasten his head when he is going forward. A horse of any spirit always holds his head where it ought to be when he is in motion.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Pickled Peaches: Take six pounds of sugar to one quart of good cider vinegar, boil the peaches in this (after rubbing off the fur, or peeling them, as you prefer) until a broom splint will easily pierce the skin; stick some cloves into the peaches before putting them into the vinegar, and scatter a handful of stick cinnamon over them.—*Chicago Journal.*

Cracked wheat makes a very nice dish if baked with plenty of water added from time to time as it is needed, to allow the wheat to expand. It should be baked slowly for from five to six hours, and it then will be found to be remarkably sweet and wholesome. It is delicious if baked with milk instead of water, but will then need more attention when in the oven, to prevent scorching.

## Frightful Scalp Diseases Transmitted in False Hair.

A terrible alarm has been created amongst the ladies by the announcement of a visitation of the most dreadful kind—nothing less than the arrival of the horrible disease of the hair known as the plica polonica, which has hitherto been confined to the inhabitants of Poland and the frontiers of Russia. No medical science has been able as yet to ascertain the exact cause of the disease, which renders its victim a most hideous object to behold, transferring sometimes almost suddenly the most beautiful and luxuriant crop of hair into a matted, disgusting mass of twisted snake-like ropes, which stand out in horrible confusion all over the head, through which no comb can ever be drawn, and which can never be cut owing to the adhesion of the roots into one united mass, which, as the roots are filled with blood, would cause the sufferer to bleed to death were they to be violently removed.

The doctors here account for the appearance of the disease, in two cases which have appeared of late, to the recent importation of false hair from Poland—a country hitherto forbidden to trade in the article of false hair. It appears that the hair-dressing season having been rather unsuccessful in the usual districts to which the trade has been hitherto confined, in consequence of the immense demand made upon the peasant girls of the country for the last two or three years through the tremendous prices, and "obnoxious" and "casual" and "falls" and "razors" that have been worn, heavy enough on the single head of a lady of fashion to despoil the poor pates of half a dozen poor potato weavers of lace-makers of the Normandy villages, it has become necessary to widen the fields of operations, and after ransacking Constantinople, Smyrna and Damascus, the yield has even then fallen short of the demand.

The traders, after a run into Germany, have been compelled to make a swoop down upon Poland, in spite of the point of honor by which they were bound to avoid all dealings of the kind with that country. A lot of the most beautiful hair was imported thence from a great fair held in the environs of Warsaw toward the end of the month. Most of the hair was of the finest and most silky quality—highly polished, clean, and evidently well cared for by its former proprietor; but as most of it was black it had to be dyed to suit the fashion of the day, which commands that every woman that man deigneth to honor shall have faxen, red-gold, or orange-colored hair. But nothing is easier to the hair trader than to change the color, and by the chemical mixture manufactured for the purpose this object is attained in a moment.

However, one of these individuals, residing in Clerkenwell, who had purchased a bag of Polish hair of the finest quality, was horrified on perceiving the liquid in which he had plunged it for dyeing turn gradually of a blood-red color, until the whole mass had changed to the same lurid tint. Chemists were called in to ascertain the cause of the strange occurrence. The mixture was submitted to analysis, but nothing was discovered, until at length the doctors were summoned, and a test examination by the microscope, the bulb of the plica polonica was detected in a great proportion of hair which had been bought by one especial trader who had attended the fair. It was but the germ of the disease, but the tube of the hair was affected, and had it remained upon the wearer's head would in a short time have been developed into the most virulent form of the disease.

Other dealers have kept their discovery secret, and have sold the hair at a cheap rate to inferior hairdressers. Much of it must have been used to ornament the heads of the humble aspirants to fashion and distinction, who wait behind the bars of the lower public houses, or behind the counters of the general shops of the East End. It is certain that two cases of the disease have been reported—one of them a very young girl employed as nurse in a tradesman's family, whose head had been lately shaved after an attack of scarlet fever, and who had bought a "fringe" to render herself "less shocking" beneath her cap. The doctors are, of course, busily occupied in the investigation of the germs, and undertake to prevent the spread of the disease. They remember the failure experienced by the French and English medical faculties in their endeavors to cure the singer Madame Cavelli, who was compelled to leave the stage and retire from the world, in the midst of a career as brilliant as that of her sister, in consequence of this terrible visitation.—*Liverpool (Eng.) Courier.*

Highly intelligent darling: "The robbers can't steal my mamma's earrings, 'cause papa's hidden them." Interested lady visitor: "Is that so, dear? Why, where has he put them, I wonder?" "I heard him say he's put them up the spout, and expects they will stay there."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

## Make the Grass Available.

It is well now to realize the fact that the grass season is half gone, and that very much of the success in carrying stock through the coming winter in good condition, and economically, will depend upon what is gained by them during the next twelve weeks. This has an especial application to animals that are thin in flesh. Such as are thin on the first of August, having had good pasture since the opening of spring, will hardly go into winter in good fix without extra attention. The term extra attention, of course, in this case, means extra food added to the ration of grass.

If the grass does not promise to meet the requirement—and every stock man of experience can make a fairly correct estimate in this regard—recourse should be had to regular rations of extra foods, given with regularity at evening, or in the morning and evening, the latter being the best, where convenient. There can be no gain made that will equal that made upon grass and grain combined. All the conditions are favorable to this: (1.) The body condition is favorable, the secretions are acting freely, being under conditions that preclude any material liability to a congested or torpid state of any secretory organ; and (2.) as a natural consequence, the excretory functions—the outflowings from the bowels, kidneys and skin—are in a like healthy and favorable state.

On grass so arranged that the stock can be divided, allotments being made to different pastures, it is wise to hold a pasture lot in reserve, giving it a few weeks rest during the middle of the season; then, as it is made apparent which animals are likely to lag behind in the matter of taking on flesh, they should be separated from the others and placed in the reserved pasture lot. This division will answer the double purpose of giving the thin animals access to the best grass, at the same time placing them more easily under control, and separated as they are from the others, it is more convenient to deal out special rations of food. The pasture lot for such a purpose should be upon rolling land, if there is such, for the well-known reason that the grass on such land is more nutritious, and has a flavor more acceptable to stock than the coarse and rank-growing grass of low lands. It is also easy, when stock is so divided, to give them other attentions not possible to be dealt out if they remain in one lot. In this connection may be named, an occasional, or even daily ration of newly cut up corn; or, if the grass is abundant, half a dozen or so ears of new corn in the ear, at noon time, not omitting the usual ration of ground feed at the customary hour for giving this. So also a little extra observance in the matter of salting may be indulged in with advantage.

Furthermore, in taking visitors to see stock outside of the stables, the unpleasant duty of showing animals it is desirable not to have seen, will be avoided. Perhaps there is nothing that so detracts from the appearance of a herd as to have a portion of the animals comprising it in this condition. Uniformity is one of the most attractive features in any herd. In fact, if the herd is a good one, no other quality takes rank with this. On the same principle that the retail merchant asserts his goods, placing the most attractive pieces in the show window and upon the more prominent shelves, the breeder is warranted in making the division referred to. When he goes out to meet company, or when he receives company at home, he is expected to reduce his three-hare, faded coat, with one in every way presentable. So the thin and faded stock may be also excused from receiving visits still, through the plans of management referred to, the bare or bony pieces are concealed, and the color-freshened.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Crab Apple Jelly: Cover the apples with water and let them boil till perfectly soft. Pour off the water and strain through a flannel or towel. Put the juice on the fire and boil ten or fifteen minutes. Measure a pint of sugar to a pint of juice, put the sugar in pans in the oven and when perfectly hot add to the juice and boil five or ten minutes longer. For marmalade: Rub the apples through the sieve, and put about one-half pound of sugar to a pound of fruit, cook slowly some time. Three or four lemons improves it.—*Practical Farmer.*

It is highly important that a horse-stable should be well ventilated, whether it be in a basement or not. Horses often acquire serious diseases of the eyes and lungs from breathing foul air in unventilated stables. It is neither humane nor profitable to expose them to such dangers.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

Agriculture is the financial barometer of the United States.—*London Telegraph.*

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, as she was walking on the beach one day, was asked if she were not afraid of the terrific storm then raging. She replied: "No; I prefer the voice of God to that of the summer boarder."