The Ohio Democrat.

BREHM & WHITE, Publishers,

LOGAN. : : : : OHIO.

CURRENT TOPICS.

A FEMALE cowboy is a Deadwood novelty.

THE Bartholdi statue will be unveiled September 3.

A 165-year-old clock is owned by a resident of Muskegon.

CRAB meat is in the New York market at forty cents per pound.

IT costs $800,000,000 a year to maintain the standing armies of Europe.

THE farmers of the United States have 75,000,000 acres of growing corn.

"CARP," the famous Washington correspondent, takes a trip to Europe.

THE piles of the old London Bridge, put down in the year 900, are still sound.

A SOLITAIRE pearl, set in blue enamel, is the very latest for an engagement ring.

THE fool-killer has evidently sub-let a good deal of his summer work to the Niagara rapids.

A TEXAS paper answers a correspondent that the best way to serve a good dinner is to eat it.

WESTERN lumbermen are making extensive purchases of pine lands in Louisiana at $1.25 an acre.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR, of Wales, recently made his debut as a fly-fisherman He caught one trout.

DAVID DAVIS was not among the millionaires, though reputed to be so rich. His fortune foots up $850,000.

THE movement to have the telegraphic wires in the large cities placed underground, progresses slowly.

IT is shown from reliable data that of 700 young ladies who have graduated from Vasser only 200 are married.

THE New Zealand volcanic eruption may give us red sunsets such as followed the volcanic disturbances in Java two years ago.

THE sea-serpent seems to have been fooling around the coast of Mexico this season. He was caught the other day near Vera Cruz.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE gives an intimate friend the positive assurance that she will never do any further work in literature.

MRS. MARTHA WRIGHT, of Addison, Vt., is over 102 years of age, and has lived in her present residence over ninety-nine years.

IT is reported in New York that ex-Alderman Jaehne, now in Sing Sing, is to be granted a new trial by the State Supreme Court.

THE return of the registrar general shows that in London 2,617 births, and 1,222 deaths, were registered during the last week of June.

SEVEN female physicians of Boston, who had practice worth from $2,000 to $10,000 per annum, have broken down from nervous prostration.

ONLY two centuries ago the white races were estimated to be one-tenth of the world's population. Now it is claimed they are fully one-third.

A PARTY of United States Geological surveyors will explore Crater Lake in National Park, where they have to be lowered 1,000 feet to reach water.

MELOCIPEDE is the new name of a musical bicycle so fashioned that the rider can kick out melodies, waltzes and reels as he travels along the road.

A MR. ROMAIN, of Asbury Park, sprinkles his lawn, according to the *Journal*, with milk. This is an insult to milkmen for which water can never atone.

COIN to the value of $6,000 or $8,000 was found buried in cigar boxes under a hothouse on the premises of 'Squire Aaron White, of Thompson, Conn., recently.

A FIRM at Bath, Me., are about to build what will be the largest schooner afloat. She is to be 224 feet in length, and about forty-six feet beam, to register 1,600 tons and have five masts.

A RAILROAD has been run right through the site of the Burr-Hamilton duel at Weehauken, and the landmarks so thoroughly obliterated that the oldest inhabitants no longer agree as to location.

A YOUNG man in Plymouth, Mass., offered to escort a Salvation Army lass home the other evening, and was all broken up when she replied, "I have come to Plymouth to catch souls, not beaus."

A UTICA genius has invented a farm harness that weighs less than fifteen pounds, and does away with whiffletrees, traces and many of the cumbersome straps and buckles. Moreover, it is cheap.

IF persons will persist in being poisoned by picnic ice-cream, it is about time that M. Pasteur, or some other scientist, discovers a system of innoculation to counteract the baneful effects of the frozen cream.

HARRY L. FALK, swimming in the Conestoga river, near Lancaster, Pa., saw a black bass within arm's length of him. He grabbed for it, was lucky enough to catch his fingers in the gills, and swam ashore with a fine fish.

MRS. LOUIS LYONS, a Jewish lady of St. Louis, is the possessor of a very quaint bracelet of East Indian cornelians, which has been in her family for nearly 300 years. She also owns a silver pin, with date 1548 inscribed upon it.

RALEIGH, the Capital of North Carolina, is now a prohibition town; and what the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina has a sad significance at present, which it lacked when first it was spoken.

CINCINNATI has a woman who claims to be a personification of Jesus Christ. She laid herself away in a tomb for three days, and then came out in white robes. She now claims to be immortal. She has some thirty believers in her deification. In the way of sensations Cincinnati is not to be outdone by any of her envious, rival cities.

ACCORDING to statistics, Cincinnati deserves to be called the "City of Churches" rather than Brooklyn, as it has one church to every 1,250 inhabitants, while Brooklyn has one church to every 1,975 inhabitants.

A NEW YORK woman, arrested for shooting at a janitor, declared to the court that she was ninety years old. The court immediately discharged her, no doubt upon the ground that no sane woman would own up to such an age.

IN France they settle personal quarrels by fighting duels, but in happy America, where the republican idea is more firmly established, belligerent statesmen take it out by sassing each other and smacking one another on the jaw.

ANDREWS, the Georgian, who last year walked from Atlanta to Boston, is reported to be now on his second trip, accompanied by the same little dog. It seems hard on the dog. Andrews is ninety-six years old.

IN consequence of the expulsion of the Princes from France, his Majesty, the King of Portugal declares that he will not set foot on French soil on his way to Germany. He will get even with the republic by voyaging by sea.

KISSES admit of a greater variety of character than perhaps many are aware of. Eight labial diversities are mentioned in the Bible—the kiss of salutation, valediction, reconciliation, subjection, approbation, adoration, treachery and affection.

A DIABOLICAL PLOT.

Details of the Anarchist Scheme of Bloodshed and Ruin.

Several of the Followers of the Red Flag Turn Informers—Their Startling Recital—Strong Evidence Against Spies, Fielden and Lingg.

ANARCHISTIC NECKS IN DANGER.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Nine police officers and three private citizens gave evidence yesterday on behalf of the prosecution in the trial of the Anarchists. Two important points were made: First, that Fielden fired on the police with a revolver about the time the bomb was thrown; second, that Spies as early as February, 1885, had been working as an organizer for armed revolution which was to begin with the seizure of Chicago about May 1, 1886, when an attempt to enforce the Eight-Hour law would leave thousands of working-men idle and ready to join in a scheme promising rich results in the way of plunder. Spies attempted to get the officers of the Knights of Labor Assembly of Grand Rapids to join the scheme, and the president of that assembly, Luther V. Moulton, was the most important witness on the stand yesterday. The evidence that Fielden fired on the police was abundant and conclusive, and seemed sufficient in itself to put a halter around the neck of that individual. Detective Bonfield testified to arresting Spies and Schwab, and said that in an interview with Spies, after his arrest, on the Haymarket tragedy, he (Spies) stated that he approved of the method used to exterminate the police, but thought it premature—that the time had not arrived to start the revolution. The witness exhibited a number of dynamite cartridges, fuses, revolvers, a dirk made from a file and other things which he found secreted in the office of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, Spies' paper, and the organ of the Anarchists.

CHICAGO, July 21.—In yesterday's proceedings in the trial of the Anarchists the evidence tendered by the prosecution was the most important, but at the same time the least sensational yet offered. This, at least, is the opinion of State's Attorney Grinnell. The prosecution occupied most of the forenoon session in proving that the riot at the McCormick works May 3 was instigated by a few Anarchists led by Spies; that Spies, after inciting that riot, wrote and circulated inflammatory and lying accounts of the outbreak, with intent to incite the working-men of the city to further riot; that it was in defiance of the active opposition of the leaders of the strikers that Spies and his gang captured the meeting which immediately preceded the McCormick riot, and incited that meeting to attack the non-union working-men; and, generally, that that riot was directly the work of the Anarchists in the carrying out of their plot to sack and plunder the city, as described in the testimony of the witness Moulton the previous day.

The testimony presented in the afternoon clearly proved that Spies was the writer of the mysterious "Rube" notice in the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, that being the signal for the opening of the revolution by the armed forces of the Anarchists; that Spies and Schwab were directly responsible for the incendiary screeds in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*; that Spies was the author of the "Revenge" circular; that Spies, Neebe and Schwab, directly, and the other prisoners, indirectly, were responsible for the circulation of murderous Anarchistic literature, such as Herr Most's "Science of Revolutionary Warfare;" and that, altogether, the Haymarket riot, the McCormick riot, the throwing of the bomb, the publication of the *Alarm* and *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, the issuance of incendiary circulars and proclamations, and the manufacture, storage, and distributions of explosives were all an integral part of a general and premeditated plot for the murder or overthrow of the police force and all law-abiding citizens, and the seizure of the city by the Anarchists.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Only two witnesses were examined in the Anarchist trial yesterday—William Seliger and his wife. Seliger lives in a small house on the rear of the lot at No. 442 Sedgwick street, and it was in this house the bombs were manufactured. The afternoon of May 4, the date of the explosion, some forty or fifty bombs were made at Seliger's. The prisoner Lingg, who lodged at Seliger's, seems to have been the chief worker, five or six others, of whom Seliger was one, acting as his assailants. Lingg had previously practiced making bombs and casting bomb-shells. For tubular bombs he used sections of metal pipe of an inch to one and a half inches in diameter; for spherical bombs he cast leaden shells in a cup-shaped mold, melting the lead in a ladle on the kitchen stove. Small iron bolts and nuts were imbedded in the dynamite, and each shell sealed with a fulminating cap and fuse attachment. It was unquestionably one of these bombs that was thrown in the Haymarket.

The forty or fifty bombs made that afternoon were packed in a trunk and carried to No. 58 Clybourn avenue about 8 o'clock by Lingg and Seliger. Here they were distributed, the box being left in a rear room where each Anarchist could go in and help himself. Several conspirators equipped themselves with bombs, all of them being at the same time armed with revolvers and the deadly three-sided file-dirks. Lingg and Seliger armed themselves like the rest. The two proceeded to Larrabee street police station. They consulted on whether they should immediately throw bombs at that station or attack Webster avenue station first. Lingg was eager to begin; Seliger was cowardly and held Lingg back. Lingg had been detailed to attack these stations—to make such a "disturbance" on the North side that the police would be prevented from massing at the West side, where the principal disturbances were to be made. The two conspirators tramped between the two stations and eventually saw the Larrabee street patrol-wagon loaded with police starting off to the scene of the Haymarket explosion. Lingg then excitedly prepared to throw a bomb at the patrol-wagon, but by a trick of his more cowardly companion was delayed in his object until the wagon had driven off in safety.

The witness acknowledged he was afraid of his life, and so had written a letter, the substance of which was that Schaack had extorted information from him under threats. He swore that this was untrue; that he had been a voluntary informer, hoping to escape by making a clean breast of all he knew. He had never been promised immunity for making the statement. The cross-examination further showed that Lingg knew beforehand that there would be an explosion at the Haymarket meeting, and was anxiously awaiting tidings at the time it occurred. The witness had been in jail or in hiding almost all the time since, being afraid of an attack by one of his quondam brethren.

Seliger's examination occupied almost five hours, and then his wife took the stand and corroborated the chief facts of his testimony. The only new thing in her evidence was that Lingg tried to make a hiding-place for the bombs within the wall of his room, and that she prevented him. She acknowledged that she hated the whole business, and would have been glad to throw all the bomb-makers into the street that Tuesday afternoon.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Yesterday's evidence at the Anarchists' trial very materially forwarded the case for the State. The prosecution occupied the day in producing proofs of the bloodthirsty mouthings of Spies, Parsons, Schwab and Fielden at the lake-front and other meetings. The fact that the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* office was the central distributing point of Anarchist supplies, including dynamite, arms and revolutionary literature, was further emphasized by the introduction of the load of dynamite and other explosive materials found there.

The first witness yesterday was M. H. Williamson, a newspaper reporter, who testified to the action of the Anarchists on the occasion of the opening of the new Board of Trade building. Parsons and Fielden, speaking from the windows of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* office, had offered to lead an attack with bombs and all other available weapons on the large stores of the city, Marshall Field's and C. P. Kellogg's being mentioned as proper places to begin with. The Board of Trade was also proposed as an object of attack, and Board of Trade men were to be murdered because "they were the scoundrelly robbers of the working-men and had built that edifice from the earnings of the poor." Parsons and Spies showed the witness bombs and dynamite in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* office. The witness testified to various meetings where dynamite had been preached by Spies, Fielden, Parsons and Schwab. Parsons explained to the witness the methods of street warfare with bombs and boasted of the strength and perfect organization of the Anarchists of the city.

Several witnesses testified to Anarchist supplies found in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* office, and an expert in the use of explosives gave testimony as to experiments he made with the dynamite seized at the office of the paper, and showing its powerful character. Officer Weinke, who appeared with a bandaged head, having been shot during the Haymarket riot, detailed the substance of a speech made by Engel one Sunday afternoon last February at an open meeting at No. 703 Milwaukee avenue. Engel advised the crowd to save up a small sum, so that each might be armed with a three or four dollar revolver, that kind "being good enough to shoot police with." John J. Ryan testified to speeches made by Spies, Parsons, Schwab and Fielden at various times when rifles, pistols and dynamite had been recommended. Parsons had stated that twenty-five cents' worth of dynamite would demolish the Pullman building, and advised that act. Harry Wilkinson, a reporter, testified to stories told him by Spies as to the use of bombs and dynamite, and the condition and objects of the organization in the city. Joe Gruenhut, of the City Health Department, described as a Socialist and writer of Socialistic literature, had introduced the witness to Spies, and had been present at the principal interview. Spies told what was to be done and Gruenhut fixed the date it would occur—May 1 or within a few days thereafter, when many working-men would be idle through an attempt to enforce the Eight-Hour law.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Yesterday's evidence in the Anarchist trial was largely of a corroborative character. First came a burly saloonkeeper named Hein, whose testimony went to show Neebe's knowledge of and partial responsibility for the famous "Revenge" circular. Gustav Lehman, one of the Anarchists, described the manufacture of the bombs at Lingg's lodgings and his visit to Neff's Hall, where they were distributed. Lingg gave him a small satchel, containing bombs, fuses and caps; also a tin box filled with dynamite. Witness took the articles home and hid them in the woodshed. He became scared during the night, and got out of bed and carried the stuff away out on a prairie where he left it. He afterwards took a detective to the spot and it was recovered. The Carpenter's Union, to which witness belonged, gave a dance last March, and the proceeds were taken by Lingg, with the sanction of the union, and a quantity of dynamite was purchased. Lehman testified to hearing Engel, in a speech, give instructions as to how bombs could be easily and cheaply made.

Several witnesses testified regarding the Socialistic demonstration at the time the new Board of Trade building was dedicated.

State's Attorney Grinnell stated that he would have read the translation of the platform of the International Workingmen's Association and Herr Most's book, which had already been placed in evidence. Captain Black objected to the reading. It was finally decided that the documents might be presented, and Assistant State's Attorney Furthman read in a loud, clear voice the platform adopted in Pittsburgh and published in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. The platform begins with a tirade against the capitalists, in which they are denounced as the spoilsmen of the laborer. The working-men, it goes on, are forced to commit murder and other crimes through capitalistic oppression. The screed finally gets down to busines, and says that the working-men can hope for no arbitration through the ballot or peaceful arbitration. There is but one method—force. It advises organization and preparation for the inevitable conflict between capital and labor, and calls for revolutionary and national activity. It demands the building up of a free society, founded on a communistic organization of production, and an organization of the educational system on an equal basis for both sexes.

Mr. Furthman next began to read Herr Most's book, "Science of Revolutionary Warfare." The translated copy is a large pamphlet of forty-nine pages, and the reading occupied the remainder of the afternoon. The author goes fully into the use of dynamite, and explains the best way to explode it. The whole work is written in that bombastic style for which the arch Anarchist is noted, and advocates the killing of the police by dynamite, gunpowder, the knife or prussic acid, the most deadly of poisons.

A DARING FEAT.

A New York Newsboy, on a Wager of $100, Leaps from the Brooklyn Bridge and Is Unharmed.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Stephen Brodie jumped from the Brooklyn bridge yesterday afternoon into the East river. Shortly after two o'clock a lumber wagon was noticed passing over the bridge with two men riding in it. Something in the air of one of the men attracted the notice of a police officer, and he watched the wagon as it went on. When about one hundred feet east of the New York tower, and near the third lamp-post one of the men stood up and took his coat off. He looked around, and carelessly said to the driver: "Well, here goes for luck." He stepped from the wagon to the rail, and without hesitating a second jumped off. Less than twenty people were near at the time. The man fell down straight to the water, 120 feet below, striking in a bunch, but with his feet first. He sank from sight and reappeared a moment later with both hands at his chest as if in pain. A skiff, which was hovering near with some men in it, rapidly came up and took the man in. The boat was pulled to the foot of Dover street and landed.

In the meantime three police officers of the bridge squad had run around and down to the pier. They arrested the man and took him to the Oak street station. He did not seem to be much injured by his terrible fall and walked along without any assistance, followed by a mob of cheering boys and men. The leap was the result of a $100 wager.

HAPLESS FISHERMEN.

Thousands of Newfoundlanders Dying of Starvation on Account of the Failure of the Fisheries.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 24.—Hon. A. F. Widell, of Newfoundland, arrived here last evening to interview the Dominion Government and ask that they give aid to fishermen along the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador. He tells a tale of horror that would make the heart bleed. The fishermen, owing to the scarcity of the catch through the ice not breaking up, are literally starving to death. The Government of the island have stepped in and are doing what they can to help, but are not able to cope with the large number of cases which must have immediate assistance. Altogether 150 people have died of starvation, and 2,500 are on the verge of death for want of food. In one settlement of forty-two, twenty-four died during the month of June. In another settlement of fifty-three eleven died, while in yet another settlement of seventy-two twelve succumbed for want of bread. The description given by Widell is heartrending and agonizing in the extreme. These poor people in their poverty cling with bitter tenacity to their native island, and will not go elsewhere to obtain work. As yet there are no signs of the ice breaking up, and winter again sets in in October. It is doubtful, however, if the Government will agree to give actual aid, but it will certainly give steamers to convey food to the distressed, and also will take any of the sufferers to the Dominion, where they can secure abundance of work. Whatever is done must be done quickly, or the loss of life through sheer hunger will be great.

Sad Accident.

BOSTON, July 24.—The merry party which left here Wednesday on the Grand Army of the Republic special train for San Francisco was shocked by the sudden death of one of its member. When the train was crossing the Hudson river, Thomas J. Carey, of Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 11, stood on the platform. In some manner he missed his footing in the darkness and fell through the trestle into the river, seventy-five or eighty feet below, and was drowned.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—SENATE.—Memorials of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States and China were presented, setting forth the injurious effect of the outrages on Chinamen. A House bill was reported adversely, proposing to loan tents to veteran associations, the War Department having no tents on hand. A number of veto pension bills were reported back. The Payne bribery case was postponed temporarily for the oleomargarine bill. The rate of tax was reduced from five to two cents. Several other amendments were adopted, and the bill finally passed—yeas 37, nays 24. The sundry civil bill was called up, and temporarily laid aside for the Payne case. After some discussion it was agreed to publish the three reports in the *Record*. At 5:40 p. m. the Senate took a recess until 8 p. m., the night session being for the consideration of the sundry civil bill.

HOUSE—Mr. Hatch, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, denied the assertion of Mr. Ingalls in the Senate to-day that he was personally interested in the oleomargarine bill. Senate bills were passed for the construction of bridges across the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. The Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill were non-concurred in and the river and harbor bill was referred to the committee of the whole, and read in detail. A motion to strike out the New York harbor amendment was voted on—88 to 51. The point of no quorum being made, the committee rose. Mr. Morrison reported back his resolution to adjourn July 28, and pending action the House at 5 p. m. took a recess, the evening session being for the consideration of bridge bills.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—SENATE.—Petitions were presented from Knights of Labor in favor of the Oklahoma bill and land bills. The Payne bribery case was taken up and considered, Messrs. Pugh, Hoar and Logan speaking. Mr. Teller then took the floor, but gave way to a motion to adjourn shortly before 6 p. m.

HOUSE.—The concurrent resolution to adjourn July 28 was agreed to 145 to 36. Thursday and Saturday of this week were set apart for the consideration of the bill to increase the navy. The river and harbor bill was sent to conference with all the Senate's amendments non-concurred in. The Inter-State commerce bill was opposed by the Northern Pacific forfeiture, and the former prevailed—yeas 142, nays 99. At 5 p. m. the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, when the inter-State commerce debate was continued.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—SENATE.—A resolution was adopted calling upon the Civil Service Commissioner for all changes in the rules and violations thereof since March 4, 1885. The legislative appropriation bill was reported from conference with certain disagreements which were insisted upon, and returned to conference again. The calendar was taken up and several pension bills passed, together with bills for the erection of public buildings at Clarksburg, W. Va., Springfield, Mo., Lynn, Mass., and Nebraska City, Neb. The naval appropriation bill was reported from conference committee and agreed to. The Payne bribery case was resumed. Messrs. Teller, Sherman, Eustis and Frye speaking. At 6 p.m. the Senate adjourned with the understanding that a vote would be taken at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Evarts is to be followed by Mr. Hoar.

HOUSE.—The conference report on the bill prohibiting the passage of special laws in the Territories was agreed to. The oleomargarine bill was reported back with Senate amendments. A number of committee reports were made. The inter-State commerce and the navy increase bills were laid aside, and the House went into committee of the whole on revenue bills, in order to reach the oleomargarine bill. A number of measures were laid aside after votes and incidental debates up to 5 p. m., when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—SENATE.—Mr. Blair rose to a question of personal privilege, and explained his connection with the attempted collection of a $200 fee in a pension case. A resolution on the fisheries question, instructing the Committee on Foreign affairs to make an inquiry, was submitted by Mr. Edmunds. The Payne case was taken up and debated by Messrs. Call, Evarts and Hoar. An investigation was finally refused by a vote of forty-four to eventeen. The sundry civil bill was taken up and considered until 6 p. m., when a recess was taken until 8 p. m. The same order of business was continued.

HOUSE.—A resolution setting apart to-morrow night for public building bills was recommitted, with instructions to amend it for land forfeiture bills—yeas 138, nays 63. The oleomargarine bill was reached, and, after a short debate, passed as it came from the Senate—174 to 75. The Rhode Island contested election case of Page vs. Price was called up. On motion to adjourn the Republicans refused to vote, and the case was withdrawn. The river and harbor bill was reported and returned to conference. A conference report on the naval appropriation bill was agreed to, and at 5. p. m. the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the night session being for the consideration of pension bills.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—SENATE.—A resolution of Mr. Edmunds' was passed directing the Committee of Foreign Relations to investigate the subject of Canadian seizure of our fishing vessels. The rest of the day and evening were spent mainly on the appropriation bills.

HOUSE.—The new naval ship bill was passed. The evening session was devoted to land grant forfeiture bills.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—SENATE.—A bill was passed directing the Commissioner of Labor to make investigation in regard to convict labor. A joint resolution was placed on the calendar proposing an amendment to the constitution in relation to alcoholic liquors. The resolution discharging the Finance Committee from consideration of the Morrison surplus resolution was laid over on the statement that it would be reported to-morrow. The President was called upon for information in regard to the detention of Editor Cutting by Mexico. The deficiency appropriation bill was considered. The fortifications and naval bills were reported. The Senate went into executive session at 4 o'clock and took a recess at 6 p. m. until 8 o'clock. At the night session there was no quorum and pension bills were considered in open session.

HOUSE—The legislative bill was reported from conference, and the amendment providing for Senators' clerks objected to—yeas 96, nays 121. Further conference was ordered. Under the call of States a number of bills were introduced and referred. The Northern Pacific land grant forfeiture was taken up and debated until 5 p. m., when the House adjourned.

Miscellaneous News.

PROF. E. LEON, of Mansfield, O., crossed the Grand Chasm at Tallulah Falls, Ga., on an inch and a half rope, fifteen hundred feet long and suspended from cliff to cliff, at a height of twelve hundred feet above the rapids. Four thousand people witnessed the feat.

AT Mt. Jewett, Pa., John E. Thompson shot and killed in cold blood John Yohe, a young bar-tender, against whom he had a grudge. The murderer surrendered to the officers, with the understanding that he would not be lynched.

COLONEL FRED GRANT denies all knowledge of any disagreements between Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris.

WHILE attempting burglary at Milwaukee, on the night of the 25th, Frank Dunn, a notorious St. Louis thug, was shot and arrested. He is under indictment at Kansas City for murder. With two pals he tried to commit highway robbery in Kansas City, and when the victim resisted, shot him dead, as also an officer who went to the latter's aid.

—"What a delightful existence it is, Farmer Robinson," said his city guest, "out here in the county. How crisp and beautiful the air, and the fragrance of new mown hay pervades all. I should think you would feel like chanting pæans of praise to the Creator the year 'round." "It is sort 'o nice, miss, I grant. But I never feel quite so much like thanking Heaven as I do when I've scrimmaged about an' got money enough together to pay the taxes."—*Hartford Post.*

—The civilization of the East is rapidly penetrating this country. Nowhere is it more noticeable than in a certain Dakota town near the Montana line, in which the leading hotel has the following posted conspicuously on the head of the bedstead in each room. "Guests are requested to remove their spurs before retiring."—*Estelline (D. T.) Bell.*

—One of the *Bee's* Tulare County subscribers writes that he wishes the address of his paper changed. The Kingston post-office, he says, "is not reliable, as the cattle occupy it most of the time, and when the gra gits scarce they will begin at the papers." His wishes have been complied with.—*Sacramento Bee.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Hundreds of Dying and Starving People Cry for Help.

OTTAWA, ONT., July 22.—Hon. A. Wedell, from St. Johns, N. F., arrived last evening to confer with the Government as to some means of relieving the destitute poor on the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts, along the northern coast of Newfoundland. Over 500 families are starving, while in Labrador at least 1,000 families are in the worst state of destitution. One hundred and twenty persons have died so far. The glass the first of July stood at zero. From Cape Bauld, Newfoundland, to Cape Mugford, on the Labrador coast, there is one solid barrier of ice, and no fishing has been possible. A large number of starving fishermen from India Harbor and Sandwich Bay have just arrived to implore food from the Government and assistance for friends left behind. No crops can be grown. The chances are that 1,000 people will have died before another month if help is not afforded.

A STRANGE STORY

Which Seems Strongly Flavored With a Touch from Joe Mulhattan.

COLUMBUS, O., July 22.—A strange story comes from near Bradford Junction concerning Simon Wilcox, a farmer, who blasphemed his Creator for the destruction of crops by a hail-storm. Wilcox had been an enthusiastic church member, but lost his faith when he surveyed the ruin in his field last Tuesday. In the midst of excited cursing he was paralyzed, and could not leave the spot. His neighbors found him, but could not release him. Their reports are probably exaggerated. They say that he was surrounded by an intense heat, and that no one could approach him because of it. A pole was brought to push him out of the heated circle, but the pole was burned off. Toward night he fell unconscious, the heat disappeared, and he was picked up a raving maniac.

Dragged to Death.

WEBB CITY, MO., July 22.—The little ten-year-old stepson of John Brinkley, last evening, was leading a Texas pony of doubtful disposition to water by a long rope halter. The animal became unmanageable, and the little fellow determined to conquer him, wound the rope around his wrist. The horse gave a plunge, throwing the child up in the air, and whirling around a few times, started at full speed over the hill. The mother of the boy was standing in her yard and saw the horse start and her son being dragged over the rocks, while his body was bouncing up and down, and heard his screams and cries for help as he passed near her in his course, but was powerless to help him. The horse was finally stopped by Jim Carr. The lad died in an hour and a half after being taken to his home.

Albany's Bi-Centennial.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 22.—Albany people have given themselves up, body and soul, to-day to the task of celebrating the incorporation of their city by Governor Thomas Dongan, just two hundred years ago. The uproar that broke loose at midnight, when the bells announced the arrival of the anniversary, continued until daylight. Men, boys, and even women, went up and down the principle streets blowing horns and singing until morning came. Men and boys organized themselves into marching bands and went from one part of the city to another, blowing two or three horns together and stopping before hotels and private residences and giving impromptu serenades. Small cannon kept up their salutes and bonfires lighted up the principal streets, and the red fires' glow was reflected from the skies above until they paled in the gray of approaching morning.

A Treasurer Defaults for Half a Million.

BOSTON, July 22.—The directors of the Lowell Bleachery Corporation removed Samuel H. Snelling from the office of treasurer, which he has held for twenty-seven years. A committee to investigate his accounts said he has been guilty of grave irregularities, anywhere from $200,000 to $500,000. The capital stock of the corporation is $550,000, but this is no indication of its wealth, for the assets are far in excess of that figure. It has suspended him pending an investigation.

Michigan Secured It.

DETROIT, MICH., July 21.—Detroit and Michigan are perhaps more directly affected by the new extradition treaty with England than any other city or State, because of the close proximity to the Dominion, which enables criminals to escape there. The suggestions for the treaty were drafted by Edwin F. Connolly, a lawyer of this city, who was then chief of police, assisted by Prosecuting Attorney Robertson. These two gentlemen brought the matter to the attention of Secretary Frelinghuysen.

Respite from the Gallows.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Governor Marmaduke has granted a respite until August 6 to John Smith, who was sentenced to hang to-morrow with Joe Gump, at Gallatin, Mo., for the murder of Wm. C. Gladson, of Monroe County, Iowa. The Governor granted the respite in order to examine some new evidence in Smith's case. Gump will be hanged to-morrow.

The Indians Got Away.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Captain Lawton, with his command, surprised Geronimo's camp on the Youngi river, about 180 miles southwest of Campas Sonora, or nearly 300 miles south of the Mexican boundary line, capturing all the Indian property, including a large quantity of dried meat and nineteen horses. The warriors escaped.

Henry Berg on Inoculation.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Henry Bergh declares that small-pox, cancers, tumors and other forms of disease are resulting from vaccination, the whole principle of which is wrong. He denounces the Pasteur remedy as a humbug.

Death of the Oldest Officeholder.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—William Hunter, Second Assistant Secretary of State, and the oldest official in continuous service in the United States, died here to-day of a complication of diseases incident to old age.

Too Much Rain.

TOPEKA, KAS., July 22.—Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado are suffering from heavy rains and washouts, the Arkansas river being higher than at any time before in twenty years.

A Mormon Convicted of Perjury.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 22.—Ambrose Greenwald, a Mormon pillar, was convicted to-day of perjury. The case has been a sensational one, and Gentiles are rejoicing over the outcome.

Charged With Poisoning Stock.

IVESDALE, ILL., July 22.—Wallace Black caused the arrest of Mrs. Emile Andre, charging her with throwing paris green into his pasture with intent to poison his stock. Two cows have died from the effects.

Wages Voluntarily Advanced.

PITTSBURGH, July 22.—The Pennsylvania Tube Works Company, employing several hundred men, have voluntarily advanced the wages of their workmen ten per cent.

World's Bicycle Record Beaten.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 22.—Wilfred H. Barber to-day beat the world bicycle record by ten seconds, making a mile in three minutes, fifty-one seconds.

Shot by Her Baby Brother.

MARSHALL, ILL., July 22.—At Hazel Dell, a village just over the west line of this county, in the south-east corner of Cumberland, Winnie, the twelve year-old daughter of D. H. Sanford, of that village, was shot by her five-year-old brother, who was playing with a gun. The ball passed through the abdomen, inflicting a fatal wound.

It Was Loaded.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 22.—Wilbur Ryan, nineteen years of age, while fooling with a revolver to-night, shot and killed Fred Kellemyer, a lad twelve years his junior. He made the fatal mistake of supposing that the pistol was not loaded. The boys were cousins.

CANADA

Actively Engaged in Preparing Her Defenses.

Every Port on the Pacific Coast to be Immediately Fortified.

MONTREAL, QUE., July 26.—Great interest in the work of fortifying the Canadian ports on the Pacific Coast has been aroused. The graving dock at Esquimault on Vancouver Island, has been completed, the contractors having just handed it over to the Government, and it is now proposed to fortify Esquimault. There is an insignificant battery there at present, but it is intended to erect a first-class fortress as a set off to the great Russian fortress of Petropôlaupski in the Northern Pacific. Colonel O'Brien and a corps of Imperial engineers from Halifax have passed through Montreal on their way to British Columbia. They will survey Esquimalt and Victoria Harbor with other points covering the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company's part at the Pacific, namely, Vancouver City. Sites for several forts will be selected immediately, and the armaments will be shipped from England at an early day. It will be remembered that the first freight sent over the Canadian Pacific railroad was a train of munitions of war, sent by the Imperial authorities from Halifax to Port Moody, B. C., which occupies only eight days in transit. The British Government having adopted the Canadian Pacific railroad as the military route between England and the East, is deeply interesting in seeing that the railroad harbor on the Pacific is properly protected, and it is believed that millions will be expended almost immediately in that quarter by the Imperial and Canadian Governments jointly. The Canadian Minister of Militia, Sir Adolph Caron, has gone to England, and it is believed his mission has largely to do with the arrangement of the terms on which Canada and England will co-operate in the construction of those important military works. It is said in well informed circles that Canada and England will jointly erect the work, that England will furnish the armament, which will be first-class, and that Canada will supply the garrison in times of peace. It is also understood that in connection with the defenses there will be the most modern torpedo service in the entrance both north and south of Vancouver Island.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

Pittsburgh and Adjacent Country Damaged to the Extent of $350,000.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 26.—Shortly before noon to-day a rain-storm passed over Allegheny and this city. For half an hour rain and hail descended in torrents, doing immense damage, threatening a repetition of the great Butcher's Run flood, whereby thirty-seven lives were lost, and of which to-day is the twelfth anniversary. The lower portion of the two cities suffered the greatest damage. Cellars, first floors of dwellings and store-rooms were flooded; fences and outhouses washed away. Telegraph and telephone wires are down in all directions. A number of streets are impassable, and trains on several railroads have been temporarily abandoned on account of slides and wash-outs. The damage is estimated at nearly $200,000. No loss of life has as yet been reported. The damage by this morning's storm will probably reach $350,000. The storm was the most severe known for many years. From almost every town along the rivers reports are coming in of great damage. Houses were flooded and struck by lightning, crops destroyed and trees and fences washed away. Almost every railroad entering the city suffered from land slides and washouts. Whole fields of wheat and corn have been destroyed, and at one point near Evans City a strip of woodland seventy-five yards wide by three-quarters of a mile long was leveled by a tornado

A Druggist's Mistake.

CLEVELAND, O., July 26.—Early this morning, Mrs. Andro Bartoli, an Italian woman living on Broadway, near the great Newburg Rolling Mills, sent her son to J. A. Bartlett's drug store, near by, for ten cents worth of cream tartar and the same amount of sugar of milk. Three children were ill and the drugs were for them, the mother also taking of the medicine. Instead of sugar of milk the druggist gave the lad arsenic, and to-night the mother is dead and three children are not expected to recover. The druggist is crazy with grief.

A Crank After Logan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—Yesterday afternoon a well-dressed, gentlemanly appearing man was found prowling around General Logan's house. He refused to believe the servant's statement that the General was absent from home, and finally, becoming very much excited, drew a revolver and threatened to kill some one. He was arrested and taken to the station house where his language showed him to be a man of education, although evidently insane.

Starving Fishermen.

BOSTON, July 26.—A dispatch from St. Johns, N. F., states that there is dire distress from want of food among the fishermen of Labrador. Out of two hundred persons in Astoria a hundred have died. There is great suffering and mortality in other places, including the northern coast of Newfoundland.

Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—It is not now probable that any more public building bills will be passed this session of Congress. Sixty of these bills are now on the calendar, and about thirty have been passed during the session, some of which have been vetoed, and some of which have not yet passed the Senate.

Anarchist Sympathizers Meet.

CHICAGO, July 26.—A meeting of two thousand sympathizers of the Anarchist prisoners was held to-night. A strong force of police was present, but there was no disturbance.

Another Dynamite Bomb Found.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Another big dynamite bomb, supposed to have been prepared for the Haymarket riot, has been found in this city.

Canada's Population Still Increasing.

BRIMFIELD, ILL., July 26.—J. W. Harrington, of this place, has decamped to Canada, after victimizing his neighbors out of several thousand dollars.

—The Hindoos say that chess is the invention of an astrologer who lived more than 5,000 years ago and was possessed of supernatural knowlege and acuteness. Greek historians assert that the game was invented by Palamedes to beguile the tedium of the siege of Troy. The Arab legend is that it was devised for the instruction of a young despot by his father, a learned Brahmin, to teach the youth that a king, no matter how powerful, was dependent upon his subjects for safety.

—Prison reform began under Christian influence during the reign of the first (nominally) Christian Emperor of Rome. Constantine's legislation (320 A. D.) provided that those accused of crimes should be examined with promptness and not detained in confinement; and those arrested were to be confined in a humane manner, while their cells were to be furnished with light and ventilation.—*Boston Budget.*

—The thickness of the earth's crust is believed by M