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### A DISGUSTING SCENE.

How Washington Elite Treat Their Supposedly Insane.

Crowding a Court Room to Laugh at a Woman Defending Her Sanity.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The investigation as to the mental condition of Mrs. Emmons was continued to-day in the old circuit court room, which was crowded to the point of discomfort, the ladies as usual of late, composing the larger part of the audience. Mrs. Emmons resumed her story.

She said that when she gave up her bathroom to her servants her husband threatened to put her into a lunatic asylum. This frightened her, for she saw by his manner that he

MEANT WHAT HE SAID.

When her husband went away that morning she sent at once for James Lawdes a lawyer. She told him of the circumstances relating to her husband's correspondence with the Philadelphia woman and then placed the papers in his hands.

"I told him," said the witness, "that if I were mad, or dead or put in a lunatic asylum that he would have to vindicate me before the world and put out these letters to show why I was confined."

When her husband came home she told him what she had done. He did not say anything but

PULLED HIS MUSTACHE VIGOROUSLY, [great laughter], subsequently her husband told her she was to use those letters to get a divorce. She told him she would do nothing as long as his mother lived to give her sorrow. He then ordered her to get a divorce, and she said she would. He said he would give her the house on Vermont avenue, which was already as much hers as his, and promised her a number of other things which were already hers. On one occasion continued the witness, Dr. Sims called upon me, bringing

THAT MAN DR. KEMPSTER.

Confound him—I—I—well! I want say it. But it's through him that Mr. Emmons has got into this mess. Either that or Mr. Emmons is insane himself." This was too much for the gravity of the audience and another laugh broke out.

"About the broken thermometer story," witness said: "I had had it for a long time and was very sorry when it was broken, for I used to put it out of the window to see how cold it was and thus

CATCH GENERAL HAGEN."

[Great laughter greeted this sally, the marshal laughing so hard he could not get up for some time.] Relating to the Christ child incident, about the trial of the colored boy Arnold, Mrs. Emmons looked straight at Mr. Garnett and asked: "Does the black rub off from a clean negro child?" Then she went on: "You said yes by nodding your head, does it? I say it does not. I would like to know when people are dead and have laid off their skins, whether it makes

ANY DIFFERENCE TO GOD

whether their skins are black or white." "Go ahead," said Mr. Garnett impatiently. "That's a question," said Mrs. Emmons, "that ought to be answered by a Bostonian." Mrs. Emmons then sarcastically described her husband's solicitude about her trip to Bloomingdale, and concluded by declaring that she was repeatedly dragged with whisky so that it was comparatively easy to get her into the Bloom-

ingdale asylum. Her touching description of her struggles and protests against confinement made a deep impression upon the audience.

House.

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, presented the conference report on the inter-state commerce bill in order that it might be printed in the record and in bill form. This was ordered and Mr. Crisp gave notice that he would call up the report at an early day.

The speaker announced the appointment of a conference committee on the anti-polygamy bill. The house then went into a committee of the whole on the river and harbor appropriation bill.

Mr. Hepburn of Ia., while favoring the system of water way improvements opposite the "swapping off" theory upon which the bill was formed and criticized severely some of the features of the measure especially that which provided for the improvement of the Mississippi in accordance with the plans of the commission.

Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana commended the work of the Mississippi river commission and strongly urged the continued improvement of the river in accordance with its plans.

Pending further debate the committee rose.

Mr. Turner of Georgia from the committee on elections submitted a report on the contested election case of Page vs. Pierce from the Second congressional district of Rhode Island which was laid over.

The house then adjourned.

A Brutal Fight

Lawrence, Mass., Jan. 15.—One of the greatest prize fights that ever took place in this country, was fought here last night in the presence of a select few. The contestants were Jack McAuliffe of Brooklyn, champion light weight of America, and Harry Gilmore of Toronto, light weight champion of Canada. They fought for the Holste international diamond prize belt for light weights, valued at \$1,000 and a purse of \$500.

Twenty-eight rounds were fought, occupying one hour and fifty-two minutes. The fight was only finished by Gilmore falling senseless in the ring under the sledge hammer blows of McAuliffe. Gilmore struggled to his feet and wanted to keep up the fighting but was not allowed to continue by his backer. He was most fearfully punished and after the fight was put to bed with physicians in attendance.

An Editor's Love.

New Boston, Ill., Jan. 15.—James E. Daughy, aged 22, assistant editor of the New Boston Vidette, last night shot his sweetheart Bertha Benedict, aged 18, through the temple and left breast killing her instantly. He then sent a bullet through his own head causing instant death. The bodies were discovered lying in the snow this afternoon and were removed to the homes of friends. Both victims were highly respected in the community. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause.

The New York Contest.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Hon. P. F. Morton, Senator Miller and Congressman Hiscock remained in the city, but many of the members of the legislature, including the five classes as doubtful, have gone home, creating a lull in the senatorial canvass. Messrs. Martin and Miller are very close together on pledged votes, with Hiscock's ten or twelve men at present apparently holding the balance of power. Each of the principal candidates claim a slight lead over his opponent.

Poole Selling Stopped.

New York, Jan. 15.—The police stopped the selling of poole here to-day on the New Orleans races.

### THE WRECKERS.

The Full Confessions of Bell and Hoffman, the Train Wreckers.

A Mob Organized and Ready to Hang them at the First Opportunity.

Nebraska Not so Nobby a Place For Diabolism as Kansas.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 15.—Detectives of the Missouri Pacific, in conjunction with Mr. J. W. Dalby, who have been assiduously engaged in ferreting out the culprits who committed the dastardly and murderous act of derailing and wrecking the passenger train near Dunbar, successfully completed their work last evening by obtaining a confession from Bell and Hoffman, the men suspected and accused.

HOW THE WRECKERS BECAME ACQUAINTED.

Very little is known concerning Bell Hoffman, who was formerly a brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, is known about the neighborhood of Urdemilla, a station on the Burlington & Missouri railroad as a quarrelsome and vindictive fellow. It transpired that before the night of the wrecking of the train Hoffman was not acquainted with Bell, but formed his acquaintance through a bar-room quarrel in which Bell and a farmer named Rogers were engaged over a chattel mortgage. Hoffman upheld Bell in his affray with the farmer, and after the release of Bell, who was arrested with Rogers and given bail, both Hoffman and Bell repaired to a saloon kept by one Moffatt, and on their becoming intoxicated and noisy the saloon was closed by City Marshal Nelson.

HOFFMAN'S CONFESSION.

The story of the nefarious act as detailed by Hoffman is as follows:

When Bell and I were thrown out of the ginmill we were pretty full and Bell told me that if we had all the money that was on the train that was coming along we would go to Europe and live like kings. Then he said to me if I would help him we could get the money and both go over to Europe and go on a h—l of a spree. I asked him how we could get it and he said that if we would put a log on the track and fasten it we could mash the train and get the money. I told him I wouldn't put a log on the track, and then he said then we can get a claw bar and break away a rail.

I didn't want to do that either, but he kept talking to me about money and said that nobody would be hurt and when they were all scared we could get into the express car and get the money. We went down to the Missouri Pacific tracks and went north until we came to the Burlington and Missouri crossing and Bell said there is a tool house, let us break it open. Bell took a large stone and smashed in the door and we went in and took a claw-bar and a wrench. We went up the track about a mile and as there was a bright moon we could see up and down the track a great distance. We worked hard and just got out the last bolt when the train came along. We rushed down in the ditch and stayed there a few moments, and we heard the crash of the train and the steam escaping, and we heard the screams of the passengers. We then ran across a corn field toward the east and walked slow to my brother John Hoffman's house. I introduced Bell and told my brother that we had walked over from Dunbar and wanted to stay the rest of the night. My brother then heard of the ditching and went down to the place and a little while afterward we went down and helped the passengers and we tried to get at the money, but as there were so many around we gave it up and went back to John's house. We staid all night talking about the thing and decided to quit the country if we were suspected."

BELL'S CONFESSION

taken afterward corroborated the statement of Hoffman with the exception, that he states that Hoffman instigated the plot and induced him to enter into it. Even while working on the fish-plats, Bell states, he suggested to Hoffman to quit, but Hoffman refused and threatened him if he did not finish the job.

"They both disclaim any connection with the Fights of Labor, and it appears from their confessions that acquisition of booty was their only incentive. Sheriff McCullum arrested them as soon as they left the witness stand and took them to the jail. He determined to remove them from the jail and he made arrangements to have them driven away in a sleigh. And as it appears he did this none too soon as the mob was already organized to break the jail and lynch the prisoners. By a clever friend he took the prisoners from the rear of the jail and carried them to Nebraska City and lodged them in the county jail."

Both prisoners are said to be men of excellent physique about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. Bell is an habitual drunkard and his face demonstrates his fondness for liquor. Hoffman has the swaggering air of a bully about him calculated to impress upon the idea that he could well plan and carry out such a cold blooded plot as the Dunbar wreck proves to be.

MOB ORGANIZED.

It is learned that a body of men had organized at an early hour this morning to break the jail at Nebraska City and lynch the villains. Public sentiment was very much wrought up, and if reports are true, the necessity and cost of a trial will be dispensed with.

The gentleman who participated in exacting the confessions from the accused, describes the mob as one that was worked up to such a pitch of fury that if they had once caught sight of the prisoners, they would have made short work of them. The mob gathered about the jail and furiously demanded the surrender of the self-confessed villains, and threatened, in case of refusal, to break and burn the jail.

The sheriff appeared in front of the jail and attempted to mitigate the rage of the mob, but his words only increased their fury. He was met with jeers and curses and missiles were thrown at him. In the meantime the prisoners had been removed and taken in a sleigh to Nebraska City. It is not improbable, however, that the transfer may result only in changing the locality of, and not prevent, the lynching, as the feeling of the people of Nebraska City is at a fever heat.

A New Missouri Road.

Jefferson City, Jan. 15.—[Special.]—A charter was granted to-day to the current river railway company to build a railroad from Willow Springs in Howell county on the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis road eastward to the Mississippi river opposite Cairo a distance of 170 miles the incorporators are Kansas City Springfield and Memphis railroad officials.

SPIES MISCARRIES.

A Clerk Who Has the Nerve to do Right and Refuse a Marriage License.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—"I will not grant a marriage license to Miss Vanzandt to marry Spies," said Eugene Zieger, the marriage license clerk. "The fact of one of the parties being convicted of a felony is declared by the state to be sufficient ground for a divorce." Mr. Zeiger went on to explain, "and I think it certainly should bar a marriage. Here it is a man with his head in a halter. I do not think he may lawfully contract and be joined in marriage, however, precedents are very rare and a court might compel me to grant license; but until quo warranto proceedings are instituted I will hold my ground."

Will Not Yield.

New York, Jan. 15.—Messrs. Kennedy and Harris, receivers of the Central railroad company of New Jersey, say that they have investigated into the merits of the coal handlers strike which is for an advance in wages of from twenty cents to twenty-five cents per hour. They find that the coal handlers is the standard price along the coast for such work; that at twenty cents the men have been earning forty dollars per month; that the labor is unskilled. The receivers say they cannot recommend to the coal companies compliance with the strikers demands. They say they expect work to be resumed early next week with the old employees if they will return to work at twenty cents per hour, with new ones if they refuse to return. They add that if new men are employed they anticipate trickery, not so much by the strikers as by other evil disposed persons, and they warn all such that they will be prepared for the emergency under the protection of the federal government.

Fools Folly.

Jersey City, Jan. 15.—The striking coal handler's strike this morning transferred their fighting ground from Weehaken to this city. The local New York coal dealers undertook to steal a march on the strikers by replenishing their supplies from coal cars standing on the Pennsylvania railway trestle. A large number of carts were brought over this afternoon from New York to Jersey City. They were standing in line at the trestle work taking their turn in loading, when about one hundred strikers appeared and making a dash put to flight the cart drivers. Three loads of coal were dumped on the ground. No one was hurt and the carts returned to New York.

Dalby's Misfortunes.

Kansas City, Jan. 15.—Mr. J. W. Dalby, the division superintendent of the Missouri Pacific, who was on the train at the time of the wrecking, and who has strenuously been engaged in ferreting out the perpetrators of the dastardly act, returned home this morning to hear the sad news that his wife is seriously ill, as the result of the shock to her nervous system in learning of the disaster and that his child is dying. The sympathy of all railroad men is with Mr. Dalby in his sorrow and intensifies their anger against the wreckers, Bell and Hoffman, at whose doors they lay all these calamities.

A Bursted Pool.

New York, Jan. 15.—The news of the passing in the senate of the inter-state commerce bill and its probable passage in the house, rendered the work of the board of control of the associated roads of Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, useless. The board therefore adjourned to-day. The association is to continue under the old contract until May 1st, when the interstate bill is to become a law.

Completed to Sterling

Sterling, Jan. 15.—The Salina, Sterling and El Paso Missouri Pacific railway crossed the corporate lines of Sterling with its track from the north this morning. The track was completed to the crossing of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe main line this morning. The track must be to Nickerson by Wednesday and Hutchinson by February 1. This gives Sterling a second trunk line.

A Snow Blockade.

St. Albans, V. T., Jan. 15.—The snow storm which began in this section on Thursday night still continues. It is the heaviest of the season, the snow fall at various points ranging from thirteen to twenty inches. There is a blockade on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg road. No trains have been over the line for two days.

Broke Jail.

Hiawatha, Kas., Jan. 15.—About six o'clock this evening two prisoners made their escape from jail here. C. H. Golden, aged 22 years, smooth face, Scotch Plaid suit and Scotch cap. Jno. Starns, aged 20, smooth face, fur cap, brown check suit. Fifty dollars reward is offered.

### BRUTAL WORK.

The Burning of a Dog Leads to a Murder.

Kansas City, Jan. 15.—At 5:30 this morning Round-man Haydon arrested Major Walker, a bartender at J. Marshall's saloon, corner of Eighteenth and Main streets, on a state warrant, charging him with feloniously assaulting Walter Johnson with intent to kill. Walker works day time and the arrest was made at his room over the saloon, just as he was preparing to go to his work. Walker was at first taken to the police station No. 3 on South Grand avenue, and afterward removed to the county jail.

On Wednesday, Jan. 5, Johnson was arrested by Officer Peterson for setting fire to a large Newfoundland dog at Marshall's saloon. As the officer was passing the saloon the dog rushed out, and when Peterson inquired of Johnson who did it the latter replied that Walker was the guilty party. When the policeman returned in a few moments after having gone out to see what should become of the animal, he found Johnson covered with blood. There was a gash in his head and both of his eyes were black. Walker represented to officer Peterson that he had whipped Johnson because the latter had set the dog on fire, first having rubbed it with coal oil, and that the animal had rubbed against another small one in the saloon, thereby badly burning it. Johnson protested, but to no avail, so he was locked up. Before Justice Worthen next day he again claimed that he was innocent and that Walker and William O'Brien were the guilty parties. These two were arrested, but on a preliminary hearing were discharged, and Johnson was sentenced to six months in jail. It is now thought that Johnson had very little, if anything, to do with the inhuman act. During the week he has been in the county jail he has been attended by Assistant County Physician Wilson, who at last gave up all hope of prolonging Johnson's life, and last evening he was removed to the city hospital. Dr. Douglas, the hospital physician this morning expected Johnson's death at any moment. His skull was fractured by the blow which Walker inflicted on his head with a poker.

A BURNING PEN.

The Kentucky Penitentiary in Flames and Likely to Burn.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 15.—A special to the Courier-Journal states that the state penitentiary at Frankfort is in flames. The fire originated in the engine room in the old hemp house in which the furniture, broom and Shoe factories have been conducted and the entire building with its contents will be destroyed. All the inhabitants are out around the walls and upon the hills overlooking the pen watching the progress of the flames. Only the firemen are allowed within the walls. The prisoners are all locked within the cell house which is separate from the burning building, and built of stone and entirely fire proof. The "trustees" are at work in the yards assisting the firemen and removing the goods. The building and contents is estimated at \$75,000 of which about \$50,000 is the property of Mason, Ford & Co., who are the losers. There is said to be only \$8,000 insurance.

Stanley to Start.

Brussell, Holland, January 14.—Mr. Henry M. Stanley arrived here to-day and had a long and touching farewell interview with the king. The expedition for the relief of Emin Bey will start on the 24th inst. Mr. Stanley has received four hundred applications from persons wishing to serve on his personal staff. There were originally only five vacancies, however, and these had already been filled. Oscar Warti chief of the Austrian expedition which has been exploring Africa has arrived at Zanzibar, he has long been believed to be dead having been for eighteen months in the interior.

A Chance For Tobogganners.

Montreal, Jan. 15.—A large number of outgoing trains have been canceled on all lines on account of the snow storm, which shows no sign of abatement. The railway men state that this is the heaviest snow fall for seventeen years.

Measles Epidemic.

New York, Jan. 15.—Measles is again on the increase in this city. The report for the week showed six hundred and forty-one cases and seventy-two deaths from the disease as against four hundred and ninety-seven cases and sixty-five deaths the week before.

The Coal Strike.

New York, Jan. 15.—There is no material change in the coal strike. Factory men unanimously report that unless they are relieved they will be obliged to close their factories early next week for the want of coal.

Perhaps.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—For Missouri, and Iowa shifting to colder northwesterly winds, fair weather followed by snow.

For Kansas, variable followed by colder northwest winds.

A Tornado.

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 15.—A tornado passed through Washington county, Alabama, on Thursday morning doing much damage to timber, especially in the turpentine orchards.

Sixteen Buried.

Norfolk, Jan. 15.—The remains of sixteen of the crew of the wrecked German ship Elizabeth were buried to-day in the cemetery of the seamen friend society.

### Robbing a Freight Train.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 15.—Five masked robbers boarded a Pan Handle freight train near this city last night and began throwing off the freight. After a desperate fight they were beaten off. Two train men were hurt.

It is thought the robbers secreted themselves in the cars before the train left this city and as soon as they were beyond the city limits they forced open the doors. They then broke open the car doors and threw out a number of guns and a quantity of ammunition. It is thought the men got away with some of the arms. Several theories have been advanced as to why the cars selected were those loaded with arms. It is thought by some persons that the gang may have been anarchists and that they were trying to secure rifles and ammunition for future use.

THE DEVIL'S BAKERS.

The Chicago Anarchists Made Members of the Bakers' Union of Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—In the national convention of journeymen bakers to-day a resolution condemning the verdict in the anarchist trial was passed with a whoop. A delegate from New York objected to the election of the eight condemned to honorary membership, in the Chicago branch, the grounds of the objection was that none of the eight men were bakers, the convention, however, sustained the election. Subsequently the convention was addressed by Albert Carrin editor of the Arbeiter Zeitung, who amid great applause charged the responsibility of the Haymarket riot to the police "if the bomb had not been thrown," shouted Carrin, "Spies, Fielden and Parsons would have died there, for the police came there to kill them." When the cheering subsided, he added: "The occurrence of May 4, 1886, may occur again May 4, 1887, in St. Louis, Philadelphia, Cincinnati or New York."

A Block Burned.

Denver, Col., Jan. 15.—The Clifford block, a two story building owned by W. B. Daniels, was completely destroyed by fire this evening. The ground floors were occupied by Knight & Atmore clothiers. Their entire stock was destroyed and R Douglas china and queensware stock was a loss. The contents of the upper floors, occupied as offices and lodgings, were entirely destroyed. Total loss \$125,000, insurance two-thirds.

Will Refer to the Knights.

New York, Jan. 15.—The employees of the Broadway Surface Road had a meeting to-night, and unanimously agreed to refer their grievances to the District Assembly which will have a special meeting to-morrow night. Most of the men clamor for a tie-up.

Will Return to Work.

Philadelphia, Jan. 14.—The 400 upholstery weavers who struck on Dec. 1 in opposition to a new wage list which will return to work on Monday. Manufacturers attempted to put in force day pending arbitration.

Yorktown's Anniversary.

Paris, Jan. 15.—A banquet was given here this evening to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of Yorktown. General Boulanger was present and toasted President Cleveland and Minister McLane.

Chicago Anarchist Circular.

Berlin, Jan. 15.—The police authorities have forbidden the sale of a pamphlet issued by a Chicago socialist society protesting against the sentence pronounced upon anarchists in that city.

A Circus Conflagration.

London, Jan. 15.—A dispatch from Bucharest says the Sidoli circus is in flames and it is feared the conflagration will spread.

Hard Lines for Lawyers.

Ambitious young Americans in and out of college who are aiming at glory and fortune by way of a law office will get entertainment, if not inspiration, out of this advertisement, published among the regular advertisements of the Daily Register—the New York lawyers' organ:

ANY LAW OFFICE THAT DESIRES THE services of an experienced attorney, at a salary of five (5) dollars per week, please address, etc.

"Five dollars a week" isn't an unusual salary, either, for the "experienced attorney" in this town at present, so a man standing high at the bar avers. Every law-office of consequence in New York is overrun with applicants for work at any price. Hod carriers are in better demand.—N. Y. Times.

As to Ducks and Hens.

An experiment was carried out in France a few years ago to determine the relative value of hens and ducks as egg producers. Three birds of each sort were selected for the trial, and between the first day of January and the last day of August the three hens laid 257 eggs, the three ducks 402. Moreover, in the autumn of the previous year the ducks had produced 215 eggs after the hens had ceased laying altogether. Of course one such experiment does not conclusively decide the relative merit of the hens and ducks, but it shows that the latter are not to be despised as egg producers, and they are in many ways less troublesome than chickens, and are of great use to destroy slugs and snails in a garden, where they will do no harm if young seedlings are protected with a few thorns.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

Since that painful event I have been more than ever cautious about showing my pistol to strangers in the West.