

THE NAVASSA MASSACRE.

Full Details of the Murder of Five Americans.

The Ringleaders Taken to This Country in Irons on a Warship.

Further and fuller details of the massacre of five white Americans on the island of Navassa by colored laborers, in September, are brought by the Atlas line steamship Athos, which arrived a few days since at New York.

Navassa is a rocky island of volcanic origin containing about three square miles, and is situated about thirty miles southeast of Cape Dame Marie, Hayti. It is rich in bird guano and is occupied by the Navassa Phosphate Company, which employs a large force of colored men to dig and prepare the fertilizer for shipment to the American market. There are no women on the island and none of the sex is permitted to land. For several years Navassa has served as a mail station for the Hayti-New York mails, a regular fortnightly service having been established and the Atlas Steamship Company giving gratuitous service between the ports on the southern coast of Hayti and the island. The bags collected are left in charge of the Superintendent of the company, who delivers them to the first homeward bound vessel that touches at the port after their reception. Up to the 14th of September last this service had been rendered by Mr. Shay, the Superintendent, an amiable and kindly gentleman, an American, and believed to have been a native of New York State. On the afternoon of that day, in endeavoring to escape from a murderous gang of mutineers, he lost his life, after first seeing four of his companions massacred in cold blood.

The Athos sailed from Port au Prince on September 21 and headed for Navassa for the purpose of intercepting the steamship Athos, of the same name, and transferring the mails from Hayti for New York. On arriving at the island the officers of the vessel were surprised when they were boarded by an officer of the British war vessel Forward, instead of Superintendent Shay. The officer informed the Captain of the Athos that a mutiny had taken place, and that of the eleven officers of the Phosphate Company only six survived, and that they were on board the Forward and would be taken by that vessel to Jamaica. Then after some difficulty the story of the tragedy was learned, although the causes leading thereto were not made quite clear.

The trouble began on September 13 between one of the "digging superintendents" named Roby and the gang of men under his charge. Complaint had been made of inferior food, although this afterwards proved to be without foundation, and resulted in a physical encounter. Roby was severely beaten and was carried into camp wounded and bleeding. This was immediately followed by the assembling of an angry mob in front of Superintendent Shay's house. They made threatening demonstrations and demanded a change in the administration of affairs. The conduct of the mob became so violent that on the following day the Superintendent ordered the arrest of one of the laborers. The officer who attempted to carry out this order was set upon and beaten. A fire fight ensued and in order to frighten off their assailants the officers began discharging their revolvers. The negroes retaliated by throwing stones, and eventually drove their superiors into Mr. Shay's house. Later on they obtained some dynamite, and drove the officers out. A parley followed, and then a man, who appeared to be the ringleader, proposed that if the eleven men would surrender their arms all further hostilities would cease.

This offer was foolishly accepted. No sooner were the officers helpless than the mob rushed upon them again. Two of them—Thomas Pales and Thomas N. Foster—were literally chopped to pieces. They were stabbed and hacked with pitiless ferocity, and the ground was dyed with their life blood. John McMahon, the third victim, was shot through the head and almost instantly killed. Samuel Marsh was wounded in so many places and suffered such extreme agony that he became insane and, leaping into the sea, was drowned. Superintendent Shay, finding such fearful odds against him, sought to escape by flight. He ran up a ledge of rocks, and, leaping overboard, struck out in the direction of the British brig Amorette, lying in the harbor. One of the mutineers threw a rock, striking the swimmer on the head. Poor Shay sank, but whether the blow stunned him or he was captured by a shark is a matter of conjecture. At all events he was never seen again.

The Captain of the Amorette, when he found what was going on, immediately weighed anchor and set sail for Morant Bay, Jamaica, and from there sent a cablegram to United States Consul Allen, at Kingston. By Consul Allen's request the Forward was despatched to Navassa to await there the arrival of the United States man-of-war Galena, which was at Port-au-Prince. No official orders were received, and the United States man-of-war had no knowledge of what was going on until October 2, when she fell in with the Atlas line steamship Ailsa at Gonaives and received from her a copy of a New York paper containing a brief account of the mutiny. The Galena immediately started for the island, and Admiral Gherard upon his arrival made a thorough and exhaustive investigation.

The result of this was that several of the supposed ringleaders were captured, put in irons and sent to this country on board the Galena. One hundred and twenty-four of the mob were put on board the brig Alice and Romance and sent to Baltimore. The Romanes came out with a new superintendent and a fresh lot of laborers. The Alice was in the harbor and was temporarily pressed into service as a prison ship by orders of the Admiral.

SWEPT BY A TIDAL WAVE.

Eight Hundred Lives Lost on the Japanese Coast.

A tidal wave has occurred in Japan in which nearly 800 persons lost their lives and about 2000 houses were washed away. At Okudo all the houses, twenty-three in number, were washed away, and out of ninety inhabitants fifty-four lost their lives. At Jitsuroku forty houses were washed away, and about fifty out of the population of 250 were killed. At Ikuta-Mura 120 houses were washed away, about twenty broken up, and about forty of the inhabitants killed. At Yoshida-Mura 350 out of the 650 houses were washed away, and 628 of the population of 3260 were killed. At Toha-Mura, containing 290 houses and a population of 1130, ten houses were broken up and ten persons perished.

In addition to those already enumerated, 360 bodies have been found, and there are yet 280 persons missing. The Emperor and the Empress have sent \$1500 and \$500, respectively, for the relief of the sufferers.

A VERY bad impression was made by the Caserewitch at the German autumn manoeuvres. He is said to be a delicate, stupid-looking lad, with execrable manners.

LATER NEWS.

BENJAMIN T. BABBITT, the well-known soap manufacturer, died a few days since in New York at the age of eighty years. He left a large fortune.

The Democratic City Convention, of Brooklyn, has renominated Alfred C. Chapin for Mayor of Brooklyn.

The Finance Committee of the World's Fair, at New York city, adopted a subscription form for the \$5,000,000 guarantee fund and ordered 1000 subscription books printed.

The Presbyterian Review, of New York city, will suspend publication on account of a quarrel among the editors over the religious tone of articles printed.

The residence of George Kessler, six miles south of Van Wert, Ohio, has been burned, and his six-year-old daughter and her aunt perished in the flames.

A CROWD of colored men lynched a colored man at Lake Carmarant, Miss., for outraging a young colored girl.

FRANK J. BOWMAN, a notorious attorney, was shot and killed at Ferguson, Mo., by B. M. Chambers, ex-publisher of the St. Louis Times.

REPORTS from Northwestern Minnesota and Western Dakota state that nearly one thousand families are destitute from failure of crops by drought.

A PASSENGER train was derailed forty miles from Portland, Ore. James Nolan was killed and the engineer fatally injured.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is already busy at work on his forthcoming Message.

The President has appointed Oscar F. Williams, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Havre, France.

SUPERINTENDENT PORTER, of the Census Bureau, has appointed Charles H. Cooley, of Michigan, a special agent of the bureau for the collection of railway statistics.

It is announced at the State Department that the Venezuelan claims commission is now ready to consider at once all claims presented.

A COMPANY has been formed in London for the purpose of erecting a tower in that city on the Eiffel plan. The tower is to be 1250 feet high.

The American Public Health Association began its annual session in Brooklyn.

GENERAL B. F. BUTLER has been elected President of the San Miguel Gold Placer Mining Company, of Colorado.

The Protestant Episcopal General Convention, at New York city, decided to make the communion service part of the marriage service, but rejected it for funerals.

The Belford-Clark Publishing Company, of Chicago, which failed some weeks ago, will resume business.

An engineer and a fireman were killed by the explosion of a locomotive boiler at Wellsboro, Ind.

In the village of Woodville, Ohio, there have been in one week ten deaths from typhoid fever and as many more from diphtheria.

LORD HINTON, son of an English Earl, is said to have been engaged in some swindling transactions in Cincinnati, Ohio.

A COMPLETE jury has at last been secured in the Cronin murder case at Chicago, Ill.

The residence of ex-Mayor Ballard at Lexington, Mo., has been burned, and Mrs. Ballard, who was of unsound mind, perished in the flames.

CHOLERA is still raging in the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates in Persia. During the past three months there have been 7000 deaths from the disease.

The Czar of Russia and his family have donated 400,000 roubles for the sufferers by the famine in Montenegro.

ALDERMAN ADAM, a French member of the City Council of Ottawa, has absconded and fled to the United States. He is a lawyer, and has illegally embezzled funds to the amount of \$9000.

In the speech from the Throne at the opening of the Reichstag at Berlin, the Emperor William announced that he hopes to preserve the peace of Europe.

The Central American Congress, which met at Guatemala, approved the basis for the union of the Central American States.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE Prince of Wales will, it is understood, shortly visit Egypt.

SIXTEEN monuments of Maine recently were dedicated at Gettysburg.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, has given \$8000 to the sufferers by the recent storm in Sardinia.

LONDON is suffering from an epidemic of strikes, no less than a dozen trades having gone out.

NEARLY \$2,000,000 worth of diamonds were taken from the Kimberley (South Africa) mines in August.

QUEEN VICTORIA is said to have real estate investments in New York which pay her a handsome income.

An oil well has been struck at Chattrass, near Pittsburg, Penn. It is the largest well ever struck so close to that city.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT in New South Wales, Australia, will in future receive a salary, like the French Deputies.

The number of persons who, from the 6th of May till the 1st of October, visited the Paris Exhibition reached the total of 20,000,000.

THE Russian Minister of War has ordered that military races shall be indulged in from time to time as a means of improving the cavalry.

CHARLES J. SARNY, the ex-Minister of Justice who fled from France and \$3,000,000 of debt, has died in extreme poverty in Canada.

THE celebrated German regiment, the "Black Brunswickers," are about to change their time-honored costumes for uniforms of the Prussian pattern.

NATURAL gas is becoming scarce in the Ohio Valley, and the majority of the largest manufacturers of Pittsburg are gradually resuming the use of coal.

AGGRESSIVE OUTLAWRY.

Desperadoes' Threats to Attack a Court House.

Armed Men Ready for a Battle With the Authorities.

A desperate state of affairs is once more prevailing in Harlan County, Ky. The State troops sent there two or three months ago were withdrawn a few weeks since without anything being effected, and when this report was written the outlaws, under the leadership of Wils Howard, had taken fresh courage. Howard had organized them near the town of Harlan Court House, which is occupied by his old enemies, the county authorities, and was preparing to storm and carry the place at all hazards.

County Judge Wilson Lewis, who led the old fight against Howard, was in town and had taken charge of the Law and Order forces. They numbered about forty or fifty men, and were armed with Winchester pistols, muskets and other weapons. They were entrenched in Harlan Court House and were preparing to defend the place.

On the other hand, Howard, it is thought, could bring from fifty to one hundred men into the field, and he openly avowed his intention of making a charge upon the village.

The trouble was brought about by an event which would have been of little moment had it not been for the fact that all the trouble was over. John Howard, nineteen years old, a brother of Wils Howard, the leader and disturber, was in Harlan Court House, where the father of the Howard brothers lives. Finley Smith, a son of Wash Smith, one of the wealthiest men in Harlan County, who is spoken of as one of the best of citizens, was also in the town. The Smiths were related by marriage to John Cawood, the wealthy farmer, who with his hired man, Joseph Hall, was killed on Friday, October 11, by Wils Howard's gang. A nephew of John Cawood, named Charles Cawood, married a daughter of Wash Smith, and the sister of Finley Smith. They belonged to the Law and Order party.

John Cawood was a brother-in-law of County Judge Lewis, and like the latter he was active in the attempts to stop crime and to bring all the desperadoes to the bar. Wils Howard was killed out of the way and he and Hall were killed.

The Law and Order party were greatly exercised over this, and the good citizens were considering means by which Cawood's and Hall's slayers could be brought to justice, when the last fight occurred. Just how it was brought about no one seemed to know, and the point is disputed as to whether Finley Smith or John Howard fired first.

Each man's friend claimed that the other was the aggressor. There were no words between the young men.

John Howard was walking along the street and Finley Smith was in the door of the Cumberland Hotel when they saw each other. Howard pulled his pistol and young Smith seized a Winchester rifle, which was near him, and both began to shoot. None of the bullets were buried in the targets they were intended for, but it was thought at first that Howard was killed. One of Smith's bullets grazed his temple and the shock knocked him down. While he lay there stunned for the moment Smith left and Howard did the same thing.

This shooting occurred about 5 o'clock on a Saturday afternoon. John Howard lost little time in communicating with his brother Wils, and the latter vowed vengeance. Early the next morning word was brought to the town that Wils had said that he didn't intend to put up with the trouble any longer; he would wipe up his enemies or he would die trying. A little later the report was confirmed from another source, when the news came that the Howards were organizing and arming.

A little later reliable messengers of the Law and Order party brought the intelligence that the outlaw had sent word to all his men to come to a rendezvous a few miles from the county seat. Wils was implicitly obeyed by his followers, and the messengers said a large crowd was gathering at his summons.

The seat of justice of Harlan County, which is converted into a citadel by the Law and Order party, is thirty-five miles from Pineville, which is the nearest railroad point. It is on the Virginia border line. Some believe that Wils Howard would post detachments so as to shut off all communication between the town and the outer world, and await the moment when he could make an attack on the town with the best chance of carrying all before him.

Harlan Court House is so situated that a war may be waged upon men in it with the attacking party well protected. The town has about four hundred inhabitants, and is on a high ridge where Martin's Fork, the Middle Fork of the Cumberland River, Poor Fork empties into the main stream about a mile below. On both sides of the town rugged hills rise. These are so close to the place where Judge Lewis and the citizens were entrenched in the court house building that the Howard gang could pour a fusillade into the structure from the hills. In doing this they would be fairly well protected and would have the citizens at a disadvantage.

Howard is related to nearly half the people in the county, and has relations in surrounding places and friends at Pineville. This fact has so far aided him in escaping arrest. He is vindictive toward those who oppose him, and has sworn that he will never be captured.

GENERAL HARTRANFT.

Death of a Noted Pennsylvanian—Sketch of His Career.

General John F. Hartranft, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, died a few days ago at his home in Norristown.

A short time since the General was brought to his bed by a severe attack of pneumonia. This would have yielded to the efforts of the physicians had not uremia developed as a result of an unsuspected derangement of the organs which had existed for a long time.

John Frederick Hartranft was born in New Haven, Montgomery County, Penn., on December 16, 1830. He graduated at Union College in 1853, and after studying law for a few years was admitted to the Bar in 1859. At the outbreak of the Civil War he raised the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment and commanded it during its enlistment. He then organized the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, and was commissioned its Colonel July 27, 1861, and accompanied General Bissell in his expedition through North Carolina. He led the charge that carried the stone bridge at Antietam and commanded his regiment at Fredericksburg. He fought in many other important battles, and was breveted Major-General in August, 1864. He was elected Auditor-General of Pennsylvania in October, 1865, was re-elected in 1868 and in 1872-3 was Governor of Pennsylvania. At the close of his second term he removed to Philadelphia, where he was appointed Postmaster in June, 1879, and Collector of the Port in 1880. He was also Major-General commanding the National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

It is said that Buffalo Bill will take his "Wild West" show from Paris to St. Petersburg.

SARAH BERNHARDT is reported to have made an immense hit with "Theodora" in Paris.

MR. AND MRS. KENDALL, the English artists, are doing well at the Fifth Avenue theatre in New York.

MAGGIE MITCHELL made her first appearance in New York city the present season in her new play, entitled "Ray."

P. T. BARNUM and his circus have gone to England for the winter. They will be back in New York probably next April.

H. B. FARNIE, whose name as an adapter of comic opera is as well known in this country as in England, died recently in Paris.

DR. NANSEN, the distinguished explorer of Greenland, will visit this country next spring for the purpose of delivering lectures. His young bride will accompany him.

EDWARD GRIEG, the composer whose works are just now so popular among musicians, is a native of Bergen, Norway. He was born in 1843 and is accordingly 46 years old.

MAX ALVARY, who was such a pronounced favorite at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York city last season, has made a great hit at Carlsruhe in the role of Siegfried.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE, the humorist, who has been acting as pastor of the Lower Merion Baptist Church, near Philadelphia, during the summer, has started on his lecturing tour.

DR. HANS VON BULOW will be heard in New York city next spring. The eminent pianist has been engaged for a series of twenty concerts in the principal cities, beginning March 20.

It is said that there are at least 20,000 actors in England, of whom only about one-half make a comfortable living. If England has 5000 actors who deserve to make a comfortable living on account of their histrionic capacity, she is at least twice as lucky as the United States.

CHRISTINE NILSSON, the famous prima donna, owns quite an amount of railroad property in South America. Some of it does not pay. Recently a judgment was recorded in her favor in the Washington City Court for \$175. It was for interest due on bonds of the Bogota City Railroad.

MESSRS. GILBERT and SULLIVAN have sent the synopsis of a new opera to Rudolph Aronson, the New York operatic manager. It is of a much lighter texture than "The Yeoman of the Guard," and the scene is Venetian. Rehearsals were begun on the opera at Savoy Theatre, London, with locked doors.

The resources lavished upon the revival of "The Dead Heart" at the London Lyceum contrast markedly with the pecuniary value of the piece as originally assessed by its first proprietor, Benjamin Webster. Two hundred and fifty dollars was all that Watts Phillips received in the first place for the copyright, though he was afterward presented with \$500 as an honorarium.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THERE were twelve tie games in the League the past season.

THERE were 518 games played in the League this year, against 515 last year.

The attendance at the games in Chicago averaged lower than it had for many seasons.

FAATZ, the Cleveland first baseman, was fined more often than any other League player this season.

CLARKSON won the pennant single-handed for Chicago in 1886, and came near doing it for Boston this year.

CARTHERS pitched twelve consecutive winning games for Brooklyn, which is about the record for the season.

CINCINNATI won eighteen games out of twenty from Louisville. That beats Boston's record with Pittsburg, 16-3.

The St. Louis Club won every series with the other American Association Club, including that with the pennant winners, the Brooklynites.

The Kansas City team will have quite a formidable array of talent in the field next year to do battle for the championship of the Association.

The New York team won a series from every club in the League but the Boston, and lost fewer games on its own grounds than any other club in the League.

JUST as well, observes the Dansville Breeze, that Boston didn't get the baseball pennant. How would it look to see such an "alteration" heading as "Baked Bean Boston Base Ball Pennant."

The number of games decided upon to be played for the world's championship between the New Yorks and the Brooklynites was eleven, the club winning the first six to receive the coveted pennant.

THE St. Louis Club's President, Von der Abe, feels very sore because he lost the American Association championship to Brooklyn, and says: "It was scheming and not bad playing that beat us."

THE work of Clarkson has been of the finest possible description. Not only has he pitched in a larger number of contests than any pitcher in the League or the American Association, but no pitcher has a larger number of victories to his credit.

LAST spring a watch company offered a prize of a gold watch, valued at \$250, to the player in the National League who succeeded in making the best percentage in stolen bases during the past season. Mr. Young, President of the League, finds that Fogarty, of the Philadelphia Club, has secured the prize.

INCREDIBLE BRUTALITY.

Fiends Torture a Baby Before Its Mother's Eyes.

A crime has taken place in Tallapoosa County, Ala., that has rarely been surpassed in its horrible details. It seems that while Albert Smith and his three oldest children had gone some miles to church, five colored men approached the house and asked Mrs. Smith to give them something to eat. On being refused they went into the house, and learning that there was no one home but Mrs. Smith and her babe, forced her into the yard and began ransacking the house. After appropriating all they could find in the way of money and valuables, they set fire to the house and added horror to the terrible scene by forcing the distressed woman to witness the most brutal of childish deeds—the tossing of her little baby into the air and letting it fall back almost on the point of sharp knives which they held under it. The brutes finally heeled the frantic woman's entreaties and went away, leaving her with nothing to greet the return of her horror-stricken husband and children but her half dead babe and a smouldering heap of coals where was, only a few hours before, their home. People for miles around have been searching the country for the villains, and three of them have been captured.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Rich, delicate fancy jewelry is again in high fashion.

Table frames of blackened iron are sold for the reception of lovers' photographs.

The degrees list of the Victoria University, England, is this year headed by a woman.

Miss Agnes Longfellow, a daughter of the celebrated poet, is a skilled photographer.

After a deal of persuasion, Mme. Carnot, mother of the French President, has ascended the Eiffel Tower.

Only one woman in France has this year taken out a license for shooting. Last season there were five.

Miss Jeannette Halford, daughter of the President's private secretary, is an expert player on the banjo.

Mrs. Fanny Vertun claims to hold title deeds for the whole of Minneapolis, and has begun suit for possession.

Cloth dresses are seldom made with full sleeves, as they cannot be worn under a cloth jacket or fitted coat.

Straight, full skirts should never have the pocket-hole opening in the front or back, but always at the left side.

Mrs. Oscar Wilde is one of the most popular "platform ladies" in England. She is earnest, graceful and easy.

Amelia B. Edwards, the English novelist, will deliver sixty lectures in America selected from 300 applications.

Fifty carriage trucks are required to transport Queen Victoria's stable and its attendants from Osborne to Windsor.

Mrs. Harrison recently remarked that if a woman loves the society of her husband she should never encourage him to be a public man.

Three American women received medals from the jury of fine arts in the Paris Exposition—Miss Elizabeth Gardner, Miss Klumpke and Miss Rosin.

Edison green is an electric shade copied from the electric lights thrown on fountains, and is especially effective in ostrich tips and other small feathers.

Exquisite trimmings for evening gowns are made of white silver braid, with gold cord edges, with a few of the opal beads known as "angels' tears" outside the cord.

The drowning of girl babies by their parents has at last been made penal in China. The punishment of sixty blows of the bamboo will be enforced every time.

Gilt and steel and silver and steel are set close together in fine soutache for dress garnitures, the braid being set on edge in solid crescent and pointed patterns.

Very handsome trimmings for cloth dresses are made of open diamond-shaped bands of tan kid, which form a wide galloon, on which are set squares of dark velvet.

The new Industrial Home for Women who have renounced polygamy has been opened at Salt Lake City. Its support is provided for by the United States Government.

Black trimmings are still used on colored materials, and where other colors are added black is used as a foundation, either for one or several colors in combination.

Some very dainty walking gowns of striped zephyr gingham are seen, made with close-fitting basque, over double waistcoat effects of white over striped gingham.

Among the recent addition to the standard cloth shades are amaranth, russet, with a deep orange tinge, red gold, peach color, the dahlia reds, oak heart and linden green.

Long coats and polonaises are very much worn, but basques and round waists with straight skirts slightly draped upon the foundation come in numbers from the best houses.

Embroideries done in silk in the lightest colors, in vine, leaf and flower patterns, are shown and are intended to be applied upon silks and velvets for light evening toilets.

Beige-colored and mignonette-green dresses of Venetian cashmere, bordered with gold and silver galloons, are made with double skirts, both equally long, the upper one open up the left side to the waist.

The favorite designs in the new passementeries of all kinds are vandyke points and Gothic arches, coming up slenderly from a straight edge, and all patterns are open, instead of being closely massed as heretofore.

Mrs. Anna Hughes, of Janesville, Wis., successfully carries, on the business of a dairy farm. She keeps 120 head of cattle, has from six to eight men in her employ, and sells from 600 to 800 quarts of milk a day.

The Queen of Greece is a blonde, with brown hair, regular features and a beautiful neck and shoulders. She dresses very simply, except on State occasions, and often goes about Athens without even a maid to attend her.

Very handsome wool gowns, those with a crepe-like surface particularly, are worn at autumn dinners and teas, and also soft carnellites in Empire style at evening concerts. These appear in all the new art shades of the season.

Dressy equestriennes now vary the extreme simplicity of the riding habit with white pique vests, which show at the throat, where the basque is turned away in tiny lapels, and also below the waistline, where it is slightly cut away.