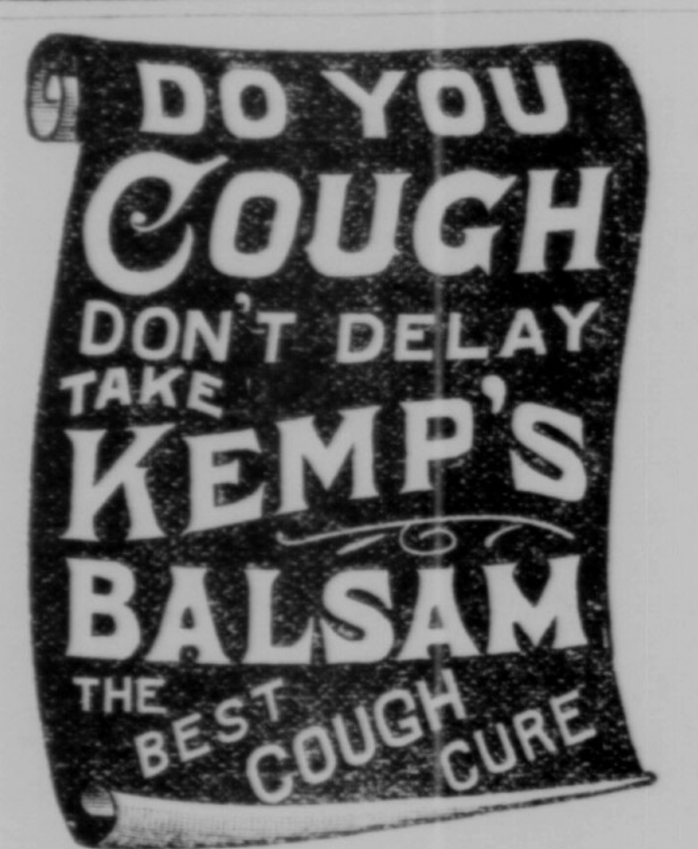
The Easton Gazette.

VOL. LXXVI.—NO. 30. | EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1892. | $1 50 PER YEAR



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MURRAY, the BARBER.
MURRAY, the Barber, respectfully informs his customers and friends that he continues to prosecute his profession at his old stand, four doors east of the European House

COME AND SEE ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCKS OF
BRICKS AND DRAIN TILE
EVER EXHIBITED IN A COMBINED BRICK AND TILE YARD.
I have on hand an extra large stock of
DRAIN TILE,
And now is the time to put them in for the fall crop. If farmers will call I think terms can be made to suit them.
BRICKS
In any amount and quality can be furnished at short notice.
TERRA COTTA,
For Drain Pipe and Chimneys, in Stock in all Its Branches.
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DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Samuel Hartz, a carpenter, fell 40 feet at a new church at Hummelstown, Pa., and was instantly killed.

The body of Orlando Trout, who was drowned in the Susquehanna at Steelton, Pa., a few days ago, was found at Bainbridge, 18 miles below.

The schooner Ringdove was sunk by a whirlwind off Half Moon Cove, near Falize, Honduras, on the 10th inst., and nine of her crew of 13 persons were drowned.

A local passenger train on the Grand Trunk Railway ran off the track near Hillhurst, Quebec, owing to a washout. The engineer, fireman and express messenger were killed.

Daniel Galgen, 45 years old, was fatally injured in a mill at Trenton, New Jersey, while at work at a circular saw. A plank which he was sawing slipped and entered his abdomen.

The plant of the Franklin County Creamery Association, at St. Albans, Vermont, said to be the largest in the United States, was burned to the ground. The loss is about $25,000.

The schooner yacht Caprice of Detroit, having a party of 23 people on board, capsized in Lake St. Clair. All on board were thrown into the water, and Carrie Biebe, Lizzie Majk and Henry Pelto were drowned.

A dispatch from Spokane says that the efforts to break up the great dams of logs in the Hell Gate river, in Montana, have been "too successful, for the imprisoned waters, gathering fresh volume and force as they were released, swept all before them, and wrecked the railroad for 20 miles or more."

A car on the electric railway between Wellsville and East Liverpool, Ohio, jumped the track and rolled down the bank of the Ohio river. There were 25 passengers on board. The car turned over twice before it stopped, and a dozen of the passengers were badly hurt, but none were killed. Miss Mary Brooks had three ribs broken and was internally injured. Eddie Applegarth, aged 12, had both legs broken.

The Coroner's jury at Oil City has returned verdicts in the cases of the fire and flood victims, finding that all persons owning and having in custody the oil tank which first took fire were guilty of gross carelessness in permitting it, while filled with naphtha, to stand without proper protection from fire and water; also that there are tanks in the vicinity of this one which are a constant menace to life and property, and recommending that suitable steps be taken looking either to their removal or the placing of adequate safeguards about them.

HE CARRIED THE BALL 28 YEARS.

The Other Day He Coughed it Up, and Now Feels Like a New Man.

At the battle of Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., April 14th, 1864, W. D. Walton, of Petersburg, was struck by a minie ball in the arm pit. The ball has been in him ever since.

For years Mr. Walton has been in bad health. An abscess formed on his breast where the ball was lodged. The abscess broke and a quantity of matter came from it. Shortly afterwards, in a coughing fit, he coughed up the ball.

Mr. Walton now looks and feels like a new man. His appetite, which before was very bad, now can scarcely be satisfied.

THROWN FROM THE RAILS.

A Train on the "Big Four" Ditched, and a Number of Passengers Injured.

The southern train on the Big Four Railroad, when twelve miles north of Niles, Mich., ditched its rear passenger coaches. The rails spread and the last coach was hurled down an embankment. The car contained seventeen passengers, and all but one was hurt, some badly, but fortunately no one was killed.

The blame attaches to the railway company for using old and rotten cars. Among the injured was G. T. Smith, of Jersey City, who had his head gashed and body bruised.

A MAN KILLED BY HOGS.

They Were Crunching at His Bones When Assistance Came.

Clark Stewart, aged ninety-two, the oldest resident in Miami County, Ohio, was attacked by hogs while walking through the barnyard and killed. When assistance reached him the hogs were still crunching at his bones.

PERSEVERANCE.

A swallow in the spring
Came to our granary, and 'neath the eaves
Essayed to make a nest, and there did bring
Wet earth and straw and leaves.

Day after day she toiled
With patient art, but ere her work was crowned
Some sad mishap the tiny fabric spoiled,
And dashed it to the ground.

But not cast down, forth from the place she flew,
And with her mate fresh earth and grasses brought,
And built her nest anew.

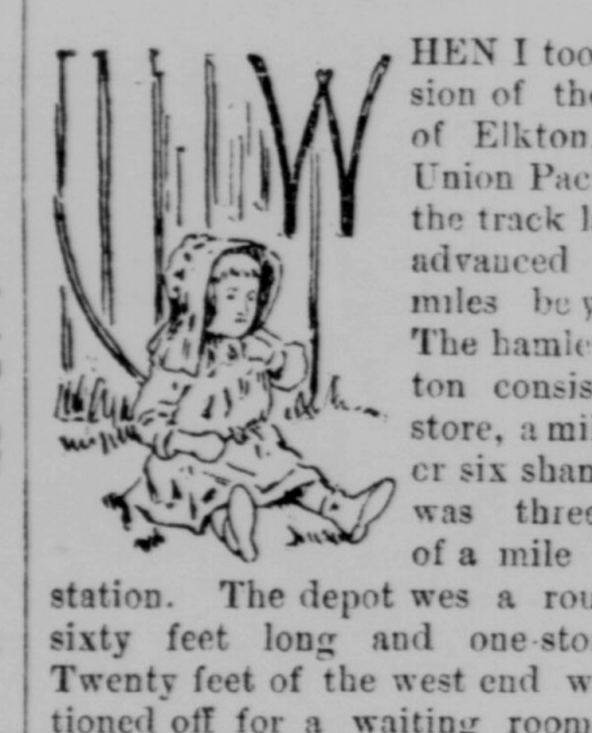
But scarcely had she placed
The last soft feather on its ample floor,
When wicked hand or chance again laid waste
And wrought the ruins o'er.

But still her heart she kept,
And toiled again—and last night, hearing calls,
I looked—and lo! three little swallows slept
Within the earth-made walls.

What truth is there, O man!
Hath hope been smitten in its early dawn!
Have clouds o'ercast thy purpose, trust or plan?
Have faith and struggle on!

—R. S. Andros.

THE STATION AGENT.



WHEN I took possession of the station of Elkton, on the Union Pacific road, the track layers had advanced only five miles beyond it. The hamlet of Elkton consisted of a store, a mill and five or six shanties, and was three-quarters of a mile from the station. The depot was a rough shed sixty feet long and one-story high. Twenty feet of the west end was partitioned off for a waiting room, and in one corner of the waiting room I had my private office. It was twelve feet long by six wide, enclosed with unplaned boards, and lighted by an outside window. In this room I had my telegraphic apparatus, a small iron safe, a table, a ticket rack, etc. As I was required to be "on call" all night, I also used the office as a bedroom, and my meals were sent to me from a house in the hamlet. Those were wild, rough times in the West, and about the first piece of advice I received from the division superintendent was, "Be prepared for trouble at any hour of the day or night, and remember that if you don't get the drop on the other fellow you'll be a goner!"

What made the situation far worse for me was the fact that two or three of the subcontractors insisted that I take charge of considerable sums of money for them. The contractors who supplied provisions to the force along the line placed $5000 in the safe on the second day of my taking possession, and the division sutler deposited about $2000 more. In the course of a fortnight at least a score of "bosses" had turned in from $100 to $300 apiece, and my anxiety increased with every additional deposit. The fact that I was a safe deposit company could not fail to be generally known, and I regarded it as only a question of time when a robbery would be attempted. For the first three weeks I had plenty of company both day and night, as some of the working trains were always side tracked at the station, but as the grading and track laying progressed my position became more isolated. All the freight left at my station was for the contractors, and consisted of flour, meat, coffee, clothing, tools, and whatever else was needed along the line. I had little or nothing to do outside of the telegraphing.

One morning, after counting up the money in the safe and finding that I had over $7000 belonging to other people, it occurred to me to remove it to another place. On the day before I had received five barrels of ground coffee for the "hotel man" on that division. The head of one of the barrels had been knocked out and about one-half the contents wasted. I took the various envelopes containing the money, made a bundle of them, and sunk it nearly to the bottom of the barrel. Unless, in case of fire, I felt it would be safer almost anywhere in the freight house than in the safe, though up to that moment nothing had occurred to alarm me. Strangers were always hanging about the station—hunters, trappers, Indian fighters, teamsters and tramps—but it was to satisfy curiosity and not to meddle. It was about 9 o'clock in the forenoon when I hid the money, and half an hour later, as I sat at the instrument answering a call, I looked out of the window and saw a man coming down the north trail on a mule. He was dressed in bucksin, as was the case with nearly all the border men of that date, and had a Winchester across the pommel of his saddle. So many like him had come that I did not give him a second thought. Even when I heard him walking across the waiting room toward my open door I did not turn my head.

"Throw up yer hands, young feller!"

It was the stranger speaking to me, and his words were accompanied by the "click!" "click!" which no human ear ever misunderstood. I elevated my arms and turned my face toward him. He was not an ugly-looking man. Indeed I should have picked him out of a crowd as a gentle spirit. He was a blond, about thirty years of age, and he had a wonderfully handsome blue eye. There was a smile on his face as he stood with his rifle half raised and regarded me, but it was one of those smiles which mean more than the ugliest frown. I wasn't ten seconds making up my mind that it would be extremely dangerous to trifle with my visitor.

"Is that ar safe locked?" he asked as he looked straight into my eyes.

"It is."

"Then you unlock it."

"I shall have to drop my hands to do that."

"Of course."

"I took the keys from my pocket and turned around to the safe and opened the door.

"Now pass out the money," said the man.

"There is none to pass out."

"What! Don't try no nonsense with me!"

"You can look for yourself. I had several thousand dollars yesterday, but it was all taken out."

"Stand over thar and hold up yer hands!"

"Over thar" was at the end of the room opposite the safe, and I obeyed the command. He then stepped to the safe and investigated for himself. It did not take him over a minute to become satisfied that it contained nothing of value. He stepped back and looked at me for a full minute before speaking. Then he quietly said:

"Young feller, you've trumped my ace. I've made a ride of over fifty miles to find that safe empty."

"You should have come a day earlier," I replied.

"Yes, I see. This is your pistol hanging up here, I suppose? I guess I'll take it along. You can drop your hands now, but don't try any funny business. I smell a powerful sight of coffee around here, and I think I'll take some along. Go on into the freight house."

I led the way and he followed. There was a lot of flour in fifty-pound cloth sacks, and he ordered me to empty one of them and partly fill it with coffee. Had he done it for himself he would have stood a good chance of finding the money, but he sat down on a box and watched me. When I had the sack about two-thirds full, he said it would do. While I carried it out on the platform for him, he followed with a side of bacon, and I helped him to make them fast to his saddle. He was in no hurry, though some one might come along any time. When ready to go he slipped the cartridges out of my revolver and handed it back with the remark

"You seem to want to do the square thing and I won't rob you. Next time I show up I hope you'll be heeled with cash."

"Or I may get the drop on you," I replied.

"You may, but I doubt it. No human critter has ever held up my hands fur me yet, and it's purty late in the day to begin. Wall, young feller, so long."

He was hardly out of sight before a construction train going to the front drew up at the station, but I made no report of the robbery. In the first place I knew that I would be ridiculed all along the line for having been held up, and in the next the man had not taken anything worth making a fuss about. I decided to hold my tongue and be warned by the adventure to keep the money anywhere but in the safe. A month later regular passenger and freight trains were beginning to run over the road, and I got a man to help me about the freight house. I did not have the handling of so much outside money now, but once in a while what I took in and what was left in my keeping amounted to a tidy sum.

I keep a few dollars in the safe for appearance and convenience sake, but the bulk was hidden in the freight house. I took an empty spike keg, partly filled it with sand, and then deposited the package of money on the sand and covered it with loose spikes. It had the look of a full keg of spikes, and my assistant had no reason to meddle with it. While he went home at night I continued to sleep in the office. I was no longer afraid of a daylight hold up, but I worried a good deal nights. The building had been put up hastily, and any one determined to effect an entrance could find half a dozen vulnerable points to operate on.

One afternoon my assistant called attention to two men who were hanging about in a suspicious manner, but I was so busy at the moment that I only got a glimpse of them. As to suspicious characters, there were so many of them along the line that one would have been in a continual state of alarm had he set out to spot them off. When I was through with my rush my man informed me that the two strangers had been prowling around the freight house, both inside and out, and he was firmly convinced they were up to mischief of some sort. The length of the building was east and west. The boards on the east end were badly warped and sprung, and could be easily pried off. The door between the freight department and the waiting room was a flimsy affair, and the door to my room was only half length. If any one wanted to get at me, the best way was to break into the freight department. Among the freight we had five big steel bear traps for a man living about twenty miles away. Before going home for the night, and entirely unbeknown to me, my man set one of these traps in front of the door connecting with the waiting room.

The passenger train going east was due at Elkton at 10:38. A freight followed at 5 A. M., and sidetracked for a freight from the east to pass. The west-bound trains all passed by daylight or earlier in the evening. On this night I was in bed and asleep by 11 o'clock. It was a dark and rainy night, and though I worried a little over the two suspicious men I went to sleep trusting to luck. It was exactly midnight when I was awakened by a yell which fairly rolled me off my cot. The one outcry was followed by half a dozen others and a clanking of chains, and for a couple of minutes I was too frightened and upset to make a guess of what had happened. As soon as I struck a light, however, I heard the voices of men in the freight department cursing in the most horrible manner, and directly some one called out:

"Say, young fellow, we want you here."

"Who are you?" I demanded.

"Never you mind who we are, but come along."

"Where are you?"

"In the freight house."

"What are you doing there?"

"Come and see, and be quick about it too!"

I knew they were at the door opening into the sitting room, and I knew they could see my light through the cracks. Why they didn't burst the door in was a puzzle to me. They could have but one object in breaking in, and that was robbery. I was badly rattled, as I am perfectly willing to admit, but nevertheless I had some sand left. I blew out the light and opened fire in their direction in hopes to frighten them off. I sent six bullets at them as fast as I could fire, and I was reloading when I heard a groan and a fall, and a minute later they began firing at me. I had the advantage of two partitions, and though two or three bullets came through they were harmless. Presently the firing was suspended, and a voice called out:

"Young feller, are you alive?"

"Very much so!"

"Then listen to me. My pard and me broke in to rob you. Here at the door we stepped into an infernal bear trap. One of your shots has finished him, and now I want you to help me cut and let me go!"

I of course refused, and then he threatened me with all sorts of things and finally began shooting again. I sat down on the floor, tipped the table up for a breastwork, and counted the shots. He had four revolvers and a large supply of cartridges, and he fired over 100 shots in all. Perhaps he finally concluded he had finished me, for he stopped shooting and began cursing and groaning and trying to release himself. It was about two o'clock when he became quiet, and hearing no more of him I argued that he had got free and taken himself off. I sat there on the floor behind my table until daylight and the east-bound freight train came along together. I was telling the train crew what had happened when the west-bound train drew up, and we proceeded to investigate. We expected some more shooting, but nothing of the sort occurred. About the centre of the freight shed were two men lying on the floor. One was dead and stiff and the other in a semi-conscious state from the pain he suffered.

It was queer that both men should have been caught in the trap, but such was the fact. One was caught by the right and the other by the left leg, and the teeth on the powerful jaws had gone right to the bone. The dead man no one knew. The other was my visitor of a few weeks before. His leg had to come off, and a week later he was dead. He was at a house in Elkton, in charge of the sheriff, and I saw him daily. Two days before his death, when he was told that the chances were against him, he held out his hand to me and said:

"Shake, young feller! I don't bear you any grudge fur this, but I do declar' that it's powerful hard fur a man who's allus been on the shoot to be caught like a blasted coyote in a trap and done to death. It ain't dying with yer boots on. No, it ain't even dying with both legs on."—New York Sun.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

There is nothing more cowardly than being afraid of the truth.

Convince the masses that you love them and you've got them.

The kind of salvation that tells is the kind that can be seen in us.

A readiness to take offense is a sign of a narrow mind or a bad temper.

Self-defense is the clearest of all laws, and for the reason lawyers didn't make it.

Reverence your superiors, but do not let them use you for a cushion or a door mat.

When a very mad woman practices with a revolver the wise man dodges in front of her.

The more the man who builds on the sand invests in his house the worse it will be for him.

One of the great heroes of life is the man who has the nerve to get up early in the morning.

The most fascinating women are those that can most enrich the every day moments of existence.

If you don't want to spoil your children you may have to spoil a good many rods in raising them.

When in line of battle no soldier ever finds much fault with the bowlegs of the man in front of him.

A beautiful woman is a practical poem, planting tenderness, hope and eloquence in all whom she approaches.

They govern the world, these sweet-lipped women, because beauty is the index of a larger fact than wisdom.

There are people who think their neighbors' houses need painting because they do not wash their own windows.

For a wife to get religion so that she never slams the door any more will hit her husband harder than a dozen sermons.

American Ramie.

The first experiment in the manufacture of cloth from ramie in the United States was made lately at the San Jose (Cal.) woolen mill. The fiber was put through the same presses at the mills as any other material used for making cloth. It went through the machines, was twisted into thread, and then a thread of wool and a thread of ramie were twisted together. Being put on the loom the machine was started, and in a few minutes the cloth began slowly to unroll.

The fabric resultant from the process was a strong, closely-woven piece of cloth. Holding it up to the light one could not see through it. The color of the cloth was a bluish gray, the wool supplying the dark and the ramie fiber the light portion. Ramie is much stronger than wool, is forty-one times stronger than cotton, and more nearly approaches silk in this respect than any other material used in the manufacture of cloth. Thus it is evident that a fabric made of a mixture of wool and ramie is far superior to a cotton and wool mixture. The fiber, when ready for the mills, is in bunches about five feet long, of a creamy white color and has a luster like silk. It can be dyed any color and still retain its luster, and hence can be used in the manufacture of silk-mixed weaves, making a fabric just as good in every way but far cheaper than if silk were used.

It will have the effect when it comes into general use of cheapening all textiles of this character, while giving a fabric better in looks and wearing qualities. One of the big points claimed for ramie is the ease with which it can be produced, and the consequent big profit to the producer. Ramie is nothing more or less than a weed, and grows and increases with the prolificness for which weeds are noted. The plant does not need a rich soil; in fact, seems to thrive best in a soil in which nothing else will grow, and is especially valuable on this account. It is claimed that three crops a year can be secured, and that at the least calculation a profit of $200 an acre will pour into the pockets of the ramie cultivator. The field will not have to be replanted for twenty years, for the plants will grow and produce good fibre for that length of time.—Pacific Lumberman.

The Occupation of Wreckers is Gone.

The lighting of sea-coasts has done away with the business of wrecking vessels for spoil. A British inspector of lighthouses, not many years ago, spoke to a boatman of the Orkney Islands about the dilapidated sails of the small craft he had hired. The fellow replied, "If you hadn't come here with your lights we might o' had better sails to our boats and more of other things." Before the lighthouses were built, when only the bell of the Abbot of Aberbrothock warned sailors of their dangerous proximity to the Inchcape Rock, disasters to shipping were so frequent that the farmers of the Orkney Islands are said to have used wine instead of milk in their barley porridge and to have fenced their farms with Honduras mahogany. They bitterly opposed the erection of lighthouses, saying that "if wrecks were to happen they might as well be sent to their poor island as elsewhere." The murder of shipwrecked unfortunates for plunder seems to have been regarded as pardonable, if not positively commendable, in former times. Not the ocean itself was so merciless as the Irish who stabbed to death and beheaded the castaways of the Spanish Armada, whose religious cause was their own, in order to rob them of their jewels and clothing.

It is said that the people of the Bahamas used systematically to lure ships upon the reefs of those islands, imitating a revolving flash-light by tying a lantern to a horse's tail and walking the beast around in a circle.—Boston Transcript.

An Armor-Plated Train.

Some new war inventions are now being exhibited at the military tournament at Islington, which is always an exceedingly popular attraction. The most interesting is an armor-plated train which is run on a novel kind of rail. The two rails are constructed like mathematical parallel rulers, and open up when laid down, so as to form both sleepers and rails, although for the purpose of transport they are practically in one piece. The great advantage of this form is that the rails pack into a small space and can be laid very rapidly. They are the invention of Mr. Gill, a member of the Civil Engineer's Institute, whose ingenuity has within the last few days brought him a great deal of approbation.—Boston Transcript.

THE NEWS.

A big fire in Puget Sound caused a damage of $400,000, nearly covered by insurance.——The Mexican revolutionists are stirring again.——The Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians have refused their beef rations, and are sulking.——Taylorsville, a mining village in Pennsylvania, is in danger of being engulfed.——The convicted New Jersey election inspectors were sentenced, some being sent to the state prison and others to the penitentiary.——Hon. John W. Thompson, president of the Ballston Spa (N. Y.) National Bank, died at his home in that village.——John E. Thornton was hanged in Fort Smith, Ark., for murdering his daughter.——The coroner's jury in the Harrisburg train accident found Operator Hayes, Flagman Brown and Engineer Kelley guilty of neglect.——Michael T. Sliney, convicted of the murder of Robert Lyons, in New York, was sentenced to be executed the week beginning August 15.——The battle-ship Texas was successfully launched at Norfolk.——While a number of men were engaged in drilling a well at Herndon, near Shamokin, Pa., a piece of dualin prematurely exploded, killing Charles Milliken and George Garber and severely injuring three Italians. Milliken's head was blown completely off by the explosion.——Russell Wells, aged twenty years, son of Prof. S. C. Wells, of Roanoke College, and Armstead C. Watson, aged eighteen years, son of a prominent lawyer of Martin, Texas, were instantly killed by lightning in Salem, Va., while standing under a tree.

The Fisheries Building, on the World's Fair grounds, was struck by lightning.——A great gold rush has set in to the new mining camp in Mohave county, Arizona. Mining men who have visited the new camp estimate the amount of ore on the surface worth not less than $1,000,000.——The schooner Ringdove was struck by a whirlwind off Half Moon Cave, near Hunduras, and nine persons were drowned.——An important arrest of counterfeiters was made in California.——A passenger train on the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan Railroad went into a culvert near Berrien Centre, and all on board, except one woman, were more or less injured.——All the employees on the East Cleveland Street Railway system struck. The East Cleveland men claim that the agreement which ended their strike a few weeks ago does not operate satisfactorily.——The water in the Pottsville leaky dam is being steadily reduced. All danger is considered past, and the people are returning from the hills to their homes.——Mrs. Sarah Eckieldt, the widow of an officer of the war of 1812, died at Germantown, Pa., aged one hundred and five years. Her husband died in 182?, and for fifty-five years she had drawn a pension.

By the wreck of the Western express on the Pennsylvania Railroad eleven persons were killed.——Mr. and Mrs. Blaine have reached Bar Harbor.——Grover Cleveland will be invited to make an address at the opening of the arsenal at Columbia, Tenn. on July 13.——Bethlehem, Pa., celebrated its sesquicentennial.——Trouble is brewing among whites and blacks employed in the improvement of the Chickamauga battle-field, owing to the contract system in vogue.——Arthur Stocker, for wife-murder, was sentenced in Jersey City to ten years in state's prison.——Joseph M. Pergus, postmaster at Hadley, N. Y. is under arrest, charged with pension frauds.——King Sims, murderer of Edward Brandon, was hung at Dallas, Texas.——The authorities of Sioux Falls have a scheme to take charge of saloons and run them as a municipal enterprise.——Annie Flynn, of Dedar Rapids, made three desperate attempts at suicide, the third being thoroughly successful.——Governor Wiley has asked President Harrison for troops to preserve order among the miners now on a strike.——The silver party of Nevada was organized in Reno.—The Rock river, in Illinois, overflowed its banks.——United States Bank Examiner George A. Stone closed the First National Bank of Erie, Kansas. The extent of the liabilities is unknown.——By an explosion of a boiler in the Consumer's Ice Company's works in New Orleans one colored man was killed and a number very seriously hurt.——W. S. Culberson, the New Albany, millionaire, died from the effects of the grip, contracted last winter, at the age of seventy-eight.——A mob tied, gagged and blindfolded Frank McCormick, and then hung him to a tree, to try to distort a confession of murder, but without success.

Walter Howard, son of a rich Englishman, who had a ranch in Mexico, has disappeared.——J. J. Brooks died at the Southern Bichloride of Gold Institute in Memphis.——Investigations of the rubber contracts for Mare Island Navy Yard are being conducted by Capt. H. C. Cochrane and Lieut. I. Kerman, of the U. S. M. C.——Lightning struck the kiln-house of Golden Malting Company, of Chicago, setting the building on fire. Over 50,000 bushels of grain were ruined by the flames and water, and the total damage is estimated at $45,000.——Incendiaries in Cleveland keep the fire department constantly on the go.——Two approaching freight trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while running at high speed, collided two miles east of Huntingdon, Pa., blockading both tracks, and demolishing two engines and eighteen cars. All traffic on the middle division was suspended for seven hours.——Jacob Harvey was hung in Columbus for murder.——Ex-Congressman Cobb died in Vincinnes, Ind.——The P. Wilson Sons Company, wholesale dealers and manufacturers of saddlery, hardware, in Cincinnati, assigned. Assets, $75,000; liabilities about same.——The only remaining indictment against George J. Gibson, ex-secretary of the Whiskey Trust, was nol prossed.——The Catherine conspiracy case is on trial in Mobile, Ala.

E. J. Ryan, who robbed the United States express in Washington, was arrested in Denver.——Policemen are unable to find the liquor in Creston (Iowa) saloons whose proprietors have a genius for the art of concealment.——There was a cloud-burst and heavy rain in Lancaster.——J. A. Detwiler has written, asking Alva Adams, ex-governor of Colorado, to become the People's Party candidate for president.——Earthquake shocks in the neighborhood of Guadalajara, Mexico, have injured some people, wrecked many valuable buildings and caused great alarm.——The small-pox epidemic is raging in the city of Mexico.——An iron strike is very probable in Pittsburg.——The leather trust was incorporated in Trenton, N. J.——Jim Nicholi, an Italian harper, who was stealing a ride, fell from a Pennsylvania freight train near Lancaster and was fatally injured.——Max Clergett was shot and instantly killed in a New York court by Edward Divins, whose sister he had just previously confessed to have outraged.

CAUSED BY A BROKEN RAIL.

The Keystone Limited Plunges Over an Embankment.

"The Keystone Limited" on the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago road, was wrecked west of Valparaiso, Ind. Six cars and the locomotive plunged over an embankment. The fireman was buried beneath the debris and instantly killed. The engineer and a score or more of passengers received injuries, but all will recover.

The train was due at Valparaiso at 12:06, and was running on schedule time, about forty miles an hour, when the engine struck the switch of the Valparaiso yard. The bolts of the guard rail of the switch broke, the track spread and the engine dropped to the ties. It ran on the ties for twenty feet and then plunged down an embankment. The main, baggage and four passenger cars following, three remaining upon the track. The engine and the baggage and mail cars were demolished. The fireman, Charles Miller, was killed while jumping from the engine, the mail car burying him beneath its ruins. Engineer Reilly was pulled from beneath the wreck.

RAVACHOL, the anarchist, was found guilty at the Montbrisson Assizes, France, of murder, and was condemned to death.

CLEVELAND —AND— STEVENSON.

The Ex-President Nominated on the First Ballot.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON, OF ILLINOIS, FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

End of the Work of the Democratic Convention.

The National Democratic Convention of 1892, after being in session three days at Chicago, finished its work and adjourned *sine die*. Ex-President Grover Cleveland was nominated on the first ballot for President of the United States, and Gen. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, for Vice-President. The following tables show the vote in detail:

THE VOTE BY STATES.

State.	Delegates	Cleveland	Stevenson	Gorman	Boies	Hill	Carlisle
Alaska	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Alabama	22	14	..	1	1	2	..
Arizona	6	5	..	1	..	..	..
Arkansas	16	16	..	..	..	..	..
California	18	18	..	..	..	..	..
Colorado	8	..	..	..	5	3	..
Conn.	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
Delaware	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
Dis. of Col.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Florida	8	5	..	..	..	..	3
Georgia	26	17	..	4	..	5	..
Idaho	6	.	..	..	6	..	..
Illinois	48	48	..	..	..	..	..
Indiana	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Iowa	26	..	..	..	26	..	..
Kentucky	26	18	..	..	2	..	6
Kansas	20	20	..	..	..	..	..
Louisiana	16	3	..	1	11	1	..
Maine	12	9	..	1	..	1	..
Maryland	16	6	..	9½	..	..	..
Mass.	30	24	..	..	1	4	..
Michigan	28	28	..	..	..	..	..
Minnesota	18	18	..	..	..	..	..
Miss.	18	8	..	4	3	3	..
Missouri	34	34	..	..	..	..	..
Montana	6	..	..	..	6	..	..
Nebraska	16	15	..	1	..	..	..
Nevada	6	..	..	2	4	..	..
N. H.	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
N. J.	20	2	..	..	..	..	..
N. Mexico	6	4	..	..	1	1	..
New York	72	..	..	..	..	72	..
N. C.	22	3½	16⅔	..	1	1	..
N. Dakota	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
Ohio	46	14	..	5	16	6	5
Oklahoma	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Oregon	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
Penn.	64	64	..	..	..	..	..
R. I.	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
S. C.	18	2	..	..	13	3	..
S. Dakota	8	7	..	..	1	..	..
Tenn.	24	24	..	..	..	..	..
Texas	30	23	..	..	6	1	..
Utah	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Vt.	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
Va.	24	12	..	1	..	11	..
Washington	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin	24	24	..	..	..	..	..
Wyoming	6	3	..	3	..	..	..
W. Va.	12	7	..	3	..	1	..
Indian Ty.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Total	910	617⅓	16⅔	36½	103	11	14

Alabama gave two votes for ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio.

Maine gave William C. Whitney one vote.

Massachusetts cast one vote for Governor Russell, of that State.

West Virginia gave one vote for Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania.

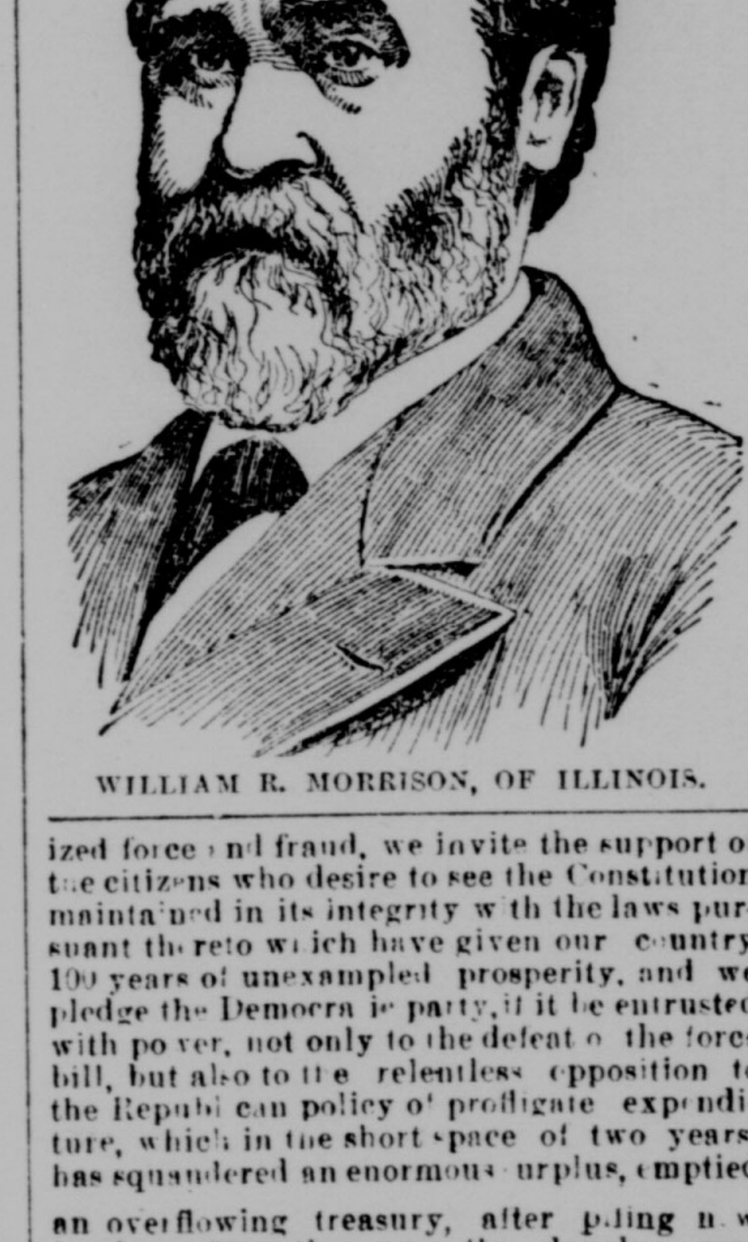
The Platform.

The report of the platform committee was as follows:

Section 1—The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of his successors in Democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland; we believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied to the conduct of the Federal Government through the accession to power of the party that advocates them; and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to the fundamental principles of a free, popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the states that strikes at the very roots of our government under the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic.

Section 2—We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of Federal control of elections to which the Republican party has committed itself is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the Republic. It strikes at the North as well as the South and injures the colored citizen even more than the white; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling-place armed with Federal power, returning boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority, the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several states, the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power and the reviving of race antagonisms now happily abated, of the utmost peril to safety and happiness to all, a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican Senator as "the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate."

Believing that the preservation of Republican government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legal-



WILLIAM R. MORRISON, OF ILLINOIS.

ized force and fraud, we invite the support of the citizens who desire to see the Constitution maintained in its integrity with the laws pursuant thereto which have given our country 100 years of unexampled prosperity, and we pledge the Democratic party, if it be entrusted with power, not only to the defeat of the force bill, but also to the relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure, which in the short space of two years, has squandered an enormous surplus, emptied an overflowing treasury, after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already overtaxed labor of the country.

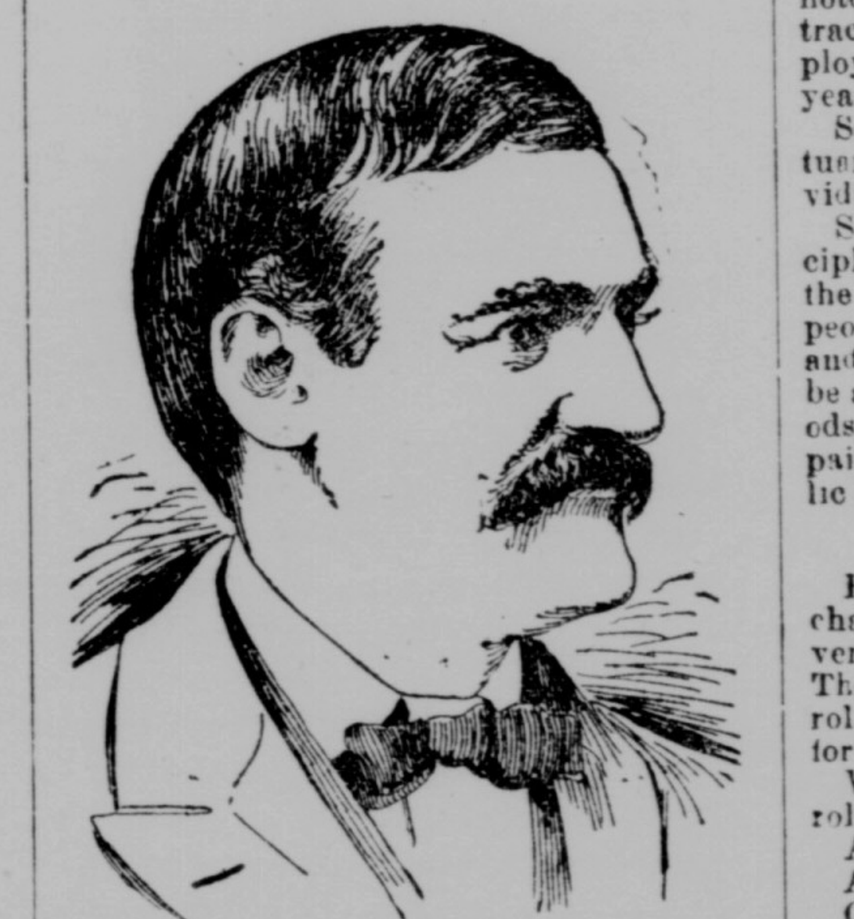
Section 3—We reiterate the oft-repeated doctrines of the Democratic party that the necessity of the government is the only justification for taxation, and whenever a tax is unnecessary it is unjustifiable; that when customs house taxation is levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country the differences between the cost of labor here and labor abroad, when such a difference exists, fully measures any possible benefits to labor, and the enormous additional impositions of the existing tariff fall with crushing force upon our farmers and workingmen, and for the mere advantage of the few whom it enriches, exact from labor a grossly unjust share of the expenses of the government, and we demand such a revision of the tariff laws as will remove their iniquitous inequalities, lighten their oppressions and put them on a constitutional and equitable basis.

But in making reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government taxes collected at the custom-house have been the chief source of federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any changes of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject in the execution of this plain dictate of justice.

We denounce the McKinley tariff law enacted by the Fifty-first Congress as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; we endorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present Congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption; and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in entrusting power to the Democratic party. Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been 10 reductions of the wages of laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dullness and distress, the wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley bill.

We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after 30 years of restrictive taxes against the importation of foreign wealth, in exchange for our agricultural surplus, the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage debt over $2,500,000,000 exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness; that in one of the chief agricultural states of the West there appears a real estate mortgage debt, averaging $165 per capita of the total population; and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in the other agricultural exporting states. We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does the sheriff.

Section 4—Trade interchanges on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of the Democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and free exchanges by pretending to establish closer trade relations for a country whose articles of export are a most exclusively agricultural products, with other countries that are also agricultural, while erecting a custom-house barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the rich and the countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which



ROBERT E. PATTISON, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

are necessaries and comforts of life among our own people.

Section 5—We recognize in the trusts and combinations which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor, a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade, but we believe their worst evils can be abated by law and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary.

Section 6—The Republican party, while professing a policy of reserving the public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroad and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. The last Democratic administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly 100,000,000 acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

Section 7—We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman Act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future, which should make all of its supporters as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and unchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

Section 8—We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent. tax on state bank issues be repealed.

Section 9—Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic National Convention of 1876 for the reform of the public service, and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of a President, as in the recent Republican Convention by delegations composed largely of his appointees holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a President may gratify his ambition. We denounce a policy under which federal officeholders usurp control of party conventions in the states, and we pledge the Democratic party to the reform of these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

Section 10—The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations, and especially with our neighbors on the American continent, whose destiny is closely linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war. We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defense and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

Section 11—This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our government we condemn the oppression practiced by the Russian Government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our national government, in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions in the dominions of the Czar and to secure to the oppressed equal rights.

We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of local self-government in Ireland.

Section 12—We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as a dumping ground for the known criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration or the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade American labor and lessen its wages, but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

Section 13—This convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailor of the Union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the Pension Office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly. We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

Section 14—The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to the tidewaters.

When any waterway of the public is of sufficient importance to demand the aid of the government, that such aid should be extended and a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Section 15—For purposes of national defense and the promotion of commerce between the states, we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

Section 16—Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition as a national undertaking of vast importance, in which the general government has invited the co-operation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of the invitation so extended and the broadest liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the national honor and public faith.

Section 17—Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage we recommend to the several states most liberal appropriations for the public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government, and they have always received the fostering care of the Democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. Freedom of education being an essential of civil and religious liberty, as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever. We are opposed to state interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine, that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others ensures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

Section 18—We approve the action of the present House of Representatives in passing bills for the admission into the Union as states the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the early admission of all territories having the necessary population and resources to admit them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona-fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage.

Section 19—We favor legislation by Congress and state legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employees and those of other hazardous transportation companies, and denounce the inactivity of the Republican party, and particularly the Republican Senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage-workers.

Section 20—We are in favor of the enactment by the states of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract convict labor and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under 15 years of age.

Section 21—We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen.

Section 22—Upon this statement of principles and policies the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of party in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, thus assuring the maintenance unimpaired of institutions under which the republic has grown great and powerful.

Third Day.

Hon. Wm. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, chairman of the National Democratic Convention, rapped for order at 2.55 P. M. Rev. Thomas Green, of Iowa, offered prayer. The roll-call for speeches nominating candidates for Vice-President was begun at 3 P. M.

When the nominations were concluded the roll-call was begun:

Alabama led off with a skip for Morse.

Arkansas came in with her 16 for Gray.

California split squarely in the middle. Nine each for Gray and Stevenson.

Illinois's 48 were plumped into the Stevenson basket. The biggest breeze of the roll-call swept the convention when Governor Flower stood on his feet and stated that New York was solid for Stevenson, 72 votes. The breeze grew to a gale of applause. It subsided only to rise again when North Carolina stepped into the Stevenson column. When Ohio shook out 38 of her 46 votes for Stevenson the excitement grew, and when the Keystone State dropped 64 votes into the hat of Mr. Gray, the counter-current of cheering caused a cloudburst of confusion over the convention floor. Wisconsin gave her vote to John L. Mitchell. When the roll was finished the figures showed for Stevenson 402 and Gray 243; no choice.

Then began the changes. Iowa first came into the Stevenson camp, Montana next, followed by Nebraska. Ohio got into line amid great cheers, Missouri and Georgia were close behind and Kentucky came next. The flock of States outside the Stevenson coops came to cover with a rush of wings and flutter of feathers. It became only a question of time and when the two-thirds vote for Stevenson had been obtained the nomination was announced.

The usual resolution of thanks to officers were passed and the national committee notifications were made. Gen. Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, then took the platform and moved that the Democratic national committee should at the next national convention provide accommodations only for the delegates, alternates, the press, the national committee and for no others. This was demanded in view of the gallery interruptions that are possible and have been demonstrated. The resolution was before the house when one of the electric arc lamps fell among the delegates and a stampede was imminent for a brief time. No harm, however, was done. The Collins resolution, after the confusion had subsided, was referred to the executive committee of the new national committee with affirmative recommendation. At 5.20 the convention adjourned *sine die*.

SKETCH OF THE NOMINEES.

Grover Cleveland was fifty-five years old on March 18 last. His father was a Presbyterian minister, and he was born in the parsonage at Caldwell, N. J. When he was four years old his father accepted a call to Fayetteville, N. Y., where the son went to school. Afterward his father moved to Clinton. In his seventeenth year the son became clerk and assistant teacher in the New York Institution for the Blind in New York City. In 1855 he went to Black Rock, now a part of Buffalo, and aided his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, in the compilation of a volume of the "American Herd Book." He afterward helped prepare other volumes of the same work. In August, 1855, he became a clerk in the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers. Four years later he was admitted to the bar. On January 1, 1863, he was appointed Assistant District Attorney of Erie County, New York, and he held the office three years.

In 1869 Mr. Cleveland became a partner in the law firm of Lanning, Cleveland and Folsom, and continued the practice of law until 1870, when he was elected Sheriff of Erie County. At the expiration of his three year's term he formed the law firm of Bass, Cleveland & Bissell. In the fall of 1881 he was elected Mayor of Buffalo, and in the following year Governor of New York.

He was nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic National Convention at Chicago on July 8, 1884, and was elected, carrying New York State by 1047 plurality over James G. Blaine. He had 219 votes in the Electoral College and Blaine had 182.

On the 2d of June, 1886, Mr. Cleveland married Francis Folsom, daughter of his old Buffalo law partner, in the Blue Room at the White House. He has a daughter, Ruth, born in New York City, Saturday, October 3, 1891.

The Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in 1888 renominated Mr. Cleveland by acclamation. Harrison beat him, getting 233 votes in the Electoral College to 168 for Cleveland.

Since March 4, 1889, Mr. Cleveland practiced law in New York City.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

Mr. Stevenson was born in 1835 in Christian county, Ky., near the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. His parents removed from North Carolina to Kentucky, one of his ancestors being a signer of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence. At 20 years of age Mr. Stevenson graduated from Centre College, Kentucky, and married Miss Lettie Green, daughter of the president of that institution. Among his classmates were Senator Blackburn, Senator Davidson of Florida, Ex-Governor McCreary and many other distinguished men.

Soon after graduating Mr. Stevenson removed to Illinois, where he studied law with the late Hon. David Davis, and was admitted to the bar at Bloomington. He rose rapidly in his profession, and was elected prosecuting attorney of McLean county. He was a Presidential elector in 1864, and was twice elected to the House of Representatives as a Democrat from a district largely Republican. He was appointed first assistant postmaster-general by Mr. Cleveland July 6, 1885.

One of the last official acts of Mr. Cleveland was to nominate Mr. Stevenson for justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, but the Senate failed to act upon his nomination. Since his retirement from the Postoffice Department he has been engaged in the practice of law at Bloomington, Ill.

HIS AIM WAS TRUE.

A Doctor Shot Dead by a Newspaper Man—The Cause of the Tragedy.

E. W. Harris, editor of the Greenville (Tex.) Herald, while driving with his brother, met Dr. Y. K. Yowell, late of Greenville, on the road with Detective D. M. Davis.

On seeing the Harris brothers Dr. Yowell fired at them twice and then ran.

E. W. Harris drew a careful sight along his Winchester at the flying figure and shot Dr. Yowell dead with a bullet through the heart.

It is alleged that Yowell was ruining Harris's home.

PROHIBITIONISTS MEET.

The Sessions of the National Convention at Cincinnati.

Col. Eli Ritter Permanent Chairman and Rev. Samuel Small, the Georgia Evangelist, Secretary.

A despatch from Cincinnati, Ohio, says: Music Hall was gay with flaunting banners, national flags, coats-of-arms of the several states, palms and flowers and prohibition inscriptions when the delegates to the Sixth Annual Convention of the Prohibition party began to fill up the hall. A huge American flag surmounted the stage and supported portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Neal Dow and Francis Willard.

It was 10.30 A. M., when the proceedings commenced by the playing of "America" on the immense organ, aided by a bugle band on the stage.

Chairman Dickie, of the national committee, then called the convention to order and introduced Dr. J. G. Evans, of Hedding college, Ill. who formally opened the convention with prayer.

The Rev. Dr. Lockwood, of Cincinnati, then on behalf of the city and of the State of Ohio, welcomed the delegates.

Professor Dickie responded to the address. "We are here," he said, "to put candidates in nomination and to keep them in the field until the polls are closed next November." His references to "no fusion" was loudly applauded. He closed by naming Ex-Governor St. John as temporary chairman.

Wild cheering, the waving of flags and handkerchiefs greeted the mention of the name of Ex-Governor St. John. The shouting was renewed again and again as the noted Kansan stepped forward and assumed the gavel.

The concluding words of the temporary chairman, "What is the pleasure of the convention?" elicited a prompt response from a number of voices: "We want St. John for President." The name of A. F. Wolfenbarger, of Nebraska, for secretary, and a list of assistant secretaries and sergeant-at-arms selected by the national committee met no opposition.

On motion of Cleghorn of Wisconsin the roll of states was called, and each delegation announced the members it had selected for representation on the committees.

A campaign tune was sung by a quartette, and then, on motion of Professor Dickie, the convention adjourned until 4 o'clock, after giving directions to the committees to proceed at once to the work assigned them.

The re-election of Samuel Dickie as chairman was unanimous. The following national executive committee was selected: Chairman, Dickie; vice-chairman, John P. St. John, of Kansas; secretary, W. C. Wordwell, of New York; treasurer, Samuel D. Hastings, of Wisconsin; additional members, Helen Gougar, Indiana; J H. Tate, Tennessee, A. A. Stevens, Pennsylvania. Notwithstanding gossip that headquarters would be changed to Chicago, the committee again chose New York for another four years.

Col. Eli Ritter, of Indiana, who was selected for permanent chairman, was escorted to the platform to succeed Governor St. John as presiding officer.

In his address on taking the chair, Colonel Ritter said that no political party in the history of the nation had ever accomplished so much or ever advanced an educational matter to the extent of the Prohibition party had done in the four years just passed, and that in the face of the constant statement by the old parties that the Prohibition party was dead or dying.

Soon after 4 o'clock the convention was called to order for the afternoon session, a big audience being present. The Silver Lake Quartette set things rolling with a topical song aimed at the old parties and ministers "Who face both ways," and then to an encore gave another entitled "Levi," containing hits at Vice-President Morton and his buffet in the Shoreham Hotel in Washington. The Rev. Father Martin Mahoney, of St. Paul, Minn., a Catholic clergyman, then offered prayer and formally opened the session.

Chafin, of Wisconsin, thought the audience would like to see its old Prohibition leaders, and suggested that they be asked on the platform. A number of the war-horses of the party were brought up, and John Russell, of Michigan, the Presidential candidate in 1880; D. Brooks, Miss Williard, Mr. Thompson, who was on the ticket with Neal Dow, and "Mother" Stewart, of Springfield, O., were introduced.

He then abruptly asked: "What would be the consequences if we were to quit the field?" A prolonged whistle answered the interrogation. He wanted a school for the feeble-hearted that would make all the temperance men come to the Prohibition party and as a unit oppose the united liquor interests. The trouble with Prohibitionists was that they did not have the consistency and courage of the Liquor League.

His voice was for war until the liquor traffic was killed; then let's have peace. [Applause and cries of "Amen."]

The old parties were keeping up a feud 30 years old, and he wanted to shake hands with the South. The loudest applause of the evening greeted this announcement, the delegates rising in a mass. He made this reference to Harrison: "There is a President from Indiana and he has been renominated. They say it will be a hot campaign. I promise it shall be the hottest campaign ever seen and give notice we will be in it."

Col. Ritter's address was received with great favor and suggestions of Ritter for President.

There was nothing remaining before the convention and Albert Dodge, of Michigan, said that when two men were organized for prohibition the party would have the greatest factor beneath the stars and stripes, and he moved that Mrs. Gougar be heard on the work of the White Rose League. It was carried and Mrs. Gougar addressed the convention.

A telegram from the Denver, Col., Prohibition League, asking for a plank unconditionally favoring a free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver was read and then the convention adjourned till 9.30 o'clock next day.

CABLE SPARKS.

ANTI-FOREIGN riots have been resumed in the Yang Tse Valley in China.

IN his speech in Vienna, Prince Bismarck said he would never again accept an official position.

BOERS have invaded the Portuguese colony of Angola, in West Africa, and proclaimed a republic.

THE Marquis de Mores fatally wounded Captain Mayer in a duel growing out of the Marquis's references to Hebrews.

CHOLERA is extending in the manufacturing suburbs of Paris. Eight persons died at Aubervilliers, five miles north of Paris.

LEADERS of the McCarthyite wing of the Irish parliamentary party have issued an appeal to Irish-Americans for funds to defray election expenses.

MR. GLADSTONE is so hopeful of such a solid majority in the approaching general elections in Great Britain that he has no fear for the Parnellite vote in Parliament.

DURING a trial of the machinery of the new French cruiser Dupuy de Lome, at Brest the end of one of the tubes was blown out and a number of engineers and firemen were fatally scalded.

THE disaster that overcame the German force under the command of Baron von Bulow in the Moshi Valley, on the east coast of Africa, was the result of the Baron's attempt to exterminate the Moshi tribe.

THE Belgium government will summon the newly elected members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to meet as a constitutional assembly on July 12, in order to settle the mode of revision of the constitution.

THE Japanese ministry still remains in office despite the defeat which they have sustained. The opposition continue to press them to announce their resignation and, being in the majority, reject all bills and votes introduced by the government.

MR. GLADSTONE held a conference with the McCarthyite leaders and advised them to renew efforts toward the re-establishment of union in the Irish parliamentary party in order that the factions should not be opposed to each other in the approaching general elections.

A BOY STOLEN BY A TRAMP.

He Then Cripples Him so that He May Be a Professional Beggar.

Jesse Mohler, a bright young lad living with his uncle, H. F. Fellows, at Canton, Ill., was enticed away from home two months ago by a tramp known as "blinkers" Kelly. The tramp's scheme was to put the boy's arm in a sling and compel him to beg from house to house.

The tramp, to insure complete success, deliberately slammed a car door upon the boy's arm, seriously cutting it, and put some acid in the wound that caused it to fester and putrefy.

The boy suffered excruciating torture, but afterwards succeeded in escaping.

He is in a pitiable condition, and will be a cripple for life. "Blinkers" is in jail awaiting trial.