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Perrysburg Journal.
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gathered from All Quarters.

DOMESTIC.

CHARLES O. SCULL, general passenger agent of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, lost nine relatives in the Johnstown flood. They were Mrs. Mary Hurst and five children, and Mrs. H. M. Ogle, the noble telegraph operator, who died at her post, and her two children.

CAPTAIN C. B. SEARS, of the engineer corps, has been detailed by Secretary Proctor to report to Governor Beaver for engineering duty at Johnstown. He will superintend the construction of the pontoon bridges across the Conemaugh that have been ordered to be sent there from West Point and Willetts point.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York stated at Philadelphia on the 4th that that company would lose $420,000 by the deaths in the Conemaugh valley. The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, it is said, will lose $100,000 in the city of Johnstown.

THE President has received a letter from a committee of the National Wool Growers' Association of the United States dated Columbus, May 24, urging the necessity for an extra session of Congress to be convened at the earliest practicable day for the purpose of enacting necessary legislation in regard to wool growing and other industries of the country.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire visited Jacksonville, Fla., on the 5th consuming everything in an area of five blocks, bounded by Hawk street on the west, Adams on the north, Clay on the east and Creek on the south. At least sixty buildings were destroyed, the majority being homes of colored people. The loss will probably reach $200,000; insurance light.

ONE of the heaviest losers by the recent floods in Maryland is the Reading Railroad Company. They owned and controlled the Susquehanna & Tidewater canal, which is nearly obliterated. The company paid $330,000 for the canal.

NOT less than 5,000 workmen are busy repairing the Pennsylvania railroad between Pittsburgh and Altoona. There have been nine bridges washed away on the road, six of which are gone between Altoona and Harrisburg.

A. S. BROWN, a merchant well known to the New York dry goods trade, has gone to London to attempt to arrange a syndicate for the purchase of the leading retail dry goods stores of New York and other American cities. The plan is similar to that on which the breweries are being consolidated.

A DISPATCH from Maysville, Ky., says that some of the Johnstown wreckage passed there on the 5th. Three bodies were taken out of the water supposed to be from the flooded Pennsylvania district.

AN English syndicate has purchased the Ballentine brewery at Newark, N. J., the second largest in the country.

AN incendiary fire at Boloxi, Miss., on the 5th destroyed the business portion of the town, causing a loss of $100,000.

SOLICITOR HEPBURN, of the Treasury, has warned the authorities of the new Catholic university at Washington that they can not, under the law, import from Europe, as proposed, a corps of trained professors who are to come under contract. They would not, the Solicitor says, be embraced in the classes exempted by the law, as it stands.

THE Idaho mine at Grass Valley, Cal., in which the fire broke out a few days ago, was shut down on the 5th to smother the flames. Besides Frank Carter, who was killed while trying to reach Thomas Dunstan and John Ralph, two imprisoned men, the latter two also lost their lives by suffocation.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, of counsel for the contestants in the Stewart will case, says that the case is likely to be settled out of court. The terms of the settlement can only be conjectured, but there is a general impression that Judge Hilton has made substantial concessions to the contestants.

THE Grand Lodge of Free Masons of the State of New York, met at New York City on the 5th. Grand Master Frank R. Lawrence was renominated and unanimously elected, but declined and John W. Vrooman, of Herkimer, was elected. The choice of the Utica site for the State Home was approved.

PENSION AGENT BARCLAY, at Pittsburgh, on the 6th paid a pension amounting to $6,966 to Mrs. Sarah J. Mackin, a widow living at Johnstown, Pa. It is remarkably timely as a relief measure, Mrs. Mackin having been completely robbed of her earthly possessions by the flood.

THE national reunion of Elks, which was to have been held in Pittsburgh June 19, 20 and 21, has been postponed until July 16, 17 and 18, owing to the disaster at Johnstown.

CHARLES E. WOODRUFF was arraigned in court at Hartford, Conn., on the 5th, charged with forging notes to the amount of $40,000. He plead guilty and was sentenced to four years and six months in State prison.

A STATEMENT prepared at the Treasury Department shows that there was a net decrease of $16,780,608 in circulation during the month of May last and a net increase of $1,973,310 in money and bullion in the treasury during the same period.

SIXTY spinners, two hundred assistants and as many girls resumed work in the Clark "O. N. T." mills at Kearney, N. J., on the 6th. The two months' strike is now at an end and all differences have been settled by the spinners accepting $17 per week for their work.

CHAIRMAN J. N. ABBOT says the Western Passenger Association will adhere to the Grand Army rates already announced for the National Encampment at Milwaukee, Wis.

THE Bank of Omaha, at Omaha, Neb., has closed its doors. The liabilities are between $60,000 and $70,000, with nominal assets. The failure is attributed to bad loans and mismanagement.

THE city of Seattle, W. T., was devastated by a conflagration on the 6th, which destroyed thirty-one blocks in the very heart of the city. The loss is roughly estimated at $5,000,000.

THE Massachusetts Legislature on the 4th passed a resolution appropriating $30,000 for the Pennsylvania sufferers.

C. O. PROBST, secretary of the Ohio State Board of Health, has issued a circular to the people living along the Ohio Valley, urging them to thoroughly boil all the river water used for drinking or culinary purposes, on account of its polluted condition by the Johnstown disaster.

THE Pennsylvania railroad announces the resumption of the running of through passenger trains from New York via Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Lock Haven and the Allegheny Valley railroad to Pittsburgh.

SEDGWICK and Kingman counties, Kan., were swept by a furious storm on the 7th. It cut a swath twenty miles long by five wide, and caused great damage. A farmer named Rogers and all the members of his family were killed. The heavy rain was followed by hail, which laid low the crops.

ED HOGAN, the aeronaut of Jackson, Mich., had a narrow escape from death at Auburn, N. Y., on the 7th, owing to his parachute failing to work. He fell 2,500 feet, when the parachute partially opened and somewhat broke the fall. He was badly injured.

LOWREY BELL, general superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, says that the accumulation of mail matter caused by the flood has all been disposed of, and that while delay in the forwarding of matter along some of the lines would be inevitable, the interruption has ended.

A DISTINCT shock of earthquake was felt in New Bedford, Mass., on the 7th, the wave being from west to east or a little southeast.

JACK WILLIAMS, the supposed leader of the gang of robbers who recently held up United States Paymaster Whaom, was arrested at El Paso, Tex., on the 8th. The sum of $35,000 was found on his person.

THE Herlich Piano Works at Paterson, N. J., were totally destroyed by fire on the 7th. The loss is $50,000 in excess of the insurance.

IT is understood that the conditions upon which the Stewart will contest was settled are that Judge Hilton will allow the family of Judge J. Lawrence Smith $1,000,000, and the other contestants $5,000,000, or a total of $6,000,000.

BUSINESS failures throughout the country during the seven days ended June 7 number for the United States 200 and for Canada 25, or a total of 225 as compared with 215 the previous week, and 235 for the corresponding week last year.

THE damages in Rockingham County, Va., by the floods will exceed $500,000.

AT Shelbyville, Ind., on the 6th Mrs. Mollie Corwin, who recently obtained a divorce from her seventh husband, shot and badly wounded George Palmer and fatally shot his son, William. The men were trying to gain admittance to the woman's house against her will.

B. L. WOODS, general manager of the Fairbank & Co.'s lard refinery, George D. Lewis, superintendent of the St. Louis works, and John Garvin were seriously injured at Hutchinson, Kan., on the 7th by the explosion of a lard vat. They were badly scalded.

ON the 7th forest fires were raging to the north of Duluth, Minn., all through the Vermillion range and great loss is expected.

IT is stated upon the authority of a high official of the Pennsylvania railroad that the company's loss in property destroyed by the Johnstown flood and by the suspension of traffic, will reach $16,000,000.

ON the 9th the fund collected at Philadelphia for the relief of the flood sufferers amounted to $731,000.

BISHOP QUINTARD'S residence at Sewanee, Tenn., was burned on the 8th.

THE Pennsylvania railroad bridge over the west branch of the Susquehanna at Montgomery, Pa., was made whole and a train passed over it on the 8th, the first time in eight days.

HARRY HEFFRIGHT, engineer, was instantly killed and Lincoln Post, fireman, was fatally injured on the 8th by their engine going over an embankment near Huntingdon, Pa. The accident was caused by a washout.

MORRIS C. BAUM, of San Francisco, secretary of the Republican County Committee, is a fugitive in Europe, having left in San Francisco $10,000 in notes bearing forged indorsements, besides fully $10,000 in small debts to a score of friends. Gambling and women ruined him.

THE Supreme Court of Wyoming Territory has decided that owners of land may fence the same even if in so doing they inclose government or public land. Nearly 200,000 acres of the public domain have been fenced by individuals and corporations in Wyoming.

ON the 6th the New Hampshire Legislature appropriated $10,000 for the Conemaugh valley sufferers.

THE Secretary of War has decided to purchase as the new site for Fort Omaha a tract of 540 acres of land about eight miles from Omaha, Neb., which can be had for about $67,000.

EDWIN HARRIS, late deputy collector of New Orleans, has been indicted by the grand jury for embezzlement of about $7,000.

BY direction of the President, the Secretary of War has issued an order to the effect that hereafter the Sunday morning inspection in the army will be merely of the dress and general appearance without arms, and that the more complete inspection under arms, with all men present, will take place on Saturdays.

THE Supreme Court of Kansas on the 8th decided the famous Gray County case, in favor of the town of Ingalls, making that the county seat.

IT is authoritatively stated that by recent acquisitions the National Lead Trust has gained control of over ninety per cent. of the output of the United States.

DISPATCHES of the 8th from Seattle, W. T., fail to confirm the reported loss of lives by the great fire. The estimated losses of property range from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000, with an aggregate insurance of $2,400,000.

THE mutilated body of little Maggie Thompson, who mysteriously disappeared from her home at Cleveland, O., some time ago, was found on the 8th in the cellar of a house a few doors from the Thompson residence. Otto Leuth, a sixteen-year-old boy, was arrested for the murder and confessed his guilt.

THE convention of Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society adjourned at Baltimore, Md., on the 8th to meet next year at Canton, O. Mrs. J. S. Detweiler, of Omaha, Neb., was elected president and Mrs. M. F. Stewart, of Peabody, Kan., secretary.

THE total amount of United States bonds purchased from August 3, 1887, to date amount to $170,732,850, at a saving to the Government of $35,673,435.

THE exports of specie from the port of New York during the week ended June 8 amounted to $5,333,980. The imports of specie for the same period amounted to $652,991.

THE jury in the case of Frank Templeman, tried at New York for felony in seeking to procure perjured testimony that District Attorney Fellows and Inspector Byrnes were partners of Private Detective Wilkinson and shared with him the money obtained from the city, on the 8th brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation for mercy.

THE weekly statement of the New York associated banks, issued on the 8th, show changes as follows: Reserve decrease, $3,559,475; loans increase, $2,071,200; specie decrease, $3,293,400; legal tenders decrease, $170,400; deposits decrease, $20,457,300; circulation increase, $13,400. The banks held $11,056,175 in excess of the twenty-five per cent. rule.

IN recognition of the valuable services rendered by King Mataafa in saving life and property on the occasion of the recent hurricane in Samoa, the Navy Department has decided upon sending him a whale boat of the latest improved model. It will be built at the navy yard at Mare Island, Cal., of the finest materials to be obtained.

THE execution of William Kemmler, at Buffalo, who was to have been New York's first victim of an electrical death, was on the 8th postponed without date by the service on District Attorney Quinby of a notice of appeal.

THE United States steamers Trenton and Vandalia, which were wrecked at Samoa last March, have been abandoned by the Government, and their names will be stricken from the navy list. All of the valuables of both vessels, including the batteries, have been recovered, and are now en route to San Francisco on the steamship Almeda. Admiral Kimberly and the remaining survivors are on board and expect to reach this country about July 8.

JOHN CRANE, an employe in the abbatoir at 640 West Fortieth street, New York, was killed on the 9th by falling through an air shaft in the building. When Crane's wife was informed of his death, she became insane and jumped from the third story of her house, sustaining fatal injuries.

"JACKO" WALKER, a local boatman, with Frank Daveys were out on the Niagara river some distance above the falls on the 9th, when they lost control of the boat and it was swept over the falls. Their bodies were not recovered.

A CYCLONE struck Arkansas City, Ark., on the night of the 8th, causing serious damage and loss of life. The Methodist and Baptist churches and ten stores and residences were wrecked. Kate and Tudy Walton, aged seventeen and nine years respectively, were killed and their mother was badly injured.

WARNED by the Johnstown disaster, steps are being taken to have the big reservoir which menaces the Genessee Valley, New York, abolished by the State. It is the largest artificial body of water in the United States and is situated about 728 feet above Olean. About ten years ago the dam burst, letting out fifteen feet of water and flooding the valley for a distance of 150 miles.

IN the case of Captain George A. Armes, U. S. A., retired, sentenced by general court martial to be dismissed from the service, the President has commuted the sentence to confinement within such limits as the Secretary of War may prescribe and to deprivation of the right to wear the uniform and insignia of his rank in the army for a period of five years.

A DISPATCH from Indianapolis says there over over 9,000 people in Clay County, Ind., on the verge of starvation. They include the striking miners and their families. There are 5,000 now on the relief lists and additions are being made daily. The miners have been out since May 1 and have been refused all sorts of offers to arbitrate and settle their differences with the operators.

CHARLES F. BALL, cashier of the United States Express Company at Washington, D. C., is under arrest, charged with the embezzlement of $4,000 from the company.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

IN the joint session of New Hampshire Legislature on the 5th David H. Goodell, Republican, was elected Governor of the State, receiving 168 votes to 115 for Charles H. Amsden, Democrat.

CAPTAIN HENRY C. LEE, a brother of Governor Lee and nephew of the late General Robert E. Lee, died suddenly at Richmond, Va., on the 6th.

REV. DR. THOMAS F. DAVIES, for twenty-one years pastor of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, has been elected Episcopal Bishop of Michigan. It is not known whether or not he will accept.

PRIVATE SECRETARY HALFORD received a telegram on the 5th from his wife at Altoona, Pa., announcing that Mrs. Lew Wallace was with her and safe.

GOVERNOR BULKLEY, of Connecticut vetoed the Secret Ballot bill on the 7th, and the House passed the bill over the veto, but afterwards reconsidered the vote and tabled the veto.

ENGINEER BOURKE, of the British man-of-war Calliope, the only vessel which escaped from Apia harbor during the great storm there, has been promoted to be fleet engineer, as a reward for his services in enabling the vessel to steam out of the harbor.

MRS. CHARLES F. ADAMS, widow of the late Hon. C. F. Adams, and mother of Hon. John Quincy Adams and Charles F. Adams, president of the Union Pacific railroad, died at Quincy, Mass., on the 7th, aged eighty-one years.

THE President has appointed Colonel John C. Kelton to be Adjutant General of the Army, vice Richard C. Drum retired.

FATHER ARNOLD DAMEN, S. J., has been stricken with paralysis at Evanston, W. T. Father Damen is over seventy-five years old. As a missionary he has long been famous among Catholics from New York to San Francisco and St. Paul to the Gulf.

LEONARD SWETT a prominent member of the Chicago bar and an old resident, died in that city on the 8th. He made the nomination speech for Abraham Lincoln for President in 1860, and performed the same service for Walter Q. Gresham in 1888.

COLONEL CHARLES C. LANGSTON, Secretary of State of Alabama, died at Mobile on the 8th.

FOREIGN.

FORTY-THREE persons committed suicide in Vienna during May.

A DISPATCH from Morocco says that the rebellion of the tribesmen is spreading. They have captured Prince Hamid, the heir to the throne, and killed several members of his escort.

THE first election by ballot took place at Guthrie, I. T., on the 4th. D. B. Dyer and A. V. Alexander were candidates for mayor. The city was divided into five wards for registration and the total number of voters registered was 2,346. It is generally conceded that ex-Indian Agent Dyer was elected by about 300 majority.

FEARS are entertained at London that the British steamer Danish Prince, Captain Potts, which sailed from Swansea May 28, for Montreal, has foundered. The coastguards at Skibbereen have picked up the log book of the steamer, the latest entry in which was made in May.

THE dock laborers at Glasgow, Scotland, to the number of 3,000, have struck for an increase of one-half penny per hour. The stevedores have also struck for an increase of one penny per hour.

A DUBLIN dispatch of the 8th says that Lord Mayor Sexton has cabled £1,000 for the relief of the Johnstown sufferers.

THE statue of Bruno was unveiled at Rome on the 9th with imposing ceremonies. Thirty thousand persons marched in procession through the principal streets. The removal of the canvas covering the statue was the signal for deafening cheers. The ceremonies were witnessed by the syndic of Rome, the government officials and a large number of senators and deputies. In the evening the monument was illuminated. The proceedings throughout were orderly.

IT is reported that the Shah of Persia, during his visit to the Czar, entered into a secret treaty, temporarily annexing the northern portion of Persia to the Russian empire, in the event of a certain contingency happening, which is defined in the treaty.

LATER.

WHILE a number of miners were at work in a large breast at the Gaylord mine in Plymouth, Pa., the rocky roof suddenly fell in upon them without warning. Four men were instantly killed, namely, Reese Lloyd, Pat Carly, William Williams and Matthew Davis. Two Poles had their legs cut off and will probably die. Insufficient propping to sustain the roof was the cause of the accident.

INDICTMENTS for violation of the sanitary code were found by the New York grand jury on the 10th against Drs. Irwin, Ferguson and Hance, the physicians who made the hasty autopsy on the body of Mind Reader Bishop.

AT Milwaukee, Wis., on the 10th, Sam Yip Jah, the Chinaman convicted of luring little girls into his laundry for immoral purposes, was sentenced to the State prison at Waupun for fifteen years.

THE Russian authorities have sentenced forty-one students of the Cracow university to three days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 500 florins for singing Polish airs on an excursion to Oitkoff.

A LICENSE of incorporation was on the 10th issued to the "American Executing Company" at Chicago, to execute persons who are sentenced to death. Incorporators are Stephen Lawson, M. E. Clear and Jacob A. E. Iffert.

MAGGIE PRICE died at Canton, Ill., recently, aged eighty-six. She had been an invalid for some time, but worry over the probable drowning of relatives at Johnstown caused her death.

AN express train on the Lehigh Valley railroad was wrecked near Sugar Notch, Pa., on the 10th. The cars were telescoped and two of them crushed in a frame house which stood near the track, the tenants narrowly escaping. No one was fatally hurt, but five were seriously injured. A broken axle under the tender caused the accident.

SUPERINTENDENT BELL, of the Railway Mail Service, has issued a general order urging greater co-operation to secure efficiency. He refers to the alleged fact that clerks agree not to check upon each other, and says that this practice must cease. He promises promotion according to efficiency.

THE President on the 10th made the following appointments: Thomas J. Morgan, of Rhode Island, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Hoyt Sherman, Jr., receiver of public monies at Salt Lake City, Utah; Frank O. Hobbs, register of the land office at Salt Lake City, Utah; Edward C. Gattrey, register of the land office at Taylor's Falls, Minn.; William C. Wells, register of the land office at Huntsville, Ala.; E. L. Chapman, receiver of public monies at Larned, Kan.; Charles D. Ford, register of the land office at Lamar, Col.

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR DWIGHT M. SABIN, of Minnesota, has been granted a divorce from his wife, who is charged with being an habitual drunkard. It is said that she is a victim of the morphine habit. For some time past she has been in an asylum at Flushing, Long Island, where she was placed at her own request.

NO CHANCE OF ESCAPE.

Luke Dillon Confident That the Men Who Killed Dr. Cronin Will Soon Be Caught —The Inquest.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Directly on receipt of important information by wire at 9 o'clock Sunday night Mr. Luke Dillon, secretary of the Clan-na-Gael executive, said: "We will have the murderers of Dr Cronin before two more weeks have gone by just as sure as I sit here." Mr. Dillon indicated that his detectives or agents in an Eastern city are almost within reach of one of the principals in the foul murder, and that his arrest will probably be the event of the next forty-eight hours, though it may be the matter of two weeks. Mr. Dillon says:

"The murderers can not escape. There are 15,000 loyal members of the United Brotherhood in this country—15,000 men who will act under my instructions and who are alert and resolved to apprehend the murderers. They can not escape. We are employing the most skillful detectives in the country and our agents are at work in every city of the United States. In Philadelphia alone Dr. McCahey has spent more than $1,000 in following up clews. I am in receipt of telegrams and letters from all over the country describing suspected men, telling me of clews, assuring me of support and inclosing sums of money for prosecuting the work. The executive of the brotherhood, though it refused to appropriate $3,030 just after the murder, as I testified Friday, have since sent $500 to the prosecution fund.

CHICAGO, June 10.—At Saturday's session of the Cronin inquest the first witness called was John Moss, who is said to have made a speech in Camp 41, in which he said that "Perhaps the executive had sufficient evidence to prove that Dr. Cronin was a spy and ordered his removal." The substance of Moss' testimony was, that at a meeting of Camp 41, about two weeks ago, a resolution was offered that the camp appropriate money to help find the murderers of Dr. Cronin. He opposed the resolution, saying that as Dr. Cronin's own camp had as yet taken no action, they should not. He further said, suppose the Executive had sufficient evidence to prove to them conclusively that Dr. Cronin was another LeCaron, and ordered his removal, it would not be proper for the camp to take action." The resolution was laid on the table. Moss did not remember who offered the resolution, and when asked who the presiding officer was at that meeting refused to say. Finally, after being threatened with arrest, he weakened and said that W. H. Joyce was the senior member of Camp 41 that night.

When asked if he believed the executive had the power to order the "removal" of any one, witness replied that he had not the faintest idea of the powers of the executive. He did not know what he meant by his argument. Could not tell what was in his mind then. The only explanation he could make was that it was a foolish speech made in the heat of debate.

The coroner asked a great many questions to bring out from the witness whether or not, there was in his mind as well as in the minds of his hearers, an idea that the executive not only had the right to order a "removal," but that it was not the province of the camp to try to find out whether such an order had been issued or not. The witness, however, parried all these questions successfully. Witness said that he had never heard that an order had been issued by the executive for the removal of Dr. Cronin. He had seen Dr. Cronin, but was not personally acquainted with him. Knew Alexander Sullivan, but had not spoken to him for several years. In reply to a question witness said he had always understood that the extreme penalty for failing to obey orders was expulsion.

When he made his speech he thought the camp had no right to criticize the executive, and he still thought so. When asked if he were ordered by the executive to "remove" a man he replied:

"I do not think that any such order would be issued, and if it had been issued to me personally to murder a man I would not do it. My duty to my God, my country and man would prevent my obeying it."

"Suppose the executive sent an order to the camp for the removal of a person like Le Caron, would you obey it?"

"I would not."

"Would your camp?"

"That is for the camp to decide."

Peter McGeehan was then called and went through a rigid cross-examination regarding his movements since his arrival in Chicago.

McGeehan during his examination said that shortly after he came to Chicago he and Thomas J. Conway met Dr. Cronin and Mortimer Scanlan on Clark and Randolph streets, and Dr. Cronin accused him of having made threats against him and said: 'You came here to assassinate me." McGeehan told Cronin he was a fool to make any such charge and got very angry and told the doctor that hereafter he wanted him to pass him on the street and not recognize him or he would fare worse, and threatened to strike him then. Some time after witness received a letter from Dr. Cronin, in which the latter warned him to leave Illinois or he would have him arrested if he found the charges made by his Chicago friends proved true. He never told any one that Drs. Cronin and McCahey ought to be put out of the way.

A new lead was struck when Coroner Hertz asked McGeehan what number he took when he left Philadelphia. McGeehan said however, he took no number, that he had No. 1 in his camp, of which he was senior guardian, and that a man named O'Neill, from whom he had received a letter since he left Philadelphia, was No. 2 of that camp. All the members had different numbers and there was no special significance in the No. 1. McGeehan said that he did not have any special conversation with O'Neill, or No. 2, before he left Philadelphia. McGeehan resigned before coming to Chicago because he was holding office as senior guardian of Camp No. 245. The coroner asked McGeehan why it was that members of the order had such a fear and horror of the number ones finding out any irregularities. McGeehan replied that he did not know there was such feeling among them. He had borne the No. 1 since his camp was organized and had been senior guardian of it for the last two or three years.

HOME RULERS UNEASY.

LONDON, June 10.—Developments in the Cronin case are regarded with alarm by Irish home rulers here, fearing loss of support in that their enemies charge connivance by Irishmen in high places at murder and other crimes.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

WILLIAM PENN wrote his well-known "No Cross, No Crown," in the Tower of London.

MRS. ("Robert Elsmere") WARD is not merely a passive opponent of woman suffrage, but, with Frederic Harrison, is organizing an anti-woman suffrage society.

JOHN BRIGHT'S last literary work was the revision of a preface in a reprint of Jonathan Dymond's "War and Christianity." The book embodies the uncompromising condemnation of war that is associated with Bright's name.

FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN, the dreamy poet or rather "writer of society verse," used to be a retail stationer at Peekskill. It is said that owing to a splendid opinion of himself he has not met with the fame that might come to him were he more agreeable to those who could give him the proper boost. He has a morbid dislike of reporters and does not deign an introduction to one.

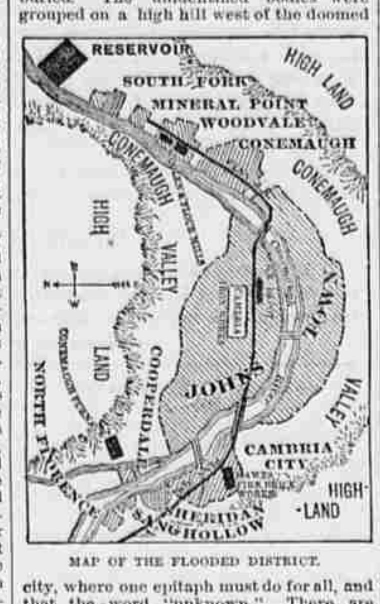
GEORGE MEREDITH, the novelist, is sixty-one years of age. He has been twice married, his first wife being a daughter of Thomas Love Peacock, the well-known friend of Shelley. His second wife, who died about two years ago, lies buried in the church-yard near Boxhill, the novelist's present home. His two children, one a daughter of seventeen years of age, and the other a son of twenty-two, who is an electrical engineer, live with him. He is a home-ruler and a Democrat all around.

A THOUSAND FUNERALS.

Sad Sights Witnessed by the Survivors at Johnstown—Burying the Dead—Pneumonia Gaining Ground—Preparing to Rebuild—Contributions Flowing In.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 6.—The gray mists had scarcely arisen from the hills Wednesday morning until 1,000 funerals were coursing their green sides. There were no hearses, few mourners, and as little solemnity as formality. The majority of the coffins were of rough pine. The hearses were strong farmers' teams, and instead of six pall-bearers to one coffin there were generally six coffins to one team. Silently the processions moved, and silently they unloaded their burdens in the lap of Mother Earth. No minister was there to pronounce a last blessing as the clods rattled down.

All day long the corpses were being buried. The unidentified bodies were grouped on a high hill west of the doomed



MAP OF THE FLOODED DISTRICT.

city, where one epitaph must do for all, and that the word "unknown." There are hundreds of these graves already, and each day will increase the proportion.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 6.—Two hundred and forty-six more bodies were found Wednesday, of which the majority have been identified. This swells the list to 3,113 bodies.

Over 5,000 men are employed in Johnstown proper clearing the streets, about 1,000 of these being the regular street hands hired by Contractors Booth and Flynn, of Pittsburgh, the others being volunteers. Mr. Flynn declares it will take 10,000 men thirty days to clear the ground so that the streets will be passable and the work of rebuilding commenced.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 6.—Chief Bigelow has ordered a corps of engineers to report this morning to go to Johnstown. About a dozen men will go, taking with them all the necessary instruments for surveying and laying out the streets and property, with a view to reorganizing the destroyed city.

A house-to-house canvass was ordered by the sanitary authorities, and its revelations, as far as it went, were startling in the extreme. It was found that four and even six families were being crowded into a single house, and as high as fifty slept in one room, that the doors and windows were left closed to shut out the stench and the dampness, and that as a result pneumonia was gaining an alarming foothold.

Mr. P. M. Carrington of the United States Marine Hospital estimates that there are at least a hundred well-defined cases of the disease in Johnstown to-day. He ascribes it's growing prevalence to crowded rooms, damp cellars and exposure.

The coroner's jury Wednesday proceeded to the South fork and investigated the cause of breakage of the reservoir dam. Witnesses testified that slight breaks had appeared in the dam several times in past years, but had each time been clumsily repaired with straw, sticks and rubbish. The general impression is that the jury will declare that the Pittsburgh Fishing Club that owned the reservoir was guilty of gross negligence. In that event many suits for damages against this millionaire club will doubtless follow.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 6.—Out of a total population of 1,030 at Woodvale 667 are known to have been saved, making the loss of life about 50 per cent. of the submerged portion of the village.

It is estimated that the number of orphans in the Conemaugh valley will be about 500. They are being removed to central points where they can be found in case they are inquired for.

St. Marks' P. E. Church lost 27 out of a membership of 150. Rector A. P. Diller, wife and two children were drowned. Their new church building has disappeared.

The drift of opinion among intelligent men, physicians, engineers, railroad men, is that from 1,000 to 1,500 of the bodies will never be found.

Captain Peter Fitzpatrick, of Cambria City, learned yesterday that his two little boys, supposed to be dead, were safe eighty miles down the river, where they were carried on the roof of a house and rescued.

Work has been begun on the wreckage of the Cambria mills in Millville. Only about 600 of the 1,000 employes have been accounted for.

CONTRIBUTIONS FLOWING IN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The rivalry existing between the various collectors in this city for the Johnstown sufferers has been the means of swelling the amount of the cash subscriptions to about $550,000, while the donations of food and other necessaries are so numerous that some difficulty is experienced in handling them. Thirty-one carloads in all have been shipped, and it is thought that fully as much is awaiting shipment.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 6. — Governor Beaver has received by check and draft $125,966.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Dispatches from various points outside Washington and Philadelphia report flood subscriptions during the day and night about $120,000. The receipts of cash at the mayor's office in this city Wednesday aggregate $139,000. Besides this over $100,000 was subscribed to other funds of exchanges and newspapers. The Equitable Life has sent $10,000 to the flood victims.

HISTORIC FRAGMENTS.

THE earliest recorded public celebration of Washington's birthday is the observance of that day in Richmond, Va., in 1782. The next year the anniversary was publicly celebrated at Talbot Court-house, Md., and a year later in New York. It was celebrated on the 11th day of February until the year 1793, when it was changed to the 22d, to adapt it to the new styles of reckoning.

REGULAR theatrical performances were introduced into America in 1752, when a company of actors from London, led by William and Lewis Hallam, played "The Beaux' Strategem" at Annapolis; later bringing out the "Merchant of Venice" at Williamsburg, Va. This company played afterwards at Philadelphia, Perth Amboy, New York and Newport. The laws excluded them from Connecticut and Massachusetts.

THE first modern temperance society in this country was formed by two hundred farmers of Litchfield County, Conn., in 1789, the organizers agreeing not to use any distilled liquor in doing their farm work the ensuing season. Organized societies of a similar kind began to be in 1811, and in 1826 the first temperance society was formed in the United States. Total abstinence was not taken up until 1836, when a national convention at Saratoga took the ground. The Washington Society, the first formed on total abstinence principles, originated in Baltimore in 1840.

SEATTLE LAID WASTE.

The Best Part of the City in Ashes—Losses Estimated at from $7,000,000 to $20,000,000—People Crushed by Falling Walls—Aid Needed.

SEATTLE, W. T., June 8.—The most destructive fire ever experienced on the Pacific coast broke out in this city at 2:45 o'clock Thursday afternoon in a row of wooden buildings on the west side of Front street, between Marion and Madison streets. The first large building to go was Frye's Opera-house. From this initial point the fire spread north and south, extending from Second and Third streets to the bay, a distance of over one mile, and comprising the entire business portion of the city. Every newspaper office, hotel, telegraph office, railroad depot, and wharf in the city was totally destroyed. There is great privation among the poorer classes, as nearly every restaurant and grocery in the city was consumed by the fire. The burned district now presents the aspect of a huge oven of burning coals, and threaten even further destruction. The firemen, reinforced by help from Tacoma and Snohomish, are on the alert. The militia and extra police are to be seen on every corner, guarding the property against thieves.

The burned district comprises sixty-four acres. One hundred arrests for theft have been made. Every thing south of Union street and west of Second street, reaching around to the gas works above Fourth street, to Jackson, was burned. The Arlington and Commercial hotels were destroyed. It is estimated that the total loss to the city in buildings alone amounts to $7,000,000, and the personal losses will probably reach $20,000,000.

It is thought that many persons must have perished in the flames. Giant powder was used to blow up buildings in the hope of staying the progress of the flames, but to no effect. It is reported that two men have been lynched for stealing.

The large building occupied by Toklas & Singerman fell. Thirty people were near it at the time, and it is said that many were crushed. Any estimate of the loss of life would be mere guess-work.

Words fail to describe the awful picture of desolation. It is like the scene at Chicago in 1871. Like Chicago, this city will have to be rebuilt. Everybody seems to be in good spirits, as it is hard to realize the dreadful fullness of this sudden calamity.

An accurate record of the losses would include every business man of prominence in the town. It is a dreadful calamity from which few have escaped. Citizens made common cause with the firemen in the fight and struggled with might and main to save the city. The first thought of others was to save their individual possessions, and the streets were soon crowded, in many places blockaded, with teams loaded with valuables of every description seeking places of safety on the hills. Hundreds of men were at work disgorging many business buildings of their contents and loading them into wagons procured at enormous prices and sending them through the choked thoroughfares. Every body was excited and frenzied.

The entire water front was mostly of wood on piles which had been driven into mud flats. It had been predicted by insurance men time and again that the city would some time be swept by fire, and only a wind from the north-northeast, which kept up a steady blowing and drove the flames eventually into the bay, saved that part of the city north of Union street. This leaves good wharf room outside of the burned district and spared the homes of a large number of the poorer people, who had all their earthly possessions within the wooden walls of their humble huts. Engines sent from Portland, Tacoma and Victoria reached the scene with all possible haste, but on arrival could accomplish very little toward checking the spread of the flames.

Official figures furnished by insurance companies place the property loss at $7,000,000, and covered by a total insurance of $2,250,000. Of this amount 1,984,000 is held by companies represented in San Francisco. Six Oregon companies carry risks representing a round total of $250,000. Fifteen small outside companies carry risks estimated at $150,000.

The people decided at a meeting Friday morning to rebuild the city with brick and stone. The military are guarding what property was not burned. The city is quiet and every body is hopeful.

The Governor has issued a proclamation appealing to the people of the Territory to send aid for the sufferers by the fire. Tacoma citizens sent here Friday large quantities of food, blankets and tents to supply the immediate wants of the homeless, and large quantities of supplies have also been sent from Portland.

THE NEXT CENSUS.

Physicians Requested to Assist in the Work by Gathering Mortality and Vital Statistics—A Suggestion to Farmers.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Dr. John S. Briggs, U. S. A., will have charge of the report on mortality and vital statistics as returned by the eleventh census. As the United States has no system of registration of vital statistics, such as is relied upon by other civilized nations for the purpose of ascertaining the actual movement of population, our census affords the only opportunity of obtaining near an approximate estimate of the birth and death rates of much the larger part of the country, which is entirely unprovided with any satisfactory system of State and municipal registration. For the purpose of obtaining more accurate returns of deaths than it is possible for the enumerators to make, it is earnestly hoped that physicians in every part of the country will co-operate with the census office in this important work. The record should be kept from June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890. The bureau has issued registration books which may be obtained by physicians who desire to lend their aid in this important work on sending their names and addresses to the census office.

It is equally important to the country that the returns in relation to farm products and live stock shall be full and correct. The enumerator in the house to house visit is constantly met with the fact that farmers keep no books and hence returns are not infrequently guess work. The census year began June 1, and ends May 31, 1890. If farmers throughout the country would note this fact and keep account of the products of their farms during the census year it would be of material aid in securing reliable returns for the eleventh census.

A CYCLONE'S WORK.

It Wrecks a Big Stretch of Country in Kansas, Killing a Farmer and His Whole Family.

WICHITA, Kan., June 8.—This section was visited Friday by the most severe storm known here for years. The western part of Sedgwick County and the eastern part of Kingman County suffered most, and a space twenty miles long by five miles wide was swept over by a cyclone. A farmer named Rogers and all the members of his family were killed. The heavy rain was followed by hail which laid low the grain and fruit crops. In west Sedgwick County many houses and barns and acres of crops were leveled to the ground.

Death of Mrs. Charles F. Adams.

QUINCY, Mass., June 8.—Mrs. Charles F. Adams, widow of the late Hon. C. F. Adams, and mother of Hon. John Quincy Adams and Charles F. Adams, president of the Union Pacific railroad, died Thursday night, aged 81 years. Three children survive her in addition to those mentioned—Brooks and Henry Adams and Mrs. Dr. Henry P. Quincy.

Elected Bishop of Michigan.

BAY CITY, Mich., June 8. — Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Davies, for twenty-one years pastor of St. Peter's Church in Philadelphia, has been elected Episcopal Bishop of Michigan. It is not known whether he will accept the bishopric or not.

LINCOLN'S TRUSTED FRIEND.

Leonard Swett, the Intimate of the Martyred President, and One of the Most Prominent Lawyers in the Nation, Passes Away at Chicago—A Sketch of His Honored Career.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Leonard Swett is dead. Chicago loses one of her foremost lawyers and the country a man who has been prominently identified with its history and progress. The particulars of Mr. Swett's death are short. He had been in unusually good health for two years. He had not lost a day at the office nor before the court until last April. At that time he went to Bloomington to deliver a lecture on Lincoln. His old neighbors gave him dinner after dinner and reception after reception. He came home ill. A severe cold aggravated a case of diabetes, with which he had before been troubled. After his return he was able to drive occasionally and to go to the office once in awhile. There was no apprehension whatever concerning his life until Saturday morning at 2 o'clock. At that time he became unconscious. Drs. Lyman, Johnson, Davis and Westcott were called, but nothing could be done. He never regained consciousness. At noon Saturday Mr. Swett passed away.

HIS CAREER.

[For a third of a century Leonard Swett has been one of the most prominent lawyers of the Northwest. During all this time he has also been one of the most conspicuous citizens of Illinois and is thoroughly identified with the history of the State. While he has been most eminent in the law, and though he has held but few public offices, his influence in the politics of State and Nation has been great.

Leonard Swett was a man of imposing build and appearance, and attracted attention wherever he went. He was six feet two inches in height and, only a few days before his death, weighed 220 pounds. His gray hair only gave evidence of his age, for, with his straight figure, brisk walk, keen, black eyes, shaded with heavy, bushy brows, and a fresh, healthy complexion, he appeared to be in the very prime of life. His genial disposition, generosity and kindheartedness were proverbial. A most magnetic orator, with a rich, sympathetic voice and a ready and choice vocabulary of the best English, his success as a pleader at the bar is not to be wondered at. He was born near the village of Turner, Oxford County, Me., on the estate known as the "Albine Richer farm." His parents were God-fearing people, and they chose for their son's career that of a minister of the Gospel. With this idea in view he was, at the early age of 12 years, put to studying Greek and Latin with the village parson. At 15 he was sent to Waterville College, which has since become Colby University. He was not ministerially inclined, and after he left college he entered upon the study of law rather than theology, as his parents had planned. He went to Portland, Me., and entered the office of Howard & Shipley, attorneys, when he read law for two years and was called to the bar. He sought a location in the South, but could find none that suited him, and returned North.

Reaching Lafayette, Ind., he found the patriots being mustered in for the war with Mexico and enlisted in the Fifth Indiana Infantry, commanded by General James H. Lane, who afterward became United States Senator from Kansas. He was practically the Captain of his company, though he was never commissioned as such, being detailed by his superior officer as its commander. At Vera Cruz he was taken ill with the fever, and with 150 other patients was sent on the sailing vessel Robert Morris to New Orleans. He was afterwards ordered to the hospital at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis. There he recovered, was honorably discharged from the army and moved to Bloomington, where he finally entered upon the practice of his chosen profession.

At Bloomington he formed the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, which afterward developed into the closest friendship. They resembled each other closely, both having the well-known tall, lank figure, clear cut features, dark complexion and earnest manner. They, accompanied by such choice companions as Stephen T. Logan, J. T. Stewart, M. F. Linder, Edward D. Baker and Edward Hannegan made the circuit of the fourteen counties in Southern Illinois on legal business and on horseback. The relations of the party became most intimate by such close association, and when Lincoln's name was mentioned as a candidate for the Republican nomination in 1860 none became more active in his interests than Leonard Swett. He had had some experience with politics before that noted campaign, and had twice made the campaign as elector on the Whig ticket, although he would never run for an elective nor seek an appointive office. His political labors were invariably solely in the interests of his party and never for his personal aggrandizement, except on one occasion when, at the solicitation of President Lincoln, he stood for election to the Illinois State Senate and won the seat. That was the only political office he ever held.

When the Republican convention met at Chicago in the Market Street Wigwam, Leonard Swett was one of Lincoln's most efficient and tireless lieutenants, and it was he and David Davis who planned and brought about the combination between the delegations of Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania which resulted in the Illinois man's victory. His speech, seconding the nomination, was not the least of the influences which brought about the desired result. In the campaign he was one of the central figures, and his speeches from the stump became noted for their oratory and convincing argument.

In 1863 Mr. Swett moved to Chicago to practice law, but his being retained in the employ of the Quicksilver Mining Company, which was operating the noted Alameda mine in California, necessitated his presence in Washington, where he remained for two years. During that time he was one of Mr. Lincoln's most trusted advisers and was often asked to accept office, but repeatedly declined.

In 1865 he returned to Chicago for permanent residence here. His career here at the bar is well known, his fine physique, commanding presence, irresistible eloquence and attractive delivery making him one of the conspicuous figures of the times. He was best known as a lawyer as an able defender of his clients. Of the twenty persons charged with murder whom he defended, but one was convicted. His most noted defense was that of Alexander Sullivan at his trial for the murder of Hanford. Other noted cases in which he was retained by the defense were those of the Anarchists, Joseph C. Mackin, Leslie Carter, the Chicago University and the Hope embezzlement case.

Of late years Mr. Swett had not taken a very active part in politics, but when Judge Gresham's friends urged his name for the nomination, Mr. Swett gave his best endeavors to their efforts, and made the nominating speech in the convention.

Mr. Swett was married twice. His first wife was Miss Laura R. Quigg, a sister of David Quigg—afterward his law partner. He was married to Miss Quigg in July, 1854, and they had one child, Leonard H., who is now about 31 years of age. Mrs. Swett died March 4, 1886. Mr. Swett's second marriage occurred in July, 1887, his bride being Miss Marie Decker, a talented young lady who had been his confidential clerk in his law office for seven years. Mr. Swett left an estate of considerable value.

A BIG BLOW IN ARKANSAS.

Two Lives Lost and a Number of Buildings Wrecked in Arkansas City.

ARKANSAS CITY, Ark., June 10.—A cyclone swept through this city Saturday night. The Methodist and Baptist churches and ten stores and residences were wrecked, while the roof of the Arkansas elevator, in which is located the Missouri Pacific's depot, was blown across the tracks, demolishing a number of loaded freight cars. The only lives lost were those of Kate Walton, aged 15 years, and Tudy Walton, aged 9 years. Mrs. Walton, the mother, was badly injured, and another daughter, Lizzie Walton, had a hip dislocated. All are colored.

Uncle Sam's Objection.

LONDON, June 10.—The Times Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the point in the provisional agreement reached by the Samoan conference, to which the Government at Washington more especially objects, is the agreement for international control of Samoa. A hitch has undoubtedly arisen too on the question of the punishment of Mataafa, concerning which there is apparently a divergence of opinion between Washington and Berlin.

Four Hundred Africans Killed.

ZANZIBAR, June 10.—It is estimated that 400 natives were killed in the recent fight at Sandani. Most of the property destroyed belonged to the British Indians.

NOT AFRAID OF PESTILENCE.

The Health of Johnstown and Vicinity Is Excellent, Notwithstanding Reports to the Contrary—More Bodies Found—Governor Beaver's Plan for Clearing Away the Debris.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 10.—The health of the valley is unusually good, notwithstanding reports of threatened epidemic. The following health bulletin has been issued by the State Board of Health and speaks for itself:

"The general condition of health in Johnstown and vicinity is excellent. No epidemic disease of any kind prevails nor is it expected that any will arise. The whole region has been divided into convenient districts and each placed under a competent sanitarian. The State Board of Health is prepared to meet all emergencies as they arise. The air is wholesome and the water generally pure. If the good people of the devastated district will go on as they have so nobly done for the last week in their efforts to clean up the wreckage good health will certainly be maintained. GEORGE G. GROFF."

Dr. Groff has made a careful inspection of the drift in the river at the stone bridge, and reports that there is no probability of any contamination of the water supply of the towns below from this source. He says the number of bodies in the river can not be large. The valleys have been swept so clean by the great floods that the river water is now purer than before the disaster. There is a difference in the contaminating power of decomposing organic matters. That from bodies dead of contagious disease would be far more dangerous than that from bodies of healthy persons. As it is, the bodies in the river are generally covered with from one to six feet of mud and sand. This earthy matter absorbs all effluvia and acts as the best of disinfectants. There is no present danger to the water supply of Pittsburgh from Johnstown. The only present danger is from people being frightened into sickness by sensational reports.

Forty-seven bodies have been discovered in a hole on the site of the Hurlbut House. They are supposed to be bodies of guests. Thirty-two others were taken from the ruins during the day. Only nine of this number have been identified.

The waters began to give up their dead Sunday, the ninth day since the flood. Fifty-eight bodies were recovered here, most of them floating in the water. Seven of them were dragged out of the raft above the bridge. On the body of Christopher Kemple, an undertaker, was found $3,100.

The remains that are now being removed from the drift are far advanced in decomposition, and physicians in charge are advocating their cremation as fast as found, as it is almost impossible to handle them safely.

The registration is having its good effect, and it is believed that within five days all the living in Johnstown and vicinity will have been accounted for. The population of Johnstown and the towns affected by the flood is about 35,000. The registration of 20,100 leaves almost 15,000 to be accounted for. It is not claimed that those who have not registered are dead, for many left this section before the system of registration began. Already from 12,000 to 13,000 passes have been issued to persons wishing to leave Johnstown and vicinity. In some cases passes were issued to the same persons twice—those who were compelled to return for some reason—but it is safe to say 8,000 people have left this section.

It is now thought that the destruction of property will reach the sum of $15,000,000, exclusive of the damage to the Pennsylvania railroad and the Cambria Iron works. The former's loss is placed at $10,000,000 and the latter's at from $200,000 to $300,000. Some apprehension is felt for the solvency of the Johnstown banks. There are three banks in the town, the First National, the Savings Bank and the banking house of John Diebert & Co. The First National was considered one of the most solid banking institutions in the State. James McMillan was president of it as well as of the Savings bank. The capital stock is $100,000 and the institution had a surplus of $30,000. When the last statement was sent out in October last it reported deposits to the amount of $580,000. Diebert & Co. were worth from $75,000 to $125,000. Solid as these banking firms seem to be they had much of their securities in town property that has gone without leaving a trace.

The personal situation of President McMillan of the First National is an example in this line. He was a millionaire, the richest man in Johnstown, and it was commonly said that he owned the town. He lived in a splendid brick house with mansard roof, French turrets, great verandas, and a handsome lawn in the heart of the city. He owned the street-car line, the gas works, the water works and nearly all the public institutions. The car stables are flat in the mud, his fifty cars and 150 houses are piled in the burning drift at the bridge, the two big gas retorts are there, too, and every thing else is gone. While the walls of his residence still stand the interior and the grounds are ruined. He lost none of his family, but he says that he has nothing in the world remaining of all his fortune save a few thousands in bank stock, which is seriously menaced. This is the most conspicuous case of the many beggared princes in this desolated region.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 10.—Governor Beaver, so much inquired for during the last week, came here Sunday, looked at the wreck with weeping eyes, conferred for an hour and a half with William Flinn, James B. Scott, William McCreery, General Hastings and others who have borne the burden of the work of rescue and relief, and pledged $1,000,000 from the State Treasury upon conditions which were satisfied at once. There will be no extra session of the Legislature. A State commission, with the Governor at its head, will take control of the relief work on Wednesday.

It was proposed that the State furnish $1,000,000 to General Beaver for immediate use in clearing up and restoring Johnstown. In order to make the State whole 200 citizens of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and other portions of it will become individually responsible until the Legislature meets and makes appropriations that will relieve them. This plan was unanimously agreed to. It was also arranged that on Wednesday morning General Hastings, acting for Governor Beaver, should take charge of the work of policing the valley and clearing it up, including Johnstown and the surrounding boroughs.

A CHILD BEHEADED.

An Atrocious Murder Unearthed at Cleveland—A Family Arrested for Killing a Neighbor's Child.

CLEVELAND, O., June 10.—The body of the child Maggie Thompson, whose mysterious disappearance excited the whole city, and who was thought to have been abducted, was found Sunday in the cellar of a family named Leuth, residing a few doors from the Thompsons. The child's head was cut off, and she was otherwise horribly mutilated. The entire Leuth family were at once placed under arrest. The police are working hard to gather clews. The Leuths have not been identified in any degree with the case previous to this time.

ONE'S NERVE FAILED.

Two Women Agree to Kill Themselves—One Keeps Her Word While the Other Backs Out.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 10. — Mrs. William Lyons committed suicide Saturday morning by strychnine poisoning. She procured the drug with her sister-in-law on the rat pest plea. Both women had been accused of unfaithfulness by their husbands, and made it up between themselves to put an end to their lives. Mrs. Lapero, the sister-in-law, became frightened and did not take the dose. There is a suspicion that Mrs. Lapero led Mrs. Lyons to commit the act out of malice, and she is held for investigation.