

**Brutally Beaten to Death.**

**LANSING, O., July 23.**—Billy Cray was arrested and placed in jail to-day on the auto-motor statement of his wife that she was dying of injuries received at his hands. It appears that yesterday morning, being sick, she was unable to get her breakfast, so which he beat her terribly with a club. Returning at noon he found his wife ready to die from the aggravated condition of her injuries. From the beating he at once repeated the awful punishment, making his wife's agonies and threatening more of his inhuman treatment if supper was not ready when he came for it. His threats, however, were mercifully forestalled by the poor woman's death, which resulted in the death from miscarriage. Popular feeling is strongly wrought up against the husband, who, it is said, has always been a representative.

**SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**A Synopsis of Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives.**

**HOUSE.**—When the house met on the 23rd the galleries were filled with spectators attracted by the announcement that the day would witness the close of the great tariff debate and vote on the final passage of the Mills bill. Promptly at 11:30 the bill was called up and Mills, after offering two amendments intended to correct typographical errors on the bill, moved the previous question on the bill. It was then ordered. Yeas 129, nays 129, and the amendment stands as agreed upon in committee of the whole. A vote was then taken on the final passage of the bill and resulted: Yeas 162, nays 140. Speaker Pennington, Governor and House of New York (democratic), voted against the bill, and Fitch of New York and Nelson of Minnesota (republicans) voted for it. Four independent members also voted for it. When the speaker announced the passage of the bill the democrats broke into cheers and waved handkerchiefs.

**HOUSE.**—In the house on the 23rd, Crisp of Georgia, called up and the house passed the senate bill to perfect the quarantine service of the United States. The bill was for the introduction of bills having been dispensed with the house proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the District of Columbia. The conference report on the bill requiring the Pacific railroad companies to construct and operate separate telegraph lines was submitted and agreed to.

**SENATE.**—In the senate on the 23rd, agreement was reached on the conference report on the river and harbor bill. The senate then in its executive session, took up the fisheries treaty and was addressed by Drexler in opposition. After discussion of the fisheries treaty the house bill for the relief of the southern Illinois normal university was passed and the senate adjourned.

**HOUSE.**—In the house on the 24th, the senate bill was passed appropriating \$200,000 for the erection of a public building in Chicago, to be used as an appraiser's warehouse. The senate bill was passed prohibiting transmission through the mails in transparent envelopes, of matter which would be prohibited if printed or written on the outside of the envelope. Springer of Illinois, submitted a resolution on the bill providing for additional assistance to the justice of the supreme court of Dakota. The report, which states that the bill now provides for two additional justices, was agreed to. The bill to forfeit lands in the States of Nebraska, Kansas and Dakota railroad company, passed. The Oklahoma bill was then considered till the hour of adjournment.

**SENATE.**—In the senate on the 24th, bills for holding of United States courts in the state of Nebraska, and in Quincy, Ill., were reported from the judiciary committee and passed. A resolution to print five thousand additional copies of the report of the senate committee on the subject of the pension bill, was taken up, the question being on Cockrell's amendment to print 100,000 copies of the president's veto in the last and present congresses. After considerable debate the matter went over without action. The senate proceeded to the consideration of the navy appropriation bill. The question was then taken upon striking out the house provision for 7,500 ton armored cruisers. The bill went over—yeas 77, nays 11.

**SENATE.**—The senate on the 25th resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill, the pending question being on the striking out of the bill the item for the expenses of the commission to locate a navy yard and docks on the Gulf coast. Mr. Allison moved to reduce the amount of the appropriation from \$50,000 to \$10,000. Rejected. Mr. Mitchell moved to add to the clause a provision for selecting a site on the Pacific coast, in Oregon, Washington territory, and Alaska, \$5,000 of the appropriation to be available for the purpose. Agreed to. The senate proceeded to reduce the appropriation from \$50,000 to \$15,000. Agreed to. The bill then passed. The senate then proceeded to pass the private pension bills on the calendar, and discussed all of them—127 in fifty minutes.

**HOUSE.**—In the house on the 25th the communication received from the secretary of the treasury relative to the use of the Welland canal and referred to the committee on foreign affairs, was referred to the committee on the merchant marine and fisheries, with authority to report thereon at any time. The house then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the committee on the subject of the "Smith of Arizona" offered an amendment exempting Arizona from the provisions of the bill, contending that it would be a great benefit to bona fide settlers in that territory. They would be compelled to reside in Arizona in the instance of the land grant companies, and either surrender their land or pay out their inheritance in heavy fees. Agreed to, and the bill as amended then passed, and the house went into committee of the whole on the Oklahoma bill. No gentleman was prepared to proceed with the discussion, and the committee immediately rose.

**HOUSE.**—In the house on the 26th on motion of Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, a joint resolution was passed providing temporarily until September 1, for the support of the army. The house then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for postoffice buildings. The report accompanying the bill provides for buildings of uniform character, which shall be used exclusively for postoffice departments. The provisions operate only in places where the gross receipts amount to \$5,000 annually for two successive years. The extreme limit of cost to the United States for any building shall not in any case exceed \$25,000. Pending action on the bill the house went into committee of the whole on the Oklahoma bill. The matter was not disposed of when the house took a recess until evening.

**SENATE.**

**SENATE.**—In the senate on the 27th, after the reception of some reports from committees the senate proceeded to the consideration of the fisheries treaty, and Senator Salisbury addressed the senate in favor of the ratification of the treaty. The treaty, he said, while securing to this country valuable rights and privileges heretofore denied, and which no previous administration had been able to secure, gave up no disputed right nor any privilege of the slightest value. Senator Salisbury earnestly defended Secretary Bayard against the assaults made upon him by the republican senators, and declared that no secretary of state labored more earnestly than he to promote the interest and honor of his country in its relations with foreign countries. Mr. Bayard's success, he said, in securing an honorable adjustment of a long standing controversy which his republican predecessors had been unable to settle, is in part, at least, inspired these assaults. When Senator Salisbury finished his speech the fisheries treaty went over without action and the senate took up the sundry civil appropriation bill, getting over fifty minutes before adjournment.

**HOUSE.**—There was a very slim attendance at the house on the 27th, and the session was devoted almost entirely to the consideration of bills on the private calendar. Mr. Townsend, from the committee on military affairs, reported back the army appropriation bill with the senate amendments and it was referred to the committee of the whole on the private calendar. The conference report on the bill for the relief of the southern Illinois normal university was passed. During the afternoon a bill was passed appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a marine hospital at Evansville, Ind., containing \$75,000. A recess was taken at 8 o'clock, the night session to be devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

**Must Take Back All the Men.**  
**St. JOSEPH, Mo., July 25.**—The joint meeting of the brotherhoods met this afternoon and concluded its deliberations. It transpires now that the business of the meeting had very little relation to the settlement of the Burlington difficulties, but was for making a strike on the railroad's system. W. M. Armer offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the meeting heartily endorses the action taken by the C. R. & Q. men in striking to clear the strike off on the conditions offered.

It was unanimously resolved by the meeting this afternoon that the company should take back all of the men who went on the strike or none. One of the objects of the meeting was to arrange matters financially pertaining to the strike. It was stated positively by the press committee of the brotherhoods that the company had in fact a continuance of the strike, and sufficient finances were arranged for to carry the strikers until such time when the four organizations would be federated. The federation plan was adopted by the meeting. Each of the four brotherhoods will hold conventions as follows, to consider the matter: The engineers at Richmond, in October; firemen, at Atlanta, Ga., in September; switchmen, at St. Louis, in September; brakemen, at Columbus, O., in October.

**The Work in Congress.**  
**WASHINGTON, July 23.**—The sundry civil bill will probably occupy the attention of the senate to-morrow. It is Senator Frye's purpose to ask that the fisheries treaty be taken up for continuous debate, until disposed of, after the sundry civil bill is passed. The bill for the admission of Washington territory and the "bill to encourage the holding of a national industrial exposition at the city of Chicago, and products of the colored race," will be brought forward for early consideration.

It is now thought to be doubtful whether the tariff bill will make its appearance in the senate this week. The question of the fisheries appropriation bill is likely to occupy the time of the house for several days this week. After this and the bill providing for the payment of the French spoliation claims is disposed of, Sayers will endeavor to secure consideration for the fortification appropriation bill. As the senate amendments to the army bill cover nearly the same ground, it is expected that the committee on military affairs will antagonize the fortifications bill and try to have their bill adopted upon, with a view to striking it into conference and ultimately adopting the senate plan of defense. It would appear that whatever time remains after the disposition of the deficiency bill will be consumed in discussion of subject of fortifications.

**The Dynamite Still in Jail.**  
**CHICAGO, July 27.**—Four well-to-do Bohemians appeared before Justice Lyon to-day, and offered bail for Rudolph Sevic, the dynamite maker, and dynamite, who had been held in \$7,000. Justice Lyon accepted them as sureties. The four men then went to the clerk of the criminal court and asked for Sevic's release. A reference to the court records showed that since the first indictment against the anarchist dynamite maker had been returned, in which the bail had been fixed at \$7,000, the grand jury had returned four other indictments against him and his fellow-conspirators. In these indictments bail was fixed at Judge Hawes at \$7,000 on one and \$1,000 on each of the others. So the grand jury had now required for each of the prisoners is \$15,000. The would-be bondsmen had scheduled property valued at nearly \$30,000, but Clerk Gilbert declined to accept them on so large a bond, and Sevic remained in jail on the first indictment against the men for the manufacturing, procuring, buying, making and selling of dynamite. One for making, etc., dynamite with intent to take the life of Judge Joseph E. Gary; another for making, etc., dynamite with intent to take the life of Judge Grinnell; another for the same with intent to take the life of John Bonfield, inspector of police; one, including the names of all four, and mentioning the lives of certain persons to the jurors unknown.

**Declines to be a Candidate.**  
**INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 23.**—Ex-Governor Porter's withdrawal from the gubernatorial contest was the absorbing topic about political headquarters to-day. In a letter to State Senator Johnson on this subject, Governor Porter says: "I have taken an active part in every republican campaign since the republican party was organized, except that which occurred while I was holding office at Washington. After this long service to the state, convention will I am sure, refrain from pressing upon me a candidacy to which I would be averse, and which I should feel obliged to decline. But while I shall not be a candidate, I shall not be indifferent to the success of the republican party, nor shall my voice be silent in the republican campaign which is about to enter. I shall give whatever aid I am able to secure the triumph of the republican ticket and the success of the candidates who shall be nominated at our state convention."

**The Cherry county teachers' institute** opened with an attendance of about forty.

**The Table Rock Argus says** that the harvest thereabouts, as far as it has progressed, is very satisfactory.

**PEOPLE BROUGHT TO THIS COUNTRY.**

**Inquiry Into Their Character Being Made by a National Committee.**  
**NEW YORK, July 25.**—The congressional committee appointed to look into the immigration affairs of the country at large, began its work this morning. Chairman Ford, of Michigan, and Congressman Morrow, of California, and Richard Guenther, of Wisconsin, were the only members of the committee present. None of the commissioners of immigration were present at the opening of the inquiry, nor was anybody else there to represent Castle Garden. The first witness was Boas, the passenger agent of the Hamburg line of steamers. He gave a short description of the company's business, and said the company's agents sell tickets from any point in Europe to any point in this country. Every man who buys a ticket has to present a passport showing he is allowed to emigrate, and has not committed any crime. The company, he said, takes great pains to inspect all passengers, in order that none shall come over who would not be a credit to the country.

Coverly was the second witness examined. The committee devoted special attention to the Mediterranean business done by his company. He stated that from 1883 to 1887, inclusive, about 35,000 Italian emigrants have been brought here by his line. About 75 per cent of the passengers from Italian ports, he said, remained in New York.

Louis Desbain, agent of the Havre line of steamers, was the first called after recess. He stated that the majority of the steerage passengers who come by his line are Swedes. The company only has dealing with ten or twelve local agents, and no tickets are issued to them in blank. His line sells only in an open light and his rates are higher than any other line. The rate by his line is \$29 from Paris to New York, of which the agent receives \$2.60. His company holds the agent who sells the ticket responsible for the passenger, and if the agent is not allowed to land here, the agent who sold the ticket must pay the company the return passage money.

A. M. Underhill, of the Guion line, said the Guion line had brought thus far in 1888 about 13,000 emigrants, mostly English, Irish, Scotch, Hungarians and Germans, but no Italians. All the emigrant passengers are examined at Queenstown and Liverpool by a government officer. The majority of the passengers coming over on the Guion line go to points in the northwest.

Theodore Chader, emigrant passenger agent of the North German Lloyd line, said a majority of emigrants brought by his line are Swedes, and he said because of this, sold by local agents mostly in the Pennsylvania coal regions.

J. T. Knile, of the Fabro line, stated that about one-third of the tickets sold for his line were prepaid, and about 75 per cent of the emigrants are Swedes. A majority of the Italian emigrants, he said, work beyond New York. He claimed that the Italian bankers realized very little from their commission on passage tickets, and the condition is so strong they give passengers the benefit of their discount.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

**NEWS NOTES BY THE TELEGRAPH.**

Gold has been discovered at Ishpeming, Mich.

Ex-Senator Mahone is said to aspire to a seat in the house.

Two of the Chicago anarchists have been released on bail.

The crops in India are said to be in a satisfactory condition.

Melville W. Fuller's nomination was confirmed by the senate.

Fifteen men were killed in a wreck on the Mexican National railroad.

Two workmen were killed at Indianapolis by the falling of a derrick.

Seven men were killed by the explosion of a tug boat near Louisville, Ky.

The house has accepted the conference report on the river and harbor bill.

Mackay denies that he has sold his cable property to Jay Gould.

Oscar Ferguson of Hastings, Iowa, looked down the barrel of a revolver with fatal results.

Miss Lucy R. Johnson, one of the teachers attending the San Francisco convention, was taken suddenly ill and died.

It is reported from Ottawa that a collision between English and American warships in Behring sea was only avoided by a hair's breadth.

The London Times says that the reports from Sukhin daily confirm the theory that either Henry M. Stanley or Emin Bey is in the vicinity of Darfour.

Parnell has issued an urgent whip to the members of his party to be present in the house of commons Monday, when the question is taken on the bill for the appointment of a commission of judges to examine into the Times' charges against the members of parliament.

John Moody, employed on the Peavey Grand opera house in Sioux City, met with an accident that in nine cases out of ten would have proved fatal. He lost his balance and fell thirty-five feet to the floor of the theatre, coming to rest on a complete maul. He is recovering and alighting astride a carpenter who was on his knees nailing down a flooring board. Strange to say, neither man was injured, and in five minutes both were at work as usual.

The August Forum will complete the fifth volume; and during the two years and a half covered by these volumes both sides of every subject of great public concern have been treated in its pages by leaders of opinion. The list of contributors contains the names of more than 350 of the foremost writers in America, England and France. Beginning with the sixth volume, a new feature will be added to the Forum (which is also new in our periodical literature). Each number will contain a signed article of literary criticism, reviewing the most important recent books in the several great departments of thought, and every writer will be a recognized authority in his department.

**New Heir to the Throne.**  
**BERLIN, August 27.**—The empress was safely delivered of a son at 1:30 this morning, at the royal palace at Potsdam.

The August Century will be issued on the first day of the month, as usual, in spite of the fire which did such serious damage to the editorial and business offices of the magazine. The contents of this issue will include an account of Mr. George Kennan's first meeting with political exiles in Siberia. Readers of this series of articles on Siberia will be interested in a biographical sketch of Mr. Kennan, with portrait, in this number, written by Miss Anna Latrons Daves, a daughter of Senator Daves, in which will be explained Mr. Kennan's peculiar fitness for his task, his previous knowledge of Russian affairs, etc. The August number will also contain a series of two serials: "Sideral Astronomy, Old and New," by Edward S. Holden of Old Observatory, and a three part story, "A Mexican Campaign," by Thos. A. Janvier, author of the "Ivory Black" stories.

**The Indianapolis Colored Men's Meeting.**

**INDIANAPOLIS, July 21.**—The democratic negro national conference reassembled this morning with Prof. Clark as permanent chairman. Chairman Clark opened the proceedings with a scholarly address, giving reasons why the negro should become a democrat. He said, in part: Careful study of the principles set forth in the democratic and republican platforms, will convince any man that the contest for the presidency is to be carried on this year, in lines of thought, new to this generation. The republicans declare in favor of free ballot and fair count, but know full well that the evils of which they complain is one that cannot be controlled by federal action. The decisions of the supreme court have repeatedly shown that fact. One wonders why the republicans do not follow the path so plainly pointed out by the events of the past twenty years, and why they do not resort to state action, to state agitation for the establishments of any rights that are now denied them. The truth is few of the men of which complaint is made are political in nature, and not many can be cured by political action. The policy of denunciation and hate has been fully tried. Let us try opposite course.

The chairman's address was frequently applauded. Delegate Thomas Fortune, of New York, alluding to reports that were in circulation about the lack of harmony, called upon J. Milton Turner to say how much truth there was in the report. Turner responded at length, and said he had been beaten in an open fight and he accepted his defeat with the utmost satisfaction. He paid his respects to the local republican press and said: "The republicans think this movement is a joke. In some sense it certainly is, but it is a joke which will be a laughing matter to those who have shown next November." He closed by declaring: "That in the republican party there is to-day more means for greasing the wheels for than there is in the democratic party. My doors were besieged last night by republicans." Turner moved the appointment of a committee on resolutions and address, and the chair appointed a committee of ten with Thomas Fortune, of New York, as chairman.

**Illinoisans Call Upon Harrison.**  
**INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 24.**—A delegation numbering about 1,000 from Champagne county, Illinois, called upon General Harrison this afternoon. The Hon. Frank Wright, spokesman of the delegation, read a long address congratulating General Harrison upon his nomination and reviewing his civil and military record. General Harrison responded in an appropriate speech. In the course of his remarks he touched upon the importance of absolute equality at the ballot box. He said: "No interest can be truly subserved, whether local or general, by any invasion of this great principle. Every citizen ought to lend his influence to that end, by promoting the necessary reforms in our election laws. We ought to elevate in thought and practice the free suffrage that we enjoy. As long as it shall be held by our people, to be the jewel above price, and as long as each for himself shall claim its free exercise, and generously and manfully insist upon equally exacting of it by every other man, our government will be preserved, and our development will not find its climax until the purpose of God established in this government shall have spread throughout the world, a government of the people, by the people and for the people."

After the speaking General Harrison shook hands with every man, woman and child in the delegation.

**FLASHES OVER THE WIRES.**

An unusual session of parliament will be held.

The Blackfeet Indians have just concluded their annual sun dance.

The president has approved the bill for the sale of the Fort Omaha site.

Chief Arthur is said to be losing the confidence of the brotherhood engineers.

Congressman Samuel J. Randall's disease is said to be a cancer of the stomach and incurable.

Brooklyn republicans are making extensive preparations for the reception of James G. Blaine.

Two corn-cribers, with \$45,000 in spurious greenbacks on their persons, were arrested in Pittsburg.

The inter-state commerce commission rendered an important decision affecting the Standard Oil company.

Four thousand Sioux Indians have arrived at the Cheyenne agency to treat with the commission.

St. Petersburg court circles are inclined to the belief that the peaceful relations between Russia and Germany will continue.

Mrs. Sophronia Twitchell, the eminent woman suffragist, was arrested in New York for breaking her umbrella over the head of the janitor of the Mills building, who she held responsible for alleged annoyance to the occupants of the building.

The following naval cadets were dismissed from the service as a result of the recent "hazing" court martial trial at Annapolis: Richard H. Leigh, Mississippi; George H. Shepard, Wisconsin; Bion B. Bierrer, Kansas, and Charles W. Lyle, Virginia.

The house conferees on the Anderson bill requiring the Pacific railroads to maintain and operate their own telegraph lines have agreed to the senate amendments, which eliminate the requirement that the roads shall construct their lines and leave the manner of acquisition open to the discretion of the companies.

The bill to grant aid to the state soldiers' homes at the rate of \$100 a year for each inmate, which was introduced in the house by Laird, and in the senate by Mr. Manderson, and which has passed both houses, has gone to the conference committee, where it will probably be amended by striking out the clause which was added by the house, extending the privileges under this act to the state homes where soldiers' orphans are taken care of.

**The Railroad Commissioners.**  
**IOWA CITY, Ia., July 26.**—The cases before Judge Fairall against the railroad commissioners were taken up. Plaintiff's amended to the petition, defendants filed an answer and a motion to vacate the injunctions. They also asked time to take testimony in support of the petition. This being refused, Judge Fairall said if the case was submitted on the motion to vacate for want of equity in the petition, there would be no delay longer than to prepare for argument of the law questions therein involved. If the questions of fact were to be heard, time would be given to procure evidence. The answer was withdrawn and a motion to dissolve it was heard on the questions of law arising on the face of the petition, the chief of which are constitutionality of the law and the jurisdiction of the court to determine whether the schedule of rates were just and reasonable and were properly adopted. Hearings of those questions are set for next Wednesday.

**ANOTHER ANARCHIST UNDER ARREST.**

**The Man Who Furnished the Conspirators With Explosives Taken In.**

**CHICAGO, Ill., July 26.**—To-day another of the anarchists who sought revenge upon the representatives of the law in the persons of Bonfield, Gary and Grinnell was arrested. A gunsmith named Rudolph Lebec was arrested before daylight this morning, and is now behind the prison bars, under bonds of \$7,000. He is charged with being the man who furnished the dynamite to the conspirators who intended to assassinate the three law officers most prominent in the hay market prosecution. Lebec acknowledges that he has been illegally dealing in dynamite, and that he has sold over fifty pounds of explosive to various persons within a year. He admits having sold only ten pounds to Chicagoans and asserts he never knew or cannot remember who they were. Inspector Bonfield says he has proof that ten pounds, if not more, went to Hronek, Chapek and Chleboun. It is definitely known that Lebec bought on May 26 from the American powder company in Chicago twenty-five pounds of dynamite. It is ten pounds of this purchase that has been traced to the recently arrested trio of assassins. Lebec claims ten pounds of the twenty-five went to Inspector Bonfield. On the third day of June he purchased twenty-five pounds more, which he claims to have sold to a farmer in Minnesota, but is unable to give his name or locate him. Bonfield is positive that

**LEBEC WAS IN LEAGUE**

with the three dynamiters arrested a few days ago, and sold them the explosive with which they expected to destroy the houses of Judges Grinnell and Gary. Lebec is a Bohemian, 28 years old, and of intelligent appearance. He understands several languages, and speaks English, and he has been captured several infernal machines. They are of zinc, four and a half five inches in height, of cylinder shape, and two and a half inches in diameter, and inside of these cylinders are others of equal height, about an inch in diameter. These inside cylinders are filled with dynamite, and between them and the outside covering the space is filled with broken glass, lead slugs and broken iron. The top of the inside cylinder is furnished with caps and placed with fuses attached. Inspector Bonfield will not say whether or not these machines were found in Lebec's house. Lebec's arrest was kept secret until the moment when he was arraigned in court, and the police say that he has been subjected to a vigorous pumping by Inspector Bonfield. The proceedings in court occupied but a few minutes and consisted of simply putting the case on record and fixing the bond heavily enough to hold the man in jail. The police say that the proceedings for a week. The grand jury is already impealed to take up the case of Lebec's alleged co-conspirators will long before that time it is expected have indicated all concerned in the diabolical plot. The police say that the discovery of bombs, which are doubtless product of Lebec's handiwork is an important link in the chain of evidence against Hronek, Chapek and Chleboun. The bombs are the invention of Hronek, and their manufacture by a practical gunsmith goes far to show a deep laid conspiracy. It is thought by the police that many more of the bombs are in existence, as there is no other probable theory to explain the use of the large quantities of dynamite handled by the Bohemian gunsmith.

**IN COURT TO-DAY.**

Inspector Bonfield appeared as prosecutor when Rudolph Sevic was brought in. The inspector said he was the most dangerous dynamiter in the city. Bonfield gave a history, of Sevic and on his motion the case was continued a week in bonds of \$7,000.

"There are no doubts of Sevic's connection with the conspirators," Bonfield said subsequently. "The identity of the dynamite itself proves that. Sevic is a friend and countryman of Hronek, Chleboun and Chapek. This case goes far to establish Sevic's connection with the plot. The bombs made from dynamite were of a devilish pattern, and one of them might have killed fifty men."

This afternoon Sevic was carried with Hronek, Chapek and Chleboun before the grand jury, who immediately took up the case. The proceedings were guarded with the utmost jealousy. The first half hour was occupied by Inspector Bonfield in unfolding to the jury the details of the conspiracy.

**An Accident that Might Have Been Worse.**

**NEW YORK, July 25.**—An old armory at Elm and White streets has been used for commercial purposes for some years, though still owned by the city. This afternoon the gallery along one side of the building collapsed and fell, causing death with fifty heavy folding machines and about fifty girls and women. Over 200 girls and women were at work at the time in the building, and they died panic stricken to the street.

An effort was at once made to get those confined in the rooms. Women were shrieking and fainting, and shrieks and moans of pain and fright came from the wreck. Blocks were rigged up and the work of removal began. The main hall was occupied by the McWilliams printing company. The Lovell manufacturing company, of book printers and binders, occupied a wide gallery around the hall fifteen feet from the floor. In the gallery were the five heavy folding machines and ten upon tons of printed matter. The five heavy folding machines sank through the floor of the hall. The floor yielded and the mass crushed through to the ground floor. Six girls who had been working at the machines went down in the wreckage, and managed to escape. Mary Bagwell, of Brooklyn, lay dead, her hands clutching a piece of the sheet she was holding when the crash came. Two other girls had fallen in such a way that the debris formed an arch over their heads. They were unharmed. The sixth, Mrs. McDonald, was badly bruised.

**A Colored Non-political Organization.**

**St. LOUIS, July 24.**—The national grand lodge of the United Brothers of Friendship, in session here, and is very largely attended. The report of the committee on credentials showed full representation from Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, Texas, Indian territory, Alabama, Mississippi and Ohio, and all of the western and some of the eastern states. There are a number of prominent colored men connected with the order, which is claimed to be non-political.

**A Lying in Dakota.**

**DANVILLE, Va., July 27.**—In Halifax county, near Meadsville, yesterday, Bruce Younger, colored, committed an assault on Mrs. Robert Dodge. He was arrested and sent to jail at the Halifax court house. Last night a party of men took Younger and hanged him to a tree.

**WHAT Tipton wanted to be an artisan**

well only proves to be a hole in the ground 2,700 feet deep, which cost \$8,000.

The case of the Turney boy, who was so unjustly sent to the State prison two years ago from Jackson county, is again coming to the front, and the flagrant wrong demanding to be righted.

**IF SOME TRUE MAIDEN'S LOVE.**

All worldly dreams I would resign,  
Nor ever long for hidden love.  
If some true maiden's love were mine,  
If but two eyes of blue divine  
Could meet my glance forever more,  
All worldly dreams I would resign.  
The clouds would show a silver line  
And rainbow tints would hue them o'er.  
If some true maiden's love were mine,  
If some true maiden's love were mine,  
A jasmine tree should droop and twine  
And peep within our cottage door.  
And worldly dreams I would resign.  
Our gems should be the dewdrop's shine,  
Our music float from larks that soar,  
If some true maiden's love were mine,  
If some true maiden's love were mine.  
Where is she now? She gives no sign,  
That loyal heart led to the core!  
All worldly dreams I would resign,  
If some true maiden's love were mine.  
Samuel Minturn Peck.

**DISEASE FROM BEASTS.**

The fact that many of the diseases which affect animals are capable of being contracted by man is no longer a matter for discussion. We see evidences of its truth on all sides and we make use of the knowledge in order to protect ourselves from other diseases to which mankind is subject. Thus we take the matter engendered by the cowpox and by inoculating ourselves with it protect ourselves from that great scourge of former days—smallpox. It is well known, too, that Pasteur asserts his ability to secure the immunity of the human subject from hydrophobia by inoculating with attenuated hydrophobia virus, but it is by no means yet proved that his efforts have in a single case been successful. The late Mr. Darwin relied upon the fact that animals are subject to many of the diseases which are met with in mankind for one of his chief arguments in favor of the identity of origin of man and those below him in the scale of creation. Thus not only hydrophobia and smallpox, but glanders, cholera and certain skin diseases, can be communicated from animals to man. In addition to these strictly contagious affections, the lower animals are subject to other diseases to which man is liable. Among these are consumption, catarrh, apoplexy, inflammation of the bowels and certain affections of the brain and spinal cord, causing convulsions, tremor and paralysis.

**PARASITIC INFECTION.**

Among the most important diseases which we contract from the lower animals are those which are due to parasites of various kinds. As these sometimes prove fatal results, and as they are in all more or less preventable I propose to restrict what I have to say at this time to the consideration of some of those diseases which are due to the presence of various organic beings which man derives from the domestic animals which minister to his wants.

Most farmers are familiar with what is called measles pork, but few persons outside of the medical profession know in what the condition really consists. The general belief is that it is a disease similar to the human measles is subject. With that disease, however, it has no analogy. A hog that is measly is inhabited, so to speak, by numerous organisms, called in learned phraseology cysticercus, or, in the vernacular, bladder worm, which name is due to the fact that its body consists of a vesicle which is large enough to be visible to the naked eye. This body has a comparatively long neck and a round head to which numerous hooks are attached, by means of which it can adhere to any part of the body in which it may settle. Besides the hog it is frequently met with in sheep. The chief danger to man arising from the existence of this parasite is due to the fact of its predilection for the hog. It is destroyed by a temperature of 170 degrees Fahrenheit and as we do not often eat our mutton without first cooking it (although mutton hams dried and smoked are sometimes taken without being cooked) we are not very liable to set these organisms into our system from this source. Certain classes of our population, however, are in the habit of eating pork which has been subjected to no more thorough cooking than such as has been afforded by the smoke house, and this is never sufficient to kill the cysticercus.

As a consequence the animal obtains a lodgement in the human body and if it is content to make its way to the muscles and remain there quietly it does little or no harm. But its habits appear to be migratory, and hence it not frequently makes excursions into the eye or the brain or other important organs, giving rise to serious symptoms and frequently causing death. It appears to have a particular liking for the brain and especially for that most important part of this organ—the gray matter. Epilepsy, acute mania, imbecility and stupor are the consequence of its presence and death usually ends the series of morbid disturbances.

A great difficulty in the way of the successful treatment of diseases caused by cysticercus is due to the fact that we have no means of recognizing their presence in the brain until we come to make a post-mortem examination, the symptoms which they produce not being distinguishable during life from those caused by the morbid factors. It has, however, been removed from the eye by a surgical operation, but we are not warranted in the present state of our knowledge in performing the same on the skull in a search for these animals. Prevention, however, is very easy. In the first place, the pork intended to be eaten should be carefully examined and, if even if one or two cysticercus should escape observation, proper cooking would inevitably deprive them of vitality. It is by our own neglect, therefore, that they ever obtain lodgment in the human body.

**NOT A PLEASANT FELLOW.**

Among the earliest known of human parasites the tapeworm occurs

in a distinguished place. Two of these animals evince their predilection for a human habitation. Both of these species have heads and long segmented bodies, but they are not equally troublesome, for while one is armed with either two or four suckers and with a crown of small hooks by means of which it fastens itself to its dwelling place and with difficulty dislodged, the other is unarmed and is therefore more easily gotten rid of. The head of either of these varieties is the part from which the rest of the body is developed, and therefore, if all the segments should be expelled, so long as the head remained new segments would be produced.

The history of the development of the tapeworm shows that here again were man sufficiently careful his existence within his body would be impossible, for it is generally, if not invariably, thoughtless flesh infested with the embryos and which is not sufficiently cooked that they make their entrance into his system. From what exact source the animals in question obtain the eggs in which the embryos are contained is not definitely known, but when