

PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTES.

Dr. Sunderland received \$100 for marrying the president.

Lord Healey's debts are \$230,000 and his assets nothing.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley has returned to Paris and may probably visit this country.

Secretary Whitney will spend most of the summer fishing along the shores of Lake Superior.

Secretary Endicott is endeavoring to get President Cleveland to attend the Harvard commencement.

The Rev. Dr. Sunderland received a handsome fee, but Colonel Lamont's fee cannot be paid in money.

Gov. Abbott, of New Jersey, is one of the patentees of "a new device for regulating and enriching illuminating gas."

Sunset Cox writes that he finds the diplomatic services tiresome and frequently wishes himself back in the house.

The handsomest lady clerk in the interior department is Miss Lane, sister to the newly appointed secretary of New Mexico.

Secretary of State Bayard is very much shocked because Minister Phelps was present at the reception to Dixey, the actor, in London.

Secretary Lamar has a cousin, Joseph Lamar, who is a blacksmith in Pittsburg. He is said to bear a strong resemblance to the secretary.

Dr. Henry G. Hanchett, to whom it was said Miss Murree, the novelist, was engaged to be married, writes to the New York World denying the rumor.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland will in a few days return to her home at Holland Patent, N. Y., and follow literary pursuits hereafter. Her book has thus far brought her \$12,000.

Mr. Henry Irving, accompanied by Mrs. Terry and her eldest daughter, expects to leave Liverpool on Saturday, July 31, for New York on a short tour for rest and recreation.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore is one of the latest victims to nervous prostration and other troubles caused by overwork. She is not able to attend the New England anniversary.

POLITICAL BRIEFS HERE AND THERE.

General Keifer of Ohio wants to be returned to congress.

The Illinois republican state convention will meet at Springfield, September 1st.

Rhode Island has in its legislature ninety-four republican members out of 108 in all.

The Texas newspapers stipulate with all legislative candidates for a change in the libel laws.

It is said that Judge Poland could be governor of Vermont if he wanted to, but that he gives no sign.

Charlie Foster still insists that Ohio is for Blaine, Senator Sherman to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Memphis Avalanche considers Mr. Cleveland as the "logical and inevitable candidate" of the democrats in 1888.

The Georgia gubernatorial campaign is complicated by the chance that ex-Congressman Felton may run as an independent candidate.

Secretary Bayard has presented the Historical society of Delaware with a valuable and interesting collection of photographs of General Grant.

Democrats in Congressman Reed's district in Maine talk of supporting a Methodist clergyman, who is to make the race on a prohibition-labor platform.

The Indiana prohibitionists include in their platform a plank declaring in favor of woman suffrage, and another for the issue of money by government only.

The Chicago News is pained to note that no pronounced advocate of civil service reform has been prominently named by either party as leader in the next presidential race.

Secretary Manning's face has been warmly welcomed upon the bridal-paths of Washington. He has had a hard pull, but it makes a good deal to finish an Albany man.

In Texas it is proposed to unite the Knights of Labor, Farmers' Alliance, Prohibitionists and various other political and non-political elements in a grand effort to elect officers.

Secretary Endicott and all the surviving descendants of the original Endicott who came over in the Mayflower are now honored by the renaming of Elmwood, suburban to Boston, which henceforth will be known as Endicott.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S FUTURE LIFE.

A Washington correspondent writes: I take it for granted that Miss Folsom loves President Cleveland very much. I understand that she is infatuated with him, and that Cleveland, on the other hand, is thoroughly wrapped up in his love for her. It is his, so their life, after the white house experience is over, will probably be a happy one.

MADE A CLEAN SWEEP.

The fire at Vancouver made almost a clean sweep. Out of 500 houses not a half dozen remain. One hour did the whole work. Hundreds of people are camped out. There are meagre facilities for the relief of the sufferers. The loss is about \$500,000, and the insurance \$150,000. The property loss falls on the pioneer element of the new city, but all are determined to start again.

MINING RIOTS EXPECTED.

Moss, June 16.—Twenty-five hundred miners at the Fluco coal mines have gone out on a strike. A strong band of strikers marched to the St. Florent mine at Quarigson and forced the miners to quit. The police prevented them from proceeding to other pits. The miners are confined in their barracks, in readiness for any emergency. Seven squadrons of lancers have been ordered to Quarigson. The governor of Hainault has started for the scene of the strike.

THE FIRST OFFICIAL RECEPTION.

Given by the President and His Wife at the White House.

The reception given by President Cleveland on the evening of the 15th to the diplomatic corps, army and navy and the executive mansion to greet Mrs. Cleveland's entrance into society at the capital. The mansion was closed to visitors during the day and florists were busy decorating the lower rooms. Particular pains were taken with the east room, the largest room in the mansion, and as usual on state occasions this and the blue and red and green parlors were beautifully decorated. Large tropical plants filled the corners, windows and recesses of the east room, while the mantles were banked with mosses and many-colored fragrant flowers. The large chandeliers were draped with smilax, and garlands of evergreens encircled the pillars. The mansion was never more elaborately decorated, and perhaps never contained a larger or more brilliantly attired gathering.

From all that can be learned a carriage drove up to the Herald office and Dr. Richmond leaped out, ran into the Herald counting room, where Col. Strong, E. F. Hartzell and another man were talking. The colonel was sitting in an arm chair in the northeast corner of the counting room as Richmond entered. He slightly stooped and fired the first shot, which evidently struck Col. Strong in the small of the back. The colonel then arose just as another shot was fired and the third one quickly followed, striking the colonel in the neck, passing through and coming out at the back. It was this shot that evidently laid on a table. An examination was made of the wound, which was found to be but slight, having only stunned the man. The reporter then forced his way into the Herald counting-room, where a pool of blood marked the spot where Strong had fallen.

When the reporter reached Edmond street an immense crowd had already gathered around the apparently lifeless body of Dr. Richmond. As the reporter forced his way through the crowd the eyelids of the doctor fluttered slightly and a moment later he was taken up and carried into Bergman's furniture store and laid on a table. An examination was made of the wound, which was found to be but slight, having only stunned the man. The reporter then forced his way into the Herald counting-room, where a pool of blood marked the spot where Strong had fallen.

After personal introductions to the members of the corps and their ladies, the army, headed by Gen. Sheridan, the navy by Admiral Porter, members of the senate and house, the judiciary and other invited guests passed standing by President and Mrs. Cleveland. The guests one by one were first introduced to the president and then to Mrs. Cleveland, and so a continuous stream by them until about 10:40, when the last invited guest had been presented to Mrs. Cleveland. The president departing from the usual custom on such occasions, did not at once repair to the private portion of the mansion, but taking his wife's arm led her out through the green into the east room, and after making a circuit of this capacious apartment, followed by Secretaries Endicott and Whitney and Postmaster General Vilas and their ladies, passed through the long, central corridor to the private part of the mansion. This was the signal that the reception was over.

President Cleveland was attired in a full dress evening suit. Mrs. Cleveland wore her wedding dress, so often described as "a poem of ivory," and captivated everybody with her lovely appearance, graceful carriage, sweet face, and winning, pleasant manners.

Mrs. Endicott was dressed in white satin en train, trimmed with black thread lace, and wore diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Whitney wore a low-neck, sleeveless white satin gown, with drapery of white tulle, and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Vilas was attired in a magnificent robe of white caftan crepe, trimmed with valenciennes lace and looped with clusters of white roses. Her ornaments were diamonds.

GUNNING FOR AN EDITOR.

Reckless Shooting by a Shyster Lawyer in a Kansas City Street.

KANSAS CITY, June 15.—The Journal says: At the Junction of Main and Delaware streets, about 5:10 o'clock Monday evening, a tragedy which well might prove fatal to three persons, was enacted. As it is, Dr. Morrison Munford, editor of the Kansas City Times, John E. Hale, head bookkeeper for J. R. Stoller & Co., stock yards commission merchants, and Miss Jennie Streeter, daughter of the well known wholesale flour merchant, are suffering from bullet wounds inflicted by a pistol in the hands of W. D. Carlie, an attorney of this city, the shooting occurring in a cable car crowded with men, women and children.

The cause which led to the shooting was an article published in the Kansas City Times of May 13, another published June 12 and an editorial paragraph which appeared yesterday. The articles reflected severely on the character of Carlie and his wife, Miss Sallie Crute. They stated in substance that Carlie had induced Miss Crute to leave her mother and come to reside with him that he might gain possession of her property. They further stated that Carlie had twice induced Miss Crute to go with him to California, and his connection with the young lady was of a criminal nature. When the first of the publications mentioned occurred Carlie and Miss Crute were in California, near Anaheim. They returned to Kansas City soon after and published cards in the Journal refuting the statements made. For a time the matter rested quietly, but on Sunday, as stated, another article, alleging that Carlie's record was corrupt, appeared, which was followed by the editorial paragraph yesterday, and this is stated to be the immediate cause of the shooting.

The affair occurred at a time and place which, between 5 and 6 o'clock p. m., is thronged with people waiting for the cable cars and making their way homeward. It is considered marvelous that all escaped injury that did.

After the shooting occurred and Carlie was identified as the man who fired the shots, excitement ran high and threats of lynching were freely made, but in a few moments quiet was restored and Carlie taken to the Central police station and the injured moved to places where their wounds could be dressed.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION IN OREGON.

Portland dispatch: Unofficial returns from every county in the state, except two, indicate that the republicans have elected, beyond doubt, a congressman, superintendent of public instruction and state printer. The democrats have elected, beyond a doubt, the governor and treasurer. The democrats held a jollification to-night over Penney's election.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 14.—A Memphis-Tenn. special says: The bound passenger train on the Kansas City road, due here at 8:50 p. m., was detained five hours on account of a wreck of a freight train on that road. Fifteen cars were entirely demolished and several tramps, who were stealing a ride, were crushed to death, being mutilated in a most horrible manner. Their names could not be learned. The crew escaped uninjured.

KING LUDWIG'S BRAIN.

A careful, thorough and scientific autopsy has been made on the remains of King Ludwig. It revealed an abnormal structure of the skull and the existence of a degenerative process in the membranes of the brain, due partially to chronic inflammation.

A ST. JOE EDITOR ASSASSINATED.

Shot Down by an Insane Patent Medicine Man Without a Moment's Warning.

At St. Joseph, Mo., at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, as Col. Strong, manager of the Herald, was sitting in the counting-room with his back to the door, Dr. Richmond entered, drew a revolver and fired one shot into Strong's neck. Strong jumped up and staggered towards the back of the office. Richmond fired two more shots and Strong fell. Dr. Richmond then turned, walked outside and shot himself in the temple. Strong was struck by two bullets. One struck him in the neck ranging upward into the brain, another struck his back and is believed to have penetrated his heart. He died in five minutes after. The bullet took effect in the left temple of Richmond and it is impossible to tell whether it will prove fatal or not. Richmond is believed to have been insane. Col. Strong leaves a wife and three sons. He originally lived at Jacksonville, Ill.

From all that can be learned a carriage drove up to the Herald office and Dr. Richmond leaped out, ran into the Herald counting room, where Col. Strong, E. F. Hartzell and another man were talking. The colonel was sitting in an arm chair in the northeast corner of the counting room as Richmond entered. He slightly stooped and fired the first shot, which evidently struck Col. Strong in the small of the back. The colonel then arose just as another shot was fired and the third one quickly followed, striking the colonel in the neck, passing through and coming out at the back. It was this shot that evidently laid on a table. An examination was made of the wound, which was found to be but slight, having only stunned the man. The reporter then forced his way into the Herald counting-room, where a pool of blood marked the spot where Strong had fallen.

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THE WHITE HOUSE PUP.

The Canine Presented to Mrs. Cleveland Arrives Safely.

New York special: "When the steamship Westernland arrived at her wharf yesterday it was evident to those around that something unusual was on board. The captain seemed worried and the first officer's ruddy face was pale. They watched with anxiety the movements of two sailors who were carrying a large wicker basket down the gang plank. The captain lifted the lid and out jumped a black French poodle, with fierce looking whiskers and a shaggy mane. The dog barked and whined. 'He is alive,' said the captain, thankfully. 'Thank heaven,' exclaimed the first officer. 'If it had died, what then?' said the captain. 'Yes, what then?' echoed the first officer. The poodle was a present to Mrs. Cleveland from Mr. Von Derbock, the agent of the Red Star line, and the captain had received special instructions to look out for the dog's safety. After a long wait, a hundred-year-old Dutch clock that had been sent as a present to President Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland, then Miss Folsom, had seen the dog in Antwerp and had made friends with it. Von Derbock determined that it should be her's. He didn't think it right to neglect her husband and sent along the Dutch clock.

GOVERNOR HILL ON POLITICS.

The Boston democratic club gave a dinner in Governor Hill's honor on the 18th, at which 300 guests sat. After the cloth was removed President Charles H. Taylor presented the guest of the day in a speech eulogizing the uncompromising integrity of New York's governor. Governor Hill replied at some length. After eulogizing Cleveland and saying that in his desire to reform abuse and to give the country a better government by agents selected by himself, the president had been obstructed by an adverse senate. Governor Hill expressed it as his opinion that the president should have power to appoint untrammelled by senate confirmation.

SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The house passed the bill granting a right of way through the Indian territory to the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf railway, and it was also favorably reported in the senate.

The president's reception on the 14th was attended by about 100 persons, including an old couple, man and wife, who said they had walked from Missouri to shake hands with the president.

The house committee on elections has again postponed for two weeks the Kidd-Steele contested election from Indiana. The case has been postponed six or eight times, and it is understood will not be disposed of at this session of congress.

Col. George B. Corhill, of Guiteau fame, sent a petition to the house stating that he leased to the government, in 1871, a building at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, which was occupied as the postoffice. The office had since then been reduced to the second class, and he has received no pay for rent for the last year, and the postmaster-general informs him that no appropriation has been made for the rent. There are ten similar cases in the United States.

A special says: Senator Manderson presented a memorial signed by 500 citizens of Grand Island, Fremont, Tekama, Plattsmouth, Davis City, Wahoo, O'Neill, North Platte, Brownville, Sidney, Columbus, Albion and Beatrice, Neb., protesting against the passage of Van Wyck's and Dorsey's bill fixing Omaha, Lincoln, Hastings, Nebraska City, Norfolk, Fall City and Kearney as the places where the United States circuit and district courts shall be held. The petitioners give their reasons at great length, which have been fully published.

The public reception given on the night of the 15th by President and Mrs. Cleveland brought an immense crowd to the executive mansion. In point of numbers it was the largest that has ever occurred there. The decorations in the capacious east room and in the parlors were, if anything, more elaborate than Tuesday night's reception.

The senate committee on privileges and elections had a meeting on the 18th to discuss the charges that Senator Payne's seat was secured by bribery, but did not undertake an investigation. Congressmen Little and Butterworth were present and addressed the committee in advocacy of an investigation. Senator Everts, who is reported to be disinclined to an investigation, was not present. Further consideration of the subject was postponed until next Thursday in order to give Butterworth an opportunity to prepare a written statement.

A TERRIBLE DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A Kansas City Young Man Enacts the Role of Murderer and Attempts Suicide.

NEW YORK, June 15.—A few minutes after 3 p. m., in room 25, at the Sturtevant house, in this city, William B. Thompson, a Kansas City, aged 27, shot and killed his wife, a handsome woman of about 23, and then shot himself twice, inflicting fatal wounds in the head and near the heart.

Mrs. Thompson lived twenty minutes after being shot. Her wound was in the back of the head. An employe of the hotel was called to the room, in response to a prolonged ring of the bell, when he heard the shots fired. He rushed back to the clerk's desk and informed Mr. Leland, the proprior, who hurried up stairs with several of his subordinates. The door of room 25 was locked. Groans were heard from within, the door was quickly burst and a terrible sight was then revealed. Upon the floor, their heads resting each upon a separate pillow, were Thompson and his wife. The woman was dying. Thompson was groaning with pain. Beside him lay a heavy revolver, with which the shooting had been done.

The hotel carpenter, George Huty, was the first to reach the prostrate pair. Raising Thompson's head, he asked: "Why have you done this?"

"I want to get a doctor quick," was the reply. "Tell me why you did this," persisted Huty.

"Get a doctor, I tell you," again replied the man. He refused to say another word. Those who were present at the scene were unable to get the man to open his eyes or to answer any questions. The physicians turned their attention to Thompson, and all agreed, after a brief examination, that he could live but a short time. An ambulance having arrived the man was placed therein and conveyed to the New York hospital.

Thompson arrived at the hotel with his wife five days ago, and registered as from Kansas City. A telegram had been sent to the latter address by Mr. Leland. The hotel people think from appearances that the couple were on their wedding tour. An examination of the room revealed no indication of the cause of the tragedy. Mrs. Thompson was in a street costume and her hat lay beside her on the floor. This would indicate that she had prepared for a walk, but the appearance of the pillows seemed to show that the couple were lying on the floor before or at the time of the shooting. The bell knob bears blood stains from Thompson's hands, showing that one of the couple must have been wounded before the alarm was given.

Thompson's ante mortem statement will be taken at the hospital this evening. He said: "I refuse to make a statement as to the shooting in any cause. I prefer not to answer whether I had trouble with my wife or not. There was no quarrel between us at the time of the shooting."

It is learned that Thompson came to New York two years ago, and has studied medicine here. He told his friends he was engaged to a girl in Kansas City. He subsequently met Miss Genevieve Kohler, a clerk in a St. Louis dry goods store, and became fond of her. He ceased writing to the young lady in Kansas City, and on June 2 he married Miss Kohler after writing to his former sweetheart canceling his engagement. After the wedding, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson took a trip through New England, returning to New York last Thursday. They went to the Sturtevant house, where they seemed to be perfectly happy.

SAVED IN THE STORM CAVE.

Denton (Tex.) dispatch: This and adjacent counties were visited Wednesday afternoon and night by a cyclone, which did great damage. In this (Denton) county the storm demolished the house of Mrs. Prigmore, who, with her daughter, were buried in the ruins. The mother was fatally injured. The daughter will recover. The residence of Dr. Rutherford was blown bodily from its foundation and turned over. The family escaped, having fled to their storm cave. Many barns, sheds and outhouses were blown down.

OPINIONS ON OLEOMARGERINE.

Prof. Babcock, of the Boston board of health, addressed the senate committee on agriculture on the subject of oleomargarine. He believed it a healthful preparation. George H. Webster, of the firm of Armour & Co., of Chicago, thought the discovery of oleomargarine had increased the value of each head of cattle \$3 by reason of the increased value of fats utilized in the manufacture of oleo. Should a tax be imposed it would inure wholly to the benefit of oleo manufacturers in foreign countries with whom the United States had to compete. He did not think it right that oleomargarine, which was a pure and wholesome product, should be taxed because it came into competition with another article. He respectfully urged the appointment of a committee to examine the various oleo and butter factories.

RESTORATION OF WOOL TARIFF.

What Committees of the Houses Have to Report Concerning It.

Washington dispatch: In reporting to the house adversely Representative Grosvenor's resolution providing for the restoration of the tariff of 1867 on wool, the committee on ways and means submit that the duty upon imported wool is proved, by testimony derived from both argument and experience, to be injurious to all classes and beneficial to none. It drives from our markets many kinds of wool not raised here but indispensable to the manufacturer of woollen goods. It gives the European manufacturer exclusive use of those wools, and therefore a monopoly of goods made of them, and consequently of the markets of the world. It confines American manufacturers to a restricted choice of materials and so to the production of a limited class of goods with which the home market is periodically glutted. It makes it impossible for our manufacturers to export woollen goods, and by confining them to home markets leads to ruinous fluctuations in prices, resulting in the frequent closing of mills, and in their sales at a disastrous sacrifice. The committee therefore recommended that the resolution be granted—that duties on wool should be repealed, and that the duties on manufactures be reduced to an equal extent.

The adverse report of the committee on Wilkins' resolution, declaring against any reduction of duty on wool, is based upon a letter written to the chairman by John O. Smith, formerly member of congress from Ohio, and at one time commissioner of Indian affairs. Smith comments severely upon a letter written to the secretary of the treasury by a committee purporting to represent the wool growers of Ohio, in which they strongly favor the restoration of the duty of 1867. Smith says, in conclusion: "It is to be devoutly hoped that wool will be made free, and that the millions of poor people of America may be allowed to clothe themselves in the softest and warmest garments that money will buy in any market of the world. I hope your committee will give not only to the wool tariff, but to the whole protective system, a searching examination, to see whether it is not a tremendous burden upon the American people and especially to American farmers."

Representative McKinley of Ohio, on behalf of the minority of the committee on ways and means, submitted a report on the wool resolution reported adversely by that committee. The minority go into an exhaustive argument, bristling with figures, to demonstrate that the growth and development of agriculture have not been obstructed by protective tariffs, and the report differs from all others. Universal citizenship and equal suffrage constitute the foundation upon which our republic rests, and the real and wider question, therefore, of tariff is: What will best maintain our industrial pursuits and our conditions suitable to the high political duties of our people and the exalted trusts which are confided to them so long should American tariffs be upheld and defended whether assaulted from within or without? Whether the political system differs from all others. 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