

GIBSON'S CRIME.

Analysis of the Stuff Prepared for Shufeldt's Distillery.

MORE POTENT THAN DYNAMITE.

Experiments with the Liquid and a Review of the Plan of Destruction—The Most Complete Evidence of Diabolical Work Deliberately Schemed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—The fact that the bottle found in the satchel taken from Secretary Gibson, of the whisky trust at the time of his arrest contained a substance which would have brought about the destruction of Schufeldt's distillery in very short order, was definitely established by an experiment made in room 73 of the federal building by the officers who worked up the case against the whisky trust men and in the presence of Lawyer Burry, who, with his partner, J. S. Rumsis, has charge of Gibson's defense. Inspector Stuart withdrew the covered cork from the bottle and allowed one drop of the stuff to fall upon a small piece of paper. Almost instantly the paper

Burst into a flame. The experiment was repeated several times, and it was found that whenever the smallest quantity was placed on any substance that would burn a flame shot up instantly. If placed upon a substance not inflammable the stuff itself took fire after a brief exposure to the atmosphere. When the cork was replaced in the bottle Capt. Stuart wiped the neck with a towel and then threw the towel to one side. In a moment the towel was in flames and there was a scurrying for water to put out the fire. The big room was filled with blue smoke and with a sickening odor of phosphorus, of which the inflammable stuff appeared to be mainly composed. The experiments were conducted with great secrecy, but after the true nature of the substance, which Gibson's friends have alleged to be gin, was discovered, Capt. Stuart and United States Attorney Mitchell came out in the corridor to get a breath of fresh air. They had just washed their hands after handling the bottle, but nevertheless blue smoke curled up from their fingers, showing that

A Strong Solution of Phosphorus the bottle must have contained. Gibson's attorney, William Burry, was dumfounded at the result of the experiment, and refused to say anything. Marshal Hitchcock, who is a friend of Gibson, watched the experiment with great interest. "I am completely stunned," said he: "in view of the facts shown before I was compelled to believe my old friend guilty against my wish. Now I know it. How can I help believing it when the evidence is so damaging. But I never thought for a moment that any lives would be lost, and he only intended to destroy the distillery."

A complete description of Gibson's plan for destroying the distillery was given by one of the officers in the case. At the distillery there are eleven huge vats, in a big room, containing highly inflammable spirits. The vats are elevated about two feet from the floor, so that the revenue officers can look under them. The infernal machine was to have been placed under vat No. 5, almost in the center of the room, and on its explosion a steel ball would have penetrated the bottom of the vat, making a hole from which the spirits would have flowed like water from a hydrant under high pressure. The fluid was to be found on the fuse and the spirits would have been ignited, thus pouring out a steady stream of fire. Devar would have been developed in the flames," said the officers, "and could not have escaped. There would have been no use trying to fight the fire, because it would have been impossible to get at its source. There would have been a steady stream of burning liquid pouring from the vat and spreading destruction all around."

The Mail Was Robbed. FOSTORIA, O., Feb. 14.—A large number of rifled letters were discovered along the Baltimore and Ohio road about a mile out of town. The letters were postmarked Delaware, and were for Chicago and points west. The pouch is supposed to have been stolen at Chicago Junction. A lot of letters were also found in an empty box car, where they had evidently been examined by the thieves. The government authorities are investigating the matter.

A Contractor's Fate. CANTON, O., Feb. 14.—George Lerch, a well-known contractor, went to Navarre Saturday to transact business. Missing the train for Canton he started to walk to Massillon to catch a train for this city. His walk led through a lonely wood, and nothing has been seen or heard of him since. As he had a large sum of money foil play is feared.

Confessed the Crime. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 14.—Mrs. Vanderver, who was arrested some days ago at Poplar Bluff, Mo., charged with murdering her husband, has made a confession that one Marion Long shot her husband, and that it was a plot between them. After Long killed Vanderver he left for Bloomfield, Mo. Officers will go after Long.

Responsibility for Lynched Work. DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 14.—Some \$50,000 damages was brought against Marshal Cabot by the mother of the Morales boys of Graham, Tex., two of whom were killed by a mob while in the custody of a deputy United States marshal en route to Fort Worth jail.

Murdered and Robbed. CASSELLTON, N. D., Feb. 14.—J. B. Flett, agent of the Northwestern elevator at Arthur, near here, was found murdered and robbed. The murderer secured \$1,000 in money and Flett's gold watch and chain.

A Verdant Young Man Loves His Roll. OMAHA, Feb. 14.—C. E. Wolfe, formerly of Cassion, Ia., asked Pat Keyes, an acquaintance, to draw his money from the savings bank, giving him a check for \$450. Keyes drew the money and

THE ANTI-LOTTERY LAW.

It Has Cut the Company's Receipts and Also Postal Revenues.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The effect of the anti-lottery act, passed at the request of Postmaster General Wamaker at the last session of congress, is shown by the falling off in the volume of money order, postal note and registered letter business at the New Orleans postoffice. A statement of money orders paid during twelve weeks of last year, as compared with the same period this year, shows a decrease in number of 16,648, and in amount of \$80,000. During the same period the number of postal notes paid fell from 82,983 to 8,676, and the amount paid decreased \$110,000. It will be seen that the Louisiana Lottery company received during the twelve weeks between which comparison is made \$190,000 less than last year. There was, however, a large amount of money sent by registered mail, and also in ordinary letters. It is impossible to say how much, but it is safe to assume that the registered letter business has decreased, and as the number of registered letters shows a decrease of over 700,000 in the same period, it is fair to estimate the total decrease in receipts by the lottery company from these sources at \$500,000. It is, however, well known to postal officials that nearly as much more was sent in ordinary letters, which would indicate that more than \$1,000,000 per year was sent through the New Orleans postoffice for the purchase of lottery tickets. When it is considered that the company had agencies in all the principal cities where a large number of tickets were disposed of, the extent of the business can be imagined.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Legislative Bill Passes the House—Copyright Discussed in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The house after routine business went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill. The clause in the bill in relation to the civil service commission occupied the attention of the house nearly all day. An amendment appropriating \$20,000 to enable the civil service commission to execute the provisions of the civil service act, was agreed to. The bill was then reported to the house, and the amendment providing for clerks to members not chairmen of committees, was defeated. The bill was then passed. The president's message, announcing the death of Admiral Porter, was read and referred, and the house adjourned.

An associate the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar. A resolution was agreed to permitting the senate committee on naval affairs to investigate during the coming recess matters relating to the personnel of the navy. The resolution authorizing the select committee on relations with Canada to continue its investigations during the recess was objected to and was placed on the calendar. The copyright bill was then considered, and after four hours of action Senator Sherman introduced a bill providing that foreign editions of books, etc., which are copyrighted in the United States may be admitted to this country on payment of the regular tariff duties, was agreed to by a vote of 52 to 24. The bill was then laid aside.

A Development Company. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—In the senate Senator Stockbridge introduced a bill to incorporate the National Guarantee Loan and Development Company of the United States. The company has for its object the amelioration of the condition of the poor; the development of unoccupied farming and mineral lands by furnishing the necessary means to cultivate and operate them; the development of natural resources that may come to national wealth; the establishment of industries on the coast; the construction and maintenance of non-sectarian schools, colleges, hospitals, asylums, etc.

CLAIMS FOR STORES USED BY THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Senator Spooner reported favorably from the committee on claims the house bill for the allowance of claims for stores and supplies taken and used by the United States army, as reported by the court of claims under the provisions of the Bowditch act. Several amendments intended to amend the provisions of the bill were introduced, and were made by the committee.

In the Treasury Department. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The treasury department redeemed \$25,200 41 per cent. bonds. The DuPage National Bank of Naperville, Ill., and the Citizens National Bank of Waupecon, N. D., have applied for permission to organize national banks. The treasury department purchased 670,500 ounces of silver at \$1.03 to \$1.09. There were 955,300 ounces offered to the department.

RAMM TO PENSION ATTORNEYS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Comptroller Ramm issued a circular to all pension attorneys directing that all circulars proposed to be issued by them to solicit pension business, must be approved by the pension office before distribution.

A Military Storehouse at Omaha.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—In the senate an amendment to the sundry civil bill, appropriating \$50,000 for a military storehouse at Omaha, Neb., was reported favorably from the committee on appropriations.

Bills Signed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The president has signed the act for the construction of a tunnel under the waters of the Bay of New York between Staten Island and Long Island, and the act for a bridge over the Duck river in Tennessee.

Arkansas Population.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The census office announced the population of Arkansas by races as follows: White, 816,527; colored, 311,297; Indians, 304, and Chinese 131. Total population of the state, 1,128,119.

The Republican Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Republican caucus of members of the house has been postponed until Monday.

DAVID D. PORTER.

Again the Story of Death and a Shining Mark.

ADMIRAL PORTER IS NO MORE.

He Dies Suddenly at His Residence in Washington—Gen. Sherman Still Lives, with Slight Hopes of Recovery—Extreme Unction Administered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Admiral David Porter, who has been in failing health for some years, died suddenly at his home in this city, at 8:15 a. m., of fatty degeneration of the heart.

The admiral awoke at 6:45 a. m. and took his nourishment as usual. He afterwards fell into a light sleep and gave no indications that anything was wrong so near at hand. At 8 o'clock the admiral's son, Richard, who slept by his side, noticed a change in his father's condition. He was breathing with difficulty and seemed to be choking. The household was at once aroused and Dr. Wales was sent for. The patient's pulse grew fainter and fainter, and at 8:35 o'clock it ceased to beat. At that hour he gasped convulsively and expired without a word.

[David Dixon Porter was born June 8, 1813, in Pennsylvania. He served as a midshipman in the Mexican navy during the war between Mexico and Spain in 1837. Two years later he entered the United States navy, taking the same rank, and eighteen years later he was actively engaged in all the operations of the navy against Mexico. When the civil war broke out, Porter, then a commander, was sent to the relief of Fort Pickens, Fla. He also fitted out a flotilla for the reduction of the forts guarding New Orleans. After the fall of New Orleans the flotilla did excellent work at Vicksburg, and in 1862 Porter was placed in command of all the naval forces on the western rivers above New Orleans. In 1864 he was transferred to the Atlantic coast to destroy the defenses of Wilmington, N. C., and on Jan. 15, 1865, the fall of Fort Fisher was consummated. In 1865 he was made vice admiral and superintendent of the navy academy. On the death of Farragut Porter became admiral of the navy.]

Secretary Tracy's Order.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The following order was issued by Secretary Tracy: NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 13, 1891.

The secretary of the navy has the painful duty of announcing to the navy and country the death of the highest officer of the service, David Dixon Porter, admiral of the navy, died at Washington, D. C., at 8:15 o'clock this morning in the 78th year of his age. Sixty years of Admiral Porter's life was actively devoted to the service of his country. The record of his deeds forms one of the brightest pages of its history. His achievements while in command of the flotilla at the attack of the New Orleans forts, on the Mississippi squadron at the fall of Vicksburg, and of the North Atlantic squadron at the capture of Fort Fisher, have given him a place among the foremost of the world's naval commanders. He died lamented by the whole country and his memory will forever be cherished and held in honor by the service. On the day of the funeral the flag will be displayed at half mast at all navy yards and all stations and on board all ships, and seventeen minute guns will be fired at noon from each navy yard. The navy department will be closed, and the officers of the navy and marine corps will wear the badge of mourning for thirty days.

GEN. SHERMAN'S CONDITION.

Resting Quietly with Some Chances of Recovery—Extreme Unction.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—A report published in the New York Times reflecting on the conduct of the members of Gen. Sherman's family in calling in a priest to administer the extreme unction, has called for a great many comments in connection with the religious belief entertained by the General and his family. There is no doubt that the ceremony was performed on Thursday, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. It was so stated by a priest, admitted by the son, P. T. Sherman, and the General's son-in-law, Mr. Fitch affirmed the report. A confirmation is also found in a letter to The New York Times, written by Senator Sherman. The members of the family have resented the report published in this journal as an attack upon them and their aged father, now so low. Young Mr. Sherman openly denounced the article as a slander. The article in question was to the effect that the sacrament of the extreme unction had been administered to the General while in an unconscious state, inferring, therefore, that it was without his permission. Many other inferences might have been drawn from the article disagreeable to the family. The members of the family did not care to enter into the particulars of the services performed at the bedside of the General, or state what priest officiated. It was a family affair, and they wished it to remain as such.

11:45 p. m.—Lieuts. Thackaray and Fitch have just left Gen. Sherman's house. Lieut. Thackaray said that at this hour Gen. Sherman was not sleeping. He was using all his strength to breathe. His glands were much swollen and his throat was filling with mucus. He was growing perceptibly weaker. Drs. Green and Alexander are with him. The crysipelas had left him.

Midnight—Gen. Sherman's condition remains unchanged since the last bulletin. He is still resting easy. 1:45 a. m.—Private Secretary Barrett has issued a bulletin stating that Gen. Sherman was apparently sleeping, and the doctors looked for an easier night than they at first expected. The general had taken a little nourishment during the evening. 2 a. m.—Gen. Sherman's condition is unchanged; resting, and the house has been closed for the night.

Common Sense About the Cigarette.

A tobacco dealer says: There has been a great deal said about the harmfulness of cigarettes, and certainly they are injurious to young boys or to men if smoked in excess; but most of those who attack the cigarette habit have very little idea of what they are talking about. It should be remembered that the greatest smokers in the world—the Spaniards, the Cubans, Spanish-Americans and the Russians—use cigarettes far more freely than cigars, and none of these nations can be called unhealthy. People talk about the injuriousness of the paper, but any physician will tell you that it has no effect worth mentioning.

If you take a piece of rice paper and light it scarcely any residuum will remain, and a man might smoke that paper indefinitely without experiencing the smallest bad result. What makes cigarette smoking injurious is the fact that the smoke is not retained in the mouth and throat, but is taken into the lungs. It is because the cigar smoker does not understand this that he denounces cigarette smoking as insipid. So it is if the cigarette is smoked like a cigar, but when the smoke is swallowed the effect is far more delicate than can be obtained from any cigar, and you will find that a confirmed cigarette smoker seldom enjoys either a cigar or a pipe.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Why People Bite Their Lips.

If you surprise the father of a family stretched out at full length and trying till he is red in the face to raise his legs without lifting his body, you may know he is endeavoring to work off his superabundance of avoirdupois, which intrudes seriously with his cutting a graceful figure in the waltz, which his better half insists on dancing every chance she gets. If you consult Mr. Russell on what changes will make you better looking, you will find him very blunt. He may tell you you do not wash your face clean, and when you ask how he knows he will tell you if you did your skin would not be disfigured with those black pimples, or he may tell you, as he told a woman who recently appealed to him for advice, that she did not eat enough, which fact he had reached because he had observed how much she chewed her lips.

So you see you need not be on your good behavior when you pass under his eagle eye. But did you ever sit in the ferry boat or car and watch the women, who make the most hideous, wry faces in their attempts to get some nourishment or crumb of comfort from their lips? Not only the women but the men also have this fiendish habit.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Rare New Zealand Bird.

Dr. Fristed has brought a most interesting and valuable collection of birds, etc., from Australia, where he had many an adventurous outing, and from where he proceeded to New Zealand. There he succeeded in obtaining a specimen of the quaint and almost extinct kibi bird. This bird is somewhat like an ostrich, but only the size of a crow. It has no wings at all, and is covered with fur like short striped feathers. Another peculiarity about the kibi is the fact that its egg is larger than one-third of its body.

He also succeeded in bringing home some Maori skulls, which are difficult to obtain on account of the manner in which the natives bury their dead. When the bodies have been so long in the ground that all the flesh has fallen from the skeleton they unearth them and carry them into the interior of the forests, where they are deposited in natural caves, which are very difficult to find. The attempt to obtain these skulls is attended with the greatest danger, as any one discovered with one is certain of being instantly killed.—Galignani's Messenger.

Aliments of Horses.

Almost any liveryman is, in his way, a horse doctor. He practices on his own stock, and will prescribe simple remedies for a sick horse that is brought to him, but in any case he deems serious will always advise calling in a regular veterinary surgeon rather than to undertake the treatment himself. All sorts of surgical operations are undertaken for the relief of horses, and there are one or two men in the city who are specially skilled in the treatment of diseased teeth. Horses have the toothache just like men and from the same causes, and pulling a tooth is now a common thing in veterinary surgery. Of course the horse kicks, for his teeth have long and strong roots, but the operation frequently saves the life of a valuable animal.—Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Cheap Fuel.

Among the latest attempted solutions of the cheap fuel problem is the method of a German inventor, who proposes to manufacture gas by dropping a stream of crude petroleum through a blast of cold air from a force pump. The gas thus obtained will be confined in a regular cylinder open at one end, where it will be lighted. This produces an intensely hot flame of several feet in length. By means of this flame the inventor proposes to heat boilers, and he maintains that the heating of large blocks can thus be reduced very considerably.—New York Telegram.

Revolvers in Sight.

The policemen of Savannah carry revolvers strapped to their belts in plain sight. They are armed with short clubs as well. They cannot unlimber their shooting irons any quicker than a New York policeman, who usually carries his in his hip pocket, can do it; but with most of the offenders the sight of a weapon in itself has a salutary effect on many of them.—New York Sun.

There is no department of British mercantile industry which has developed with such marvelous rapidity as the petroleum trade. Since its beginning in 1859, when the total importations were about 2,690,000 gallons, it has increased by leaps and bounds until, in 1889, the amount brought into the United Kingdom reached the total of 102,647,478 gallons.

The Use Of

Harsh, drastic purgatives to relieve constiveness is a dangerous practice, and more liable to fasten the disease on the patient than to cure it. What is needed is a medicine that, in effectually opening the bowels, corrects the constive habit and establishes a natural daily action. Such an aperient is found in

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Effective

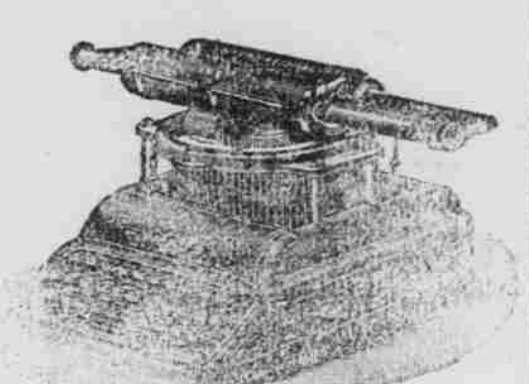
than any other pill I ever took."—Mrs. B. C. Grubb, Burwellville, Va. "For years I have been subject to constipation and nervous headaches, caused by derangement of the liver. After taking various remedies, I have become convinced that Ayer's Pills are the best. They have never failed to relieve my bilious attacks in a short time; and I am sure my system retains its tone longer after the use of these Pills, than has been the case with any other medicine I have tried."—H. S. Sledge, Weimar, Texas.

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