

THINGS WENT WRONG

AND SO THE BATTLE OF LIFE WAS GIVEN UP.

A Prominent Business Man of St. Joseph, Mo., Becomes Disheartened and Despondent Over Business Reverses and to End Troubles Resorts to Poison and Pistol—He Dies in a Bath Tub—A Leader in Society.

Death at His Own Hands.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 24.—J. W. Walker, a prominent business man of St. Joseph, Mo., committed suicide in his room at the Midland hotel some time yesterday. He came to the hotel about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, registered and went directly to his room. Nothing more was seen of him until 10 o'clock this forenoon, when the door of his room was forced and he was found dead. From all indications he had taken a large dose of carbolic acid and then shot himself behind the right ear with a 38-caliber revolver.

On a dresser, at the foot of the bath tub, sat an empty glass and a bottle, which had contained carbolic acid. Mr. Walker's clothes were on the floor by the bath tub, while he reposed in the tub on his back. A pistol lay at his right side. There was an ugly wound just behind his right ear. His lips were blackened by being burned with acid.

Dr. W. S. Wheeler, deputy coroner, who viewed the body, gave it as his opinion that Walker first took the carbolic acid and then shot himself.

Mr. Walker was a brother of S. A. Walker, who was cashier for the Schuster & Hax bank, which failed about one year ago. He became trustee for the Schuster estate and was a member of the firm of Steele & Walker, wholesale grocers, which also failed about one year ago. From all that can be learned Walker came to this city yesterday morning from Savannah, Ind. Ter., where he had been engaged in opening up a mine. He left home three weeks ago in company with his son, Henry Walker. Young Walker returned to St. Joseph last Tuesday and told his mother that his father would be home in a few days.

Mr. Walker left no letters to explain why he took his own life. His business reverses are supposed to have had a great influence in that direction. Mrs. Walker said she could give no reason for the rash act.

TO HELP THE REBELS.

General Jo Shelby's Son Organizing an Expedition to That Country.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 24.—Orville D. Shelby, son of General Joseph Shelby, who led the expedition to Mexico to help Maximilian at the close of the war, and who is now United States marshal for the Western district of Missouri, is at the head of a movement here to organize an expedition to Cuba to help the insurgents.

Orville Shelby said today: "Yes, I am going to Cuba, and the expedition is already partly organized. I did have hopes that the matter would not get into the papers, but see no use in making a stir about it. However, it cannot interfere with the determination of our men to go. The government will certainly not step in until we assume a tangible form, and that is just what we do not propose to do. We are going to Cuba, and the means will be provided for so doing."

FRANCE HAS WEAKENED.

Minister Eustis to be Allowed to See Ex-Consul Waller.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Acting Secretary of State Adee authorizes the statement that information has been received from Ambassador Eustis in response to urgent instructions cabled him some three weeks ago that the record of the proceedings and evidence in the court-martial of Mr. Waller at Matanzas, is expected to reach Paris toward the end of this month. Mr. Eustis also reports that access to Mr. Waller had been accorded to him after repeated and urgent requests made on the reiterated orders of the department of state. The department not having been advised whether Mr. Eustis has taken advantage of this permission to delegate to competent deputy to visit the prison near Clairvaux, where Mr. Waller is at present confined, and confer with him. Mr. Adee had instructed him by telegraph that he should do so at once, if not already done. Mr. Adee adds that this result, reached after repeated telegraphic instructions, shows the constant activity of the department in Mr. Waller's case, and it is hoped that the production of the evidence before the court-martial will enable the department to form a judgment touching the conviction of Mr. Waller. The international right of this government to demand the evidence upon which conviction was reached, in order that it may better determine its action in the case is unquestionable, and is fortified by abundant precedents.

Whisky Trust Alive Again.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The reorganization of the Whisky trust was consummated yesterday in the incorporation at the office of the secretary of state of the American Spirits Manufacturing company with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, for "distilling and dealing in spirits, including the distilling, redistilling and rectifying of high wines, alcohol, spirits, gins and whisky and malting and dealing in malt."

REMOVAL CALLED FOR.

Librarian Spofford May Be Displaced for His Shortage.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Secretary Carlisle has ordered the forwarding to the president of the report of William E. Meyers, expert treasury accountant, in the case of Ainsworth R. Spofford, the venerable librarian of congress, and has recommended that Mr. Spofford be removed, and that proper steps be taken to recover the full amount of the deficit of \$25,000 found by Meyers.

WOMEN AS INVENTORS.

Many Interesting Facts Set Forth by a Late Patent Office Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—A pamphlet published by the patent office gives a list of the patents issued to women. This shows that the office was established in 1790, but the first patent issued to a woman was in 1809 to Mary Kies, for a method of weaving straw with silk or thread. Six years later one was issued to Mary Brush for a corset. It was not until 1828 that more than one patent per year was issued to women. In 1862 only fourteen patents were issued to women, that being the largest in any year up to that time. The war, however, developed the inventive genius of women and the annual number of patents issued to them increased rapidly. Many of them were for inventions for either fighting or nursing devices. The annual issue increased steadily year by year. In 1870 it was sixty, in 1880 over ninety-two, in 1890 over 300, and in 1893 over 300. From 1809 to 1888 women's inventions averaged thirty a year; from 1888 to 1893, 230 a year and since 1892, 280 a year.

The pamphlet gives a classification of women's inventions. This shows that wearing apparel leads the list with 160 different patents in thirty months. Then comes cooking utensils with 100 inventions, furniture with fifty-five, heating and washing or cleaning apparatus with forty odd each, sewing and spinning devices and building apparatus with about thirty each, educational, medical apparatus, toys and trunks, about twenty each. Women have tried their inventive faculties also on baby carriages, barrel and bicycle attachments, printing and bottling apparatus, boxes and baskets, clocks, flowers, horseshoes, motors, musical instruments, plumbing and preserving devices, screens, stationery, theatrical apparatus, toilet articles and typewriter attachments. Few of the patents issued to women were for entirely new creations. Excluding those especially concerning women's work, nearly all the other patents were for attachments to some previously existing device.

WAR OF EXTERMINATION.

Spaniards Accused of Atrocities and Inhumanities.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 24.—Reliable advices from Cuba indicate that the Spaniards in their efforts to suppress the rebellion are perpetrating atrocities almost as terrible as those attributed to the Kurds in Armenia. A few days ago Captain Garrido, a Spaniard operating with 200 men in the province of Santiago de Cuba, found a hospital in which nearly 100 wounded insurgents had taken refuge. He ordered the helpless men to be put to death in the most cruel manner. He refused to allow them to be shot, but made his soldiers chop up the victims with swords. This, with the killing of Captain Domingo Mugica at Matanzas July 20, has greatly inflamed the people against the Spaniards and many leading Cubans heretofore loyal to Spain are now joining the insurgents. The insurgent leaders, it is said, have resolved to retaliate for these butcheries, and will put to death all Spanish prisoners and order that no prisoners be taken hereafter. They think that the putting to death of Mugica indicates Spain has resolved on a "no quarter" campaign. Mugica was captured about three miles north of Jovellanos, and was shot as a traitor to Spain. He was about 25 years old and came of one of the best families in Matanzas. A private dispatch received here states that he died like a hero shouting "Vive Cuba Libre" as the Spanish soldiers fired.

The insurgents are now in possession of that part of Cuba lying between Colon and Cape May. The town of Santa Spiritu is almost completely deserted, every able-bodied man having joined the insurgents under Roloff and Sanchez.

Prussic Acid Ends Unhappiness.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 24.—After writing a note, in which she said that she was tired of living in darkness and without friends, Miss Charlotte Field, stenographer for the Tilden Chemical company, swallowed prussic acid Wednesday night and was dead when found yesterday. She was a leading bicycle enthusiast and was well liked in society. She tried to kill herself in May, 1894, but failed.

Fleeing From Huge Fires.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 23.—Raid which fell on Tuesday and Wednesday temporarily checked the forest fires, but yesterday the flames broke out afresh. Many campers and prospectors who have been out in the forests are arriving here. All tell of being overtaken by the fierce rush of flames and compelled to flee for safety.

General Fry Not Dead.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 24.—Word was received from St. Louis yesterday that "General" Fry was in St. Louis and that he had been married on Wednesday. The barber Bullier, however, still sticks to his assertion that the man killed on the Rock Island, whose body is at the morgue, was the Coxey army leader.

Killed by Bandits.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 23.—Detective George W. Powers was shot and killed this morning on a Lake Shore train, by two men whom he was attempting to arrest on suspicion of being the Fenwick train robbers. The bandits jumped off and made their escape.

Scotch Manufacturers Will Fight.

DUNDEE, Aug. 24.—It is estimated that 25,000 millworkers are out on a strike. The manufacturers met this afternoon and signed an agreement not to advance wages under the penalty of \$2,500 for a violation of this agreement.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Since cholera has appeared in Japan 16,000 deaths from the disease have occurred.

Postoffice receipts for the thirty largest cities for July show an increase of \$348,000.

'T WAS ALL ONE WAY.

CONVENTION OF NEBRASKA'S SILVER DEMOCRATS.

Few Present to Disturb the Harmony of the Situation—C. J. Phelps for the Supreme Court and Dr. Blackburn for Holt County and Robert Kittle for Regents—None of Bolting Fame Given a Seat—The Administration Set Upon—What the Platform Sets Forth.

Nebraska Silver Democrats.

OMAHA, August 23.—The state convention of free silver democrats was held here yesterday. The convention was called to order by Chairman Smythe. Hon. F. M. Davis of Beatrice was elected as temporary chairman. Frank J. Morgan of Cass and N. P. Nelson of Dodge were made temporary secretaries, and afterward were made permanent.

Some vacancies on the state central committee were filled as follows: R. G. Hall was appointed to succeed J. D. Carson of York. J. C. Kesterson of Fairbury was relieved and George H. Clarke of Diller named to succeed him. C. J. Fuhrer of Clay county was left off and his place filled by E. W. Hurlburt of Aurora. J. W. Bullard of North Platte was selected to succeed J. J. McIntosh. Complaints were also made against Jerry Ferrell of the Twenty-eighth district, and the state committee was authorized to name his successor. In the Lancaster delegation Patrick McGeece was relieved and M. D. Welch named in his stead. Frank Conley of Callaway was named to succeed Bartlett on the committee from the Fifteenth district.

The following nominations were made: Judge of the supreme court, C. J. Phelps of Colfax. For regents of the state university, Dr. Blackburn of Holt and Robert Kittle of Dodge.

PLATFORM OF THE CONVENTION.

We, the democrats of Nebraska, in convention assembled, reaffirm our faith in those principles written in the Declaration of American Independence and emphasized by Jefferson and Jackson, namely, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that governments are instituted among men to secure their rights, and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and we demand that all of the departments of the government, legislative, executive and judicial, shall be administered in accordance with these principles.

We affirm the declaration made by the last democratic state convention held in Nebraska on September 26, 1894.

We believe that the restoration of the money of the constitution is now the paramount issue before the country, and insist that all parties shall plainly state their respective positions upon this question, in order that the voters may intelligently express their preference. We, therefore, declare ourselves in favor of the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, such gold and silver coin to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

We send greeting to our democratic brethren throughout the union who are making such a gallant fight for the restoration of bimetalism and congratulate them upon the progress made.

We deprecate and denounce as un-American and subversive of the principles of free government any attempt to control the action or policy of the political parties of this country by secret cabals or organizations of any character, and warn the people against the danger to our institutions which such a system of secret organization, whether based on religious, political or other differences of opinion.

Recognizing that the stability of our institutions must rest on the virtue and intelligence of the people, we stand, as in the past, in favor of the free common school system of this state, and declare that the same must be perpetuated and receive liberal financial support, and that the management and control of said school system should be non-sectarian and non-partisan.

The democracy of Nebraska approves and commends the declaration of President Cleveland in the past in condemning the pernicious activity of incumbents of federal offices under the government in attempting to control the policy and nominations of their parties, and we commend the renewal of the policy of his first administration in that regard.

We affirm the uncompromising opposition of the democratic party to the fostering aid by the government, either national or state, of chartered monopolies, and declare it as the policy of the party from the days of Jefferson and Jackson to watch with the utmost jealousy the encroachments of corporate power, and in any favor of legislation as well as in any reasonable control by the state, of corporations deriving their powers and privileges from the state, and especially the regulation of rates for transportation by the railroads of the state.

This minority resolution by Mr. Ryan of Hall county, was buried by an almost unanimous vote.

We commend the administration of President Cleveland as being able, patriotic and honest, and reaffirm the platform adopted by the democratic national convention at Chicago in 1892.

After authorizing the state central committee to remain in power for another year and to fill vacancies on the ticket and on the committee, the convention adjourned without debate.

NOT WITH TAMMANY.

The Executive Committee of the State Democracy Will Keep Up the Fight.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the state Democracy the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the executive committee of the state Democracy that the members of this organization shall not participate in any primaries conducted or overseen by Tammany hall inspectors or held under the auspices of that organization.

COLISEUM COLLAPSED.

The Great Amusement Structure at Chicago Comes Down With a Crash.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The Coliseum, the large building lately erected on the site where Buffalo Bill had his show during the world's fair, collapsed last night. The building was an immense affair, and was to have been opened with the Barnum & Bailey circus within a few days. It was also intended for use during conventions. A force of 200 men had been working on the building night and day, but as the accident happened during lunch hour, when all the men were absent, nobody was hurt. The building is a total wreck and the loss will reach between \$160,000 and \$180,000. Had the accident happened an hour before or a few hours later, the loss of life would have been frightful.

UNCLE SAM ACTS.

Peremptory Demand on France for Ex-Consul Waller's Release.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—There is good authority for the statement that a peremptory demand will be made by the United States upon France for the release of ex-consul John Waller and that satisfactory indemnity will be required for his arrest and imprisonment, with a probable request for a commission to determine Waller's rights in Madagascar. The discussion of the case between the French and American diplomats has reached a point where there is little else for the United States to do, owing to the fact that repeated requests for a copy of the charges and testimony upon which Waller was convicted have not been furnished by the French government.

BALFOUR'S SILVER VIEWS.

In Favor of an International Agreement—But Not at All Hopeful.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—In the house of commons, today, the first lord of the treasury, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, replying to Sir John Long, Liberal, who asked whether he would advise the government to invite an international monetary conference, said: "I am always and have been in favor of an international agreement, but I have not the right to pledge my colleagues and I don't believe an international agreement would result from an international conference."

Big Telephone War On.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 22.—A big telephone war is raging in Kansas. It is between the tremendous Bell telephone trust, known out here as the Missouri and Kansas telephone company, and the Harrison Industrial telephone company. The battlefields are principally Topeka, Leavenworth, Wichita and Salina. The bubbling cauldron of war has even run over into St. Joseph and Carthage in Missouri. In Kansas City there is a hint in the air that some of it will come this way. In Wichita the Missouri and Kansas company has just offered telephone service at \$30 for residence and \$36 for business houses for a year. In Salina telephone service is said to be given away.

A Minister Stabbed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 23.—L. M. McQueen, who claims to be a Baptist minister from Memphis, Tenn., went to police headquarters last night to have a deep wound in his breast sewed up. He told the police that he was walking along Sixth street when a colored woman he claims he does not know, ran up and plunged a knife into his breast. The woman ran down an alley and escaped. McQueen claims that he never saw the woman before and does not know why she stabbed him.

Chicago Divorce Held Vain.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Alfred Cox, a leading Chicago photographer, left England in 1877 and in 1894 secured a divorce here because his wife refused to leave England. Then he was married to Miss Bullman of Detroit. Recently the English woman applied for divorce, having heard of Cox's second marriage, and Sir Francis Jeune granted it, declaring Cox to be a bigamist and holding the Illinois divorce to be illegal under the English law.

Beheaded by a Train.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Aug. 23.—James Mitchell, the 19-year-old son of J. H. Mitchell, a real estate agent at Horton, left home Sunday and came here from Kansas City yesterday on his way to Memphis. Soon afterwards he was beheaded by a train. He had just finished his trade as a machinist in the Rock Island shops at Horton. A young man named Penrod from Kansas City was with him when he was killed.

The Sedalia Company the Victor.

SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 23.—So great was the rivalry for the prize offered at the last encampment of the Second regiment, N. G. M., to the company passing the best inspection, that the decision was reserved by Captain O'Connor of the Eighth cavalry, U. S. A. A letter was received today from Colonel William Coffee, at Carthage, announcing that the prize had been awarded to Company D of Sedalia.

The Deficit Still Quite Large.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The expenditures of the government for the first two-thirds of the present month exceeded the receipts by \$7,000,993, but only \$1,250,000 remain to be paid on account of pensions, and the treasury officials estimate that the deficit will be reduced during the next ten days to about \$5,000,000. The excess of expenditures over receipts last month was \$8,478,366.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Civil service has been extended to all printers in all departments of the government.

Minister Ransom's friends are said to be afraid that he will not be reappointed to the Mexican mission.

Another holder of a government office has voluntarily resigned. He is Postmaster Korn of Tekema, Neb.

The republic of Mexico is making great preparations for entertaining the international congress of Americans.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

THE DEMOCRATS NAME CAMPBELL FOR GOVERNOR.

The Convention Declares for Sound Money—Senator Brice Makes a Strong Opening Address in Which He Has Good Words for President Cleveland—The National Platform Reaffirmed—Campbell Protests Against Nomination.

Ohio Democratic Convention.

For Governor—EX-GOVERNOR JAMES E. CAMPBELL.
For Lieutenant Governor—JOHN B. PEASLEY of Cincinnati.
For Supreme Court Judges—W. T. MOOREY and W. B. SHORER.
For Attorney General—GEORGE A. FAIRBANKS of Columbus.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 22.—It was 10:30 o'clock when the chairman of the Democratic state committee, M. A. Smalley, called the convention to order. Prayer was offered by Professor S. V. Breckinridge, after which Senator C. S. Brice was introduced as presiding officer of the convention.

In opening, Mr. Brice appealed to all Democrats to forget past and present differences and, remembering only the disastrous defeat of last year, to unite in re-establishing the Democratic party in its old position. He reviewed the conditions last fall and then declared that the party was no longer prostrate, that panic and fear had passed away and the beneficence of Democratic legislation was producing good effects and that the American people would soon reward the Democracy for its great services to the nation. He declared that the three great promises made in 1892 had been fulfilled and home rule, sound money and tariff reform had been granted to the country. "But, gentlemen," Mr. Brice went on, "there is another question in which great interest is felt, about which there is a great difference of opinion and concerning which we may hear more in this convention. I come to urge the party in Ohio to stand on the platform of 1892 on the money question, to let the currency remain as it now is, and not to change our ground without full deliberation at a national convention, and a deliverance from that body."

"You and I have possibly differed from Mr. Cleveland at some time and in some things, as it was our right, our privilege, our duty to do so, if we were conscientious in doing so, but taking him by and large he is the greatest statesman and party leader of his time. His democracy, his honesty, his integrity and his continued attention to business, which constitutes gains, have never been excelled, and in my opinion, Democratic success in 1896 will also be largely due, to the character of our Democratic president and to the high plane upon which he has sought to place his party and his administration. Do not understand me as suggesting the candidacy of President Cleveland for re-election. No such question is now before us."

The senator was loudly cheered when he was introduced and frequently applauded as he proceeded, especially in his reference to the indorsement of the platform of 1892, his pronounced opposition to free coinage and his eulogy of President Cleveland.

The fifty-nine Brice delegates from Cayuga county were unseated and the anti-seated by a vote of 367 to 339. The report of the committee on permanent organization to continue the temporary officers was adopted. This was made by Judge J. G. Meiser, a free silver man, who put the motion and congratulated the free silver men that they controlled the convention for the minute that he presided.

Senator Brice returned his thanks for the double honor conferred on him, after which the report on rules and order of business was adopted.

Ex-Congressman Frank Hurd, as chairman of the committee on resolutions, offered the majority report, adopted by a vote of 19 to 2 of the committee, as follows:

The Democratic party of Ohio, in convention assembled, points with satisfaction and pride to the wisdom of the action of that party in the last two years and the results accomplished according to its promises, to-wit: The repeal of the Republican legislation known as the Sherman law, the un-American federal election law and the McKinley law, from which repeals has resulted returning prosperity to the country to such an extent that even the Republicans are obliged to recognize the same. We congratulate President Cleveland that his efforts in favor of the repeal of these vicious laws and the upholding of the credit of the country have been successful. We congratulate our senator, the Hon. Calvin S. Brice for the earnest and effective support he has given to the president in these matters. When we consider the fact that the Democratic party received from the Republicans in 1892 a bankrupt treasury, that it inherited from them the vicious currency and tariff laws which had prepared and finally produced the panic of 1893, we insist that it is entitled to the thanks of the people for the courage with which it has attacked and repealed these laws.

We reaffirm the following portion of the seventh plank of the platform of the last national Democratic convention: "We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to coin of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage; but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted by international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the payment of debts, and we demand that the paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin." We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and fluctuating currency.

THE FREE SILVERITES BEATEN.

Judge Patrick, from the committee on resolutions, offered the following minority report:

"We urge the immediate restoration of the law providing for the free coinage and full legal tender of both gold and silver coins without discrimina-

tion against either metal as provided in the constitution and without waiting the assent of England or any other foreign nation."

The resolution was defeated by a vote of 325 to 270. General E. E. Finley of Bucyrus offered a resolution for the endorsement of the Monroe doctrine in Venezuela and Nicaraguan cases. Ex-Congressman Follett defended President Cleveland as favoring the Monroe doctrine and being amply competent to defend it, and Finley insisted that any encroachment on American soil should be met by a declaration of war. Ex-Governor Campbell made a most vigorous speech for the Monroe doctrine and insisted that when the resolution had been offered it should be adopted.

The resolution was adopted. When nominations were called for Mr. Campbell took the floor to head off the calls for himself and to present the name of Judge Hiram D. Beck of Cincinnati for the nomination for governor. He was interrupted by Dr. James A. Norton, who presented a motion to suspend the rules and nominate James E. Campbell by acclamation.

Mr. Campbell protested and raised points of order amid the wildest scenes of cheering and yelling for Campbell. Seconds of the nomination of Campbell rolled in, and Chairman Brice insisted that the motion of Dr. Norton to suspend the rules and the nomination of Mr. Campbell was in order. The motion of Dr. Norton was put, and carried with a great whirl of enthusiasm and the chair declared Mr. Campbell the nominee for governor. He accepted in a few words.

John B. Peasley was nominated for lieutenant governor by acclamation.

For supreme judges, William T. Moorey of Mansfield and W. B. Shorer of Galia county were both nominated by acclamation.

George A. Fairbanks of Columbus was nominated for attorney general.

Harry B. Keefe of Tuscarawas was nominated for member of the board of public works, and J. W. Cruikshank of Troy for clerk of the supreme court by acclamation.

ACCOUNTS IN BAD SHAPE.

Librarian Spofford's Methods of Book-keeping Reprehensible.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The report of Expert Myers of the fifth auditor's office, which has just been presented to Secretary Carlisle, shows that Ainsworth R. Spofford, the venerable librarian of congress, is behind in his accounts owing to bad methods of bookkeeping.

In an interview Mr. Spofford makes the following explanation of the matter:

"The whole difficulty springs from the multiplicity of duties that have been forced upon me. I have not had time in connection with my duties as librarian, to pay proper attention to those attached to the office of register of copyrights. The two positions should be made separate and distinct. I have recommended this to the treasury department, but of course, they can do nothing toward divorcing the two offices without legislative action. I shall recommend the same thing to congress when it meets. In the press of business it is true that my accounts have become somewhat involved, but I stand ready to make good any discrepancies that may be found by the treasury officials. I offered a short time ago to make up the deficiency of \$22,000 that has been discovered, but it is not correct to say that that offer has been refused. I have received no definite answer to my proposition. As to the matter of search fees, and their illegality, it is a fact that there is no special authority in law for collecting such fees. But there is explicit authority in law for a charge for records of copyright and copies of copyright. The time of the clerk required in making the search is of value to the government, and it seems to me only right that litigants should be required to use that time should be required to pay for it. I calculated that about fifty cents an hour was the value of the time of my assistants who were employed on this work, and I based my charges on that calculation. Every dollar that I have received from this source—and the requests for searches have been very numerous—I have turned into the treasury. I have made no distinction between these fees and those received from copyrights, and have turned them all in as copyright fees. That is all I care to say on the subject."

CHEWED HIS OWN NOSE.

Horrible Scene in the Dunning Asylum Described by a Doctor.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The investigation of the county commissioners into the management of the Dunning insane asylum began yesterday. Thirty thousand words of testimony were taken at the first sitting. Toward the end of the day's sitting came a horrible story that in detail was more barbarous than the story of the Pucik murder. It was told by Dr. McGraw, resident physician of Dunning asylum. It concerned a battle between two mad men, who had fought in the corridor of ward 2, while Anderson, accessory to the murder of Pucik was on watch. These two patients quarreled over some silly, childish difference.

They came to blows. They tore at each other's faces and rolled about the floor while Anderson looked on. One of them in the frenzy of a raving maniac, set his teeth into the face of the other. He bit off his nose, and spat it out on the stone floor of the corridor. The maniac with whom this patient was battling sprang away from the death grip, fell bleeding and screaming to the floor, saw the flesh torn from his own face, stuffed it into his mouth and chewed his own nose to a pulp and swallowed it. He said that it would make it grow again, and Anderson looked on.

This was the sworn testimony of Dr. McGraw, resident physician at Dunning asylum. While it was being given one of the commissioners turned sick and pale. Jule Adams, one of the committee, covered her face with her face with her hands and clutched at the arm of her chair.

At Cripple Creek, Col., every available space throughout the district is covered with flowing posters announcing the coming bull fight. Fifty carpenters are putting the finishing touches on the bull ring.