

BWARE OF THE HIRED MAN.

A Premature Mother Gives Birth to a Child and Dies It Up with a String.

A Sensation that Blasted the Sabbath Serenity of all Plattsmouth.

Followed by the Drowning of a Boy in the Missouri.

Special dispatch to THE BEE.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., August 26.—A horrible case of infanticide came to light here to-day, a dead male child being found secreted in a satchel in the room of its mother, a Swede girl lately arrived from the old country.

William Stellam, aged 7, two days in this city, from Germany, was drowned at 7 o'clock to-night, while swimming in the Missouri below town.

THE PASSING SHOW.

The Martial Tread of Coming Heroes Waning in the Breeze.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CRETE, Neb., August 26.—The Crete reunion and encampment is now a memory. The weather during the week has been most agreeable for camp life and the boys enjoyed it immensely.

SPORTING NOTES.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE UNION PACIFIC.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., August 25.—Omaha 12, Minneapolis 4. Runs by innings: Omaha, one in 1st and 4th, two in 3d, five in 6th, three in 8th.

MINNEAPOLIS, one in 1st, 2nd, 7th and 9th.

The features were Salisbury's pitching, from which twelve men struck out, and the batting of McKelvy, Whitney and Foley.

Omaha, eleven hits, total, seventeen. Minneapolis, seven singles.

OTHER GAMES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—New York 5, Philadelphia 2.

EAST SAGINAW, August 25.—Peoria 10, Saginaw 6.

DETROIT, August 25.—Cleveland 3, Detroit 1.

CHICAGO, August 25.—Chicago 18, Buffaloes 4.

PROVIDENCE, August 25.—Boston 3, Providence 2.

TOLEDO, August 25.—Toledo 10, Springfield 4.

BAY CITY, August 25.—Bay City 13, Quincy 6.

GRAND RAPIDS, August 25.—Grand Rapids 28, Fort Wayne 7.

BILLIARDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 25.—The last day of the billiard tournament closed this evening.

The 600 points, Balk line game for \$500 between Schaeffer and Sexton was won by Schaeffer in nineteen innings; time, 1 hour and 40 minutes.

Sexton scored 327. Highest runs, Schaeffer 129, Sexton 88.

THE PINKSTON PLAN.

Sherman Approves the Louisiana Campaign of 1870—Opening the Ohio Campaign.

FINDLAY, Ohio, August 26.—Senator John Sherman delivered a speech here Saturday afternoon before a large gathering of republicans and democrats.

The senator's remarks were well received, being interrupted repeatedly by enthusiastic applause.

After reviewing the marked improvement and advancement of our country during the past thirty years, Mr. Sherman said: "I believe that the existence of parties contributes to the pub-

lic good. When I appear in a republican convention and advocate principles of the republican party, I believe I am doing the duty of a patriot.

I concede the same to my democratic friends, who stand up manfully for their convictions. But I do not respect a man who in a republic like ours has no political connections, but grows, whines and lies; who denounces all parties as corrupt, and won't even vote, because he must take his turn at the polls.

Our democratic fellow citizens, though opposing measures at the time, have since acquiesced in, approved and supported them after their adoption. They cannot now name a single question of party difference for 25 years upon which they will not venture to take issue with us.

They do not even put forward their well tried leaders. They have now in succession nominated three gentlemen for governor of Ohio. Each has been a warm and ardent supporter of the principles of the republican party.

I mean General Ewing, Mr. Bookwater and Judge Hoadley. All these distinguished and able gentlemen have been republican partisans, Judge Hoadley having been more free in his denunciation of the democratic party than I.

Referring to Judge Hoadley's speech at Piqua, Sherman said: "He speaks like a man not sure of his backing, devoting two columns to the presidential election. Judge Hoadley was employed as attorney for Tilden. The chief part he took was in maintaining the vote of Oregon should be counted for Tilden, when both the official returns and actual votes showed President Hayes received a majority of the votes.

Hoadley says that fraud was committed at the election in Louisiana. The answer is that decision was made by a tribunal of the state of Louisiana, organized under the laws of that state. This decision was held by the electoral commission to be conclusive. I know from listening to the painful testimony taken in New Orleans, that any other decision would have placed Tilden in the presidential chair by murder, fraud and violence of the most atrocious character.

The decision of the electoral commission was right. If the democratic party wished to submit this issue of fraud to the people, why did they not nominate Tilden or Hendricks in 1880, or any other of them?

The senator then reviewed local issues between the parties, particularly the Scott law and tax on liquor. The senator said the "Scott law which imposes a tax on the liquor traffic yields to the different counties of the state of Ohio about \$2,000,000 revenue. In the thirty years since the new constitution was adopted we have lost in Ohio from failure to enforce this species of taxation \$50,000,000. The question now is, shall this law stand?"

The balance of the senator's speech was devoted to refutation of charges made by Judge Hoadly and Piqua, that "the republican party in congress voted for and reduced the duty on wool." Sherman explained that a majority of the republican senators voted against the reduction of duty on wool, and that three democratic senators voted for it.

THE MINNESOTA ZEPHYR.

The Wreck of Farming Property in Olmsted County—Rebuilding Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Minn., August 26.—The agents of the farmers of Olmsted county report that the path of the cyclone was west to east, about eighteen miles long, and have examined the condition of fifty farmers in its track.

Every house and barn in the cyclone's path was demolished, killing much valuable stock, wrecking farming machinery and destroying thousands of bushels of grain.

The loss to farmers in this county will not be less than \$200,000. In Rochester itself much relief work is being done, and \$25,000 was received, but the funds are still inadequate.

One hundred and fifty persons are destitute and relying on outsiders to shelter them. One hundred and forty buildings will be erected on the sites vacated by the great zephyr.

For this purpose a building association has been organized, in the fund of which the money appropriated for buildings will be placed, and will be distributed pro rata, each assisted person giving a note for the remainder of the cost of his improvement. There were two more deaths on Saturday.

The Pooling Business Enjoined.

CHICAGO, August 26.—Judge Moran, in the supreme court on Saturday, granted a temporary injunction restraining J. W. Midgely, as commissioner of the southwest-railway pool, from diverting freight over other railway lines, that those over which the consigners desire to send it. The injunction was granted on application of the Continental sugar refinery, of Boston, which tendered certain freight and specified over which they desired it shipped, but the commissioner informed them it would have to go over some other road. The bill shows it is the custom of the pool to equalize freight carried by various roads in it and that shippers in consequence have no option in the matter.

The sugar company asserts that the railway is bound as a common carrier to accept and transport all freight tendered, and regulations to the contrary notwithstanding.

A Governor in Trouble.

CHICAGO, August 26.—The papers here have published in advance of its filing a bill in chancery against Josiah W. Begole, governor of Michigan, charging him with malfeasance in the management of the estate of his deceased son, Frank C. Begole. The son died in Florida in 1873, and the bill asserts that under his direction he had father 1,000 acres of Wisconsin land. It is also declared that the governor paid to the widow of the deceased only \$4,300 of the \$5,000 insurance on the life of the deceased, and that he has never made an accounting as trustee and guardian. The bill is to be filed on behalf of the infant grandson of the governor.

Ranning Down Texas Steers.

CHICAGO, August 26.—Two patrol wagons, dozen policemen and about five hundred boys attempted to run down a wild Texas steer which had escaped from the stock yards to the open prairie south of the city this afternoon. Two were recaptured but the third overturned a buggy containing three persons and made a mad rush for a little child, which, however, had a miraculous escape, and created other havoc before it was finally shot by a policeman.

THE JOURNEY'S END.

The Presidential Party Reconnoitering the Mud Batteries of the National Park.

The Pathway of the Royal Caravan Reviewed by the Mile-sian Chronicler.

Not Forgetting the Artistic Angling of the President that Beats Missouri's Vest-A Mild Dose of D-Scripton.

CAMP LOGAN, Yellowstone Park, August 25, via Livingston, August 25.—The white frost was still thick on the blades of grass and leaves of shrubs and plants, glistening in the morning sunlight like diamond dust, and mists and vapors rested close to the surface of the river, as the presidential party mounted at 6:45 a. m. and started out for the day's march.

Last night was the coldest we have experienced, being 20 degrees at 9 a. m., and the mess-tent water, which had been served out a few moments before the party sat down for breakfast, formed a network of ice on the inner surface of the glasses. The trail was very crooked to-day, and led over a low range of mountains covered with pine forests. At intervals we found open, grassy parks, but most of them were only a few acres in area.

About twelve miles out we came upon the lower Falls of Lewis, or Lake Fork, a dark gray gorge cut through SOLID WALLS OF VOLCANIC ROCK. Its sides were nearly perpendicular. About 600 feet below the stream rushed and tumbled over its dark bed, broken white by its fretting.

The upper falls are some six miles from the lower ones. We saw that distance through an opening in the evergreen trees. It seemed to drop from out of the dark foliage, behind it like a flood of lace. Five miles further on we went into camp in a lovely open park, at the north end of Lewis Lake, the only open on the Shore Line which is not densely timbered.

This camp has been named Logan in honor of the senator, who was to have been one of our party, and whose unavoidable absence we have all regretted. Our tents look out on this beautiful sheet of water. The sound of the swirl of the waves on the rocky margin pleasantly with its twin sister, the sound of the sighing of the wind in the trees near by. Along our line of march to-day we saw large quantities of INDIAN TEA, a diminutive species of evergreen whorlberries, five to ten inches high, found only in the timber and at an altitude of from 8,000 to 10,000 feet. The Indians are fond of tea made from the dried leaves and stems of this plant.

Yesterday we remained at camp Strong and our surroundings are worthy of more than a passing notice. The grassy bottom is surrounded by mountains clad with evergreens, trees of all sizes from a young sapling up to mature age, scattered singly, grouped in clusters or massed into dark forests. Our tents were pitched on the banks of Snake river which here possesses the attributes of a first class trout stream—clear, pure water, rippling over a pebbly bottom, with here and there swift currents, eddies and deep holes. The president and Senator Vest, our two most expert fishermen, made the best of their stay, and scored the greatest victory yet achieved over the trout. At one cast the president landed three trout, weighing in the aggregate 44 pounds, and each of some six other casts took two fine specimens. The president secured the greatest weight, the senator the largest number, the total weight being 105 pounds. The sport is now over. The largest one caught weighed 33 pounds.

Looking back over our course from Fort Washakie, where we first mounted our horses and abandoned wheel vehicles and took the Indian trail, which has led us through some fertile valleys, across some bad lands, over rugged mountains, THERE ARE MANY MEMORIES which linger pleasantly in the minds of every member of the party. The hail storm at Camp Crosby, the dust which sifted in our tents at Camp Teton, the trials of trails of fallen timber are lost and forgotten in pleasant associations of the balance of the journey. The scenery along our route will furnish many pleasant memories in years to come. Enough game has been killed to satisfy the wants of the party, but to-day we were the sacred precincts of the park, and buffalo and elk can look at us with perfect safety, for General Sherman has given strict orders that none will be killed. The members of the party are enjoying their usual good health, are commencing in fact to realize something in the way of robust strength for the investment in taking a trip this kind.

AMONG THE GEISERS.

UPPER GEISER BASIN, Yellowstone National Park, August 24.—Via Livingston, M. T., August 26.—At 1 o'clock to-day, after a dusty march of 26 miles over a rough trail, the president and party arrived in Upper Geiser Basin of the National Park, and went into camp near the old faithful geiser, who greeted us a few moments after dismounting, with one of his hourly eruptions. All of us were very tired and hungry, and the exhibition, that seemed specially to greet the chief magistrate, could induce but few of our number to abandon their lunches and rush to a point for observing the display. The afternoon was devoted to resting, bathing and overhauling our outfit, but little attention was paid to geisers, beyond those in the immediate vicinity of our camp. All are impressed with the wonders that surround us. Tomorrow will no doubt prove a day of interest and pleasure. Of the curious freaks that nature exhibits in this section, I shall say nothing; the whole park and all it contains has been often described, and I would not undertake to write up what which has been so well pictured by others. After our ride on horseback every member of the expedition is in the best of health, and not an accident of the slightest character has occurred on the whole journey to our present pleasure.

The Dairy Convention.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—The Cincinnati produce exchange held a meeting yesterday afternoon to consider the ques-

THE OLD WORLD.

Two Disastrous Collisions of Steamers Of the Coast of England.

A Variety of Comment on the Death of Chambord and Its Effects on French Politics.

The Irish Parliamentary Scheme Mapped Out—Cholera Ravages.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

COLLISIONS AT SEA.

LONDON, August 26.—The steamship Palermo, from Hamburg to Lisbon, collided with the steamer Rivoli, from Bilbao to Middleborough. Five persons are reported lost.

A collision occurred at 3 o'clock this morning off the Eddystone light-house, in the English channel, between the French steamer St. Germain, from Havre to New York, and the steamer Woodburn, from the east by way of the Suez canal. The Woodburn immediately sank. Eighteen of her crew were drowned. The St. Germain, disabled, arrived at Plymouth and landed the passengers from the Woodburn. The Woodburn foundered three minutes after the collision. There was no time to lower her boats and only eleven of the passengers on board were saved. Those drowned were sucked into the vortex caused by the sinking of the steamer or became entangled in the wreckage. The steamer Germain's bow was completely stove. Her fore compartment was filled with water. She had 462 passengers aboard, including fifty nuns on their way to Texas, and a crew of twenty-two persons. The Woodburn was literally cut in two.

THE CLOSE OF PARLIAMENT.

The Standard, commenting on the close of the session of parliament, says the opposition during the session, extracted the ministers from their worst straits. The ministers may take heart for the future.

In her speech, proroguing parliament for the session, Queen Victoria says: "The harmony of my relations with foreign governments continue undisturbed. The occurrences arising from French operations in Madagascar form the subject of communications with the government of France, which have been conducted in a spirit of friendship, and will, I doubt not, lead to satisfactory results."

THE DEED PRINCE.

The body of Count de Chambord lies clothed in evening dress and decorated with the grand cordon of the Order of the Holy Ghost. The hands are folded over the breast, and in one holds a crucifix. Wax tapers burn at the head of the corpse. Prince Francis Joseph will be sent for when the will of the late count is opened. He was not a subject to the ordinary laws of Austria.

The funeral of Count de Chambord will be the occasion of a grand legitimist demonstration. The coffin will be glass and the hearse will be drawn by six white horses. The post mortem showed that death resulted from cancer of the stomach and fatty degeneration of the heart.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

At a conference of Irish members of parliament, held last night, a programme was prepared for a convention of the Irish National League of Great Britain, to be held September 27. The programme demands self-government for Ireland, and direct representation of the Irish laboring classes in parliament.

CHOLERA.

Deaths from cholera Saturday, 129 in Upper Egypt, 38 in Lower Egypt, and 22 in Alexandria yesterday.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The Triennial Conclave in San Francisco Closes in the Competitive Drill.

Louisville Takes the First Prize, Followed by Indianapolis and Chicago.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 26.—The competitive Knights Templar drill occurred Saturday afternoon at Bay District park. Long before the beginning of the exercise the grand stand with a seating capacity of 3,000 was crowded to the utmost and 1,000 were in the enclosure below. Only three commanderies competed, the Rapiers of Indianapolis, DeMolay of Louisville, and St. Bernards of Chicago. Each drilled with twenty-seven men, except the St. Bernards, who only drilled twenty-five. Forty minutes time was allowed for each drill. The Pacific Coast commandery refrained from competing, preferring that the prizes should be won by eastern Knights, whom they regarded as their guests. There were five prizes in all varying in value from \$1,000 to \$5,000. The rule was made by the \$5,000 commission that the prize should become the absolute property of the winners, and not be subject to further competition. There were three judges, all officers of the United States army. The tactics constituted sword exercises, military evolutions and Templar movements. The first to appear in the list were the Rapiers of Indianapolis, the privilege of the last drill being conceded to the St. Bernards of Chicago. At 12 o'clock sharp they advanced, accompanied by the band of the First United States cavalry, and slung into line gave the salute. This was the signal for a great burst of cheering, in which the two commanderies heartily joined. Their drill was excellently performed. The Rapiers were followed by the DeMolays, who, as they marched in a stately column to the front of the judge's stand, led by the Eightieth United States infantry band, were received with great cheers. After them came the St. Bernards, with Lyon & Henley's Chicago band. They were greeted by a continuous burst of applause. Their salute to the judges was the signal for renewed cheering, which was kept up until they began their exercises. During the first five minutes the Bernards drilled with marked precision, but after that their

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THE TALE OF A TRAIN ROBBER.

Dick Liddell Details the Plan, Capture and Robbery of the Express at Winston.

"The Killing that was Done" and the Division of the Spoils at Ford's Pasture.

The Most Important Day in the Trial of the Missouri Highwayman.

Two of Ogden's Officials Murdered, Followed Promptly by a Lynching—All Grades of Crime.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

THE TRIAL OF FRANK JAMES.

GALLATIN, Mo., August 26.—Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday the trial was called to order, and the judge announced his decision on the admission of Liddell's testimony. After reviewing the authorities, he stated that the evidence of the witness was admissible. The defense then objected that the paper purporting to be the pardon was only a copy. The state proposed to put the witness on his voir dire. Answering the prosecutor's question, the witness said he was sent to the penitentiary in 1874; had a pardon, and tore it up the day after he got it. The court decided that the preliminary proof was sufficient. The jury was brought in, and the examination proceeded. Witness said: "I am 31 years old. Was reared in Jackson county. I became a member of the band known as the James boys four years ago last fall; shortly afterward I left the state, going to Tennessee. In July, 1880, I went to Nashville with Jesse James; found Frank James and family and Jesse's family there; staid nearly a year; Bill Ryan and Jim Cummings came there. Frank took a house in Nashville and lived there. In March, 1881, Frank, Jesse and myself were there; Bill Ryan got captured. Arrangements to commit robbery were made by Jesse and Frank James and Wood Hite, to come out to Missouri and take an express train somewhere up here. This was in May, 1881. Frank went by the name of B. J. Woodson at Nashville; Jesse by the name of Howard. Jesse and I came to Kearney in May, 1882, and rode to Mrs. Samuels' farm. Frank arrived, and Clarence Hite and Wood Hite came afterwards. About a week later four of us started on horseback and met at Ford's farm near Richmond, arriving at 3 o'clock in the morning. From there Wood took the train and the rest of us horseback. We rode most of the night and stopped next day, and night with a Dutch farmer, proceeding, we came close to Gallatin. Jesse was then taken sick and we all went back, the parties scattering. Frank and I went to Ford's. A week after we started again, traveling apart. I got dinner near here and met others near Winston. We left the horses and went to town after dark. Wood and myself were to capture the engineer, and the others take the baggage car. Wood and I got on the tender. When we got out a little ways the train stopped. We heard shooting. We shot a couple of times to scare the engineer. He stopped the train and we made him move the train on. The engineer pulled the throttle and jumped off. We didn't know how to stop the train and Frank came through and stopped it. Wood and I got off the engine and went back and all left the train. Jesse and Frank said they thought they had killed a couple of men. Jesse James said he was pretty sure he had killed one, and Frank said a man had peeped in, and he shot at the man, who fell off the train. We got \$700 or \$800 in all. The money was in packages. We rode hard all night and day, and stopped in a pasture about daylight and divided the money; went from there to the Fords, where we stayed about a week. This closed the direct examination. The cross-examination of Liddell was postponed until Monday, as it was already 5:30 o'clock. Governor Crittenden was called. He testified that Liddell told him Frank James had said he would not have gone if he had known there was to be any killing. After the governor's testimony the court adjourned until Monday. This has been decidedly the most important day of the trial. The ruling of the court are favorable to the prosecution.

MURDER AND LYNCHING AT OGDEN.

OGDEN, Utah, August 26.—Andrew Burt, city marshal, and Charles Wilken, city water master, were both shot by negro about 1 o'clock to-day. The marshal is dead. The shot went through his body from the left side and out at the right and through the right arm. Wilken was shot through the left arm, only a flesh wound. The crowd went to the city jail and took the negro from the police and hung him up, and the body was then dragged through the streets. Great excitement prevailed for some time. The marshal and Wilken were trying to arrest the negro, who was armed with a rifle and revolver. He shot Burt with the rifle and Wilken wrenched it from him, when he drew his pistol and fired at Wilken. The pistol being turned away the shot did not enter the abdomen, where it was aimed.

ANOTHER UTAH LYNCHING.

PARK CITY, Utah, August 26.—At a late hour last night a number of masked men stopped Engineer Thomas, Roadmaster Hughes and a fireman in the employ of the Utah Eastern railway, compelled them to return to the shops and taking an engine and caboose, ran about thirty masked men to Coalville, twenty miles distant. Leaving a number of men in charge of the train, the vigilantes proceeded to the county jail. Bringing guns to bear on the officers, they obtained control of the jail, and taking out a man named Jack Murphey from his cell, returned to the train, ordered immediate return to Park City and upon arriving here the vigilantes to Mr. Murphey and hung him to a telegraph pole near the station, the body being viewed by a number of passengers on the early trains. Murphey was arrested on suspicion of having shot Brennan last Wednesday, and was confined in jail awaiting trial.

Restrictions on American Meat.

CHICAGO, August 26.—J. H. Sanderson, of the special United States trade commission, has just returned from Europe. He expresses the belief, in a published interview, that England will remove the restrictions on the importation of American cattle, but that Germany will not remove its restrictions on the importation of American pork until this government inaugurates a system of thorough inspection.

The Wages of Cotton Spinners.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The senate sub-committee on labor and education yesterday heard Robert Howard, cotton spinner of Fall River, Mass. He gave a detailed account of the working of the spinning business in Massachusetts. The wages of spinners before organization averaged \$7.10 a week; now the average was \$10.40. Adjourned until Monday.