

TELLING THE HORRORS.

Further Details of the Wreck of the City of Columbus.

Shrieking, Cursing, Praying and Perishing.

The Dead Terribly Mutilated by the Raging Sea.

The Full List of the Dead Numbers Ninety-Seven.

Was There a Fatal Misunderstanding of Orders?

AMIDST THE STORM.

SEEKING THE WRECKED STEAMER. NEW BEDFORD, Mass., January 20.—The town is full of people looking for the bodies of relatives lost in the wreck of the steamer City of Columbus. There has been a deplorable lack of system in regard to the disposal of bodies picked up along the coast. Stray bodies have been picked up by passing vessels and carried to widely separated points. Among them, Edgartown, Woodside and Vineyard Haven. There are eleven bodies at Vineyard Haven, and a number at other points unknown, owing to the fact that no communication with them exist. A tug with newspaper correspondents and some of the relatives missing, started out today to visit the wreck, but a sheet and snow storm set in, making the sea rough and rendering it impossible to get nearer than an eighth to a quarter of a mile from the vessel, whose prow is fifty feet out of water and the stern slaved around in deep water. There appeared to be three bodies hanging in muzzles, straggling. Some correspondents landed with great difficulty at Gay Head light house, where it was learned that ten persons landed from the wreck, all of whom are doing well considering the circumstances. Their names are: William Spaulding, of Boston, purser; Henry Collins, of Taunton, second assistant engineer; John H. Brown, of Boston, first assistant engineer; Prince Edwards Island, of Boston, William N. MacDonald, of Boston, quartermaster; Thomas O'Leary, seaman; Michael Kennedy and Edward O'Brien, of St. Johns, Newfoundland, waiters; James Brown and J. Tibbets, passengers.

IDENTIFYING THE DEAD. While the officers and seamen, still in the clothes in which they came ashore, were relating experiences to correspondents, the visitors, with guides, started to various points in the vicinity where bodies were placed after being picked up along the beach. The first place visited was a dilapidated and storm beaten church in one of the wildest places on the coast and there found five bodies, four men and a woman. As the party entered the building and beheld the outwashed forms of the dead, Mr. Belyea, of Lynn, cried out, "That's my dear niece Alice," and he knelt before the prostrate and disfigured remains, weeping convulsively. The remains were horribly mangled and covered with blood from head to foot. Another body, that of George Kellogg, was identified by a relative present. The remaining three were unidentified, one of them, that of a passenger who died in the life boat while on the way from the wreck to land. Kellogg left the vessel in the boat with Quartermaster MacDonald and worked at the oars until he dropped dead from exhaustion and exposure.

The party then proceeded to the beach, where were reported a number of bodies were lying. As one of the natives lifted a tarpaulin from the form of the first victim, Rev. Mr. Dunning, of Lawrence, recognized it as his brother-in-law, Henry Batchelder. The reverend gentleman was overcome with emotion and wept hysterically. The party then continued to the barn where until they reached the cabin, guarded by a half-breed woman, where the remains of Mrs. Belyea were found horribly mutilated from contact with wreckage and rocks. The body of Mrs. Atkinson was also found, her hands full of hair, which evidently had been torn from her head in the agony of death. There were five other bodies, three men, four men and one woman, unidentified. The party proceeded along the beach back to Gay Head light. Along this stretch were nine corpses, all more or less disfigured, and faces wearing a haunting look of horror, but none were identified. Later they were removed to places of shelter along the coast. The natives refused to allow the removal of bodies until the expense of recovery were paid. The bodies of Mrs. Belyea, Mrs. Atkinson, Kellogg and Batchelder were conveyed in an ox cart and put aboard the tug.

THE PURSER'S STORY. Purser Spaulding, after describing how he and the second steward went through the cabin arousing passengers said: The vessel keeled over so far on the port side that all stairways on that side were submerged. On the weather side of the deck were three or four passengers. When the ship righted and settled it was a terrible scene. Confusion reigned on deck and men and women, some with children in their arms, clambered up to the deck clinging frantically to every available projection. They crowded up on each other so fast that they could not be counted as they rushed upon deck, only to be met by some monstrous wave, and swept off into the sea. Groans, yells and curses contended with the fury of the gale. Women shrieked and men shouted themselves hoarse. Sea after sea swept over the ship carrying off everything not made of iron. It was blowing a hurricane and the moon shone brilliantly. The party then continued to the rigging. I went to the main top with the steward and a passenger. The after part of the ship filled and sank and the vessel righted. The sea at this time was making a clean sweep over the ship. I saw a life raft with half a dozen men on it. The firemen cut the lashings with their axes to get a life preserver. The boat was outside the buoy, but there was a terrific wind blowing. Captain T. R. Hammond, of Goldboro, Maine, a survivor, states that between 7

where he staid till taken off by the life boat. A steamer passed within four miles, but paid no attention to the signals. The steward says the life boat crews of the Massachusetts humane society are the bravest men he ever saw. They saved 30 men. The list saved from the wreck of the City of Columbus foots up twenty-nine, including those at Gay Head, whose names have been ascertained, and the additional name of Captain S. Vance, of North Truro, N. S., picked up in an unconscious condition from the overturned life-boat by the steamer Speedwell several miles from the wreck, Friday. The corrected list of survivors is as follows: Passengers—Horace Waterhouse, Bath, Me.; James Brown, Lawrence, Mass.; F. W. Fairbanks, Gorham, Me.; Captain S. Vance, North Truro, N. S.; George W. Farnsworth, Townsend, Mass.; J. H. Weidman, Lawrence, Mass.; John L. Cook, Portland, Me.; Captain F. R. Hammond, Goldboro, Me.; Eugene McCarthy (steerer), Somerville, Mass.; J. H. Tibbets, Somerville, Mass.; G. T. Whitcomb (steerer), Hudson, N. Y. Crew—Captain S. E. Wright, First Assistant Engineer H. A. Phillips, Second Assistant Engineer Henry Collins, Purser W. H. Spaulding, Quartermaster Roderick MacDonald, Steward A. A. Pitman, Porter E. T. Briggs, Seaman John Madden, John White, Edward Leary, Robert Gallant, Fireman Thomas O'Leary, John Hines, Thomas Butler, Waiters Edward O'Brien, Michael Kennedy, Faber and Ansen. TOTAL LOST, 97. The passenger list corrected foots up 81 passengers, cabin and steerage; 45 officers, seamen and waiters. Total death list, 97. There is no possibility of the figures being altered by the discovery of additional survivors.

OTHER STATEMENTS. The assistant engineer, Henry Collins, says he was awakened by the shock and hurried on deck. He saw passengers washed overboard as fast as they appeared. He went to the muzzles and saw passengers drop out of the rigging frozen stiff. All the women were completely helpless and their shrieks were awful. Some cursed and swore, but the majority prayed for death. The suffraging of a lifetime crowded into those few hours. Quartermaster MacDonald who was at the wheel at the time of the accident, said: At about 2 o'clock the captain told him to set her course southeast by south, which he did, and kept her on that course till she struck. The captain in his original statement said the course was set southeast by east, and it is possible there was a misunderstanding of orders between the captain and the quartermaster. The quartermaster, continuing, said he stood by the wheel till Captain Wright came and said, "Never mind—that is to go now." The captain ordered him to get out the boats. One was launched and dove in. The second dashed against the ship, which struck a hole in it, and burst to the gunwale. There she remained, the stewardess, became frightened and jumped into the sea and was drowned. There were left in the boat, beside himself, three seamen and Kellogg, a passenger who worked at an oar till he had of exhaustion. The others continued to row and rowed till they were picked up by the Gay Head light.

Another boy from Omaha came up. I led him away out of hearing. How long have you been here? Two years. How do they treat you? Pretty well since the new superintendent has taken charge. How is that? Well, they used us pretty rough when Collins was here. How did they punish the boys? They whipped them. Was there any other punishment? Yes; they looked them up in bread and water. How long a day or two. When Collins was here Craig, his assistant, had one boy locked up on bread and water thirty-six days. That must be very hard. Oh, yes. Have you learned any trade? No, sir; they do not have a shop to learn in. What do you do? We are kept in school or we work on the farm.

Upon Mr. Mosher's invitation I inspected the building. The halls and rooms are kept clean and the school room is perhaps as cheerful as school rooms usually are. For the present the forty two boys and thirteen girls are compelled to dine in the same room in the basement. One school room serves for all. The sleeping room for boys in the second story is rather airy and their bedding very thin. In fact so thin that some had to double up their mattresses. When the dormitories below zero they must suffer a great deal. It is simply monstrous to compel the girls to sleep in that story above the boys. There is no fire-escape, no water within two and one-half miles. Not a soul of them could escape if a fire breaks out in that fire trap during the night. Mr. Mosher admitted that, but said he, we are helpless. His assistant, Samuel C. Mullin who had been employed several years at the National reform school at Washington, is what we call a strawberry blonde. From all appearances he is competent and reliable. Do you want to see the accounts kept by Mr. Collins? Here is all he left us and he handed me a druggist's pad with a few names scribbled on. Did he keep no books? None that we can find. How do you know the record of the boys? We have to send for it to the different counties where they were convicted. How long do these boys and girls have to remain here? There is no time fixed. Our laws are defective, said Mr. Mosher, in that respect, but we propose to grade these boys and girls and release them on probation when their record shows them to be well disposed. If they become bad again we will recall them.

Further inquiry elicited the fact that Collins had exhausted the whole appropriation for clothing and furniture for the next two years, within less than five months after the legislature adjourned. As a consequence no bedding can be found, and a number of the boys are compelled to go barefoot in the severest winter we have ever had. Before leaving

the institution I made an inspection of the foundations of the new \$50,000 building. So far as I can judge the material and work are good. The foundations are brick, with Ft. Collins sand-stone facings. This stone is better for building purposes than our limestone. What the superstructure will be could not be guessed. The plan is at Lincoln, but if there are to be no brick cross walls there is liability of a terrible catastrophe sooner or later. E. R.

BULLS AND BEARS.

FEATURES OF CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, January 20.—The speculative markets on 'change ruled steady yesterday. Wheat went down a call around. During the recent decline the bears made heavy winnings and gained immense courage, while the poor bulls lost both. Said a speculator yesterday: "The situation is not worse for those on the long side than it was for a month, owing to big losses. I am sensible of the fact that wheat looks cheap, but the situation is the only thing to be considered. Our receipts will be governed only by the ability of warehouse men to care for them."

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Nebraska's Prison School for Unruly Boys and Girls.

A Pen Sketch of a Flying Visit. KEARNEY, Neb., January 19, 1884. Editorial Correspondence of THE BEE. How far is it to the State Reform school? About two miles. Please hire me a carriage with a driver. How soon do you want it? Right away. Very well, I will go and order it for you. Ten minutes later Mr. Holden, editor of the Buffalo County Press, who had volunteered to procure my transportation, drove up with a carriage drawn by a pair of spanking bays. It was about 4 p. m. when myself and two other gentlemen started on a trot for the reform school. The ground being nearly level all the way and the roads in good condition we made good time. I say, driver, do you know anything about the reform school? How do you treat the boys out there? It's a pretty hard place for the boys. One of them who ran away the other day said they whip them very hard. It is worse now since Collins has gone. He was a splendid man. Everybody in town liked him. Mosher, the new superintendent, isn't popular. He does not run the school as Collins used to. We kept up a running conversation until we reached a bridge that crosses the Platte river ditch or canal by which the enterprising people of Kearney expect to secure ample water power for mills and factories. A few rods further, on an elevated plateau, stood a plain three story brick building with stone basement. That's the reform school, said the driver, as he opened the carriage door to let us out. Just as I stepped down a couple of full grown boys in well worn clothes started on a run out of the building toward a trench which was being dug by several other boys between the main building and barn. Presently a man walked leisurely up from the barn toward our group. He was of medium height, a decided burr, somewhat lean but wiry, with a careworn countenance. This was Mr. D. C. Mosher, the new superintendent. While he engaged in casual conversation with my companions I accosted a boy who, I found, hailed from Omaha. How long have you been here? About seven months. How do they treat you? Pretty fair. Do they whip the boys? Sometimes, when they deserve it. What do they whip them with? A rawhide. Do they whip the girls? I don't know.

with the liquor dealers of the city, who have called a mass meeting for Tuesday night to defend their confederates. The Citizens' League makes the claim that the grand jury has been made up heretofore with the sole view of defeating any indictment sought to be obtained against saloon-keepers.

THE CRUCKSHANK DIVORCE.

HARRISBURG, Mo., January 20.—The celebrated divorce case of Mrs. Mary L. Cruckshank against John J. Cruckshank, Jr., which has agitated church and social circles for several years past, has been decided by the judge of the circuit court, granting the plaintiff a decree and giving her \$30,000 alimony, a valuable residence, an equal share of the household property and the custody of the daughter. The minor son was placed in the care of the father. John J. Cruckshank, the defendant in the case, is very wealthy, being one of the largest lumber merchants of the Mississippi valley.

DEFENDING SNELL.

His Sudden Departure From Omaha Explained.

His Career in Valentine and What People Think of Him.

VALENTINE, Neb., January 18. To the Editor of THE BEE. In your issue of January 17 appeared an article headed, "Snaked Away," in which you accuse William Snell, who was held for the shooting of Jessie Wright, of acting the sneak and coward, in that immediately upon his being released from custody "he quietly slipped down to the depot and took the noon train west," and the impression is also conveyed that Snell is one of the wild, reckless, loud ever, cuts no figure, as just as likely as not, when a member of some firm is selling all he can he has got a broker on hand to buy everything that is offered. These are not facts, either as to the manner of his leaving Omaha or as regards the character of the man. When he was arrested for the shooting of Jessie Wright, William Snell, being in a strange city without a friend, so far as he knew, in it, telegraphed of his misfortune to his friends at Valentine, and they immediately sent a message to Mr. John H. Smith, a Valentine stockman, who happened to be in Omaha at the time, to render Snell whatever assistance was necessary to secure his release. Mr. Smith received this communication late Tuesday night, and it was the first intimation he had of Snell's trouble or the accident which led to it. He then busied himself in Snell's behalf, and effected his liberty by going on his bond about noon of Wednesday—preliminary examination being waived and bond fixed at \$1,000. When this was done the stockman, who had several car loads of cattle ready to be shipped to Valentine on the noon train, found that he had just ten minutes to reach the depot, and not knowing that the deceased had not been buried, but on the contrary supposing that so long a time had elapsed since her death that her burial had taken place, and accordingly hurried his fellow townsmen to the depot and aboard the train, and the two arrived here Thursday evening. Snell was worn out with the grief and anxiety of the three preceding days and excited over the legal proceedings to which he had been subjected, scarcely knew what he was doing and naturally obeyed Smith, who was acting as his director and advisor, like a little child, and as he himself says, "Didn't think of the duty which he considered he owed to the dead girl until it was too late perform it."

Snell is not a saint, but in Northwest Nebraska where he has lived for several years, he is known as an honest, quiet, gentlemanly, good-natured, kind-hearted man. He has lived in Valentine since the town started and was never known to sport, howl, or make other "bad breaks." Although living in a community where six shooters are carried by a majority of the men, and engaged in a business that made a revolver almost a necessity, he was seldom if ever seen with one in his possession. He has the friendship and sympathy of every person in Valentine and it would be hard to make anyone here believe him morally guilty, even though on technical grounds he should be convicted of manslaughter. It is not believed that he sneaked away from Omaha, and as for forfeiting his bond—he will be in Omaha at the next term of the Douglas county district court as sure as he is alive at that time. Readers of THE BEE here feel that your article is unjust and injurious to an unfortunate man who has his heartfelt sympathy and respect for the law, and the truth which is told above be made public.

MANY CITIZENS OF VALENTINE.

THE GARFIELD MEMORIAL CHURCH. WASHINGTON, January 20.—The new Christian church in this city, known as the Garfield Memorial church, was dedicated today. In November, 1880, the work of raising funds began, and subscriptions were received from various parts of the United States, Canada and England. In May, 1882, ground for the new building was broken and the corner stone laid on the first anniversary of the assassination of President Garfield. The services will be continued and concluded Tuesday evening. The attendance to-day was large, including Garfield's colleagues in congress, President Arthur and Secretary Frelinghuysen, who sat in the circle side in the body of the church. Governor Bishop, in his history of the Christian church of Washington, spoke briefly of General Garfield's connection with it, and said: It is now little more than three years since a few members of the church met to inaugurate a work in whose completion to-day we rejoice. In whose completion we have been disappointed. He, whose election to the presidency gave such impetus to the work and inspired the congregation to new hope and courage, is no longer with us ere the work is scarcely begun. He was called away from his high honors to a higher. He has gone, but the work whose undertaking is so largely due to his Christian faithfulness has not failed of completion. The church which would

have been his religious home, naturally became a memorial to his name, and here through coming generations the visitor to the national capitol will pause to look upon the seat still with us which bears his name.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

BRITISH CONTROL IN EGYPT.

LONDON, January 20.—The Pall Mall Gazette, alluding to General Gordon's mission to Egypt, says henceforth Great Britain has full and undivided responsibility in Sudan. Gordon, in going to Sudan as a representative of the British government, must entail, as a natural corollary, the assumption of similar responsibility for affairs in Egypt proper. General Gordon goes to Suakin direct. As Suze he will reach an agreement with regard to the co-operation of English authorities in Egypt. Mousa, one of the leading chiefs, whose sons (Gordon saved from death) will be summoned to Suakin. Gordon will assemble the heads of the tribes at Khartoum and announce that he has come in behalf of England to restore their liberty and put a stop to the slave trade. Having finished the task in Sudan he will go to the Congo country and deal with the slave trade at the fountain head. He expects to be five months in Sudan.

BLAKE'S CRITICISM.

OTTAWA, January 20.—In the house of commons, Blake, leading the opposition, in criticizing the government's policy as indicated in the speech from the throne said the part Canada had taken in the London fishery exhibition was barren of results and the money would have been spent to better advantage in concluding the work of making a fishery treaty with the United States.

A CRAY FOR HELP.

CAIRO, January 20.—The position of the troops and Europeans at Khartoum is most critical. Retreat is cut off as the Arabs hold both sides of the river. Herds of Arabs are closing around Beerber, and the general cry is "who shall help us, we are deserted." The rebels are camped within two hours march of Suakin. Osman Digna, chief of the rebels, has sent a communication refusing to negotiate with the Egyptians. He occupies a position on the Sinkat route twenty miles from Suakin. It is reported that dervishes near here have summoned the people to join the false prophet. A great army is expected in ten days. The hearing of the people has changed ominously. Some strong influence is at work.

CAIRO, January 20.—Reported murder of Christians at Khartoum.

WARNING THE WORKERS.

LONDON, January 20.—The ironworkers' society at Darlington to-day received a telegram from the iron and steelworkers' society of Pittsburgh, stating that agents were going to England to induce workmen not to go to America. The society resolved to circulate the telegram in all iron districts in the hope that no British workmen would assist in defeating their brethren in America.

SETTLE OR GO OUT.

CHICAGO, January 20.—The supreme court of Illinois has given a decision in the case of A. M. Wright et al. against the Chicago board of trade, which holds that the courts have no jurisdiction in a case where the arbitration committee of the board votes to expel members for failure to pay the differences fixed by the committee. The litigation grows out of an alleged "corner" in wheat in July, 1882. Certain members of the board were brought before the arbitration committee and denied its authority, when the committee had fixed the settling price for that month and notified those who had failed to settle to do so on pain of expulsion, the latter sued to an injunction, which is now dissolved by the court. Two justices dissented from the opinion.

DIVORCE IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, January 20.—Judge Shepard of the superior court has decided that in order to secure a divorce under the Illinois statutes it is essential that the complainant should be a resident of the state one year prior to the filing of application for divorce, and it must be proven that both parties to the suit were residents in the county where application is made at the time offences charged in the bill occurred. As suspicion has allways been entertained that a large number of applications for divorce were made by eastern people who took up their residence here to that end, and it is expected the decision may go a long way toward breaking up the practice.

A PANIC AT A FIRE.

CINCINNATI, January 20.—A boiler exploded yesterday in the Cincinnati Corrugating company's manufactory. The building was burned. It was also occupied by the Cincinnati Wire Works company and Hoyer's wire factory. The total loss is over \$105,000; fully insured. There were many very narrow escapes but no one was seriously hurt. Fifteen girls in the twine rooms, on the second floor, were panic stricken, and several jumped from the windows, landing safely. Two fainting on the stairway, but were rescued. A young man in saving some wraps belonging to the girls, had to jump from a high window, but escaped unhurt.

ORDWAY'S INNOCENCE.

CHICAGO, January 20.—W. F. Steele, of Steele, Dak., passed through this city to-day on the way to Washington with documents intended to show Governor Ordway's innocence of the recent bribery charges in connection with the location of the county seat of Potter county. Steele will submit the documents to the secretary of the interior.

THE BRICKLAYERS.

CINCINNATI, January 20.—The Bricklayers' International union has just closed several days' session. It was voted to urge the passage of a bill in congress to prevent the importation of alien labor. The matter of eight hours for a day's work was referred to the local unions, their votes to be sent in by August 1.

THE WEATHER.

For the Missouri valley: Fair and generally warmer weather, westerly winds and falling barometer.

STERN JUSTICE.

Mary Rose Matthews' Murders Promptly Hamged.

The First Woman Lynched in Colorado.

"Kid" Wade Bagged by the Vigilantes.

Tappan's Second Confession of the Maybee Murder.

Other Crimes and Crooks of More or Less Importance.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

MEETINGS, BUT BEGGING MONEY.

DENVER, January 20.—Some three months ago Mary Rose Matthews, a bright, winsome little girl of 10, was adopted from the Denver Catholic Orphan Home by Mike Cuddihie and wife, living on a ranch ten miles from Ouray. Last Saturday afternoon little Rose suddenly died and was buried by the Cuddihies on a distant part of the ranch. The little girl was cruelly treated from the first, the neighbors said, and her mysterious death and hurried burial aroused their suspicions, and the coroner of Ouray was notified. He found the grave and exhumed the body, when unmistakable evidences of her cruel death were revealed. The body was covered with knife wounds, one leg was broken, the skull crushed and limbs frozen. She had, no doubt, been driven out in the winter storm to die. Cuddihie and wife were immediately arrested and jailed. Friday they were tried and found guilty of murder. About 11 o'clock a. m., a band of masked men went to the hotel where Cuddihie and wife were temporarily held in custody, overpowered the sheriff's guard and took the prisoners away. They both cried loudly for mercy, but as they had ever been deaf to the pleadings of little Rose for mercy, so the vigilantes closed their ears to the prisoners. They were taken outside the town limits, where the woman was hung to a ridge pole of a vacant cabin, while her husband was strung to the limb of a tree on the opposite side of the road. Their work done, the vigilantes retired quickly. The bodies were cut down and buried by the coroner to-day. John Carroll, Cuddihie's brother-in-law, was arrested with the others, but for want of sufficient evidence was allowed to go. This is the first instance of a woman being lynched in Colorado.

READY, BUT TOO LATE.

MARSHALL, Tex., January 19.—Easton and Cormack, ex-agents of the Texas Pacific railway, at Sherman, who defaulted to a large amount, passed west and were captured at Ocean Springs, Mississippi. They had everything in readiness to start to Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, January 20.—Edward D. Easton, who was arrested yesterday at Ocean Springs, Miss., is said to have stolen \$8,000 from the Texas Pacific railroad when he left Sherman, Texas, for New Orleans, and that he and his confederates must have realized \$75,000 to \$100,000 from bankers and cotton dealers of New York, on forged bills of lading. Morton Cormack, who was arrested with Easton, was also an employee of the railroad company and well known in New Orleans. He is supposed to be the man known as Anderson, in the fraudulent transactions of the gang.

DALLAS, Texas, January 20.—There will be 46 cases against Easton, Cormack and Lohstein, for complicity in the Pacific cotton swindle. It is expected that Cormack and Easton will turn state's evidence, and startling developments are looked for.

GOOD GROUND FOR SUSPICION.

YANKTON, Dakota, January 20.—"Kid" Wade, the noted desperado, and captain of a gang of professional horse thieves, was brought here last night by Nebraska valley vigilantes on route for the scene of his crimes. They captured him at Le-mars, Iowa. He is a hard character, and is wanted in Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska and Montana. There is strong suspicion here that he will be lynched.

THE TAPPAN FIELDS.

JAMAICA, La., January 20.—Edmund Tappan, charged with the murder of the Maybee women has made a supplementary confession, in which it is said he acknowledged that he and not his brother John committed the crime, and indicated where the property stolen from the Maybees is hidden.

THE NUTT CASE.

PITTSBURG, January 20.—When the testimony was all in Saturday, the counsel in the Nutt case agreed to argue three hours and a half each, the case to go to the jury to-morrow afternoon.

Captain Mary Miller.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—Congressman Kellogg, of Louisiana, in whose state Mrs. Mary Walker made application for a license as master of a steamboat, argued her right before the solicitor of the treasury yesterday. The solicitor acknowledged that there was no law to prevent her holding a license, and so decided. Secretary Folger will order her license issued next week.

Wyoming's First Legal Hanging.

RAWLINS, Wyo., January 20.—Leroy Donovan, convicted for the murder of William Leighton at Rock Springs in May, 1883, was hanged here yesterday. Donovan was 23 years old. He was also known as John Lee, and by some he was supposed to be a son of John D. Lee, the Mormon, of Mountain Meadows massacre notoriety. He killed Leighton for his money. Donovan was the first white man executed in Wyoming by process of law.

THE SKELETON'S BRIDE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.—The father of Bertha C. Clear, secretly married a few days since to J. B. Garrison, the "living skeleton" has filed a bill in equity praying that the marriage be declared null and void, as his daughter is a lunatic and incompetent to enter any contract.

The body of August Rosenberg, murdered by Robert Roehl, was found at Union creek, N. J. Roehl shot his victim and dragged him a quarter of a mile to the creek. The murderer has disappeared.