

Michael Vaccarella fatally stabbed Mrs. Marie Penzille in Cleveland.—An explosion occurred at Somerford's saw mill at Navasota, Tex. The dead are: Jim Winzer, Ben Johnson, William Henry; Ned Johnson was fatally scalded while Frank Somerford, M. Henry and Ned Henry were seriously hurt. The explosion was caused by the water in the boiler getting too low.—John Kozak, a Nebraska farmer, set fire to straw about him, and then shot himself.—At Montpelier, Idaho, three masked men held up the bank officials and stole \$10,000.—The residence and drug store of D. W. Bonnell at Hubbard six miles north of Youngstown, O., was burglarized. The thieves secured \$400 in jewelry and medals won by his son, W. W. Bonnell, a bicycle rider. There is no clue to the perpetrators.—Alice Varney and May Ellsworth were killed at a crossing in St. Johnsbury, Vt.—George Bronskowski tried to murder Amos Morley, a fireman, at a quarry near Berea, O.

George and Isaac Ferguson, aged ten and eight years respectively, were drowned while wading in the swift Walkhill River at Middletown, N. J. Their father was unable to swim and saw both of them drown. One of the bodies was recovered.—Four men were suffocated by sulphuric acid gas while at work at the chemical works on the outskirts of Camden, N. J.—Pauline Wagner died from the effects of the heat in New York and her husband indignantly afterwards poisoned himself.—Lightning killed two men at Sandusky, O.—One tramp was killed and another probably fatally injured in a collision between two sections of a Grand Trunk freight train at Lansing, Mich.—Fifty Hungarians, employees of John Capstick & Sons, proprietors of the print mills at Montville, N. J., struck because of a reduction in their wages. The men were paid what money was due them, and told not to return.—The management of the Lake Bros. Pulp Mill, of Davis, in Piedmont, W. Va., notified the men of a cut in wages from \$1.40 to \$1.20 per day. The men have quit work and the plant will probably be compelled to close.

Harry Allender shot and killed Miss Wally Fielder and V. Crossett in the streets of San Jose, Cal. He then attempted suicide.—Eleven persons lost their lives by the overturning of pleasure boats in Michigan and Illinois.—Three women and two men were drowned in the Delaware.—A runaway trolley car on the Columbia and Donegal Railway in Lancaster, Pa., killed seven people and injured fifty more.—Lightning struck the house of C. C. Reppert at Mountsville, W. Va., tearing down a chimney and one end of the house.—A. M. Brown, of San Francisco, was drowned in the Little Kanawha near Wheeling while in bathing with a party of friends.—The Pipe Creek Coal and Iron Company, a corporation doing business in Belmont county, W. Va., has gone into the hands of a receiver.

Irving Marks, in Kingston, R. I., III, on the charge of stealing a scarf, confessed that he was implicated in the Coogan diamond robbery.—Fifteen miners are imprisoned in a burning mine at Clark City, Ill.—Attachments were levied in Providence, R. I., on the funds of the Woonsocket Rubber Company.—The steamer Stewart, with Kirkhart & Ryan's circus aboard, went ashore on Wigwag Reef, near Manistique.—The Lake County Bank, of East Chicago, Ind., has failed.—The Lehigh Valley Coal and Iron Company's mammoth Logan Colliery breaker at Centralia, Pa., valued at \$90,000, was destroyed by fire.—Frank Freehill, a tramp, who had been convicted of murder in the second degree, feigned insanity, and escaped from the insane asylum at Elizabeth, N. J.—President Barber, of the Diamond Match Company, closed a big contract with the Lauder Bank, of Austria.—The operators at the T. G. Plant Works, in Lynn, Mass., went out on a sympathetic strike.—Herbert Willis was arrested in Staunton, Mass., on the charge of murdering Fred M. Stranga.—Councillor John Morse, of New Haven, has been arrested on a charge of incendiarism.—Police Judge Mullen, of Cripple Creek, has been indefinitely suspended by the City Council for numerous outrages committed.—Charles Thiede, a wife murderer, was hanged at Salt Lake, Utah.—In Polk county, Ark., the whites made war on the colored laborers. Three of the latter were killed and many wounded.—Alfred Edward Foot was arrested in Utica, N. Y., having confessed stealing diamonds from Miss Martha Smith, of Norwich, Ct.—Charles De Hart was assassinated in Evansville, Va., it is supposed, by moonshiners.—George W. Windisch, awaiting execution in Pitston, Pa., for wife murder, died in jail.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The Midland Steel Works and the Indiana Iron Works, in Muncie, Ind., resumed operations with nearly 500 hands in each mill.—The American Steel Foundry Company plant at Granite City, Missouri, was closed owing to lack of orders. About 400 workmen are thrown out of employment.—The striking tailors in New York now have sixty-eight co-operative shops in operation. Twelve hundred hands are employed. It is stated that 245 contractors have signed the Brotherhood agreement.—The Miners' Convention, in session in Columbus, O., has ordered all mines which are operated on the lease or contract system, in which the wages paid are below the scale agreement, closed on August 20.—The strike or lock-out at the Brown Holsting Works, in Cleveland, Ohio, is practically at an end. Of the 800 men who went out on strike 550 are now engaged in other employment. The Brown Co. has 385 men at work, and have refused twenty-five applicants for employment.—The Sneed & Co. Iron Works in Louisville, Ky., employing 300 men, have given notice of a ten per cent. reduction in wages, owing to the depressed condition of business, resulting from the agitation of the money question. The announcement is made that wages will no doubt be restored should the gold standard triumph.—The noted Greek scholar, Professor T. T. Timayens, who holds the chair of that language at Harvard University, is big and broadshouldered, dark as to hair and eyes, and wears a short, stubby black beard.

BRYAN NOTIFIED.

Great Demonstration in Madison Square Garden, N. Y.

FIRST GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN

Free Coinage Was the Leading Topic of the Evening's Speeches.—Nebraska Orator's Ordeal.—Although Hoarse, He Captured His Audience by His Eloquence.

Neither heat nor humidity could dampen the enthusiasm of the thousands who assembled in Madison Square Garden, New York, to witness the notification of Bryan and Sewall of their choice as standard-bearers. They wanted to see the young orator who came out of the West, and to see him when he threw down the gauntlet in the air of the gold bugs.

Mrs. Bryan was the first of the party to enter the vast hall, and she received an ovation, but it was nothing to the roar that came from 20,000 throats when a gaunt, smooth-shaven man, clad in black, mounted the platform and stood beside Chairman Jones, Governor Stone and Senator Gorman and a few others prominent as Democratic leaders.

He paused for a moment with upraised hands, but the cheers lasted fully 10 minutes, and he was obliged to take a seat.

The usual preliminaries of such a meeting were conducted, but it is doubtful if anyone in the hall heard a word that was said. Then Governor Stone, of Missouri, who made the notification speech, was introduced. From thousands of throats came cries:

"Bryan!" "Bryan!" "Bryan!" but he finally secured a hearing. His speech was a review of recent financial history, a denunciation of the Chicago platform and an arraignment of the gold policy of the present administration.

When he turned to Mr. Bryan, to whom the official notification parchment had been handed, and introduced him, the cheering was redoubled.

When the Democratic candidate began his speech, his voice showed the effect of the strain he had put upon it in the past few days, but it soon cleared and penetrated to the furthest corner of the vast building.

His remarks were confined almost entirely to the silver question. He touched upon the tariff problem, and closed with an appeal to the people of the East and a brilliant peroration. The speech throughout was punctuated with applause.

Mr. Sewall, who also received an ovation, accepted his nomination in a graceful speech and the meeting adjourned, but Mr. Bryan was obliged to make a short speech from the balcony of the Hotel Bartholdi to the thousands who had been unable to gain admittance to Madison Square Garden.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH.

Formal Acceptance of the Nomination for the Presidency.

Mr. Bryan said in part:—Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Committee and Fellow-Citizens: I shall at a future day, and in a formal letter, accept the nomination which is now tendered by the notification committee, and I shall at that time touch upon the issues presented by the platform. It is fitting, however, that at this time, in the presence of those here assembled, I speak at some length in regard to the campaign which we are now entering. We do not underestimate the forces arrayed against us, nor are we un-

AN IMPASSABLE GULF.

There can be no sympathy or co-operation between the advocates of a universal gold standard and the advocates of bimetallicism. Between bimetallicism—whether independent or international—and the gold standard there is an impassable gulf. It is this quadrantal agitation in favor of international bimetallicism conducted in good faith, or do our opponents really desire to maintain the gold standard permanently? Are they willing to confess the superiority of a double standard when joined by the leading nations of the world, or do they still insist that gold is the only metal suitable for standard money among civilized nations? If they are in fact desirous of securing bimetallicism we may expect them to point out the evils of a gold standard and defend bimetallicism as a system. If, on the other hand, they are bending their energies toward the permanent establishment of a gold standard under cover of a declaration in favor of international bimetallicism, I am justified in suggesting that honest money cannot be expected at the hands of those who deal dishonestly with the American people.

Monometallicism and Bimetallicism. It cannot be successfully claimed that monometallicism or bimetallicism, or any other system, gives an absolutely just standard of value. Under both monometallicism and bimetallicism the government fixes the weight and fineness of the dollar, invests it with legal-tender qualities and then opens the mint to its unrestricted coinage, leaving the purchasing power of the dollar to be determined by the number of dollars. Bimetallicism is better than monometallicism, not because it gives us a perfect dollar—that is, a dollar absolutely unvarying in its general purchasing power—but because it makes a nearer approach to stability, to honesty, to justice than a gold standard possibly can.

Demonstration of Silver. Our opponents sometimes admit that it was a mistake to demonetize silver, but insist that we should submit to present conditions rather than return to the bimetallic system. They err in supposing that we have reached the end of the evil results of a gold standard. We have not reached the end. The injury is a continuing one, and no person can say how long the world is to suffer from the attempt to make gold the only standard money. The same influences which are now operating to destroy silver in the United States, will, if successful here, be turned against other silver-using countries, and each new convert to the gold standard will

Property Rights and Common People.

I assert that property rights, as well as the rights of persons, are safe in the hands of the common people. Abraham Lincoln, in his message sent to Congress in December, 1861, said:

"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch unjustly which they have not honestly earned." I repeat his language with unqualified approval and join with him in the warning which he added, namely: "Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which power, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the doors of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost."

As to Government Favoritism. We are not surprised to find arrayed against us those who are the beneficiaries of government favoritism. They have read our platform. Nor are we surprised to learn that we must in this campaign face the hostility of those who find a pecuniary advantage in advocating the doctrine of non-interference when great aggregations of wealth are trespassing upon the rights of individuals. We welcome such opposition. It is the highest endorsement which could be bestowed upon us.

Income Tax Not New. The last income-tax law, with its exemption provisions, when considered in connection with other methods of taxation in force, were not unjust to the possessors of large incomes because they were not compelled to pay a total federal tax greater than their share. The income tax is not new, nor is it based upon hostility to the rich. The system is employed in several of the most important nations in Europe, and every income tax law now upon the statute books in any land, so far as I have been able to ascertain, contains an exemption clause. While the collection of an income tax in other countries does not make it necessary for this nation to adopt the system, yet it ought to moderate the language of those who denounce the income tax as an assault on the well-to-do. Not only shall I refuse to apologize for the advocacy of an income tax law by the national convention, but I shall also refuse to apologize for the exercise by it of the right to dissent from a decision of the Supreme Court.

The Money Question. Now let me ask you to consider the paramount question of this campaign—the money question. It is scarcely necessary to defend the principle of bimetallicism. No national party during the entire history of the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign has had the temerity to oppose it. Three parties—the Democratic, Populist, and Silver parties—have not only declared for bimetallicism, but have outlined the specific legislation necessary to restore silver to its ancient position by the side of gold. The Republican platform expressly declares that bimetallicism is desirable when it pledges the Republican party to aid in securing it as soon as the assistance of certain foreign nations can be obtained. Those who represented the minority sentiment in the Chicago convention opposed the free coinage of silver by the United States by independent action on the ground that, in their judgment, it "would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallicism, to which the efforts of the government should be steadily directed."

When they asserted that the efforts of the government should be steadily directed toward the establishment of international bimetallicism, they condemn monometallicism. The gold standard has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Take from it the powerful support of the money-owning and the money-changing classes and it can not stand for one day in any nation in the world. It was fastened upon the United States without discussion before the people and its friends have never yet been willing to risk a verdict before the voters upon that issue.

Mr. Sewall's Speech. The Candidate for the Vice-Presidency Accepts the Nomination. Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: You have given me official notice of my selection by the Democratic National Convention as its candidate for Vice-President. For the courteous terms of your message and the kind personal expression I thank you. Having been present at that great convention, I can more truly estimate the honor its action has conferred.

The democracy of the country realize that all the great principles of our party are as potent and essential to the well-being of the country today as they have always been, and as they ever will be, but the over-shadowing issue before the country now, made dominant by the distressed condition prevailing throughout the land, is the demand for reform in our existing monetary system.

Our party, and we believe, a great majority of the American people are convinced that the legislation of '73 demonetizing silver was a wrong inflicted upon our country which should and must be righted. We believe that the single gold standard has so narrowed the base of our monetary structure that it is unstable and unsafe; and so dwarfed it, in its development and in its power to furnish the necessary financial blood to the nation, that commercial and industrial paralysis has followed.

We believe that we need, and must have, the broad and expanding foundation of both gold and silver to support a monetary system strong and stable, capable of meeting the demands of a growing country and an industrious, energetic and enterprising people, a system that will not be weakened and panic-stricken by every foreign draft upon us; a system that will maintain a parity of just values and the nation's money and protect us from the frequent fluctuations of today, so disastrous to every business and industry of the land.

We demand the free coinage of silver, the opening of our mints to both money metals without discrimination, the return to the money of our fathers, the money of the constitution—gold and silver.

The demonetization of silver has thrown the whole primary money function on gold, appreciating its value and purchasing power. Restore the money function to silver and silver will appreciate and its purchasing power increase.

We shall then have a broad and unlimited foundation for a monetary system, commensurate with our country's needs and future development, not the unsafe basis of today

add to the general distress. So long as the scramble for gold continues prices must fall, and a general fall in prices is but another definition of hard times. Our opponents while claiming entire disinterestedness for themselves, have appealed to the selfishness of nearly every class of society. Recognizing the disposition of the individual voter to consider the effect of any proposed legislation upon himself, we present to the American people the financial policy outlined in the Chicago platform, believing that it will result in the greatest good to the greatest number. The farmers are opposed to the gold standard because they have felt its effects. Since they sell at wholesale and buy at retail they have lost more than they have gained by falling prices, and, besides this, they have found that certain fixed charges have not fallen at all. Taxes have not been perceptibly decreased, although it requires more of farm products now than formerly to secure the money with which to pay taxes. Debts have not fallen. The farmer who owed \$1,000 is still compelled to pay \$1,000 although it may be twice as difficult as formerly to obtain the dollar with which to pay the debt. Railroad rates have not been reduced to keep pace with falling prices, and besides these items there are many more. The farmer has thus found complaint against the gold standard.

To the Citizens of New York. Citizens of New York: I have traveled from the centre of the continent to the seaboard that I might, in the very beginning of the campaign, bring you greeting from the people of the West and South and assure you that their desire is not to destroy, but to build up. They invite you to accept the principles of a living faith rather than listen to those who preach the gospel of despair and advise endurance of the ills you have. The advocates of free coinage believe that in striving to secure the immediate restoration of bimetallicism they are laboring in your behalf as well as in their own behalf. A few of your people may prosper under present conditions, but the permanent welfare of New York rests upon the producers of wealth. This great city is built upon the commerce of the nation and must suffer if that commerce is impaired. You cannot sell unless the people have money with which to buy, and they cannot obtain the money with which to buy unless they are able to sell their products at remunerative prices. Production of wealth goes before the exchange of wealth; those who create must secure a profit before they have anything to share with others. You cannot afford to join the money-changers in supporting a financial policy which, by destroying the purchasing power of the products of toil, must in the end discourage the creation of wealth.

Columbia Bound with Fetters of Gold. I ask, I expect your co-operation. It is true that a few of your financiers would fashion a new figure—a figure representing Columbia, her hands bound fast with fetters of gold and her face turned toward the East, appealing for assistance to those who live beyond the sea—but this figure can never express your idea of this nation. You will rather turn for inspiration to the heroic statue which guards the entrance to your city—a statue as patriotic in conception as it is colossal in proportion; it was the gracious gift of a sister republic and stands upon a pedestal which was built by the American people. That figure—Liberty Enlightening the World—is emblematic of the mission of our nation among the nations of the earth.

With a government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed, secures to all the people freedom of conscience, freedom of thought and freedom of speech, guarantees equal rights to all and promises special privileges to none, the United States should be an example in all that is good and the leading spirit in every movement which has for its object the uplifting of the human race.

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reduced by half by the removal of silver and continually undermined by foreigners carrying from us our gold.

This is the reform to which we are pledged, the reform the people demand, the return to the monetary system of over eighty years of our national existence.

Mr. Chairman, unequivocally and through sincere conviction, I endorse the platform on which I have been nominated.

I accept the nomination, and with the people's confirmation, every effort of which God shall render me capable, will be exerted in support of the principles involved.

TRIED TO HOLD UP THE BANK.

The Paying Teller Threatened by a Crank with a Glass of Vitriol.

An ineffectual attempt was made to hold up the paying teller of the Southern Savings and Trust Bank at Jacksonville, Fla., to secure \$5,000. As the result, Walter L. Chamberlain received a bullet wound in his abdomen, the bullet passing entirely through the body and coming out at his hip. Chamberlain entered the bank shortly after noon and asked to see the cashier, A. F. Perry. Archie Hubbard, paying teller, informed the stranger that Perry was out.

The man said he desired to see him particularly, and complained about being sick. Hubbard told him he could wait and invited him to a seat inside the railing. Hubbard returned to his desk, but noticed that the man was eyeing him rather closely. He, therefore, made excuse to go the teller's apartment, where he secured some checks and also a revolver, which he put beside him on the desk.

The stranger then walked up to Hubbard and threw a note on the desk, reading as follows:

Mr. Perry—The bearer of this, Mr. Denny, is in our employ. Among others he has been assigned on commission. We are in need of money. We know your aspirations and future prospects. Do not hesitate, but give him \$5,000 at once. If you refuse or give any alarm, either by noise or sign, he will dash the contents of the glass he holds in his hand in your face. If you know anything about maritime acid you will know the consequences. Do what we demand, and it will be returned to you in two weeks, and you will be unharmed. Refuse and you are ruined for life. Act quick.

THE CUBANS. The man took a bottle out of his pocket and began pouring the contents into a glass. Hubbard, who is a young man, saw that he had a desperate case before him, and wishing to gain time said that he did not have the money. The man turned slightly, as if to throw the vitriol, and Hubbard grabbed for his revolver. Chamberlain crouched behind the desk, and when Hubbard made a step forward grabbed the pistol, and attempted to turn it toward Hubbard. The latter succeeded in turning it the other way, however, and pulled the trigger.

Help then arrived and Chamberlain was forced to a seat in a chair and held. He had returned the glass with the vitriol in it to his pocket, where it overturned, running through his coat to the floor. The coat was burned and eaten by the acid. Chamberlain wore a false mustache, and had an accomplice, who stayed at the outer door, but who pulled off his false whiskers and ran when the shot was fired. He was not apprehended.

The chances for Chamberlain's recovery are very slight. He is evidently deranged. Three months ago he was in the fish business, the firm being Chamberlain & Cole. He has been financially embarrassed, and this may have preyed upon his mind. Chamberlain at one time resided at Louisville.

THE CROP REPORTS. Cotton Still Suffers from Heat—Corn Maturing North and West.

The Weather Bureau, in its report of crop conditions for the week just ended, says that the intense heat and general lack of rain in the Southern States have continued during the week ending August 10, and have effected the crops very unfavorably. While the week has been excessively warm throughout most of the country east of the Rocky Mountains the injurious effects of heat upon crops has been largely confined to the Southern States, and cotton is the crop that has suffered most. In portions of Arkansas the plant on uplands is dying. In Central and Northern Texas and Oklahoma hot winds have seriously injured cotton, and under the most favorable future conditions the crop in Texas will be below the average. North Carolina reports that the first bale has been marketed in that State earlier than ever known.

Late corn has been injured to some extent, by hot winds in portions of Kansas, and Southern Nebraska, and in the southern portions of Missouri and Illinois it is suffering from drought. Generally throughout the Southern States corn has not made favorable progress, but in the great corn States of the Central Valleys and Northwest, the crop is maturing rapidly under most favorable conditions.

The general condition of tobacco is promising, although ripening too rapidly in portions of Kentucky and Tennessee. The crop is much in advance of the season, and cutting is now in progress in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New England.

Considerable plowing for Fall seeding has been done, but the extremely warm weather has interrupted this work.

DEATH OF LADY TENNYSON.

The Widow of the Great Poet Passes Away at Her Home in England.

Lady Emily Tennyson, widow of the late Lord Alfred Tennyson, the poet, died at her residence, at Aldworth, London, from consumption of the lungs.

Lady Tennyson was the daughter of Henry Sellwood, of Berkshire, and was a niece of Sir John Franklin. She was married to Alfred Tennyson June 13, 1850, and her life with the poet was even and happy, although she herself developed no activity in literature. Her older son, Hallam, is now Lord Tennyson, having succeeded to the title at his father's death, October 6, 1892. Lady Tennyson has lived in retirement since her widowhood, chiefly at the old Surrey home of her husband. The other home of the Tennysons is Farringford, at Freshwater, Isle of Wight.

THREE VERDICTS.

Findings by the Coroner's Jury in Atlantic City Disaster.

ENGINEER FARR BLAMED.

Towerman Hauser and Engineer Greiner Also Censured—The Entire Jury Unable to Agree on a Direct Finding.

A despatch from Atlantic City, N. J., says: Coroner McLaughlin's inquest into the Meadow disaster was practically concluded by the taking of the deposition of Conductor John S. Kelly, of the wrecked West Jersey train, and the inspection of the record of Engineer Farr's last physical examination by the Reading Company in June, 1895.

Kelly, who is lying at the Sanitarium, said that on approaching the crossing he looked out and saw a clear signal. He did not see the Reading train. Then he went on taking tickets and was doing so when the collision occurred. That was all he knew. Farr's record showed that he was up to the usual physical standard in every respect.

The jury retired at 11.20. At 12.15 they had not yet reached a verdict and a recess for dinner until 2.30 was taken. There was a question of their right to do this under the law. Coroner McLaughlin thought the law prohibited them from separating until a verdict had been reached, but the lawyers disagreed with him.

The Verdicts. At 6.30 the jury rendered three separate verdicts, after five hours' deliberation. The first is signed by the entire six, and is as follows:

"We, the jury empaneled to investigate the cause of death of P. H. Goldsmith and others, find: That the said persons whose bodies we may have viewed came to their death by a collision of express train No. 23, on the Atlantic City Railroad, and excursion train No. 700, on the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad, at a point known as the Meadow tower near Atlantic City, on the 30th day of July, 1896, at or about 6.48 P. M. (Signed.) Charles Evans, Lewis Evans, Thomas J. Dickerson, J. H. Champion, Levi C. Albertson, Charles E. Adams."

The second verdict follows:

"We, the undersigned jurors, also find that Engineer Edward Farr, of the Atlantic City Railroad, failed to have his engine under proper control on approaching said crossing, and that Towerman George F. Hauser, in giving the excursion train of the West Jersey the right of way over a fast express, used bad judgment. We are also of the opinion that Engineer John Greiner, of said excursion train, erred in not exercising greater care in crossing ahead of said fast express."

"CHARLES EVANS, Foreman. "THOMAS DICKERSON. "CHARLES E. ADAMS."

The third verdict reads:

"The undersigned jurors are of the opinion that the cause of the collision was the failure of Edward Farr, engineer of Train 23, to give heed in time to the semaphore signals set against him, and thus failed to have his train under proper control on approaching the signal crossing under the rules."

"The undersigned jurors further declare that the towerman, George F. Hauser, may have used poor judgment in his estimate of the distance away of the Atlantic City Railroad train No. 23 when he gave the white boards to the West Jersey and Seashore excursion train No. 700.

"LEVI C. ALBERTSON. "LEWIS EVANS. "J. B. CHAMPION."

Hauser, not being held criminally responsible, will be discharged by the coroner. Under the New Jersey law, the jurors will receive a total of \$1 each for their services. They have donated the \$6 to the free-bed fund of the City Hospital.

TWENTY DIED IN THE STORM.

Widespread Destruction to Property and Life in Michigan.

Four distinct storms visited Michigan in twenty-four hours, and carried widespread destruction of property and large loss of life in their wake. Each one was accompanied by almost incessant and terrifying flashes of lightning and each by a hurricane.

The fatalities were largest at Detroit and Benton Harbor. In the Detroit River four people are known to have been drowned, and there are no less than a half dozen missing. The yacht Corsair capsized on Belle Isle, and one of the crew was drowned. Harbor Master Melles, who was searching for a body, was imprisoned in the cabin of a yacht which was overturned by the gale and had a narrow escape from death. A boat containing three people was swamped by the high waves off Windmill Point, and only one escaped. At Boston Harbor, four men were drowned while attempting to swim ashore, and all up along the coast line are reports of casualties on the water, and the number of deaths will pass twenty.

The property damaged by the four storms, the last of which occurred late in the afternoon, will be over a quarter of a million. At Ionia, the big ear shops of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern were blown down and \$50,000 damage resulted. The freight house of the same company was set on fire by lightning and burned to the ground, while the roof of the big Haberstumpf brewery was blown off, causing a loss of \$500. At Saultau and vicinity the storm broke in full fury at 2 o'clock a. m., with the wind averaging fifty miles an hour. Towers were blown off churches, small buildings blown down, electric light towers rendered useless, and the big Palmerton wooden ware factory was demolished. The loss in Detroit alone will approximate \$100,000. Reports from the various small towns through the State show great losses. Miles of telegraph wire and poles are flat. Barns and farm houses have been blown down and several people struck by lightning.