The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 44. HUNTINGDON, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1880. NO. 32.

The Huntingd .l.

Office in new JOURNAL Building, 4th Street.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Friday by J. A. NASH, at $2.00 per annum IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3m	6m	9m	1 yr		3m	6m	9m	1yr
1 in	$3 00	4 00	5 50	8 00	¼col	9 00	18 00	$27	$ 36
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	⅓col	18 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	7 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	½col	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	18 00	20 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and everything in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

WILLIAM W. DORRIS, Attorney-at-Law, 402 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa. [mar.16,77y.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3rd street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [apl2,'71

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan4,'71

DR. HYSKILL has permanently located in Alexandria to practice his profession. [jan.4 '78-1y.

E. C. STOCKTON, Surgeon Dentist. Office in Leister's building, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. E. J Greene, Huntingdon, Pa. [apl28, '76.

GEO. B. ORLADY, Attorney-at-Law, 405 Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [nov17,'79

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [apl2,'71

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No.—, Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [apl9,'71

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Penn Street, three doors west of 3rd Street. [jan4,'71

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Soldiers' claims against the Government for back-pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Penn Street. [jan4,'71

LORAINE ASHMAN, Attorney-at Law. Office: No. 405 Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. July 18, 1879.

S. E. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., office in *Monitor* building, Penn Street. Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business. [jan5,'74-6mos

WM. P. & R. A. ORBISON, Attorneys-at-Law, No. 321 Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Sept.12,'78.

New Advertisement.

U. B.
Mutual Aid Society
—OF—
Pennsylvania.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE.....LEBANON, PENNA.
Chartered by the Legislature, March 11, 1869.
JOHN B. STEHMAN, President.
GEORGE A. MARK, Secretary.

Cash Assets.....$195,676
Assets subject to assessment.....$20,000,000
Death claims paid to Jan. 1880.....$1,651,599
2,029 certificates issued in 1879, aggregating $1,093,000 insurance.

The class, assessment, and class renewing system originated and successfully pursued for over a decade of years by the U B. Society, has caused a radical reform in life insurance, reducing its cost to the minimum, and thereby placing its benefits within the reach of all. The payment of $8 on application, $5 annually for four years, and thereafter $2 annually during life, with pro rata mortality assessment, graded according to age, secures to wife, children or assigns the sum of one thousand dollars. Healthy persons of both sexes may become members. Certificates issued in sums ranging from $500 to $10,000. Agents wanted. Send or apply for circulars giving full information to W. W. WITHINGTON, Agent, Petersburg, Pa.
Or to D. S. EARLY, Gen'l. Agt.
Cor. 9th street & Railroad,
Lebanon, Pa. [may 21,80-1y.

BEAUTIFY YOUR
HOMES!

The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,
Calcimining, Glazing,
Paper Hanging,
and any and all work belonging to the business. Having had several years' experience, he guarantees satisfaction to those who may employ him.
PRICES MODERATE.
Orders may be left at the JOURNAL Book Store.
JOHN L. ROHLAND.
March 14th, 1879-tf.

CHEAP! PAPERS. CHEAP!! FLUIDS. CHEAP!! ALBUMS.
Buy your Paper, Buy your Stationery
Buy your Blank Books,
AT THE JOURNAL BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

Fine Stationery, School Stationery,
Books for Children, Games for Children,
Elegant Fluids, Pocket Book, Pass Books,
And an Endless Variety of Nice Things,
AT THE JOURNAL BOOK & STATIONERY STORE

GENTLEMEN,
Avail yourselves of the opportunity.
FOR A PERFECT FIT,
GOOD MATERIAL,
BEST WORKMANSHIP,
COMBINED WITH
MODERATE PRICES,
CALL ON
JOHN GILL,
315 WASHINGTON, ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.
☞ BEST stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., in the county always on hand. apr28-3m

STAMPING! STAMPING
Having just received a fine assortment of Stamps from the east, I am now prepared to do Stamping for
BRAIDING AND EMBROIDERING.
I also do Pinking at the shortest notice.
MRS. MATTIE G. GRAY,
May3,1875. No. 415 Mifflin Street.

DR. J. J. DAHLEN,
GERMAN PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at the Washington House, corner of Seventh and Penn streets,
April 4, 1879. HUNTINGDON, PA.

DR. C. H. BOYER.
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office in the Franklin House,
Apr.4-y. HUNTINGDON, PA.

R. M'DIVITT.
SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCER,
CHURCH ST., bet. Third and Fourth,
Oct.17,'79. HUNTINGDON, PA.

New Advertisements.

Clearance Sale.
TO MAKE ROOM FOR
TO MAKE ROOM FOR
EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS.
EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS.

HENRY & CO.
Announce to the public that they will after
MONDAY, JUNE 14th, 1880,
REDUCE THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
DRY-GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
—AND—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Which must be sold in order to make room for the
ENLARGING OF OUR STORE ROOM.
ENLARGING OF OUR STORE ROOM.

DECIDED BARGAINS in Black and Colored Silks.
DECIDED BARGAINS in Cashmeres and Alpacas.
DECIDED BARGAINS in Summer Dress Goods.
Decided Bargains in ALL-WOOL BUNTINGS.
Decided Bargains in ALL-WOOL BUNTINGS.
Decided Bargains in Percales, Piques, White Goods,
Decided Bargains in Percales, Piques, White Goods,
DECIDED BARGAINS IN
DECIDED BARGAINS IN
Hamburg Edgings, Insertings, Gloves, Hosiery, Parasols, Sunshades,
RIBBONS, LADIES' TIES, COLLARS, &C.
READY-MADE CLOTHING
For Men, Youths, Boys and Children,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
Now Is the Time to Buy at Greatly Reduced Prices,
—AT THE—
MAMMOTH STORE
—OF—
HENRY & CO.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

BLACK'S JEWELRY STORE,
423
PENN ST.,
Huntingdon
The Largest Assortment of
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
SILVERWARE AND SPECIALTIES
IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.
American Watches,
Howard Watches,
Elgin Watches,
Springfield Watches,
Hampden Watches,
Fine Swiss Watches,
IN GOLD AND SILVER,
KEY AND STEM-WINDING
CASES.
Very Large and Varied Assortment of
Ladies' and Gents.'
Gold & Plated Chains, Rings, &c.
Particular ATTENTION paid to Repairing.
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY Attended To.
May21.
AGENT FOR THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED
ROCKFORD
QUICK-TIME WATCH.

BEAUTIFUL GLASSWARE
By the piece or in setts, of the newest styles, in great variety, has been added to the elegant stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries at
F. H. LANE'S
CASH & EXCHANGE STORE.
Handsome setts of GLASS as low as 35 cts. The place to buy QUEENSWARE by the piece or in setts. is at F. H. LANE'S STORE. Handsome TEA SETTS consisting of 46 pieces of White Stone China, can be bought for $4, at F. H. LANE'S low price store.
MACKEREL.
A large stock of choice Mackerel, consisting of Deep Sea, Extra Shore, New Fat, and all the best varieties and numbers known in the market. Also Large Roe and Lake Herring, Cod Fish and Shad in season.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
F. H. Lane does not buy or sell short weight packages of Fish. You do not want to buy salt at Fish prices. CANNED GOODS, including California Choice Fruits, Evaporated and other Dried Fruits. Green Fruits, Foreign and Domestic. All kinds of choice TEAS, from 15 to 20 cents per quarter, Good Sugar from 8 cents per pound to the best Maple Sugar in bricks or granulated at 13 cents per pound. SALT MEAT, FLOUR, NOTIONS, CONFECTIONS, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, and in short, about everything to be found in a first-class Grocery and Provision Store, can be bought at F. H. LANE'S Cash and Exchange Store, near the Catholic church, on Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa. MOTTO:—GOOD QUALITY—FULL QUANTITY—SMALL PROFITS.

Legal Advertisements.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of AUGUST next, (1880,) to wit:

1. Account of George Eby, Guardian of George Dickinson, minor child of Mrs. Harman P. Dickinson, deceased.
2. First and partial account of Calvin L. Bouslough and David H. Miller, administrator of the estate of Mary Bouslough, late of Alexandria borough, deceased.
3. First and final account of David H. Miller and C. L. Bouslough, Trustees to sell the real estate of Mary Bouslough, late of Alexandria, deceased.
4. First account of Moses D. Sinknitter, administrator of the estate of Hester Randolph, late of Barree township, deceased.
5. First and final account of John G. White, Guardian of Mary J. Keith, (formerly McNevlin) minor child of James McNevlin, late of Fulton county, deceased.
6. Final Guardianship account of James A. Brown, Guardian of Rachel S. Worley, (now Rachel S. Trexler.)
7. Account of John Barr and Thomas Mitchell, Executors of George M. Bell, late of Jackson township, deceased.
8. The fourth administration and trust account of Samuel T. Brown, Executor and Trustee under the will of David Snare, deceased.
9. Account of David Peachey, Guardian of George B., Cora K., Daniel K., Moses W., and Catharine Yoder, minor children of Christian Yoder, deceased.
10. Account of John Peachy, Guardian of Menno M., Abner and Christian Detwiler, minor children of Christian Detwiler, late of Brady township, deceased.
11. Administration account of Frederick C. Krause, acting Executor of the last will and testament of Frederick Krause, late of Tod township, deceased.
12. Guardianship account of George Jackson, Guardian of the minor children of Nicholas Decker, deceased, as filed by Thomas Jackson, administrator of said George Jackson, now deceased.
13. Guardianship accounts of George Jackson, Guardian of Elizabeth, Ann and Margery Jane Shaver, minor children of Roger Shaver, deceased, as filed by Thomas Jackson, administrator of said George Jackson, deceased.
14. Guardianship account of George Jackson, Guardian of the minor children of John H. Green, deceased, as filed by Thomas Jackson, administrator of said George Jackson, deceased.
15. Account of George Jackson, Trustee appointed to sell the real estate of Benjamin Corbin, deceased, as filed by Thomas Jackson, administrator of George Jackson, deceased.
16. First and partial account of Rev. John G. Glock and John Beashoar, Executors of the last will of John Beashoar, late of Shirley township, deceased.
17. First administration account of Samuel T. Brown, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of John P. Anderson, deceased.
18. Account of Samuel L. Stryker, administrator of the estate of Samuel D. Stryker, late of West township, (absentee) with distribution account annexed.
19. Account of Wm. B. Leas, Executor of the last will of Mrs. Mary Long, late of Shirley township, deceased.
20. Final account of Joseph M. Krider, administrator of the estate of Mary Krider, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.
21. Account of J. F. Schock, Executor of the last will and testament of Jane O'Kain, late of Henderson township, deceased, with distribution account annexed.
22. First and final account of William Ewing, Executor of the will of Martha Hennen, late of Barree township, deceased.
23. Account of George W. Gates, one of the Executors of the will of Mary M. Hoffer, late of Barree township, deceased.
24. First and partial account of Andrew Myton, Executor of the will of Jacob Smith, late of West township, deceased, with his partial account as Trustee to sell real estate of said deceased, annexed.
25. First and final account of Dr. W. T. Browning, administrator of the estate of E. E. Roger, late of the borough of Orbisonia, deceased.
26. Account of Alfred and Calvin Porter, administrator of all and singular, the goods, &c., which were of Anna D. Porter, late of the borough of Alexandria, deceased.
27. First and final account of George P. Wakefield, administrator of the estate of H. Augustus Wakefield, deceased.
28. Guardianship account of George Jackson, Guardian of Maggie McCollum, (now Maggie Suter), as filed by Thomas Jackson, administrator of said George Jackson, deceased.
29. Second and final account of R. L. Henderson and Jerry Beck, Executors of the will of Jacob Beck, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.
30. Guardianship account of Andrew Smith, Guardian of John McCool, a minor child of George McCool, and legatee of John McCool, deceased, as filed by George M. Cresswell and Ann M. Smith, administrators of the said Andrew Smith.
31. First and final account of John Flenner, Executor of the last will and testament of Eliza Steel, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
32. Account of Darvin Grazier, Guardian of Robert Ross, one of the minor children of George Ross, late of the township of Warriorsmark, deceased.
33. First and Final account of Jesse Goodman, Executor of Sarah Ellen Logan, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, with distribution annexed.
34. First account of J. R. Simpson and Eliza Conprobst, Executors of Henry Conprobst, late of Barree township, deceased.
35. First and final account of J. R. Simpson, one of the Executors and Trustee appointed to sell the real estate of Henry Conprobst, late of Barree township, deceased, with a distribution annexed.

I. D. KUNTZELMAN,
July23,1880. Register.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, A. D., 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be presented for "approval by the Court," on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18th, 1880:

1. Inventory of the personal property of J. J. Robison, late of Mt. Union borough, deceased, as taken by his widow, Catharine Robison.
2. Inventory of the personal property of Thomas Wilson, late of Springfield township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Mahala Wilson.
3. Inventory of the personal property of Samuel H. Grove, late of Lincoln township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Susan C. Grove.
4. Inventory of the personal property of Joel Kauffman, late of Brady township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Mary Kauffman.
5. Inventory of the personal property of Ephraim Yingling, late of Clay township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Rachel Yingling.
6. Inventory of the property elected to be taken and retained by Ann Eliza Martin, widow of Cunningham Martin, late of Walker township, deceased.

I. D. KUNTZELMAN,
July23,1880.] Clerk Orphans' Court.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 22d day of April, A. D., 1880, under the hands and seal of the Hon. John Dean, President Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Gratius Miller and Adam Hoover, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions and general jail delivery will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the Third Monday (and 16th day) of August 1880, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain
Dated at Huntingdon, the 23d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and the 105th year of American Independence.

SAM'L. H. IRVIN, SHERIFF.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of W. O. CUNNINGHAM, dec'd.*]
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estates of W. O. Cunningham, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. ESTHER CUNNINGHAM.
July 16,'80-6t.

BUY YOUR SCHOOL BOOKS at the Journal Store.

THE BENDERS' CRIMES.

The Old Man Safe Behind Iron Bars.

ONE OF THE GREATEST CRIMES OF MODERN TIMES—LURING UNSUSPECTING TRAVELERS INTO THE HOUSE, THROWING THEM INTO A DUNGEON AND MURDERING THEM FOR THEIR MONEY.

Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Times.]

The story of the crimes of the Bender family is upon everybody's lips. The greatest crime of the century is likely, in a small measure at least, to be atoned for. But the most horrible death that old John Bender could be put to would but in a slight degree avenge the sufferings of his many victims. In the jail at Fremont, in Dodge county, a man is locked up who is supposed to be the fiend that the authorities of Kansas have been looking for for seven years. There hardly seems a doubt of his identity. With him is a woman—repulsive, hard-fisted and old. She may be the original Mrs. Bender or she may be his mistress. Opinions differ on this point. When they reach Kansas the authorities will have hard work to guard the couple from the attacks of the populace, who are thirsting for their blood. In 1873 old Bender and his wife and their son John and his wife lived near Cherryvale, Labette county, Kansas. Their house was about two miles out of town. It was a rude frame structure, standing in a lot of two acres. The old woman called herself a medium. She had a way of boiling herbs and roots that were supposed to have charms and spells about them and she dealt in incantations. She was repulsive in aspect—tall, angular and scrawny, with hard, steel gray eyes, and thin, ragged hair straggling over her temples. The family seem to have been totally under the influence of this ungainly creature. Her word with them was law. The Benders ostensibly kept a grocery. A sign was displayed in front of their rude dwelling to attract visitors, but the stock in trade consisted principally of a sort of cheap wine. There were only two rooms in the house. One was a dining room and kitchen combined. In the other the four Benders slept.

MANY SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCES.

In 1873 a number of persons traveling in the direction of Cherryvale mysteriously disappeared. No traces of them could be found. The first disappearance that attracted public attention was that of an old man and his grand-daughter, who left Cherryvale in February, 1873, in a two-horse wagon, to go to Fort Scott, but who never reached that place. All inquiries failed to elicit a clue to their disappearance until about the beginning of March, Dr. William H. York recognized the wagon and team at Fort Scott. He ascertained that the wagon had been purchased at the fort from some person who had come from Cherryvale, and he determined to ferret out the mystery. He left Fort Scott on March 9, and he too disappeared. Dr. York was well known and the greatest efforts were made to discover traces of him. A large reward was offered, rivers were dragged, spots fit for ambush were probed foot by foot, lonesome places were quested as a keen hound scents a trail that is cold, and still no traces of the lost man were discovered. Not a shadow of evidence rested anywhere to say that Dr. York had been murdered—not a sign anywhere told how he came to his death, if, indeed, death had overtaken him unawares. He was traced to Cherryvale, in Labette county, but no further. There all track and trace of him ceased. The excitement was at a high pitch. One day an exploring party stopped at the house of the Benders.—Had they seen anything of Dr. York? No, the answer came, they had not. They knew nothing whatever concerning him. But this visit had a strange effect. The next day the Bender family disappeared, and almost as mysteriously as had Dr. York. This suspicious circumstance aroused curiosity. A man riding into Cherryvale from the country one day was impressed by the deserted appearance of the Bender place. He entered the yard. In the stable he found a dead calf. There was every indication from the appearance of the miserable creature that it had been starved to death. The man walked up to the house, opened the door and looked in. Not an article of household furniture had been removed, but the dust lay heavy on everything. The man went to Cherryvale and told his story. Senator A. M. York, the brother of the missing man, was there. To his suspicious mind the sudden and strange flight of the Bender family was a revelation. He had found the first clue to his lost brother. He divulged his suspicions and a band of men accompanied him to the Bender farm. The front room of the house was carefully searched, every crack and crevice being minutely looked into and subjected to the application of rods and levers to see if the flooring was either hollow or loose. Nothing came of it. No blood spots appeared. The floor was solid. The walls were solid. Next the party searched the back room. The beds were removed. In their flight the Benders had left everything untouched.

A HORRIBLE DISCOVERY.

The explorers were about to retire when they noticed a depression in the floor. A trap door was revealed. It was lifted up, and in the gloom a pit outlined itself, forbidding, cavernous, unknown. Lights were procured and some of the men descended. They found themselves in an abyss shaped like a well, six feet deep and five feet in diameter. Here and there little damp places could be seen, as though water had come up from the bottom or been poured down from above. They groped around over these splotches and held a handful to the light. The ooze smeared itself over their palms and dribbled through their fingers. It was blood. Every suspicion was realized. The murderers had fled, leaving behind damning evidences of their hideous guilt. But where were the bodies of the victims?—For an hour the party of excited people traversed the lonely garden in the rear of that human slaughter pen, prodding the earth with a long iron rod. All at once the iron seemed to strike a fleshy matter. In a moment's time a dozen eager spades had resurrected from its shallow grave the decaying body of a human being. It had been buried face down. They turned it to the sunlight. A cry of terror went up from the crowd. It was York's corpse. Although far advanced in the stage of decomposition the features were plainly recognizable. How the murderous deed had been done was speedily and easily learned. A terrible blow on the back of the head had crushed the skull upon the brain and the throat had been cut from ear to ear.—The work of discovery went on. One after another were laid bare the graves of ten murdered people. Most of the bodies were identified. Among them were the bodies of two children. There were no marks of violence on them. They had been buried alive. The murders had been committed for robbery. Travelers were asked in to drink. They never left the house alive.

THE ARREST.

All traces of the Benders were lost.—Where they went no one knew. A few days ago a man was seen at Richland traveling eastward with a woman. They stopped at a house, and soon after their arrival made inquiries as to whether anything had yet been discovered of the Bender family, who formerly lived in Kansas. Their talk and actions excited suspicion, which was further strengthened by their answers to questions asked them. They appeared excited and told conflicting stories as to who they were and where they were from; said they had lived five or six years among the Indians; that they had been up in the Niobrara country, and that they were not the Benders. Sheriff Gregg was called. He started on their track. At Schuyler he caught up with them. He passed them two or three times and finally turned around and met them with drawn revolver. He said to the woman, "Hello, Kate," and she was considerably startled, and replied, "I am not Kate Bender." The old man didn't offer any resistance and the officer had no difficulty in landing him and his wife in the Fremont Jail. In jail the couple had a conversation, which was overheard. The old man, who is apparently over 60 years of age, said to her: "I knew if we came to Kansas that they would hang us before we would be there two hours. We would not stand a ghost of a show. If I have to die, I want to die with you and be buried with you. I am going crazy. I know I have to die. I want that razor in here before I start for Kansas." "They would not let you have it. They are afraid of losing their reward," she said. He continued: "I know you'll give me away, but you cannot save yourself. Oh! my first wife. She was a good woman. You don't care for me. You musn't think you can escape by giving me away. Don't you cry." The couple were finally separated and charged with being the original Benders. They denied it. The old man said his name was McGregor; that he was taken sick and stopped at the house of the Benders for seven weeks, and that his wife was with him. He said he knew of various murders being committed, and that he did not dare say anything for fear of his life. The old woman told a terrible story. She said the money of the persons murdered was always divided among the Benders. "I think my husband never got any of it. The garden was full of graves and the cellar full of dead bodies. Dr. York's brother was murdered while I was there. He was a single man, I think about 35 years old. The dining room of the house was the room which the sliding trap was under. A person would sit down at the table to eat, and the slides were moved and the person would fall into a deep cellar. I don't know how deep the cellar was. They would kill anybody then who would come to the house, rich or poor, for fear they might inform on them. They killed some persons that had no money at all."

NO DOUBT OF THE PRISONER'S IDENTITY.

For a day or two it was doubtful whether the man was really old Bender. There does not seem to be any doubt of it now. A man who lived near him at Cherryville called at the jail. His name is Hoofman, and he identified the prisoner as old John Bender.

"Did you ever see this face before?" Hoofman asked. "Yes," replied the old man, "I know you, but I can't place you." "Don't you know the man who used to herd near your place in Kansas?" Mr. Hoofman inquired. The old man became excited. "My God, yes," he answered; "how did you come here?" And so the old man was led on to tell of the crimes which had been committed. On being told that he would have to go to Kansas, he swore that he would not go. He said that he would go anywhere else, and would kill himself before he would go there. Hoofman showed him a plan of the house and surroundings, which he acknowledged was correct. Hoofman then went and saw the woman. She began laughing when she saw him. When asked if she knew him she answered: "Yes, I do know him. How do you do, Mr. Huffan?" [the name she was wont to use.] I never expected to see you any more. I don't want to talk to you here. We are captured at last and they will hang us. You know that that's John Bender. There's no use denying that any longer. I'm going to tell the truth. If that don't save me from being hung, I'll have to hang too. I ought to have told the truth from the start. I told him that he would be caught if we came back this way on the main road. We were going back East. We had a hard time among the Indians; very seldom saw a white person." Sheriff Gregg says that the true Bender is in custody. As to the woman he is doubtful. He thinks she is not the originial Mrs. Bender, but that Mrs. Bender was killed and this woman is Bender's mistress. Sheriff Gregg is now engaged in hunting up young Bender and his wife. They have been seen recently, and officers are on their track. The excitement is intense.

MRS. BENDER CONFESSES.

TELLING HOW THE CRIMES WERE COMMITTED—CHILDREN BURIED ALIVE.

Fremont Dispatch in Chicago Tribune, August 2.]

Further startling developments were made in the Bender matter to-day. Mrs. Bender, or Mrs. McGregor, made a full and complete confession of the whole matter, even to the minutest details regarding the butcheries perpetrated on the John Bender farm during 1872 and 1873. She denies having any personal hand in the matter, but says Kate, old John's daughter, was the leader of all the deviltry. She went over her entire history from the time she became Mrs. Alexander McGregor. She was a widow at the time she married McGregor, alias Bender, who was a widower with four children, two of whom were Kate and John, Jr. They migrated from Missouri to Labette county, Kansas, and became John Bender and family. Being asked if she would be called Mrs. McGregor or Mrs. Bender, she replied: "The latter will do if you be satisfied, as you be here to see Mrs. Bender." "Were you married to Bender in Kansas?" "I was a widow, and he married me at Springfield, Ill., at the close of the war. I can't remember what year, but 'Squire Sedar tied the knot. His name then was Alexander McGregor and he had four children, John and Kate being of the number; but two of the boys had run off. He was a poor cuss, but we lived about several years and then were sent by the county to Dunklin county, in Southwest Missouri, where sister lived. All this is true."

"You went by the name of McGregor?" "We did to the name till the ole man went to Kansas and took up a homestead in Labette county, I believe, when he changed it to John Bender, and arter about a year, John and Kate came along, and then the devil began to be played." "What do you mean by that?" "Well, there was stealin', thievin' and killin', and all that."

"Who was the first person killed by the family?" "He was a sick man named Brown. He came along one afternoon. The house was a good sized one, and on a sign was 'Groceries' outside the door, and seein' this he stopped. We took him in, and the second night we got him up to eat supper, and while seated at the table John Bender let him into the cellar, where Kate or John killed him, and the next day they buried him in the garden."

"How long after this before any one else was killed?" "I don't quite remember, but not long. Two were killed, and one of them, whose name I believe was something like McGruthy or McGrath, had a good deal of money; at least John told me so."

"Do you remember about a whole family being killed?" "Yes, I do. There was a man and wife and two little girls. They drove up in a covered spring wagon and wanted to stay all night. Kate Bender said they could stay. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and while at supper that night they were dropped through the hole. Kate and the old man were below, and the man fought pretty hard, but they fixed him. I was behind the curtain that night, but did not pull the trap."

"What about the children?" "They cried terribly that night, and the next day a man came along and see one of 'em, and they were killed that night." "How were they killed?" "They were buried alive. Old John took one and Kate took the other. They hollered awful, but finally stopped, and Kate came in and said the 'damned brats were all right now.'" "Who was killed next?" "It was Dr. York. I remember him so well. He was such a pleasant man, with side-whiskers and mustache. It was a rainy day when he came, and they got a good deal of money when they killed him. He fought hard, too, but Kate killed him with the hatchet." "You all left soon after this?" "Yes, they got 'skeered,' and we all went away. After walking a few miles some men took us in a wagon, and we drove into the Cherokee or Chotaw Nation."

ASKING FOR A REQISITION TO TAKE THE BENDERS TO KANSAS.

CHICAGO, August 4.—A dispatch to the *Journal* from Omaha, says: Governor St. John was applied to a week ago for a requisition to take the Benders from Fremont to Kansas, but he has not yet complied. The old man still denies that he is John Bender. Photographs of the two prisoners have been taken. The old woman is almost a giantess, being over six feet tall, and weighs 200 pounds, with an immense face and hands darkened by exposure during her life among the Sioux. She can neither read nor write. Since Tuesday of last week she has been separated from the old man, who thinks she has gone to Kansas.

STORIES ABOUT HANCOCK.

His Old Soldiers Going to Unite Against Him.

The Kansas City *Journal*, of July 22, says: Hancock has been paraded from Maine to California and from Minnesota to the Gulf as the idol of the Second Army Corps, his old command, until the average Democrat imagines that all of the old soldiers who served under him are just crazy to vote for him next fall, but there is some things connected with his career which indicate that instead of his old soldiers vote for him they will unite against him in as solid masses as they did when they attacked the enemy in Virginia. As a sample of the position in which Hancock is held, a *Journal* reporter interviewed Mr. Jerry Ward yesterday. Ward fought under Hancock, and tells the story in a cool, deliberate way, which, added to his fine reputation in the community, will obtain for his story the credit of exact truthfulness. Upon entering the printing office of Ward & Tew, 512 Main street, Mr. Ward was found busily engaged, but stopped and greeted his visitor cordially. The reporter said:

"You fought under Hancock, I believe, Mr. Ward?"

"Yes; I was a soldier in the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the First Brigade, Third Division of the Second Army Corps."

"Have you any objection to stating what the soldiers thought of Hancock?"

"I have none in the least. Hancock was always considered a good General, although I can not recall anything particularly brilliant that he ever did. Personally he was much disliked by all of his men."

"What was the cause of it?"

"He was disliked and hated because he held his men as worse than dogs. He had no feeling for a private soldier, and the men knew it."

"Can you recall any particular occasion where he expressed himself openly?"

"Yes, indeed. Here is one sentence I heard him say one day which I will never forget. It was right after the second battle of Bull Run. Lee had flanked us, and after retreating we were advancing again. The affair which I am about to relate occurred between Manassas Junction and Warrenton. The Fourth Ohio was marching left front when we came to a creek.—A halt was called and the commanding officer of the engineers' corps suggested to Hancock that a pontoon bridge had better be thrown across. Hancock was standing but a few feet from me when the conversation took place, and I heard every word it. Hancock replied: 'No. Let the SONS of BITCHES wade through; it won't hurt them.' I never forgot that, and the whole corps never forgot it, nor will they forget it next November. The entire army of over 30,000 men had to wade the creek, which was waist deep. It would have taken but twenty minutes to throw a pontoon bridge across the stream, and every man could have passed dry-shod. After crossing the stream the men were obliged to walk through deep sand for a mile. The sand worked down into their shoes, and nine out of ten men went lame from raw feet, the skin being worn off in patches by the wet sand. The wading of the stream would not have caused a murmur but for the brutal conduct of Hancock in applying the foul and unsoldierly epithet to his men. I tell you, the Fourth Ohio boys carried the words like I have. I wouldn't vote for him for dog catcher."

"The Democratic papers have circulated the story that sixty thousand of his men lived in Pennsylvania, and would turn the State for him."

"That is a very ridiculous statement.—His corps never amounted to more than 40,000 men, providing his regiments were full. Before Grant took charge there were less than 35,000 men. Of these men many were from Massachusetts, and the majority from Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and the West. One whole brigade, the 'Irish Brigade,' was from New York, and the Pennsylvania troops were a very small minority. The 60,000 Pennsylvania veterans would be more correct if counted 6,000, and 5,000 of them that knew him and heard of his sentence: 'Let the SONS of BITCHES wade,' would consider it a personal affront to be accused of an intention of voting for such a man. I know I would."

Mr. Ward knows whereof he speaks.—The city does not possess a better citizen, and his statement will open the eyes of the boomers.

From another well known citizen who served under Hancock during the war, the following facts were gleaned, which coincides with Mr. Ward's statement about the pompous military autocrat, who considered a private soldier on an equal with a dog. This gentleman said:

"I was a member of the famous 'Irish Brigade,' in the Second Army Corps.—Our boys just lived for the honor of the brigade, and would have gladly died any time to rescue the dear old standards, the harp of Erin and the Stars and Stripes, which ever floated side by side in the van. One day we were a little slow in obeying an order to charge on account of a misunderstanding, for God knows that the 'Irish Brigade' was always too willing to attack. Our commander returned in a few minutes, and we charged. He seemed down-hearted, and confidentially related to his officers that night that Hancock had ordered him angrily to 'charge with his flannel-mouthed SONS of BITCHES (a favorite epithet), and let them be killed to make room for better men.' The brigade was nearly ruined by this."

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

City, County or Township to Pay for Slaves.

By the way of introducing Mr. William H. English, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, to our readers, and the kind of a "loyal" citizen he was, we publish the following resolution offered by him in the National House of Representatives, December 21, 1860:

Resolved, That for the purpose of doing justice, and securing peace and prosperity, the committee of thirty-three be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the settlement of the present unfortunate and dangerous sectional controversy upon the following basis: 1. The Territories of the United States to be equitably divided between the slaveholding and non slaveholding sections, slavery to be prohibited in that portion set apart for the non slaveholding, and to be recognized in that portion set apart for the slaveholding section, the status of each upon the subject of slavery to remain unchanged during the territorial condition; but when the population in any portion of the territory set apart to either section shall equal or exceed the ratio required for a Representative in Congress, and the people shall have formed and ratified a constitution and asked admission into the Union as a State, such State shall be admitted with or without slavery, as such constitution may prescribe. 2. The rights of property in slaves in the slaveholding States, and in the portion of the territories set apart for the slaveholding section, shall not be destroyed or impaired by legislation in Congress, in the Territories or in the non slaveholding States; and whenever a fugitive slave shall be rescued from his master, or from the proper United States officers, by reason of mob violence or State legislation in conflict with the constitution or laws of the United States, or whenever a slave shall, in like manner, be rescued from his master while in *transitu* through any non slaveholding State, the city, county, or township in which such rescue is made, shall be liable to the master in double the value of the slave, recoverable in the United States courts.

HE WILL VOTE AS HE SHOT.

A High Private's Views of Gen. Hancock's Candidacy.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—A private soldier of Hancock's corps, at Greenville, Pa., having been requested to organize a Hancock Club, responded as follows:

St. Clair A. Milholland, 3445 Walnut Street Philadelphia:

DEAR SIR.