

HELD UP THE EXPRESS.

DYNAMITE USED TO BREAK OPEN THE SAFE.

Travelers Returning From the World's Fair Have a Thrilling Experience at a Little Station in the Woods of Northwest Indiana—The Engineer Shot.

A number of masked men, armed with Winchester rifles, held up the last Atlantic express on the Lake Shore Road, a mile east of Kessler, Ind., shortly after midnight. With the boldness that characterized the operations of Jesse James and his gang when they were the terrors of Missouri, they boarded the locomotive and missed the engineer. They exploded dynamite under one of the express cars, tearing a hole in its side.

Then the iron safe was blown up and dynamite and packages of money amounting to many thousands of dollars were taken. The money had been consigned to New York City. The robbers escaped in the woods.

Kessler is 140 miles east of Chicago. The train had passed the lake station and was in a stretch of timber land when on reaching a curve the engineer slowed down. As the engine moved around the turn the engineer, James Knapp, saw a red light ahead. His hand was at the lever in an instant, and as the train slowed up and the red light drew nearer the engineer saw a dozen men sprang into the cab and leveled rifles at the heads of the engineer and fireman, and their order was given, "Throw up your hands!"

The fireman immediately raised his arms, but the engineer paid no heed to the men and with a cry of warning turned toward the passenger coaches. A dozen rifles were quickly turned upon him and several shots startled the passengers, who had been awakened by the sudden stopping of the cars.

As the train came to a stop there was a terrible explosion. The robbers had put dynamite under the train. The explosion tore open one side of the engine car. The conductor and the brakeman hurried to the platform, only to be covered by rifles. The railroad men made no resistance. A guard was put at the end of each car and the express car was entered.

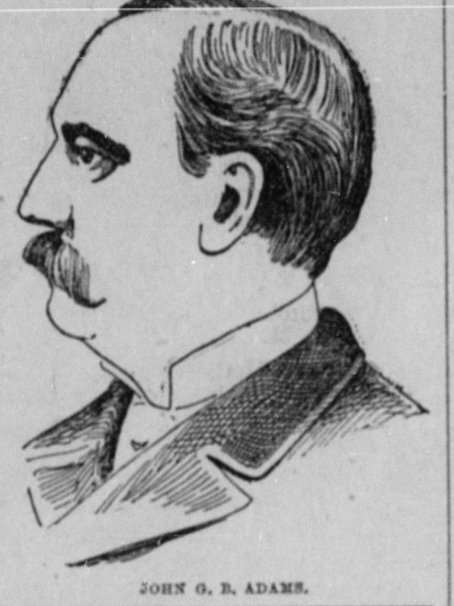
Half a dozen of the train robbers then looted the express car. Dynamite was again used in opening the safe, and the thieves took everything they thought worth carrying away.

The guards at the doors of the passenger coaches were called off, a few parting shots were fired, and the band of robbers disappeared in the wooded stretch of land that skirts the railroad.

The Sheriff was aroused from bed, and soon a posse of residents of Kendallville were hastening along the highway to the scene of the robbery. They scoured the vicinity, but they found no clues.

NEW G. A. R. COMMANDER.

The Military and Civil Career of Captain John G. B. Adams.



JOHN G. B. ADAMS.

He was engaged in every battle of the Army of the Potomac in which his regiment took part. At Fredericksburg Captain Adams saved the colors of his regiment from capture. He was twice severely wounded in the second day's fight at Gettysburg, but after a short leave of absence and before he had recovered from his wounds he rejoined his regiment, to follow its fortunes from the Wilderness to the siege of Petersburg.

After the war for ten years he was foreman for a firm of shoe manufacturers in Lynn, following that he became an Inspector in the Boston Custom House, resigning after fifteen months' service and accepting the position of Postmaster at Lynn. For eight years he filled that position, resigning to become Deputy Warden of the State Reformatory at Concord.

He was the first recruit mustered into Post 5, and has been Department Commander for one year, was twice times delegate to the National Convention of the Order, and has been President of the Association of the Survivors of Confederate Prisons for the last seven years. In 1868 he was chosen by the Electoral College of Massachusetts as messenger to carry the Electoral vote of the State to the National Capital on the first election of Grant to the Presidency.

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PROMINENT PEOPLE.

BISMARCK is improving in health. **EX-KING MILAN**, of Serbia, has been stricken with apoplexy.

The Queen of England has been photographed 634 times since her accession. **L. S. COFFIN**, who was nominated for Governor by the Republican-Republicans of Iowa, has declined the nomination.

A game made from the house of Governor Bond, the first Governor of Illinois, has been formally presented to Vice-President Stevenson.

REPRESENTATIVE PENCE, of Colorado, was District Attorney before his election to Congress, and in that position never lost a case, it is said.

HENRY M. STANLEY, who defeated Sir John G. B. Adams in the last British Parliamentary election, is out again as a candidate for North Lambeth.

POPE LEO has never set foot outside the precincts of the Vatican during the whole thirteen years since his accession to the Papal throne.

MICHAEL HAZARDIN, an attaché of the Russian Legation at St. Petersburg, is in California investigating the prison system of that State.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, familiarly and affectionately known to the English Liborals as "Judas," will visit this country soon, in company with his wife, who was a Miss Endicott, of Boston.

A **MORNING** portrait of President Cleveland is on exhibition in New York, N. Y., which contains 300,000 pieces of Italian marble of various colors, and weighs 300 pounds. It is the work of Marienne Gilbert, an artist in Rome.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY is an enthusiastic tennis player in Washington. On fair afternoons he indulges in the sport, in which he shows great proficiency and expertness.

BARNEY BARNETO is the richest man in South Africa. His wealth is estimated at \$100,000,000. He began his career as a Napoleon of finance by dealing in second-hand clothing in London. Such a man could even make fancy farming pay.

MISS KITTIE WILKINS is claimed by the State of Idaho as a "veritable blue queen." She has a ranch with about 3000 horses and 2000 head of cattle thereon, and while she buys and sells all the stock in the county, she is only interested with the care of the animals.

JOHN F. PHILLIPS is United States District Judge at Kansas City, Mo. He never spouts out his middle name because it is fine. It was bestowed upon him by his father because he was born in the last day of a year's last month and a half.

SENATOR PERRINS, of California, is a self-made man. When he was a youngster in California, friendless and with only \$2 in his pocket, a Mr. Knight, a merchant of Oroville, gave him a situation as porter, where he could earn regular wages \$40 a month. When he had made \$1000 he carried on the business world he sent for his old employer, who had in the meantime met with misfortune, and gave him a bookkeeper's place in his office worth \$175 a month.

CANNON BOOMED AT RIO.

THREE REBEL SHIPS BLAZE AWAY AT THE FORTS.

Big Guns Answer From the Forts. But Little Damage is Done—Shot Fired Into the City—Consternation in Brazil—American Interests Unprotected.

Admiral Mello, commanding the rebel Brazilian fleet, carried out his threat to bombard the forts guarding the bay of Rio de Janeiro. The rebel war ships, including the cruisers Aquidaban, Republics, and Trajano, took up positions before the forts shortly before 9 o'clock a. m., and a little after that hour the signal to fire was set and was promptly obeyed.

The first gun was fired from the flagship of the fleet, and its detonation had scarcely died away before the shot was answered from the forts at which it was directed. The firing then became general and the noise of the bombardment had lasted six hours, the signal "cease firing" was displayed on the forts or to the warships.

There were a few casualties among the Government troops. The loss to the rebels or the damage to the ships is unknown. As the bombardment continued the situation at Rio de Janeiro remains unchanged.

The insurgent squadron is also reported to have bombarded an arsenal town near Rio de Janeiro. The insurgents captured the Government gunboat Alagoas, which lay in the harbor and surrendered without firing a shot. The forts at the entrance to the harbor fired on the insurgent fleet, but without success.

The insurgents directed their fire upon the arsenals and forts. The Government ironclad Bahia, which started for the Paraguary River to oppose any revolt in Mato Grosso, has been ordered to return to the defense of Rio de Janeiro.

The Navy Department was informed of the departure of the Despatch from Hampton Roads for Brazil. An effort was made by telegraph to stop the vessel, but some additional instructions might be sent her commander, but the cruiser had gone before the despatch reached Fort Monroe.

The Rev. John Henry Barrows, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, said that never had such a congress been undertaken, and not long ago it would have been deemed impossible to carry it to successful completion.

Archbishop Feehan followed, welcoming the delegates on behalf of the Catholic Church. He said that the assembly was unique in the history of the world. Learned men had come from all countries to speak in defense of their faith, that were of charity, humanity and benevolence.

Cardinal Gibbons said that though all did not agree on matters of faith, there was one point on which they were united—that was charity, humanity and benevolence.

The Archbishop of Zante (Greek Church) expressed his thanks for the invitation which enabled him to take part in the proceedings, which, he thought, would be productive of great good to the world.

Prince Volkovskoy, of Russia, followed with a tribute to the Congress. He spoke of the Catholic prelate addressing the Jews, and said it was a magnificent scene that could be seen only in this age.

The Rev. Rev. Schibata, of Japan, rose while Doctor Barrows read a paper he had prepared. He spoke briefly of religion and of the good it had done. Then Z. Woguchi, also of Japan, made a short response. He was a Buddhist, and spoke for himself and three companions.

LATER NEWS.

Two children of Mrs. Sarah Reilly, of New York City, were swinging on a door at their home. The mother, fearing that the children would break the glass pane, reached out her hand to prevent the slamming of the door. The glass struck her outstretched hand and broke. In drawing it back the woman cut a gash in her arm six inches long, severing the main artery. She bled to death.

A SHORTAGE of 5000 ounces of gold, worth \$184,000, has been discovered in the Philadelphia Mint.

MARGARET GIRODET, a French woman, who lived at the base of High Mountain, N. J., her son, Camille, and a boarder named Emile Murray were killed by eating toadstools for mushrooms. Malco Gregoria and her young child died from the same cause at Somerville, N. J.

The Governor of Oklahoma issued an order forbidding all persons who enter the strip from carrying firearms.

JESSE MITCHELL, colored, was lynched at Amelia (Va.) Court House. He had been convicted twice of assault upon a white child twelve years old, but had secured new trials on technicalities.

FOREST fires over large areas of the Northwest have done great damage.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Doctor Charles H. Hazelton, of Michigan, to be United States Consul at Milan, Italy.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports the values of exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States for the periods named as follows: August, 1893, \$21,855,228; 1892, \$19,036,710; eight months ended August 31, 1893, \$124,496,019; 1892, \$166,239,917.

PRESIDENT PEIXOTO, of Brazil, with the loyal army, has abandoned Rio Janeiro and withdrawn to Santa Ana.

AN OHIO SPOUTER.

Biggest Gas Well in the World Completed Near Findlay.

A Findlay (Ohio) dispatch says that all previous records of gas wells have been broken. D. T. Davis has completed a well on the Ross farm, in Cass Township, which is good for 50,000,000 cubic feet per day.

The well is but sixty feet from the city's 18,000,000 gauger, struck two months ago, and the greatest excitement prevails.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice | 1.85 @ 1.87 |
| Medium, 1892, choice | 1.75 @ 1.80 |
| Poa, 1892, choice | 1.75 @ 2.00 |
| West. kidney, 1892, choice | 1.80 @ 1.90 |
| White kidney, 1892, choice | 1.80 @ 1.90 |
| Lima, Cal., 1892, choice | 1.55 @ 1.65 |
| Green peas, 1892, 7 lbs. | 1.40 @ 1.45 |

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

TAPIOCA PUDDING. Three ounces of tapioca, one quart of milk, two ounces of butter, quarter of a pound of sugar, four eggs, flavoring of vanilla or bitter almonds. Wash the tapioca and let it stew gently in the milk by the side of the stove for a quarter of an hour, occasionally stirring it; then let it cool; mix with it the butter, sugar and eggs, which should be well beaten, and flavor with either of the above ingredients.

Break into small pieces six ounces of macaroni; throw these into boiling water and boil rapidly twenty minutes. I say rapidly, because the motion of the water prevents the macaroni from sticking together.

When done, drain in a colander and throw into cold water to blanch for fifteen minutes. Put a half pint of milk in a farina boiler; rub together one tablespoonful of butter and four even tablespoonfuls of flour; stir into the milk, and cook and stir continually until a thick paste is formed; then add the yolks of two eggs, cook a moment longer, take from the fire, add two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, a palatable seasoning of salt and pepper.

Drain, cut it into half inch pieces, stir these into the mixture and turn out to cool. When cold, form into croquettes; dip first in egg, and then in bread crumbs, and fry in smoking hot fat. This quantity will make eighteen good-sized croquettes.

OTHER SALADS.

Plump and ruffle one and one-half pints of small oysters, by stirring them over a hot fire for five minutes in a fry-pan that has been previously heated. Skim out and drain. Season while warm with salt, white pepper, one tablespoonful of oil, one of vinegar and two of lemon juice, and place them on the ice two hours. Cut enough white, crisp celery in small pieces to make one pint, and when ready to serve, mix this with the oysters, and the following dressing: Put the yolks of two eggs into a cold soup dish; with a fork break them slightly, and add one-half teaspoonful of salt.

When light, add half a teaspoonful of dry mustard, and beat again. As soon as it thickens, add drop by drop a grill of salad oil, then half a teaspoonful of lemon juice, then five of oil (one at a time), one of vinegar, and so continue alternating lemon juice and vinegar until another grill of oil has been used. When ready to serve, mix one-half of the mayonnaise with the salad, pour the remainder over the top, and serve garnished with white celery leaves.—New York Observer.

CANNING TOMATOES. The following recipe is given in Good Housekeeping, as a reliable method of canning the "unreliable" tomato: Wash the tomatoes and remove the stems. Have a wide kettle or agate basin of boiling water on the stove, plunge in as much fruit as is conveniently accommodated at one time, and remove with a long-handled skimmer as soon as the skins crack. Dash cold water over the tomatoes and they will almost pare themselves. Slip off the skins and lay the fruit in an earthen dish. When ready to fill the jars, set one in a milk pan and slice the tomatoes into it. With a wooden masher push down the fruit as the jar fills and turn off the juice and seeds which will rise to the top. Cooking will render the fruit quite juicy enough, and this discarding of the seeds and liquid part appears to be necessary to success.

When all the jars are filled to within three inches of the tops, lay on the covers and set the jars over the fire in a boiler of lukewarm water, placing a rack or support of some sort beneath them. A sufficient quantity to complete filling the jars may be steved in an agate kettle, or one jar may be emptied for that purpose. As the fruit rises in the jars in boiling, push it down occasionally to release the air bubbles from the interstices of the fruit. Keep boiling for an hour. At the end of that time lift the jars out to a dry board, fill each till it runs over, and seal immediately with a new rubber. Store in a dark place.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS. To remove tar from cloth, rub the cloth with turpentine. Rubber should be carefully kept away from oil, as oil softens and makes it unfit for use. Alcohol is a good remedy for burns if applied immediately. Keep the burns moist with it for two hours. Ink stains on linen can be taken out if the stain is first washed in strong salt water and let it stand over night. Meats should never be placed directly on the ice, as its juices will be absorbed; put it on a plate and set in a cool place.

For bites and stings apply spirits of hartshorn, if you have it; if not, make a poultice of fresh wood ashes, moistened with water. To remove berry stains from paper, books, etc., hold a lighted brimstone match close to them and the fumes remove the stains. Never sun feather beds. Air them thoroughly on a windy day in a cool place. The sun draws the oil and gives the feathers a rancid smell.

Glover tea is admirable for purifying the blood, for removing pimples and whitening the complexion, and has also good repute as a sleep inducing draught.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CHOLERA has spread considerably. **HARTFORD, Conn.**, has rejected the trolley. **WESTERN** New York reports a grasshopper plague.

NEW JERSEY announces 650,000 bushels of cherries in sight. **THE** army worm is doing great damage in some parts of Minnesota.

THERE are now twenty inhabitants to the square mile in this country. **REVIVAL** of gold mining in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Idaho is reported.

CENTRAL New Mexico has been subject almost daily for three months to violent earthquakes. **CUSTOMS** receipts are unusually light this year, and a large deficit is expected by the Treasury.

AGRICULTURE of Japanese are to settle upon rich agricultural lands in the Southern States of Mexico. **CHARLES** de Lesseps was liberated after about six months' imprisonment for Panama Canal frauds.

MORONALAND is threatened with invasion by the Matabele tribe, the bravest warriors in Africa, barring women. **THE** bull fight is regaining its old popularity in Mexico after a moral spasm which temporarily dethroned it.

THE hop crop in Central New York will be fifty to twenty-five per cent lighter than the crop of last year. **THE** indications are that the cranberry crop in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, will be the largest ever harvested.

THE wheat crop of Kansas last year was 70,000,000 bushels. The crop for this year is now estimated at only 21,000,000 bushels. **THE** merchants of New Orleans, La., have rebelled against the action of banks there in charging them \$5 per \$1000 on New York exchange.

CLOUDBURST IN SPAIN.

A Town Swept Away With Great Loss of Life.

The town of Villa-Canas, in the province of Toledo, Spain, has been devastated by floods. It is positively known that sixty persons were drowned, and it was believed that the bodies of many others were buried under the ruins of their homes.

The people are so stricken by the disaster that they display no concern over the loss of their relatives or property, and assistance will have to be given to them until they recover from the blow.

Heavy rains had fallen in the province, and the town, which lies on rather low ground, was inundated. The waters from the hills, where there had probably been a cloudburst, swept down on the doomed town, carrying away almost everything in its path.

Other houses were rapidly undermined by the waters, and in many cases collapsed before the occupants could leave them. The masses of wreckage going down on the flood in some instances afforded a means of escape to persons who would otherwise have been drowned.

Many men, women and children, clutching to the rafters or clinging to the trees and other floating wreckage and were carried to places of safety. A large number of lives were saved in this manner. In a number of cases the persons thus saved were badly injured.

The bodies of several women who had apparently made heroic efforts to save themselves and their children have been found. In one place a handsome young woman was found with an infant clasped to her with one hand, and with the other she held the hand of a little boy. All were dead, and there was not a mark upon them.

PLAGUE'S DEADLY WORK.

Frightful Mortality Among Pilgrims to Mecca.

Of the 9000 pilgrims that left Tunis and other ports in May last for Mecca, only half have returned, the others having fallen victims to cholera. Fully 12,000 friends and relatives met the returning pilgrims on their release from quarantine, and there were many heartrending demonstrations of grief by the relatives of those who had succumbed to the disease.

THE CONDITION OF CROPS.

Report of the Department of Agriculture.

The September report of the Statistics of the Department of Agriculture shows a decline in the condition of corn to 76.7 from 87 in the month of August, and 93.2 in July, being a decline of a little over ten points from the August and over sixteen from the July report.

The change is marked in nearly all of the principal corn States. In comparison with the September reports of the past ten years only three were lower—70.1 in 1890, 72.3 in 1887 and 76.6 in 1886. In the same month in 1892 the condition was 79.6, or nearly three points higher than the present month.

There has been a general decline in the condition throughout the country, which has been caused by the widely-prevailing drought.

The condition of the wheat, considering both winter and spring varieties, when harvested was 74, against 85.3 in 1892. The general average is the lowest since 1885, when it was 72. In Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska the yield is small and of an inferior quality, much of it grading at No. 3 and under, and in some places it is reported to be worthless.

In Iowa and Wisconsin the winter variety yielded well, and was of good quality, while the spring variety yield was poor and of inferior quality. In Minnesota the yield has been poor and not the expected quality of shriveled grain. In California and Oregon the quality of the grain is good up to an average, and the yield has been good, except on low lands, where it was greatly damaged.

There has been a further decline in the condition of oats during the past month, the general average standing at 74.9, against 78.3 in August. In September, 1892, it was 78.9. The condition of rye is 82. Drought during the spring and early summer injured the crop. Barley shows a slight falling off since last month, the general average being 83.6, against 84.6 in August.

MEN AND WOMEN HANGED.

A Mississippi Mob's Punishment of a Poisoner.

Two men and two women, all colored, have been lynched near Quincy, Miss., fifteen miles from Aberdeen. Two weeks before Thomas Woodruff and five children were taken violently ill, and two of the children died. Woodruff had been suffering still linger, with little hope of recovery.

A number of neighbors also became very ill while attending the sick family. Examination of the well on the premises disclosed three packages of rat poison in it, and a suspicion pointed to a colored man, Ben Jackson, who was arrested, and was taken by a crowd of men from the officers during the inquest and hanged.

The next day the jury examined Mahaley Jackson, Ben's wife, and Lou Carter, his mother-in-law, who testified to a knowledge of Ben's intention to purchase poison for the purpose accomplished. The jury discharged them. A crowd of armed men took them out and hung them as participants in the conspiracy.

Mahaley Jackson also testified that Rufus Broyles, a well-known colored man of the neighborhood, had furnished the money to buy the poison. He was seen at Wood's mill, a few miles from the scenes of the other tragedies, and next morning his dead body was found hanging to a limb in that vicinity.

The Portuguese authorities have declared New York to be a cholera-infected port. The disease is existing in all the infected districts of Italy. During the past three months thirty-five postoffices in New England have been broken into, the safes blown open and the contents stolen. In all the Government is a loser by \$10,000.

LIVE POULTRY. Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn. 13 1/2 @ 14
Spring chickens, large, 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Western, 11 1/2 @ 12
Roosters, old, 7 @ 8
Turkeys, 12 @ 13
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn. 60 @ 80
State, 50 @ 70
Western, 112 @ 150
Geese, Western, 20 @ 30
Pigeons, 20 @ 30

DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED. Turkeys, 9 @ 12
Chickens, Phila., 14 @ 18
Western, 8 @ 10
Pears, St. and West, 8 @ 9
Ducks—Fair to fancy, 9 @ 12
Eastern, 7 @ 10
Spring, L. I., 12 1/2 @ 15
Geese—Eastern, 15 @ 18
Mixed, Western, 16 @ 18
Squabs—Dark 7 doz. 2 1/2 @ 3
White, 7 doz. 2 1/2 @ 3

**POTATOES—State, 7 lbs. 1 1/2 @ 1 7/8
Jersey, 7 lbs. 1 1/2 @ 2 00
L. I., in bulk, 7 lbs. 2 00 @ 2 25
Cabbage, L. I., 7 lbs. 5 00 @ 6 00
Onions—Orange Co., 7 lbs. 1 50 @ 1 75
Eastern, red, 7 lbs. 1 75 @ 2 00
State, 7 lbs. 1 50 @ 1 75
Peas, Western, N. Y., 7 lbs. 1 00 @ 1 25
Cannons, L. I., 7 lbs. 1 00 @ 1 25
String beans, L. I., 7 lbs. 1 75 @ 2 00
Squash, marrow, 7 lbs. 1 00 @ 1 25
Tomatoes, near by, 7 crates 40 @ 60**

GRAIN, ETC. Flour—Winter Patents, 4 50 @ 5 75
Spring Patents, 4 15 @ 5 30
Wheat, No. 2 Red, 4 15 @ 5 74
Rye—State, 31 @ 52
Barley—Two-rowed State, — @ —
Corn—Ungraded White, — @ —
No. 2 White, 37 1/2 @ 38
Mixed Western, — @ 38
Hay—Good to Choice, 65 @ 69
Straw—Long Rye, — @ 65
Lard—City Steam, 08.00 @ —

LIVE STOCK. Cows, City dressed, 6 1/2 @ 8 1/4
Milk cows, com. to good, 5 00 @ 6 00
Calves, City dressed, — @ —
Pigs, No. 2, 5 75 @ 6 00
Lamb, 7 lbs., — @ 11
Hogs—Live, 7 lbs., 6 25 @ 6 50
Dressed, — @ 10