

ERASTUS WIMAN.

Erastus Wiman, the quondam philanthropist and millionaire of Staten Island, convicted of forgery in the second degree, was sentenced to five years and six months in State. Prison, by Justice Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, New York City. Good behavior will reduce his actual sentence to three years, eleven months, fifteen days.

General Tracy and Lawyer Boardman, of Mr. Wiman's counsel, were in the room when the prisoner and his sons entered, and a whispered conversation between the convicted man and his lawyers followed.

As soon as the court officer had called the

court to order, General Tracy arose and moved for a new trial. He said that his motion was based on three grounds: First, that the court had mischarge the jury second, that the verdict was contrary to law, and, third, that the verdict was contrary to

The motion was denied, and General Tracy then argued for a light sentence. He called attention to the verdict of the jury recommending the prisoner to the mercy of the court, and also to the fact that Mr. Wiman had made as complete restitution as possible, by turning over not only his own property, but that of his wife, to the firm of R. G. Dun & Co. Lastly, General Tracy asked that Justice Ingraham consider Mr. Wiman's former good character, and also his At the conclusion of General Tracy's

speech the clerk of the court called : "Erastus Wiman to the bar."

Mr. Wiman arose and the clerk asked:
"Have you anything to say why the senttence of the court should not be lawfully passed upon you?

For answer Mr. Wiman shook his head. Justice Ingraham then addressed the

"The duty I have to perform is extremely painful, and one I would be glad to be rid of. The law does not punish for vengeance. It is not to gratify R. G. Dun or his associates, but the very existence of society requires that certain acts shall not be committed. In this case there is not presented a single act of misdoing under some great temptation. For a long period you constantly appropri-ated the funds of your business associates, and after that committed forgery. Mr. Dun so trusted you that he did not examine your accounts, and you violated a trust as well as appropriating the money of others. Every word in your letters produced here shows that you knew you had no right to take the money you did. On the other hand, the jury have true ly recommended morely and I am have strongly recommended mercy, and I am always glad to have the assistance of the jury in cases of this sort. I am also asked jury in cases of this sort. I am also asked to consider your age, your former good character and your family. I have taken all these things into consideration. The sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned for

# five years and six months in State Prison." At the conclusion of the sentence Mr. Wiman was taken back to the Tombs. TRIES TO KILL CRISPI.

#### Anarchist "Marat" Fires at Italy's Premier in Rome.

Premier Crispi, of Italy, was shot at while driving from his residence in Rome to the Chamber of Deputies in a closed carriage.

The carriage was turning from the Via Gregoriana into the Via Capolecasa at 2.20 o'clock when a man, apparently loitering on the sidewalk, put his hand to his breast,

drew a revolver and dashed into the street almost up to the carriage. He then lifted his revolver, took a short alm at the Premier Signor Crispi was uninjured. He promptly sprang out of his carriage with the intention of seizing the would-be assassin. The latter, however, was almost immediately seized by

the people attracted to the spot by the report of the revolver.

In a moment the neighborhood was erowded with excited people vowing vengeance. A rush was made for the assassin, who was struggling with his captors near the Premier's carriage, and he would undoubtedly have been lynched had it not been for the college. of the revolver.

the prompt arrival of the policemen. The miscreant who tried to kill the Premier was with difficulty conveyed to the nearest police station after arrest. There name of Paola Lega, and said he is a joiner. He is also known as "Marat."

### PEARY RELIEF PARTY.

#### The Departure of the Expedition for theArctic Region.

The members of the auxiliary Peary party, who will go to North Greenland to bring back the Arctic explorer and his family associates, after their year in high latitudes, sailed from Brooklyn by the Red Cross steamer Fortia for Newfoundland. The six members of the party, under the charge of Henry G. Bryant, of Philadelphia, went aboard the vessel at Bobinson's stores.

The only Brooklyn member of the party is

Herbert L. Bridgman, a personal friend of Lieutenant Peary. His wife, Mrs. Helen Bartlett Bridgman, accompanies him as far as St. Johns, Newfoundland, From that point Mr. Bryant's party will proceed by the mailing steamer Falcon to Bowdoin Bay, North Greenland, where the Peary expedition passed the winter, where Mrs. Peary and some other members of the party, it is expected, will be found.

The party is equipped with snowshoes, a whateboat, sleeping-bags, ice-axes, and other articles needed for Arctic travel and somfort, and the necessary weapons.

# THREE THIEVES LYNCHED.

#### Farmers' Vengeance Wreaked Upon Horse Stealers in Kentucky.

Seventy-five farmers of Mason County, Kentucky, hanged Archie, Burr and William Haines, colored, who were said to have been stealing horses and sheep. Two of the

colored men lived at Gallipolis, Ohio.

Later, it was reported that the victims had been terrorizing the vicinity. They were seen stealing by several stockmen, who were compelled to move on at the muzzles of revolvers. This enraged the people of the neighborhood, and they concluded to organ-ize a lynching mob, with the above result.

THE Health Board census, transmitted to the Tenement-House Commission, showed that 1,642,773 persons live in 39,138 tenement-houses in New York City.

A COLOMIZATION company proposes to set-tle between 400 and 500 families on the Big Horn River, near the mouth of Fifteen Mile Creek, Wyoming, this summer.

### FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

131st Dar.—Several amendments to the wool schedule of the Tariff bill were defeated by small majorities; Messrs. Dolph, Carey and Proctor spoke against free wool, and Mr.

and Proctor spoke against free wool, and Mr. Kyle in favor of it.

132D DAY.—The Senate disposed of the woolen schedule and nearly all of the silk schedule of the Tariff bill.

133D DAY.—The last two schedules of the Tariff bill proper were passed. During the discussion Mr. Hill, of New York, moved to place coal on the free list. It was defeated, only seven votes being cast for it.

134TH DAY.—Rapid progress was made with the free list of the Tariff bill, twenty pages being disposed of. The Finance Committee sustained its first defeat. It came at the close of the day's session, when there

the close of the day's session, when there were more absentees on the Democratic side of the chamber than was consistent with assured victory on that side. The subject of it was quicksilver, which the committee had placed on the free list. On motion of Mr. Perkins, it was placed on the dutiable list at

seven cents a pound.

135TH DAY.—Mr. Jones moved that twentysix paragraphs of the Tariff measure as re-ported from the Finance Committee be elimi-nated, and in the absence of objections this was agreed to. These twenty-six paragraphs comprise the so-called administrative features of the Gorman compromise. — Consideration of the free list was finished. — Mr. Allison introduced a joint resolution requesting the President to negotiate a treaty with the Government of Great Britain pro viding that for a perio i of twenty-five years all differences or disputes between the Govall differences or disputes between the dor-ernments of the two countries that cannot be adjusted by diplomatic means shall be referred to arbitration.

136TH DAY.—The income tax section of the

Tariff bill was taken up, and Messrs. Hill, Higgins and Hoar spoke against it. The Senate voted to limit the operation of the tax to the first day of January, 1900. A graduated income tax was rejected. —Just before ad-journment the reports of the Sugar Trust In-vestigating Committee were presented. Mr. Hill objected to their reception.

### The House.

151st Day.—The Indian Appropriation bill was considered all day. 152p Day.—The provision of the Indian Supply bill to remove the Indian supplies warehouse from New York to Chicago was defeated. The bill was then passed.

133b DAY.—Consideration of the Hatch Anti-Options bill was begun.—The House passed the joint resolution to extend the appropriations of the year ending June 30 until the appropriation bills for the coming

rear are passed.

154TH DAY.—The Secretary of the Interior was directed to sell at public auction 100,000 acres of pine land in the Chippewa Reservation, Minn., and to surrender to the city of Newport, Ky., for park purposes, the old site of the Newport Barracks.—The day was chiefly spent in general debate on the Hatch Anti-Option bill, speeches against it being delivered by Messrs, Coombs and Aldrich, and a speech in its favor by Mr. Sibdrich, and a speech in its favor by Mr. Sib-

155TH DAY .-- The debate on the Hatch Anti-Option bill was continued all day. 1567H Day.—An agreement was reached to close debate on the Anti-Options bill at once. Discussion of the measure lasted all day.

### THE NATIONAL GAME.

PHILADELPHIA leads the League in bat-

FIFTY hits are credited to Murphy, of the New Yorks. THE Louisvilles lost twenty games straight

and then won one. LATHAM has been relieved of the captaincy of the Cincinnati team.

Just where one player gains by trying to maim the other is a mystery. CLEVELAND was the first win a game from Baltimore.

THIRTY-TWO home runs have been made off Boston pitchers this year.

PITCHER EHRET, of the Pittsburgs, failed to make a single run in thirteen games. Rosinson has caught in every championship game for the Baltimores thus far.

No third baseman in the country has been doing better than Shindle, of Brooklyn. Ward, of New York, is not stealing bases as he did last year, nor is he playing his for-

mer game. In a recent game Stagg, the Yale ex-fielder, struck out eight men and made a

No outfielder in the League is putting up a better game at present than Keeler, of the Baltimores.

BROOKs, the elever little short stop, has een chosen captain of the Princeton nine for pext year

ALLEN, of Philadelphia, had his cheek-bone broken by a pitched ball. He may not play again this year.

Various League clubs are searching the earth for pitching talent and yet Keefe is still waiting for a call.

ONE of the greatest disappointments to New York "rooters" is the failure of their outfield to hit the ball.

Nichols, of Boston, keeps posted on every batsman's weakness, and good control of the ball comes in handy. PITCHERS who have not even had the benefit of a minor league training are not likely to develop at once sufficient caliber for a

place on a League team. THE veteran, "Jim" Keenan, who was catching when Anson was a young blood and when "on the bounce was out," thinks of again donning the mask.

STRIKE outs are not near so numerous this season as they once were. Nine is the greatest number struck out in a single game. Rusie, of New York, holds that

THE Brooklyns are playing good ball and the team is working well together. The pitchers are pitching and the batsmen are batting. They have a good fielding nine and a great utility man in Shoeh.

Cantea, of the Yale nine, played a phenomenal game against Princeton. He struck out nine men, lined out a three bagger in the third inning and made a home run in the first on Mackenzie's misjudgment of a long fly to left.

So far as the League race has been run it has been demonstrated that the strength of the Eastern clubs, barring Baltimore, has been overestimated by the winter critics, while that of the Western teams has been correspondingly underestimated.

It is one of the idiosyncracies of the National sport, and one for which there is apparently no explanation, that certain clubs are far more successful against clubs by which they are outclassed on form than they are against clubs with which they are supposed to be evenly matched. posed to be evenly matched.

Good judges say that the attempt to copy the style of play used by the Bostons has greatly impaired the batting of the New York team. Better let the players hit the bail in their own way than to have their attention taken from the pitcher by watching signais that do not work, says an expert.

### RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs. Won. Lost. et. Clubs. Won. Lost. et. Baltimore. 31 12 . 721 New York. 26 22 . 542 Boston..... 33 17 . 660 St. Louis. 21 28 . 429 Philadel. . 28 17 . 622 Cincinnati. 16 30 . 346 Brooklyn. . 28 18 . 609 Chicago... 16 31 . 340 Cleveland . 26 17 . 605 Wash'ng'n. 15 34 . 306 Pittsburg.. 29 20 . 592 Louisville. 12 35 . 255

INFORMATION received at the State Department, Washington, from our Minister at Athensehows that in fifty-six towns 251 people were killed and 146 wounded, and 3602 houses destroyed or injured by the recent earthquakes. The value of the property destroyed was about \$1,000,000.

### DEATH OF JUDGE PHELPS.

Fatal End of the Malady Which Baffled His Physicians.



Judge William Walter Phelps, ex-Minister to Germany, died after a lingering illness a few mornings ago at his home at Teaneck, near Englewood, N. J. The exact nature of Judge Phelps's ailment was never definitely stated by his physicians. It was generally believed that he was suffering from pulmon-ary trouble, complicated by typhoid fever. He never enjoyed a robust constitution and it was known that he inherited pulmonary

William Walter Phelps was born in New York City August 24, 1839. His earliest ancestor in this country was William Phelps a brother of the John Phelps who was pri vate secretary to Oliver Cromwell. John J. Phelps, the father of William Walter, made a large fortune in business, and was the or-ganizer and first president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. William Walter Phelps was graduated from Yale College in 1860, and three years later rerate College in 1860, and three years later re-ceived the degree of LL.B. at the Colum-bia Law School. Entering active practice he became counsel for the Rock Island and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads, the United States Trust Com-pany and other corporations, before he was thirty years old. He was an enthusias-tic Republican, and had been the suctic Republican, and had been the suc cessful counsel for his sister's father-in-law, William E. Dodge, in his noted contest for a seat in the House of Representatives; and in 1872 he was elected fto Congress from the Fifth New Jersey District, in which he sided. His opponent was A. B. Woodruff, Mr. Phelps's independence caused his defeat at the next Congressional election. The dis-trict in which he had been elected by 2715 majority chose his opponent by seven votes. In 1881 President Garfield sent him as United States Minister to Austria, where he was very popular. He resigned after Garfield's death and was elected to Con-gress from his old district, continuing to serve through three successive terms. He was named by President Har-rison in March, 1889, one of the three Commissioners to adjust with the German Government the complications in reference to the Samoan Islands. The success achieved by the commission in its conferences with Prince Bismarck was attended by the treaty which Mr. Phelps brought back on his return. In the following June he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and En-appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and En-voy Extraordinary to the German court. Mr. Phelps was appointed by Governor Werts in February, 1893, one of the judges of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeala

Soon after his graduation at Yale he married a daughter of Joseph E. Sheffield, the founder of the Sheffield School, at New Haven, and his family consisted of his wife, two sons and a daughter. The elder son is Captain John Jay Phelps, who was named for his grandfather and received from him \$100,000 as a special gift. Sheffleid Phelps, the second son, has fine talents, and among his other accomplishments is that of a poet. He has adopted journalism as a pursuit. The daughter. Marian, was married June 1, 1893, to Dr Franz von Rottenburg, of Berlin, Imperis Under Secretary of the Interior. Mme. Vol. Rottenburg resides in Berlin.

### SCOURGED BY FLAMES.

#### Jersey City's Extensive Abattoir and Stock Yards Burned.

Not in many years has such a destructive fire occurred in Jersey City, N. J., as that which destroyed the abattoir and cold storage warehouse of the Central Stock Yard and Transit Company, at the foot of Sixth street on the Hudson River. The total loss is estimated as approaching close to \$2,000,-000. The structure destroyed covered an

area of five acres.
So rapidly did the fire spread that Watch-

man James McCarthy, who saw it and ran to give the alarm, heard the roar of the hungry flames when he was three blocks away. Almost the entire plant of the company was built on piles, Hundreds of feet out into the river, and on the very edge of the artificial foundation, stood the building where the fire started. This was a gigantic Its width on the river was 300 feet

and it ran back 600 feet, More than 5000 sheep were destroyed by the flames. The plaintive cries of the poor animals were distressing. But their torture was not of long duration. The fire came with such a rush that everything seemed to

go up like a flash.

One of the pleasing incidents of the fire was the releasing by some thoughtful individual of a hundred or more sheep from a pen quite near the abattoir. The frightened animals did not wait for a leader, but instinctively sought to get as far as possible from the element which had destroyed their

In addition to the five thousand sheep which were destroyed there were 939 head of dressed sheep in the refrigerator and 739 head killed and ready for shipment to Eu-rope. Besides this stock there was an imrope. Besides this stock there was an immense quantity of hides, fat tailow and oil

for oleomargerine.

The Stock Yards Company estimate their loss at about \$1,500,000, consisting of buildings, slaughter house machinery, see and refrigerating machinery, cattle boats and stock all totally destroyed. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Berwind White Coal Company, loss to coal barge and trestle,

nearly \$100,000. The Central Stock Yard and Transit Company constructed their yards and buildings in January, 1874. Since that time there have been seven fires in the premises, but all were extinguished with comparative slight loss. The yard covered about five acres and was next to the largest of the small stockyards in the United States, the only larger one being that of Buffalo, N. Y. The principal stock handled was sheep,

### FAIR EDIFICE GONE.

#### The Delaware Building Towed Away on the Lake.

The Delaware Building at the World Fair Grounds, Chicago, has been moved to Wolf Lake, Ind., where it is used as a club house. It has purchased by the Wolf Lake Hunting and Fishing Club. It was placed on rollers and moved down to the lake shore at Jack-son Park, where large shows were anchored

By means of great skids the building was rolled down on the seows. It was then firmly lashed in place, and two tugs towed the pride of Delawars to its destination, twelve miles away.

### THE LABOR WORLD.

EUROPEAN navies employ 300,000 men. CHINESE are commencing to crowd into the California fruit trade.

A call has been issued for a National convention of letter carriers.

THE end of the miners' strike will cause a resumption of business. Male servants are taxed in Great Britain and several other countries.

THERE are 10,000 employes of the telephone companies in the United States.

The American Railway Union will act with the Knights of Labor in the future. THE Brotherhood of Machinery Moulders suspended publication of its official organ. Immigrants are debarred from employment on public works in Victoria, Australia. THE first annual convention of the American Railroad Union was recently held in Chi

PENNSYLVANIA operators are importing colored miners to take the places of the striking Huns.

THE Supreme Court of Nebraska has de-clared the eight-hour-a-day labor law unconstitutional.

THE International Furniture Workers will old their annual convention in New York September 24th. Some of the big ocean steamship compan

ies employ more men than are enlisted in the second-class navies of Europe. THE annual convention of Saddle and Harness Makers' National Association will be held in Evansville, Ind., June 17.

THE National convention of the National association of Iron and Steel Workers will be held in Youngstown, Ohio, on August 4. The wages of gripmes on the Broadway cable road, New York City, has been raised to \$2.40 per diem. Their pay had been \$2.25

daily. The American Railway Union delegates at Chicago defeated the proposition to admit colored men to the organization by a vote of

The mere cost of producing the sixty-four volumes of books containing the evidence given at the English labor commission was almost \$200,000.

It is reported that the Fairbanks Scale Company, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., will make a ten per cent. reduction in wages in all de-partments of their business.

JOHN A. LENZ, master mechanic of the Lehigh Valley, has been elected President of the Master Car Builders' Association, whose convention has just closed at Saratoga, N. Y. IT has transpired that Western Union Telegraph operators have formed a secret organ-ization and recently failed only by seven votes of ordering a strike to redress griev-

strike of the coal miners, which extended from the Rocky Mountains to the Alleghenies, cost at least \$20,000,000, the loss in wages alone amounting to \$12,500,000.

It is said that the Krupp cannon foundry has more orders for big guns than it can possibly fill. In the works at Essen, Germany, there are 10,000 men employed, and the average daily wages paid are eighty-one

CITY TREASURER NELSON, of New Brunswick, says that Miss Margaret Foley, the overseer of his extensive stone yard, has all the common sense, physical endurance and force of character of the best men, and that he is perfectly satisfied with her work. An effort to compile statistics regarding convict labor in the United States has been

instituted by the House Committee on Labor at Washington as a preliminary to drawing a bill to prevent competition between prison made goods and the products of free labor. THE Granite Manufacturers' Association and the Granite Cutters' Union, at Barre, Vt., are making an effort to come to an agreement by which the association shall

by which the association shall but union men. and union men shall work for no firm that is not a member of the association. PRESIDENT DEBS, of the American Railway Union, announced that steps will soon be taken to form an alliance between the Knights of Labor, the American Railway Union and the Farmers' Alliance. The alliance thus formed will control, he said,

about 1,500,000 men. The female collar workers at Troy, N. Y., took the initiatory step for the formation of an international association, having for its objects the maintenance of their wages at a high standard, the preservation of their moral condition, and the guarding of their social and industrial rights.

### NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CANADA has no gold coins.

FRUIT prospects are poor. CALIFORNIA has forty Chinese temples. THE peach erop will probably be a failure. THERE are 40,000 Seventh Day Adventists

THE population of Chattanooga, Tenn., is 3423 less than in 1892. In this country there are 116 medical col-

leges of various schools TELEPHONE companies are suffering from the business depression. THE District of Columbia has over 11,000

more women than men. THE Missouri Supreme Court decided that a failing firm may prefer creditors. THE total wheat area this year is 35,480,000

acres, against 38,501,000 last year. A swarm of seventeen-year locusts recently roke up a pienie near Keyport, N. J.

It is probable that the corn pack will be considerably reduced the present season. Immionation has fallen off greatly, and a turn in the tide of emigration is predicted. THE Russian Government has appointed a

Court of Honor to regulate dueling in the FISHERMEN say that locusts, now so plentiful in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, make

THE Swiss Government introduced mid-European time at all railway and telegraph stations on June 1. THE number of registered Chinese in this

ountry is 107,000, and it is said that 3000 have not registered. THE Glasgow (Scotland) Tramway Company has placed an order for 4000 borses with Canadian buyers.

THE Mississippi Valley is suffering from the most prolonged drought ever known at this season of the year.

THE graduating class at Yale this year numbered 200 and fifty-one worked their own way through the university. BRITISH yacht builders admit, after seeing the Vigilant, that designers over there have much to learn from designers here.

THE United States Treasury holds about \$300,000 of arrears of pay and bounty due colored soldiers whose heirs cannot be JUDGE LITTLE, of Newfoundland, has unseated nine memoers of the provincial legis-lature for procuring their election by unlaw

It is reported that the Mississippi River has usurped the channel of the Loosa Hatchie, and will hereafter pass Memphis. Tenn., in a new channel

Deen are very plentiful about Greenville.
Me., hardly a day passing without from one
to a dozen being seen on some of the farms
near the village. A large moose got into a
wire sence within half a mile of the Greenville postoffice a few days ago. He pulled up four posts and drew every staple from one post, leaving the barbs of the wire covered with hide and the ground covered with

### PROMINENT PEOPLE.

AT Washington, ex-United States Senator Bishop W. Perkin, of Kansas, expired sud-denly a few days ago.

DR. J. B. PIODA, Secretary of the Swiss Legation in Rome, has been promoted to the post of Minister at Washington.

SENATOR HARRIS, of Tennessee, is said to know more about Parliamentary law than any other Senator on the Democractic side. THE oldest ex-Governor in the United States is Alpheas Felch, of Michigan. He lives in Ann Arbor and is ninety years of

"SAILOR JOE" SKERRETT, who was recently promoted to the post of Rear Admiral, is said to be the best navigator in the American

William Derring, the harvest machine manufacturer of Chicago, has given \$50,000 to the Medical School of the Northwestern University.

WILLIAM HART, N. A., the well-known landscape artist, died at his residence, Mount Vernon, N. Y., a tew days since, in his seventy-second year. EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, has had suitable apparatus rigged up in the palace at Berlin and practises the movements of row-

ing every morning. James Storms, of New York City, was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor by the French Government, for his services in establishing the Y. M. C. A. in Paris.

JOHN F. ANDREWS, of Rome, N. Y., now in his ninety-first year, claims to be the oldest living ex-Congressman. He represented the Steuben District from 1837 to 1839.

The honorary degree of D. C. L. was conferred upon Captain Alfred T. Mahan, of the United States cruiser Chicago, by the University of Oxford at its commemoration festi-Here are the ages of four notable New York men: Boswell P. Flower, fifty-nine years: David B. Hill, fifty-one; Edward Mur-

phy, fifty-six, and Grover Cleveland, fifty-The Emperor of Germany has a new gala carriage that is lighted by electricity and with the harness studded with tiny lamps. The carriage is also covered with little

ME. GLADSTONE is finding a solace in the quiet and darkness necessitated by his fall-ing sight, in translating, with the aid of an amanuensis, the odes of Horace into English

Sir John Dure Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England, who has just died, has been for many years one of the most promi-nent men in England. His father was a nephew of the poet Samuel Taylor Cole-

ridge. T. W. Davis, of the Dickinson College Prohibition Club, who was five years ago picking slate in a coal mine and could neither read nor write, won the first oratorical prize at Williamsport, Penn., a few

It is expected that Dr. Edward Nettleship will receive \$10,000 for his operation on Mr. Gladstone's eye. Moreover, he is almost certain to become the fashionable physician of London, and it is not unlikely that he will be made a baronet.

weeks since.

COLUMBUS DELANO, who was sent to Congress in 1844—the year Major McKinley was born—and was Secretary of the Interior un-der Grant, is able, at the age of eighty-six years, to take saddle exercises on his farm near Mount Vernon, Ohio. JOHN W. GOFF, of New York, is making so

mush of a reputation as counsel for the Lexow Investigating Committee that he is

talked of as the probable successor of Re-corder Frederick Smyth. He started out as salesman in a clothing store and obtained his education at Cooper Union between busi-GOVERNOR GREENHALDE, of Massachusetts, who was for several years President of the Lowell Humane Society, tried to buy a horse

in Boston the other day, but was told at every place he visited that it was next to im-possible to obtain an animal with an "undocked" tail. "Then," said the Governor, "I will walk." W. C. Firrs, the Democratic nominee for Attorney-General in Alabama, and W. S. Reess, the Jeffersonian (or Kolb) nominee, are both less than thirty years of age. They were born within two days of each other, entered the State University on the same day and got their law diplomas on the same day. They are said to be personally the best of

# BAYNE A SUICIDE.

#### The Ex-Representative Crazed by Fears of a Lingering Death.

Temporarily crazed by fear of a lingering death from consumption, ex-Representative Thomas M. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, placed a loaded pistol to the right side of his head at Washington and pulled the trigger. He died instantly. Mr. Bayne's death occurred in the bedroom of his residence, No. 1629 Massachusetts avenue, a fashionable quarter of Washington. No one was with him at the time he committed the deed. Thomas McKee Bayne was born in Alle-

gheny. Penn., June 14, 1836. His remote ancestry was Scotch and Scotch-Irish. His schools of his native city, and in 1853, at the age of seventeen, entered Westminster College, a Presbyterian institution. His health failed him after two years study and he gave up his books, devoting himself to a course of physical training. When the war broke out he was rending law. He left his legal studies and raised a company under the first eall for three-year volunteess, and joined the Union army in July, 1862, as Colonel of the 136th Pennsylvania Volunteers. During the term of its service he was in command in all its operations, and led it in the memor-able batthe of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He was admitted to the Bar in 1866. In 1870 he was elected District Attorney of Allegheny County, and held the office until 1874. He was elected to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses. He refused another nomination. He was married in May, 1873, to Miss Ella R. Smith, of Pittsburg. His tastes and habits were those of a student to a degree unusual in a man of affairs. He was a man of large pecuniary means, and early in his Congress ional career purchased a fine country place in Bollevue, near Washington.

# YOUNG PEOPLE DROWNED.

Terrible Disaster to a Holiday Party in Samara, Russia. A dispatch from Samara, the capital of

the Russian Government of that name, says that while a party of young people were returning from a tete on the River Jek fortyfive were drowned by the sinking of the ferryboat which was carrying them across

the water. The boat was leaking and overcrowded. fully seventy people being on board. The passengers, alarmed at the rapidly rising water within the ferryboat, became paniestricken, causing the boat to take in more

When near Bugalme the ferryboat sank when hear Bugaims the lerrysbat sain, and then commenced a terrible struggle for life. The drowning people, few of whom could swim, clutched framically at each other in their efforts to keep themselves above water, but forty-five out of the seventy were drowned.

Ir is stated that there has been in the last few years a won-lerful increase in the number of cotton mills in Japan. As illustrating this fact it is said that the Imports of raw cotton into Japan for 1886 were 4,400,000 pounds, and have flow increased to 104,000,000 pounds a year.

# SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JULY 1.

Lesson Text: Luke ii., 1, 16-Golden Text: Luke ii., 11-Commentary.

1-3. "There went out a decree from Casar Augustus that all the world should be en-rolled." See R. V. This enrollment and the journeying of each to the proper city to be eurolled is the first fact in our lesson. We see a worldwide dominion, the fourth of Dan.
ii. and vii., but the ruler of this empire, like
Belshazzar of the first, does not glorify God
in whose hand his breath is and whose are

in whose hand his breath is and whose are all his ways (Dan. v., 23), yet God uses him to accomplish His pleasure.

4-5. "And Joseph also went up from Galilee unto the city of David, which is called Bethiehem, with Mary, his espoused wife."
Here is the reason of Cæsar's decree, though Cæsar knew it not. The time had come for the Christ to be born, and he must be born at Bethlehem, in Judæa, in order to fulfill the words of the prophet in Mic. v., 2. But Mary lived at Nazareth, in Galilee, several Mary lived at Nazareth, in Galilee, several days journey north of Bethlehem, so He who doeth according to His will in the army of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth (Dan. iv., 35) moved all the world in connection with the birth of Him who shall

yet be king over all the earth (Zech. xiv., 9). 6. "And so it was that while they were there the days were accomplished that she should be delivered." The fullness of the time was come, and God sent forth His Son, made of a woman, made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law (Gal. iv., 4, 5). To every event there is with God an appointed time, even to the hour and day and month and year (Rev. ix., 15, R. V), and the clock of His providence is never fast or slow, but strikes correctly to the minute. 7. "And she brought forth her firstborn

Son and wrapped Him in wadding clothes and laid Him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn." This was the reception that the world gave her King at His first coming in humiliation. When He shall come again in power and giory for Israel's national conversion, the nations will be angry, and all kindreds of the earth shall wall because of Him (Rev. xv., 18;

8. "And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night." Therefore not at all probable in December, as one who lives in Jerusalem said to me recently, but it is the event and not the time of the year that is the most important.

9. "And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them, and they were sore afraid." Time was when man was not afraid of God, but as soon as sin entered man was afraid and hid himself (Gen. iii., 10). Since them all are by nature children of wrath. Some day we shall shine as the sun (Math. xiii., 43). we shall shine as the sun (Math. xiii., 43).

10. "And the angel said unto them, Fear not, for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people." "Fear not" was also the angel's greeting to Zachariah and to Mary (chapter i., 13, 39). Consider the first. "Fear not" in Gen. xv., 1, and the last in Rev. i., 17; ii., 10, and appropriate the state of the stat nong those that come between fail not to preciate Isa. xli., 10, 13; xliii., 1; Hag. ii., 4, 5; Mark v., 36. Notice that the good tid-ings must come to us personally before they

can through us pass on to all people. These shepherds heard and saw for themselves, then made it known abroad), verses 17, 20). 11. "For unty you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour which is Christ the Lord." In other words, He is Jesus Christ the Lord. He became a man, born of a wo-man, that He might redeem man, but one

If He's not born in thee, thy soul is still forlorn. Other religions and religious teachers try to tell people how to get saved, but Jesus saves and is able to save unto the utre all who come unto God by Him (Heb. vii., 12. "And this shall be a sign unto you. Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swadding clothes, lying in a manger." Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though

Though Christ in Bethlehem a thousand times be

He was rich, yet for our sakes He became poor, that we throught His poverty might be rich (II Cor. vili., 9). Consider His humiliation unto the manger at Bethlehem, unto the humble home and the carpenter's shop at Nazareth, unto Gethsemane and Calvary, and let the same mind be in us.

13. "And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God and saying, "One angel only had appeared thus far, but now a multitude are visible." In Rev. v., 11, they are said to be

"Ten thousand times ten thousand and thou-sands of thousands," and all are heard praising God. In our lesson they praise Him in His humiliation, while in Revelation they praise Him because of the results of His life and death and resurrection. and death and resurrection.

14. "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." He came to glorify God, and before He was slain He said to His Father, "I have glorified Thee on the earth" (John xvil., 4). He never songht His own will nor His own glory (John 38; viii., 50), but in all things made manifest that He represented the Father and that it was the Father who spoke the words and wrought the works through Him (John xiv.,

10). He came to make peace with God for all men (Col. i., 20), and when we accept Him we have peace with God, for He is our peace (Rom. v., 1; Eph. ii., 14).

15. "Let us now go even unto Bethlehem and see this thing which is come to pass, which the Lord hath made known unto us." This is want the shepherds said as the angels eft them and went away again into heaven. The angels delivered their message and re-furned quickly—they do His sommandments, hearkening unto the voice of His word. It is their joy to do His pleasure (Ps. ciii., 20, 21). The shepherds did not doubt nor ques-tion the good tidings brought to them, but believing implicitly went at once to see child. Their mind was like that of Paul whee he said, "I believe God that it shall be even as it was told me" (Acts xxvii., 25), like the man who believed the word t

Jesus had spoken unto him and went his way (John iv., 50). way (John iv., 50).

16. "And they came with haste and found Mary and Joseph, and the babe lying in a manger." So they found it just as the angela had said. All that was ever spoken beforehand said. All that was ever spoken before-hand concerning the humiliation of Christ-was fulfilled to the letter, and all that has been written by the Holy Spirit concerning. His return in glory will be fulfilled to the letter. The time will come when we shall say. "Not one thing hath failed; all are come to pass" (Joshua xxiii., 14).—Lesson Helper.

Largest Rope in the World. The Lambert Rope Company of New Bed-

ford. Mass., has received an order from a Chicago firm for a rope which will be the largest ever made. It is to be used on the largest ever made. It is to be used on the driving wheel in the engine room of the Chicago Cable Railroad Company. It will be three inches in diameter and eleven inches in circumference. There will be twelve of these ropes on the wheel, each of them will be 1260 feet Mar, and the combined length of the twelve ropes will be three miles. The cost will be \$5000.

### Apples Fifty Dollars a Barrel.

What few good apples there are in Chicago are held at \$50 a barrel, a price beyond all procedent. An there are 400 apples in a barrel, this makes the price 12½ cents each. One South Water street firm has all the stock there is in the city, and is holding the precious fruit until it will be practically worth its reaignt to gold. worth its weight in gold.

Prehistorie Graves.

A mound tomb has been uncovered at Egan, South Dakota, lined with occuent, in which were found twenty-two male skeletons, averaging eight feet in height. A rule, altar and bronze utensils were exhumed.