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The Pittsburg Dispatch

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FORTY SEVENTH YEAR.

PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1892—TWELVE PAGES.

THREE CENTS.

PROOF OF A PLOT NOW PRODUCED.

The Attempted Assassination the Result of a Far-reaching Conspiracy.

MOST MAY BE IMPLICATED.

Two Very Sensational Arrests Made in Allegheny.

A Large Number of Others Are Expected To-Day—Prominent Anarchists All Over the Country Implicated in the Plot—Berkman, the Assassin, Drew the Fatal Black Button—Arrests Ordered in Long Branch and in New York—Knold, His Roommate, Now Locked Up—He Showed Berkman Frick's Office—Furnished Money From New York—More Charges Entered.

The attempted assassination of Chairman Frick has proven to have been the result of a deeply-laid plot, in which some of the most prominent Anarchists of the country are implicated. There is a chance, according to the police, that Herr Johann Most may yet be charged with complicity, but so far the evidence is not sufficient to warrant his arrest. Apparently Alex. Berkman was the tool of the more prominent Anarchists, yet the villain was a willing tool.

Two of the Socialists charged with the plot were arrested yesterday afternoon. One was Paul Eckert, who kept a boarding-house at Cherry street, Allegheny. He was afterward released. The next and most important arrest was that of Carl Knold, of 52 Cherry street, on the corner of Carpenter alley, Allegheny. He is a blacksmith and was employed by Taylor & Dean on Market street, where the arrest was made by Detective James Steele, of Allegheny, and Detective William Shore, of Pittsburg. The man's name is spelled Knold, Nold and Nold.

Second Only to the Haymarket Affair. The foul plot, it is believed to be as far reaching as that in Haymarket Square, Chicago. Arrests were ordered made last night both in Long Branch and in New York, and the detectives are searching for a number of others in Pittsburg and Allegheny. They refuse to give out the names of the conspirators. Knold has partly confessed to the police, and Anarchists all over the country are said to be implicated.

There is no question but that Knold was a party to the infamous plot. The first trace was obtained through the Adams Express Company. On July 14 a package containing \$4 was received in Allegheny addressed to "A. Berkman, care of Carl Knold, 62 Cherry street, Allegheny." The money came from Long Branch and was received by Berkman on that afternoon.

On Saturday, July 16, another package of money containing \$3 was received from New York to the same address. Berkman again received for the money.

Has Been in Town Two Weeks. Knold says Berkman came to his house on July 14 and said he was a friend of Herr Most and had been sent to him. Knold said no one but Most would have known of his address. Knold says he did not know the man before and was surprised at his coming. The police, however, declare this is rather doubtful, as the receipt of the money to that address on his arrival plainly shows the other Anarchist knew exactly where to reach their commissioned murderer.

In Knold's house was found a picture of H. C. Frick, taken from an illustrated paper. Knold was asked about it and explained that Berkman had gotten it somewhere. While looking at it Berkman remarked that he had a bad face, and became so violent that he wrote Herr Most asking about Berkman. Most, he said, told him he was a dangerous nihilist and not to have too much to do with him. When asked for the letter Knold said he had destroyed it. He also admitted he had taken Berkman to the Chronicle-Telegraph building, where Mr. Frick's office is located. He said Berkman was a printer and wanted work and that he showed him the newspaper office so he would know where to go.

Berkman's First Visit to Frick. The fact that Knold is also a liar is proven in that instance by the fact that July 16 was the date of the cowardly assassin's first visit to the Hunsery building. He entered the building at 5:45 o'clock and asked where Mr. Bosworth's office was. He was told it was in the Frick Coke Company's offices on the fifth floor. He went up in the elevator, asked for Mr. Bosworth, and on being told he was not in he went out without further remark. He did not speak to anyone of his mission, and was not seen again until one day about the middle of the week. Then he appeared and again asked for Mr. Bosworth, and again was told he was not in. He was dressed just as he was on Saturday afternoon and was distinctly identified.

On further questioning Knold finally said Berkman had stayed with him until Friday morning, when, Knold says, Berkman said he was going back to New York. He accompanied him to Union station and made him goodby. Knold said Berkman had his satchel with him.

delphia, on July 17, 1889, to the

Farrell group of I. A. A. A. letter from Herr Most addressed to him in 1889 in care of Herr Frick, Allegheny, in September of the same year shows about the time he arrived in Allegheny. Other letters bearing postmarks at different dates up until the present time show that he has been in Allegheny ever since.

He had many letters, some written in verse congratulating himself on his 21st birthday. He also has a number of loving letters from one Mary Heep, and in an envelope bearing the advertisement of Heep, Beemstein & Co., High and Humbolt streets, Allegheny, is a trace of long golden hair.

The letters are all written in German and address him as "Brother." There is one that appears to be only of a social nature and is from Ed Thell and wife, postoffice box 197, West Hoboken. The most significant one is from F. W. Knauff, of 2112 and 2118 Blake street, Denver, Colorado. It is dated July 8 and wants a copy of the latest *Freiheit* and a picture of "our boy" which he was to send by express. Knold had a picture of Herr Most and it is believed that what is meant by "our boy" had learned that Berkman had the latest from Homestead and Pittsburg, and if the Pinkertons had escaped. He also wanted to know what "the Mohr" had said about him.

Cipher Codes in Two Languages. There were also two cipher keys found on him. One which indicates that he has been in communication with the Russian that is a list of the Hebrew characters with their significance in English placed over them. The other code is a complete list of the German alphabet with a new character for each letter. There were no cipher letters found on him, however, or any letters containing the name of Berkman.

One of the letters from Amelia Kramen and was written from Berlin to Fritz Goellner, 252 East street. It was dated September 1, 1891. The fellow had this letter in a big leather wallet together with a number of clippings of poems by Van Stern, a rabid Anarchist writer. He also had a bunch of very dirty looking hair that probably was worn by some famous Anarchist. He also had a card from August Krueger, an artist of 681 Oakley avenue, Chicago.

He had a number of copies of the *Freiheit*, Herr Most's paper. Some copies were surrounded with a red border and some with a black one. They contained inflammatory cartoons and full page pictures of the doings of the Commune in 1871. There were a number of copies of the *Socialist*, published in Berlin on deep red paper, copies of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, the *Four Devils*, of Detroit, and *Freedom*. There was also a copy of the *Revolution*, published in Poland.

An Inane Literary Collection. There were many Anarchistic circulators of the most inane nature. One was a death of Henry Stillmacker and called for war and the extermination of capitalists and all governments. In the midst of all this trash and with a number of copies of "The Marseillaise" between its leaves was the words and music of "Annie Laurie."

Among other things in his papers was found a number of tickets for a raffle of a picture in bas-relief of the five Chicago anarchists. The raffle is to be held August 14 at Duane Hall, 1113 Carson street, Southside at 8 o'clock in the evening. The money is to be used for the promotion of anarchy.

It was about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Detective Shore and two Allegheny officers went to the boarding house of Paul Eckert, at No. 5 Cherry alley, in the Eighth ward of Allegheny. In some mysterious manner they had learned that Berkman had boarded there before going for one night to the Merchants Hotel on Water street. Mr. Eckert, the stocky blonde proprietor, was placed under arrest and was quietly conveyed to the central police station in Pittsburg.

Star of Anarchistic Reading. As soon as he was taken away the house was thoroughly searched, and in the bedrooms of the old frame structure, which is snug and not very clean, were found many pictures and pamphlets of an Anarchistic nature. On the wall of one of the larger rooms was a framed picture of a monument, entitled "The Martyrs of November 11." On the monument were inscribed the following names: "August Spies, Louis Lingg, Albert Parsons, Henry Engel, Adolph Fischer! Died for the future of mankind."

It was from Eckert that it was learned that Paul Knold had been for several months boarding at his house, and that a young Russian, Hebrew had been the roommate. After being subjected to a close examination concerning the movements of Berkman, Knold and Aaron Stamm, the German landlord, was told that there was nothing against him and that he could go home. He forthwith departed.

One of the police officials of Allegheny said last evening: "The discovery that Berkman had been in this city since July 14 is important. It connects him with Anarchistic movements that had been going on here ever since these labor troubles began to develop. It shows him to be only one member of a group of assassins. All were ready to die for their cause, and Berkman drew the fatal button. It may seem odd that Berkman, the evening before he did the shooting, left his boarding house and took a room at the Merchants Hotel. I am satisfied he did that to convey the impression that he had just arrived in the city from some distant place."

Berkman, the assassin, spent a quiet day in jail yesterday, and outside of a little tiff he had about his food, said not a word, and spent the day puffing at cigarettes. Six more charges were made against Berkman yesterday before Alderman McMeeters. Three were for entering a building with intent to commit a felony, two were for felonious assault and battery and one was for felonious assault.

These charges were made by Secretary Lovejoy, of the Carnegie Company, and the time of hearing was fixed for July 30.

The First May Go to Homestead. PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—General Robert P. Decher, Commander of the First Brigade, said tonight that in his opinion the situation at Homestead was still serious, and that his command might be called upon at any moment to supplement the forces now there.

OMARA IN NEW YORK.

Pittsburg's Superintendent Consults With Inspector Steers.

A PHOTOGRAPH OF ALEX. BERKMAN

To Be Used in Detective Work Among Metropolitan Anarchists.

THE ASSASSIN'S BOYHOOD IN RUSSIA

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Chief O'Mara, of the Pittsburg police, called at police headquarters early this morning. Chief Inspector Steers knew he was in town and had expected him. The two had a long consultation in the inner detective office. When it was over Mr. Steers remarked to the reporter that it was hot, very hot; never saw so hot a day in all his born days. "Chief O'Mara," O'Mara said, "I have come to town on private business, and naturally paid him a visit."

The Inspector laughed loudly, in spite of the heat, at the idea that his visit had anything to do with Anarchists or anarchy. Nevertheless, that was what the two chiefs talked so long about. O'Mara brought Steers a picture of Berkman, which he left in his keeping. What Inspector Steers is to do with it he will not say. But things about Berkman betray a very unusual and ill-concealed interest in what happened in Pittsburg on Saturday.

Following Up Important Clues. It was rumored that it would be known in 24 hours that the murderous Anarchist was not alone in his secret when he went out to kill Mr. Frick, but that there were those in New York who shared it. Inspector Steers' men are apparently following certain trails that tend toward familiar regions on the east side, but not using the pupils in hand them to the end will it be known just what they were.

Louis Stroll, of 96 Henry street, to-day said he had known Berkman, the young man who tried to assassinate Frick. Berkman, he said, was born in Kovno, Russia, and was the son of a rich merchant in that city. He has three brothers and an equal number of sisters who live with their mother. His father is dead. The family live on the interest of the estate left by the father. Berkman, according to Stroll, was a pupil in the college of Kovno. He had not used the pupils in school to revolt against the teachers on more than one occasion.

Bad From Boyhood Up. Before the school examination in 1885 Berkman and other pupils bribed the janitor to allow them to bring into the school the instructors were absent and stole copies of the questions in order to be successful at the examinations. Berkman was a clerk in his uncle's store and had trouble with the other clerks there. In 1887 he came to this country with one Aronstam. In this city he met an old friend in the person of Emma Goldman.

She made herself conspicuous about time ago by addressing a socialist meeting in Union Square where they did not want her there. They drove off the truck upon which she was standing. With her Berkman attended the meetings of Anarchists here. Stroll says Berkman was always too lazy to work and readily agreed to work with the Anarchists in this city. He became a fanatic on anarchy, and declared that he was an anarchist. He lived at 21 East Broadway then, and friends helped to support him. "Four years ago Berkman belonged to the Arbeiter Zeitung Club, but was expelled when he accused another member of dishonesty."

No Trace of Emma Goldman. Paul Wilzig, who keeps the saloon at 85 East Fourth street, where the International Group of Anarchists has its headquarters, says this morning that he had never known anything about or had ever heard of Berkman. Wilzig, who is a German, has black hair and piercing blue eyes.

Wilzig said he did not know Emma Goldman. It is said she addressed a meeting on Saturday night, but if she did Wilzig says he does not know it.

"I stay behind the bar," he said, "and do not go into the meetings."

No trace of the whereabouts of Emma Goldman can be found. It was said that she was living at 501 First street. Justus Schwab keeps saloon there. Schwab's barkeeper said she did not live with the Schwab family and that they knew nothing about her there. All the places where Berkman lived while in the city are not known. It is said he lived at 207 East Fifth street, where Mrs. Honora Goodwin kept a boarding house up to a few weeks ago. Mrs. Goodwin is now at 47 Prospect place, a small street east of Second street.

Forty-second and Forty-third streets. Mrs. Goodwin says she knows nothing about Berkman, and has never had anybody lodged at her home. She remembered Berkman, "I can tell a Russian," she said, "and had stepped with me I should have known it."

PATTISON NOT TALKING. The Governor Very Non-Communative About the Present Situation. HARRISBURG, July 25.—[Special.]—Governor Pattison was decidedly uncommunicative to-night when asked concerning the probable disposition of the military at Homestead. He said in as few words as possible that he had not determined on the result of the troops for the present, but that the DISPATCH correspondent would be promptly informed of a movement looking to that end if it were made.

The Governor was asked what he thought of the punishment inflicted on the militiamen who plotted Mr. Frick's assault, but he declined to express an opinion. He intimated that he would not return to Pittsburg unless the situation assumed a more serious phase.

OBJECTED TO HIS FOOD. Anarchist Berkman Files a Kick Against the Jail Menu. Alex. Berkman is very particular about his food. Yesterday morning Warden McAlessie made his usual rounds after breakfast had been served. When he came to the Anarchist's cell, he said: "Good morning, Alex; how are you?" Berkman remarked he was feeling very well, but had not had any breakfast. The general Warden told him that the morning meal had been served and it was queer that he had been overlooked. Berkman then said he had been given a half loaf of bread and a tin of black coffee, but such a menu was not to his liking. He insisted that he should have cream for his coffee, saying he would be satisfied with condensed milk if cream was not obtainable. Mr. McAlessie informed him that they were in the habit of serving their coffee without milk and it might be well for him to learn to drink it that way. Berkman then asked the food he had been given was all he was to get for breakfast. He thought that he ought to have ham, eggs and beefsteak, as that was the kind of a meal served at Central station. The Warden told him that a man should not expect such meals as that every day in the week, and after giving him a tin of nice, clean water, Mr. McAlessie left the wretch growling about a

meal that after all was entirely too good for him.

CARNEGIE IN SECLUSION.

He is 35 Miles From any Telegraph Office or Railway Station—The Foreign Criticism of the Ironmaster Continues to Be Caustic.

LONDON, July 25.—Immediately on the news of the shooting of Mr. H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company, efforts were made to get into communication with Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who is now in Scotland, to obtain a statement from him in regard to the attack on Mr. Frick, but this was impossible as Mr. Carnegie is sequestered at Bannock Lodge, on Loch Rannoch, the nearest telegraph and railway station to which is 35 miles distant.

He has taken all possible precautions to prevent any person from obtaining access to him and positively refused to answer any telegram or letters in any way connected with affairs at Homestead. Mr. Carnegie has reserved the same moody silence toward all the members of the American Legation here, and other persons in London with whom he is usually in communication haven't heard a word from him since the beginning of the troubles at Homestead.

The news of the shooting of Mr. Frick has intensified the feeling of all classes against Mr. Carnegie. A large meeting of the labor representative leagues was held in this city yesterday, at which a resolution was adopted strongly condemning the course of Mr. Carnegie in regard to the Homestead troubles. The resolution added that should Mr. Carnegie insult British workmen by further philanthropic efforts in their behalf it was hoped that they would show their detestation of him by contemptuously refusing to accept any offers of help from him.

The *St. James Gazette* to-day says that most people are anxious, now that the manager of the Carnegie Company has been disinclined to know whether Mr. Carnegie will consider the position serious enough to warrant his return to Pittsburg.

PASSED A FAIR NIGHT. Mr. Carnegie Has Not Yet Been Reached by Telegraph. Mr. Frick passed a fairly comfortable night, sleeping about an hour at a time up to 3 o'clock when he became restless and called for Dr. Wittichfield. He relished his breakfast and then asked to have the papers read to him after which he slept awhile. Mr. Frick was much stronger and quieter during the day.

It seems that the report that telegrams had been received from Mr. Carnegie is incorrect. He had not been reached up to 5 o'clock yesterday and evidently did not know what had occurred. A great many callers presented themselves during the day and evening, and telegrams were fluttering in like a yellow leaves from a hickory tree.

On Saturday night Mr. Frick was full of inquiries in regard to business matters, the condition of the mills and other similar matters. He has had all his wounds dressed and thus far they seem to be doing very well. Dr. Litchfield said that in some papers it had been stated that the bullet wounds had been probed. This was not true, as such a course was not necessary.

He said that Mr. Frick continued to be self-possessed, and that he was more obedient to his doctors than at first. Of course, so active a man frets constantly about his enforced quiet, but he appreciates the fact that the less he worries the sooner he will recover.

The Carnegie managers made their customary calls and received orders as to important details.

In spite of the warnings given to Mr. Frick, an iron manufacturer and a son of a Thursday morning I told Frick to guard himself against Anarchists. He became indignant and exclaimed: "I cannot bring myself to think such a course is necessary. If I have to be guarded and watched I do not care to live in the United States, nor to own a cent's worth of property here."

A LONG STRIKE BROKEN. The Quarrymen at Quincy Generally Return to Their Work. BOSTON, July 25.—[Special.]—The quarrymen's strike, so far as it concerns Quincy, is admitted to be practically at an end. Many of the union men are at work, and more of them returned to work this morning. While the strike has not been officially declared off, still it is the general understanding that the members of the union can return to work individually without incurring the displeasure of the organization. The quarry owners now have the right to employ any men they desire in the quarries, and this phase of the granite workers' trouble is temporarily settled in Quincy. The fight in other granite quarries is being actively waged by the Quarrymen's Union and in Westport, N. H.; Milford, Stony Creek, Conn.; Millstone, Point Barre, Vt.; Niantic, R. I.; Uxbridge and South Norridgewock, Me. A settlement is just as far from being accomplished as it was at the beginning of the trouble.

With the locked-out granite cutters, however, the men beneath the quarry roof were reduced almost to kindling wood. There were 70 cars in the building being repaired and the loss upon them and the structure is estimated at \$300,000. In addition to the above damage nearly 50 dwelling houses were unroofed and partly demolished. The suburban sections of the city also suffered heavily. At Massanutten the mills and dwellings they took were unroofed. After the passing of the storm the coolness that had come with it passed away and the heat became more intense than ever.

The mercury and the humidity rose together, and at 4 o'clock they formed a combination that produced an atmosphere akin to that of the steam-room of a Turkish bath. The thermometer at the hour marked 93° and the humidity was 84 per cent. After 4 o'clock the heat began to abate, and to-night at 8 o'clock the thermometer marks 83° and the humidity had fallen to 67 per cent. Notwithstanding the extreme heat, few mosquitoes were reported by the police and but few cases are at the hospital of heat exhaustion.

AN ASBURY PARK CYCLONE. Several People Injured and a Number of Houses Demolished. ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 25.—A small cyclone swept over Asbury Park and Ocean Grove this afternoon. The rain fell in torrents, accompanied by thunder and lightning. All the streets near the ocean front were rendered impassable, collars were blown over, and the service of the Asbury Park electric railway system was stopped. A stage containing William Morris was blown over, and Mr. Morris was badly cut and bruised.

The photograph gallery of Major Tarter was demolished and lightning struck the roof of the Lake Avenue Hotel, tearing off timbers. Another bolt struck some electric wires in Ocean Grove and ran into Rose's bathing establishment, stunning Mrs. Alexander Hauhe, Miss Lizzie Bynum and a small boy. Miss Bynum is in a critical condition. Mrs.

SWEEPED A HOUSE AWAY

Nine Persons Supposed to Have Been Drowned in a Flood.

AN ENTIRE FAMILY DISAPPEARS.

The Servant Girl's Body Tells the Tale of the Disaster.

PROPERTY LOSS IN PHILADELPHIA

WHEELING, W. VA., July 25.—The severe storm which passed over this portion of the country last night was not as first dreamed. It is now known that there was considerable loss of life besides some destruction of property by lightning.

On Long Run, in Marshall county, a few miles south of Wheeling, an entire family of nine persons is reported to have been swept from the face of the earth by a sudden flood following a cloud burst. The family consisted of Van Doty and wife, their three children, Doty's father and mother, Mrs. Doty's mother and a servant girl. The house was situated in a ravine and was swept away by the torrent, not one of the sleeping occupants being left to tell the tale.

The first known of the disaster was the finding of the body of the servant girl this morning in the yard of a neighbor some distance below where the fated house stood. It is also reported that the body of Doty and one of the children have been found at the mouth of the creek which empties into the Ohio river.

Another house was swept away by the same torrent, but all the occupants are believed to have escaped. At Froton, on the Ohio River Railroad, a large trestle was washed out and a freight train was wrecked. Twenty-eight cars were piled up, and Engineer Will Beasley, of Parkersburg, was injured so that his leg had to be amputated to-day.

At Parkersburg the State militia is in an annual encampment, and this afternoon a second storm wrecked the camp. The tents were blown down. None of the troops were hurt, but several ladies who were visiting the camp narrowly escaped serious injury. Near the encampment the stable of C. H. Shattuck's stock farm was struck by lightning, and several blooded horses were killed. In this city no damage whatever was done by the storm.

PHILADELPHIA DAMAGED. A Storm Tears Down Buildings and Does \$200,000 Worth of Destruction—Workmen Barely Escape Losing Their Lives. No Increase in the Heat.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon the thermometer in the Signal office at the top of the Postoffice building registered 93 degrees, one degree higher than it has marked any day so far this summer. The mercury started on its record-breaking course early this morning, and at 8 o'clock it had reached 80. It continued its upward movement rapidly and at 11:30 it was 91.

Just before noon a violent thunder storm broke over the city, and in 15 minutes the mercury had been driven back to 81.5. The rain lasted 40 minutes, but during that time it did nearly \$200,000 worth of damage. The southern section of the city escaped with a heavy downfall of rain and some sharp lightning, but a wide swath of demolished and roofless houses marked the path of the storm in the northern section. There the rain and lightning were accompanied by a fierce wind which created great havoc. At Twenty-second street a row of 25 three-story houses that were in the course of construction were leveled to the ground. A two-story stone stable at Thirty-fourth and Harold streets met the same fate.

Damage in the Manufacturing District. The storm advanced eastward over the city, leaving a trail of unroofed houses in its wake until it struck the great manufacturing districts of Kensington and Richmond. Here the greatest havoc was done. The tall mill buildings furnished a good mark, and a score of them were stripped of their roofs. At Richey avenue and Gant street five small houses that were being erected were almost destroyed. The roof of the North Pennsylvania Railroad station, at American and Beach streets, was blown off, and over a hundred wires of the Philadelphia and Reading Telegraph Company and the Western Union Company.

The State service of the two companies was badly crippled by the going down of their wires, and it was several hours before they got any of them in working order. The roof of the Catholic Church of the Nativity at Allegheny avenue and Belgray street was ripped off. At Clearfield street wharf one of the great ships of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company was loaded. The building was 400 feet long. At the time the storm broke the 120 men employed in it were eating their dinner. The frightened men had barely time to get away, when, with a crash the whole mass of brick and wood fell in.

Six Workmen Cut and Bruised. With the exception of six men who were somewhat cut and bruised by flying bricks all the men in the shop escaped uninjured. The cars beneath which they took refuge were reduced almost to kindling wood. There were 70 cars in the building being repaired and the loss upon them and the structure is estimated at \$300,000. In addition to the above damage nearly 50 dwelling houses were unroofed and partly demolished. The suburban sections of the city also suffered heavily. At Massanutten the mills and dwellings they took were unroofed. After the passing of the storm the coolness that had come with it passed away and the heat became more intense than ever.

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Joel Clayton, who was sitting at her bedroom during the storm, was badly shocked and is still unconscious. The roof of the cottage of Mrs. Kate Mulvihill, of Reading, Pa., was badly shattered. The barn of Mrs. Banta was struck by lightning and entirely burned, with its contents, including a pair of blooded horses.

A MOUNTAIN MYSTERY.

Uncovered by a Boy of an Inquiring Turn of Mind—A Huge Bowprit Found on a Mountain Top—A Wonderful Cave Also Found.

NEW YORK, July 25.—[Special.]—The picturesque mystery, which has been the pre-occupation of the people of Upper Nyack has been solved. A boy of an inquiring turn of mind, named Samuel Sarven, living on Broadway, discovered the growth of the town of Hook Mountain. The boy is of an extraordinary turn of mind, as the boys are, and he made this discovery after climbing up the deep-path running a zigzag course to the summit that towers more than a thousand feet above the Hudson, with a sheer descent from the water's edge.

On a lonely part of this rocky height, covered with a scanty growth of scrubby trees, he found the bowprit of a big sailing vessel that had been there apparently for years. It evidently had been designed for some craft larger than any of the fleet of brick-carriers that now make their way up and down the noble stream. It might have adorned the prow of a vessel of from 500 to 1,000 tons register.

The youth also discovered a hole in the rock of the mountains large enough for a man to enter, and he appeared to lead to some subterranean cavern. He dropped stones into the opening, and though he listened intently he could not hear them strike the bottom. No one lives in the vicinity, and there appears to be no rational explanation of the big bowprit. If it has no weird history, what feasible motive could there have been for carrying the heavy timber to that desolate and well-nigh inaccessible spot?

Some of the youngsters up there, in talking about the explorer's story, have been reading the startling tales of the career of the bold and daring pirate, Captain Kidd, and they believe that the bowprit marks the spot where he buried his treasures. As a Puritan syndicate is now delving in the feet of water off Port Morris for the millions of the hushar, it has been suggested that some landlubbers try their luck on the strange cavern of the Hook Mountain.

FRUIT FOR ENGLAND. The First Lot of Ripe Picked California Fruit on Its Way to Europe—An Experiment of Which Much is Expected. NEW YORK, July 25.—[Special.]—The White Star steamship *Majestic*, which sails from this port for Liverpool at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, will take with her about 60 tons of California fruit for the British market. This fruit will be a novelty to the British people, and the shippers expect it will also be a revelation. It is the first consignment of California fruit ever shipped to Europe, and is an experiment of which much depends.

In this consignment is a large box of California pears, specially selected and packed, and Queen Victoria, a similar box for Senator Stanford, who is in Paris, and one for the editor of the *Journal de Debat*.

This consignment of fruit came across the continent as a special train of five cars, and it traveled with considerable of a hurrah and attracted much attention. It was expected to arrive here by the Erie road about midnight to-night. It left Sacramento at 10 o'clock Tuesday night.

The experiment is being made by the California Fruit Transportation Company, which after several years and much money spent in experiments has decided to use of a special system of refrigerators, cars, introduced California fruits so largely in the eastern States. The Company arranged with the Standard Fruit Company to use of space in each of four steamers fitted with the fruit company's refrigerators. It is proposed to make similar shipments every week during the season.

The special experience claimed for this system is that the fruit is picked ripe instead of green, and the flavor is obtained and retained as it developed on the tree. This special experience consists of pears, peaches, plums and apricots. Each car contains about 24,000 pounds of fruit. It will all be sold immediately on its arrival in Liverpool.

SOLDIERS HANDED FOR PLUNDER. The Capture of an Escaped Prisoner Who Was Liberated to Shield Others. BUFFALO, WYO., July 25.—Private Johnson, of the Sixth cavalry troop, who was found guilty of stealing a number of guns and pistols from the Government at the Fort McKimber case, was yesterday given the bayonet for a second time. He was again in confinement. Johnson was confined in a strong cell of the guard house and had steel shackles on his ankles. By the aid of members of the gang he was furnished with a punch, with which he drove the rivets from his shackles, removing them, and crawled under the floor of his cell, the door of which was unlocked, he walked out. A number of other soldiers were in the gun theft and it was they who aided Johnson to escape, fearing his information on them.

Another soldier who was lately arrested for complicity in the affair has made a confession to the post authorities. It appears from his confession that there was a regular organization beneath which they took refuge. Instructions of Irvillians, who had been organized together to burn down Fort McKimber and secure what plunder they could during the conflagration. The first attempt being unsuccessful, the band next night was made to destroy the remainder of the post by fire, but the fire was discovered and extinguished at the outset. Arms and ammunition were the plunder most desired, as there was a general demand for them throughout the country since the invasion of the cattlemen last September. Careful investigation resulted in the discovery that a number of citizens were in the plot.

SINGULAR STRIKE IN ST. LOUIS. Three Hundred Men Quit Work Rather Than Pay for Insurance. ST. LOUIS, July 25.—[Special.]—The 300 employees of the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Company went out on strike this morning. The cause is rather singular, as no question of wages or hours is involved. The work in the smelter is of an unhealthy character, and the employees are subject to spells of sickness caused by the noxious gases. Accidents also are frequent.

The company, for some time, has paid the doctor bills and helped the employes when sick or injured, but it appears it has grown tired of this, and decided upon an accident insurance scheme, by which a small sum was to be deducted from the wages of each employe, to pay for his insurance. This scheme provoked for accidents only. The men objected to the plan and struck rather than agree to it.

Killed by a Lightning Bolt. CAMDEN, N. J., July 25.—James Lee, a youth of 16 years, was struck and instantly killed by lightning this afternoon while walking along a path near the river, in North Camden. The fluid passed through the shoe on his left foot and entered the body.

LIFE LOST HIS CHARM.

James W. Minton Plunges to Death in the Allegheny River.

END OF A BRIGHT, WILD YOUTH.

Engaged to Be Married to a Pretty Baltimore Young Lady.

A WOMAN TRIES THE SAME ROUTE

Young James W. Minton disobeyed himself in the shadow of the Seventh street bridge last night and with a despairing goodby to the wondering boys standing about cast himself into the swiftly running waters at the depth of 15 feet, and with a choking cry disappeared from sight.

The surroundings, the events leading up to the tragedy and the young love cut off are of a pathetic and romantic character. From friends and letters found in the garments of the young man the complete story was obtained.

James W. Minton was a bright young man just entering upon a useful and honorable career as a dentist. He had been employed in the Taft dental parlors on Fifth avenue for some time past and had succeeded in pleasing his employers, as well as those with whom he came in contact. He was generous to a fault and through this characteristic he was led into ways that caused his last action. He was born and reared near