



The Inter Ocean observes "The wages of sin is death," but no one has observed any strike in that department.

On Monday last Col. Quay entered upon the duties of State Treasurer. The State never had a more able official in that position.

The Pittsburgh Times has been authorized to contradict the story that the Liquor League of Allegheny is organizing against Gen. Beaver.

We have the news from Pittsburgh that work on the South Pennsylvania railroad will be resumed in June. This is important, if true.

Three shares of stock in the New York Tribune, par value \$1,000 per share, were sold at auction last week for \$6,000 per share, and one share of the Journal of Commerce, par value \$1,000, for \$10,000.

From present appearances Congress will not adjourn before mid-summer. It is farther behind with its work than any Congress we have had for many years, and shows no disposition to improve its ways.

The sooner it gets the better. In New York a number of prominent strikers and boycotters have been arrested and indictments found against them by the Grand Jury.

Their trial will judicially decide the legality of illegality of these combinations to control or injure employers.

CHARLES S. WOLFE, the great leader of the Independent Republicans, says that he has left the Republican party and cast in his lot with the Prohibitionists.

The Republicans of Bradford County, the home of Senator Davies, at their convention last week pronounced in favor of that gentleman for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with General Beaver.

In the New York Assembly the other day a bill submitting a prohibitory amendment to a popular vote was passed to a third reading by a vote of 61 to 56.

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It is asserted that Superintendent Higbee having declined the Governor's invitation to resign, his Excellency threatens to suspend him.

This would be according to the Cleveland programme, but we would like to know from whence the Governor gets his authority.

These strict construction Democrats are imbibing some very loose notions.

TAKING IT FOR GRANTED that the Knights of Labor are as numerous as they claim, they could be contributing a dollar each, per week.

By all day Gould's railroad stock within a year, and run his railroad to their own entire satisfaction.

On Saturday last, Messrs. Buttermore, Smith and Harding of Connellsville, were convicted in the court at Harrisburg for conspiracy to defraud the State in the matter of the appropriation for a hospital at Connellsville, which they obtained from the Legislature through false representations.

This conviction will doubtless put an end, for a time at least, to further attempts to rob the State by bogus charitable schemes.

SAID Senator Daniel, of Virginia, the other day: "You might as well put a mustard plaster on a bald head for heart disease, as to apply legislation for the cure of labor troubles."

This quaint and forcible saying does not agree with the panacea prescribed by Mr. Cleveland in his late special message, but it is true nevertheless.

We have an excellent arbitration law in this State, but strikers pay not the slightest attention to it.

On Saturday last (May 1st), a simultaneous demand was made in all the great labor centres of the country for a short days work.

The demand in most instances being for eight hours, and many thousands of laboring men are now idle pending an answer to their demands.

For months the matter has been agitated among the laboring men of the country, and May 1st, was fixed as the date for inaugurating the movement, but apparently concerted action as to the number of hours to constitute a days labor was not agreed upon, as the time demanded varies, although eight and nine hours is pretty generally stipulated for.

The idea of lessening the hours of toil is a good one, and the right to demand and enforce it on part of the laborers is conceded, but accompanying this is the further demand, that the pay shall not be lessened.

In short, that ten hours pay shall be given for eight hours labor, or in other words that wages shall be increased twenty per cent. It is on this point that difficulties will arise. In some instances the advance can and will be made, in others the mar-

HOERS OF LABOR.

Result of the Movement Inaugurated for a Reduction.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The Times says: "Twenty-five thousand is a fair estimate of the number of men who quit work yesterday (Friday) morning."

Seven furniture manufacturers occupying the block on the east side of Jefferson street, between Randolph and Lake streets, closed down their factories last night to await the action of the Executive Committee of the Furniture Manufacturers' Association regarding the eight-hour movement.

This action locks out over 700 men. Similar action was taken by Leo Austin, manufacturer of mirrors, employing 100 men, and by the Union Wire Mattress Company, the employes of which number 200.

Twenty-three out of the fifty men employed at Swift's slaughter-house struck this morning. They wanted eight hours work and ten hours pay. They were refused, when they quit work.

Twenty-five Swedes employed at the Washburn Elevator, Forty-seven and Wallace streets, by Mr. Bradley, a contractor, who handled the grain, asked for an increase this morning. They had been getting 16 cents an hour for ten hours work and asked for 25 cents an hour for eight hours work. Bradley said he could not afford it, and the men went out.

St. Louis, May 1.—The furniture manufacturers of this city formed an association last night and unanimously resolved to operate their factories on the eight hour system after to-day.

The members of the Carpenters' Union began to-day to work eight hours. The bosses have agreed to the proposition and the men demand pay for but eight hours work.

All the plumbers in this city, 200 in number, quit work this morning until the bosses adopt the eight-hour system without decreasing their wages.

The 250 employes of the Glendale Ink Works struck this morning for the adoption of the short hour system and a more equal scale of wages.

The employes of the numerous planing mills throughout the city made a demand upon their employers last night that the eight-hour system be adopted by them to-day, and this morning notices were posted in the mills that those who desired to work eight hours for eight hours pay could do so, but that the machinery would be kept in motion for ten hours, thus enabling those who wish to work the longer time. The men are dissatisfied and will strike on Monday.

The 300 men employed on the West Coast in East St. Louis struck to-day for eight hours work per day and ten hours wages. The city refused to grant their demand.

DETROIT, May 1.—The journey-men brewers, numbering between 250 and 300 struck this morning their demand for a nine-hour day and ten hours pay being refused by all the brewers except five, who granted the demands of the men unconditionally. There is no trouble in other branches of industry and none is expected.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 1.—The eighty employes of the Central Chair Company made a demand upon their manager for a Saturday half holiday with no reduction of wages. This was refused and the workmen are out.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 1.—All brewers and malsters struck to-day. Not less than 3,000 workmen are affected.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—About 500 employes of furniture manufacturers and 100 employes of the Brunswick & Balke Billiard Table Manufacturers are out in consequence of a refusal to grant ten hours pay for eight hours work. In other branches of industry, while there is a general feeling in favor of an eight-hour day, nothing has been done toward forcing the system.

PITTSBURGH, May 1.—The furniture manufacturers having refused to grant their employes their demands for a reduction in a day's labor from ten hours to eight hours, a general strike was inaugurated to-day. Nearly eight hundred in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City closed, and over 800 men are idle. The stone-cutters in the two cities are also out for nine hours a day, but will return to work on Monday, the employers generally conceding the demands.

The carpenters will strike on Monday. SHAMONKIN, Pa., May 1.—The miners at Hickory Ridge have agreed to accept eight hours pay for the eight hours work which they demanded should constitute a day's work.

The miners at Green Ridge and Hickory Swamp mines will probably ask the same terms on Monday. The miners in the Shamokin region in general have deferred demanding eight hours work until those in Luzerne county complete their organization.

When a general demand for eight hours work will no doubt be made. ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 1.—The cigarmakers in this city commenced to work on the eight hour plan to-day. The manufacturers do not object, but the men are paid by the piece. Carpenters, masons, and bricklayers have demanded that nine hours be considered a day's work, the carpenters asking \$2.50 for nine hours work. It is thought the men will reach an agreement with the contractors without a strike.

BOSTON, May 1.—In this city the Trades-Union of Carpenters, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and the Plumbers' Union—5,000 men in all—have resolved to demand eight hours on Monday, and will strike if the demand is refused. The Master Builders' Association, 200 strong, unanimously adopted a manifesto yesterday declaring that the demands cannot be complied with without disaster to the business and workmen, and that they will close up business rather than submit to any interference.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—The eight hour rule adopted by the various building trades-unions will go into effect in this city on Monday morning, and as most of the master-builders and contractors are determined to resist the demand for shorter hours, building operations will be practically suspended until a compromise can be effected.

What the prospects do on Monday, said a representative of the workmen's organizations to-day, "is to go to work as usual. We will not choose to employ us for eight hours a day we will pick up our tools and go home. We do not propose to strike."

Mr. DuBois Disposes of His Estate.

DECATUR, April 28.—John DuBois has sold his estate, valued at nearly \$5,000,000, to his nephew, John E. DuBois, for \$1. Mr. DuBois is fatally ill and resigns all his business to his nephew, who is a young man twenty-three years of age.

The Latest Estimates.

CHICAGO, May 3.—It is estimated 40,000 of the 125,000 wage workers of Chicago have already profited by the eight hour movement to-day.

In many instances, where large bodies of men are solidly united a trade movement, long strikes are threatened if the present attitude of the employers is maintained.

Previous Saturday 1,000 brewers, as many bakers, 800 furniture workers, 1,600 clothing cutters, and 200 tuck pointers had secured a reduction of the working hours.

According to the reports received up to noon by Mr. George A. Schilling, secretary of the Eight-hour movement, the demands of the following have been satisfied 800 tobacco handlers, 700 street car employes, all the members of the Cigarmakers' Union, 300 beer barrel makers, 950 dry goods and notion store employes, 900 furniture makers, and 200 employes of workers employed in smaller industries.

Besides the following unions have adopted the eight hour standard: Bricklayers, Stonemasons, Hodcarriers, Plasterers and Lathers.

Of these thirty-seven establishments wherein iron-molders are employed, twenty-three shops have won the firm are resting the movement, and the remainder are negotiating. The Machinists and Blacksmiths' Assembly, which is striking for eight hours, will have four weeks of the Eight-hour system. The upholsterers are being resisted in nearly every instance.

Thirty-three hundred brick-makers are striking for eight hours work at ten hours pay. About one-half of the 600 butchers in the city have secured an eight-hour day, and 10 shoemakers has modified its demands to eight hours' pay for eight hours' work, and expects to gain this concession. The Clerks' Union will be satisfied with ten hours. Four hundred wagon workers began to-day work on the eight-hour reform.

The marble workers have also won under the eight-hour day agreement. The Coopers' Assembly is still standing out for nine hours' pay.

A Strike of 10,000 Men to Begin to-day Monday at 1 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—It is estimated that about 10,000 men will be idle to-morrow in consequence of the refusal of the bosses to accede to the demands of the trade unions for eight hours a day's work without a reduction of pay. The men intend to go to work at the usual hour to-morrow morning and quit at the usual time. In consequence of the refusal of the bosses to do so, they are told by the bosses not to do so with the expectation of receiving full wages for eight hours' work. There is no thought of any violence and the trades unions do not consider the movement a strike in the usual sense of the word.

They quit work it will be because the bosses announce a lock-out. How long the difficulty will continue cannot be predicted. Both sides claim that it will be of short duration and each believe that the other will soon yield.

DEPENDENT CONTRACTORS.

The men say that while some of the bosses do hold out all summer, the majority of the contractors are dependent upon the monthly payments and cannot afford to be idle any more than the laborers. They assert that the most of these contractors would at once yield to the eight-hour demand.

It is thought that the men are being misled by the weaker buildings. A number of contractors for buildings already in progress have yielded to the trades unions' demands, and have placed placards on their houses announcing that eight hours would be the rule with them.

How the Eight-Hour Movement was Inaugurated at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, May 2.—The plumbers lead the movement for a shorter working day in the twin cities. In St. Paul about 100, and in Minneapolis some 60 quit work yesterday, demanding that they should work nine hours for \$2.50 per day, and eight hours for \$3.00. The bosses offered \$4 for ten hours, but this being declined they declared they will hire others to do the work.

In Minneapolis the bricklayers and stone masons have secured a nine-hour day without striking. The carpenters are in an arduous planning mills and ash, door and blind factories in both cities have demanded nine hours work and ten hours' pay.

In two firms they have demanded an increase of pay. The firms are unopposed in their refusal to accede to the demands. The men are coming from towns and villages in New Mexico and Arizona. They do not disguise the fact that they are fleeing to Mexico to avoid imprisonment under the recent laws, which they are notified will shortly be enforced in other territories than Utah.

As a rule the recently emigrated enter Chihuahua in far better circumstances than the average citizen of that impoverished state. They have already acquired several thousand acres of the very best watered land.

CHATTANOOGA, April 29.—Coffee and Grundy counties, Tennessee, are excited over the attack on United States Deputy Marshal Purdam at Manchester on Monday night. The police marshal, who shot down five men, is being held in custody. He is in a critical condition, but it is thought he will recover. The wounded moonshiner, who was left at Purdam's house for dead by his comrades, is still alive. The other four wounded men were carried to the hospital by the police. The police are now searching in the Cumberland range. Thirty of the mountaineers have banded together to protect them, and are defying the officials. State revenue and county officials are scouring the mountains before the band.

The mountaineers are armed to the teeth, and declare they will defend the wounded men with their lives.

Treasurer Quay's Appointments.

HARRISBURG, May 2.—Colonel M. S. Quay will assume charge of the State Treasury to-morrow, and arrived here to-day for that purpose. He is yet to do but his work is not yet done, but it is certain that he will do it well. The present Treasurer, who is Charles Greenawald, of Franklin, Chief Clerk and Stott, of Chester, one of the clerks, B. P. Thompson, of Montgomery, will be retained, and another Philadelphia will take the place of Auler, the colored messenger.

Conquering a Kicker.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Last evening Prof. Gleason, the horse trainer, had his hands full in the exhibition of the Comedian Theatre. Broadway and Forty-first street, and his large audience had a lively idea of what it is to handle a "kicker" and a "bolter" for the first time.

The bolter, a handsome colt, was quivering with nervousness when brought out of the stable to the pit of the theatre. After explaining his methods of dealing with peculiar vices in horses the Professor directed his assistant, "Johnny," to put on the horse a Bonaparte bridle. The animal, after both had been trained at last to stand quietly in ordinary harness, while a big drum was beaten and tin pans rattled before his nose, an umbrella opened and shut in his face, while a boy threw paper at him, and another boy threw a crumpled ball back and forward and kicked a barrel in his way.

At one part of the exhibition he gave a proof of his bolting propensities by suddenly darting across the floor to the stables, dragging the professor as he went. The men then retreated, leaving Wimer unharmed and bleeding from the cruel blow, and his wife gagged and bound beside him. When the crime was discovered a party was soon organized, and all day to-day they have secured the greater part of the county, securing for Wimer a number of small detachments. As yet they have met with no success, and there is no clue to establish the men's identity.

How he was Killed.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—The following additional facts are learned as to the shooting here last night. William E. Withers, a Bridge and Tunnel Company switchman, and works about the Union Station. Yesterday John Gibbons entered the station and advised every workman he met to leave town and promised unpleasant consequences unless the advice was accepted. Last night he met Withers in the latter's home, and made him a proposition. "Do you think you are a better man than I?" Withers said he did not wish to argue the question. While his attention was thus occupied two of Gibbons' friends grasped Withers' arms from behind. He was knocked down by the ground he was kicked in the face and stomach. He made a desperate effort to raise and succeed, pulling his pistol and fired. The ball struck Gibbons in the heart and killed him instantly. Withers was taken to the Four Corners Station and made his way home. Gibbons' friends made him conspicuous as a coward since the beginning of the strike and occupied much of his time in threatening employes of the various railroad companies.

Terrible Explosion.

PHOENIXVILLE, April 27.—Some time ago, Samuel Cornett, who has since died, picked up a number of cans containing fulminating powder with copper wires attached, used by the contractors in building the tunnel on the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad, which passes through the farm belonging to the Cornett estate in Schuylkill Township. The fulminating powder in the cans had become damp, and they were thrown to one side as worthless. Mr. Cornett took them home and placed them in his cellar. Miss Cornett was fastening up her roses, and the thought struck her that the copper wire on the cans should be kept what she wanted. She procured a hatchet and attempted to chop off the wires. At the first blow one of the cans exploded, knocking the lady down and injuring her in the most terrible manner. Dr. Williams of Phoenixville was sent for, who found that one of her eyes was entirely destroyed, and probably both, while her face, body and clothing, from her head to the feet, were filled with small fragments of wire, tin powder, etc. She is now in a fearful condition. The fine picture of her wife has fastened in the flesh and give her the appearance of having had the smallest bomb head to foot. She is in great pain. Blood poisoning may set in and result in death any moment. At times the lady is delirious.

Run Over a Whale.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Captain Olsen, of the Norwegian bark Nordjorden, which arrives at this port some days since from Plymouth, reports that on the outward passage from this city to Plymouth, he had seen out four whales, and along under a 10 knot gale, and Captain Olsen to-day. "Suddenly a shock was felt, as if the vessel had struck a rock, and then something scraped along the bottom. It was no deck at the time, and looking in the vessel's wake, saw a large-sized right whale about 100 feet long, and apparently quite dead. I suppose the whale was asleep when we struck it. The bark was repaired at Plymouth."

Walked Into a Mine.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., April 30.—Last October three Italian laborers employed on contract work in this section, while returning home at night, fell into a deep open mine shaft. One of the men was killed, one was crippled and the third escaped with slight injuries. Deceased left a wife and two children in Italy. The Italian Consul interested himself in the matter, and procured money for damages against New Castle township. It was no deck at the time, and looking in the vessel's wake, saw a large-sized right whale about 100 feet long, and apparently quite dead. I suppose the whale was asleep when we struck it. The bark was repaired at Plymouth."

Mormons in Mexico.

CHICAGO, April 29.—A special dispatch from El Paso, Texas, says: "The Mormon agents in Mexico have just filed in, and gives signs of a steady flow from this time forward. About fifty families arrived yesterday, making over a hundred families during the past two weeks. Very few of those who have entered the country thus far are from Utah. They come from towns and villages in New Mexico and Arizona. They do not disguise the fact that they are fleeing to Mexico to avoid imprisonment under the recent laws, which they are notified will shortly be enforced in other territories than Utah. As a rule the recently emigrated enter Chihuahua in far better circumstances than the average citizen of that impoverished state. They have already acquired several thousand acres of the very best watered land."

Killed by Electricity.

PITTSBURGH, April 26.—Edward Schuman, a driver for a dry goods house, was almost instantly killed by electricity this evening. He saw a newly and suddenly tumble into the gutter at Sixth and Liberty streets and went to rescue the boy. Schuman took hold of an iron awning pole; he stepped, fell forward unconscious and expired in five minutes. The pole has been highly charged with electricity. A telephone wire having become detached fell upon the wires of the Electric Lighting Company and also upon the awning pole, thus conducting a powerful current to the latter.

Remarkable Escape of Babies.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Mrs. Patrick Poland, wife of a traveling salesman for a Detroit house, had her lower limb torn from the chin bone by a bull terrier at 338 South Clark street this evening at 8 o'clock. The woman was in hysterics at 10 o'clock this evening, and her life is despaired of by attending physicians. Mrs. Poland was visiting a friend at the scene of the occurrence, and noticing the massive brute, began to caress it. Charles Straight, the owner, told her to be careful, but she had time to profit by the advice, the dog jumped and caught her by the lip, tearing the flesh into fragments. The case is a remarkable one, for no signs of hydrophobia have been known to materialize in such a short time. It is to be recalled that a dog was killed in the same way at April 30 wherever the Calumet bus scale has not been signed previously to that time. The Dugus and Clarion mines, operated by the same company, gave the advance yesterday. Mass meetings are being held for throughout the district and the miners are preparing to strike for the advance. The prospects are that the strike will be the longest and most bitter ever held in the soft-coal regions.

Lighting in West Virginia.

PITTSBURGH, April 29.—Robert Miller, who killed Mrs. True for sheltering Mrs. Miller, was driven from her home by her husband's cruelty, has been lynched in the mountains 50 miles from Robinson's where his crime was committed.

Four Bold Robbers.

NEW CASTLE, April 29.—George Wimer and his wife live conspicuously in a pretty cottage ten miles from here. By industrious and economical habits the thrifty pair have accumulated quite a little fortune, and their neighbors have talked about it freely as country neighbors talk together last evening shortly after 10 o'clock, when there was a sharp rap at the door. Wimer stepped to the threshold, threw open the door and was struck on the head with a murderous club, swing by a sturdy ruffian who wore a soft slouch hat pulled down over his features. Mr. Wimer dropped insensible and the ruffian, followed by three others, stepped over his prostrate form, and before Mrs. Wimer could give an alarm seized her, threw her upon her back and stifled her cries by forcing a gag into her mouth.

After she had been securely tied the robbers went upstairs and ransacked the upper rooms. The found the old trunk in which the Wimers had hoarded a portion of their savings. This was broken open and the two bags that had been hidden there were afterwards found and killed. Physicians at once attended the two boys who were bitten, but gave no hope of preventing hydrophobia.

This afternoon Mr. Perkins, his wife and his children were secured in a house in the city for the night. It is probable that the children will be sent in the same steamer if the funds can be raised in time. If not they will likely be sent by the next.

A Curious Hospital Case.

A very strange case has come to the notice of the physicians of the Children's Hospital, on Tenth and Second streets, in a military child of two weeks ago a child was brought for treatment and when its clothing was removed it was found to be a living skeleton. The legs and arms are without one particle of flesh, nothing but the covering of skin. The head and neck almost to a point and the actions of the child are much like those of a monkey. The child does not suffer and it left alone will remain quiet, but if made uncomfortable in any way will make noise which resembles the cries of a monkey. The child is five years of age and is only as large as a child of two years in good health. Dr. Louis Starr has made tests and says he cannot discover any evidence that the faculty of hearing is present. In scratching the child uses its thumb, just as monkeys do. It will hold on with its hands as a monkey catches the bars of its cage and has the same power to catch with its feet as with its hands. The doctors say the child does not suffer. The only food taken is milk from a bottle. It lies in a curled-up position, like an animal, and is perfectly unconscious of anything around it.

Dr. Starr, one of the visiting physicians to the hospital, says it is the most remarkable case he has ever seen.—Philadelphia Times.

Sixty Persons Killed.

LAWRENCE, Kans., April 30.—Col. W. L. Matthews, a ranch owner of Southern Arizona, who is in the city, says regarding the Apache outrages: "My ranch is near the border of Mexico and is well protected, so that I have had no trouble with the Apaches since they have been stationed there. As it is now, the soldiers have orders not to fire on the Indians, but to take them prisoners. The butchery will go on until the soldiers have orders to fire and kill every Apache they see."

Another Massacre Reported.

PANTANO, Ariz., April 29.—A telephone message from John O'Dougherty, Superintendent of the 'Total Recall' mine, states that forty Indians attacked Richardson and Gorman's ranch, twenty miles southwest of here, early yesterday, and killed eight persons. No further particulars have been received.

Convicted of Conspiracy.

HARRISBURG, May 1.—Smith Butternut, N. B. Butternut and Jesse Smith, charged with false pretense and conspiracy in securing an appropriation of \$12,000 from the State Treasury for a bogus hospital at Connellsville, were found guilty by the jury at 7:30 o'clock to-day. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. The general opinion is that the masterly effort of Attorney General Cassidy had much to do with the verdict. The defendants were ably defended, but the array of facts presented was very damaging as presented by Mr. Cassidy. A motion was made for a new trial and the bill was continued.

Another Birthplace for Columbus.

PAID, April 28.—Abbe Casanova, a Corsican archaeologist, has discovered archives which show that Christopher Columbus was born in the town of Calvi, in Corsica, and emigrated to Genoa. President Grey, having examined the evidence and being satisfied of its authenticity, has authorized the authorities of Calvi to celebrate by an official holiday the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. The inhabitants of Calvi will hold a festival on May 23, when a commemorative inscription will be placed on the house in which Columbus was born.

Secretary Manning Takes a Drive.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Secretary Manning has so far progressed on the road to complete recovery that he was able to take a long drive about the city without fatigue. He is visited by and enjoys daily the conversation of some of his intimate friends, and is thus catching up the threads of events which have transpired during his illness. It is probable that the Secretary will be able to leave the city early in the coming month.

Destructive Rail Storm.

BAYON ROUGE, April 28.—A hail storm on Monday destroyed 200 acres of young corn and 300 acres of cotton on the plantation of James R. Devall. All will have to be replanted. Hailstones fell in places to the depth of three inches. Destroyed 200,000 acres of grazing land in the lower Mississippi valley. It is said the least is for twenty-one years, and is without taxation.

Leasing 2,000,000 Acres of Land.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The Home Land and Cattle Company of St. Louis has offered a lease of over 2,000,000 acres of grazing land in the British Northwest Territory. It is said the lease is for twenty-one years, and is without taxation.

A Mad Dog Victim.

PULLMAN, Ill., April 28.—A large white dog named Larry, here yesterday afternoon. His jaws were widened with foam, and he rushed wildly through the streets attacking and biting everyone who came in his path. Johnnie Klingel, three years old, and a boy named Coopers were the first victims. One was bitten on the cheek and the other on the arm. Two dogs next suffered by a conflict with their mad brother, and both ran off howling. Officers Kane and Kassenbolt pursued the brute to Kensington, where he rushed into a saloon and created consternation among the patrons of the place. Officer Kane fired three shots at the dog. One entered his head, the second penetrated his body and the third broke a leg. The infuriated brute then fell, but again got to his feet and rushed again to Kensington. With a savage crunch he bit his teeth in the man's wrist, lacerating it terribly. Yelling like mad the officer shook him off, and as the dog gathered himself for another spring, officer Kane fired a bullet into the brute's mouth, killing him. The two dogs that had been sent were afterwards found and killed. Physicians at once attended the two boys who were bitten, but gave no hope of preventing hydrophobia.

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