

SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

Burton and Cunningham, the Irish Dynamiters, Convicted and Condemned.

The Two Prisoners Protest Against Their Conviction and Bravely Face Their Fate.

[Cable dispatch from London.]

The trial of Cunningham and Burton at the Old Bailey has been brought to a conclusion. The court-room was crowded with people to hear the Judge's charge and to see the termination of the case. Among the notables present were the Lord Mayor and United States Minister Phillips. There were many ladies in the room. The prisoners wore an anxious look and followed Judge Hawkins' charge with intense interest. The drift of the charge was clearly against the prisoners.

After the trial, Justice Hawkins while he was sentencing Cunningham and Burton, Justice Hawkins, in charging the jury, said the prisoners had been ably defended and that their trial had been fairly conducted.

In sentencing the prisoners, Justice Hawkins said that they had been convicted of a crime as bad, wicked, and cruel as had ever entered the heart of man.

The jury then retired. They remained not longer than fifteen minutes and returned with a verdict of guilty against both prisoners.

The deep silence following the announcement of the verdict was broken by the Clerk, who said:

"Prisoners, you are found guilty of treason-felony. Have you anything to say?"

Immediately Cunningham, with flashing eyes, and in a sharp, harsh tone, almost defiant, made a speech. Advancing forward, he vigorously protested his innocence. He thanked his counsel and friends, and concluded his remarks with the bitter exclamation: "You may destroy my body, but it is impossible for you to hurt my soul!"

Next Burton rose, nervously, and spoke more collected and bitter language than Cunningham, and with some dignity. He also protested his innocence. "English prejudice," he said, "sends me to eternal punishment."

The Judge then, with stern look, and much impressiveness of manner, and profound silence, sentenced the prisoners, to penal servitude life. Then sentence yielded to applause, which the attendants vainly attempted to suppress.

Cunningham and Burton maintained a cheerful appearance after being taken back to Newgate Prison, and chatted freely with the warden. They still insist that they are innocent, but say that the verdict and sentence are no more than they expected, especially after the Judge's charge, as it was evident the court was organized to convict.

The Crime.

The crime for which Burton and Cunningham have been convicted and sentenced was complicity in the recent Town and Parliament House explosions in London. The trial excited much public interest. Daily the Court-room in the Old Bailey was densely packed with spectators. So great was the crush, and so much was an attempt to rescue the prisoners feared, that only those having passes from the proper authorities were admitted to the court-room.

Irishmen Indignant.

(New York special.)

Irishmen in this city express surprise and indignation over the conviction and sentence of Cunningham and Burton.

Patrick Ford said: "The evidence was entirely in favor of the prisoners, and I do not believe that even an English jury would dare convict upon it."

O'Donovan Rossa said: "I am not much surprised at the conviction of the prisoners, for I think English justice well; but I am surprised at the sentence. The Judge must have been thoroughly satisfied of the falsity of the verdict when they failed to hang Cunningham and Burton."

James G. Cunningham, alias Dalton, alias Gilbert, was until recently a resident of this city. Some years ago he was employed for a considerable time at the Morgan Docks. Cunningham is about 23 years old. He is a native of County Cork, and came to America about five years ago. He has two brothers and three sisters residing in this city at present.

NASSER-ED-DEEN.

The Career and a Picture of the Ruler of Far-Away Persia.

Nasser-ed-Deen, the Shah of Persia, is a son of the late Mehemet Shah and Queen Velliet of the Kadjar tribe, and a grandson of Abbas Mirza. He was born in 1829 and succeeded to the throne in 1848. The Shah is well versed in Persian and Turkish, and is somewhat of a historian. Unlike many of the smaller potentates, he fully understands the position he occupies in regard to the greater powers. In manner he is mild and gentle, and his habits in private life are extremely simple. With all his mildness, however, he is endowed by nature with considerable energy, which he makes felt at times. When the war between Russia and Turkey was begun he declared his neutrality, but before the close of that never-to-be-forgotten conflict, entered into a compact with Russia. In the year following the close of the war Herat was occupied by Persian troops, and in consequence war



was declared on Nov. 1, 1855, by the governor of India against the Shah. After a few months' hostilities a treaty of peace was signed at Paris by Lord Cowley and the Persian ambassador, in which ample satisfaction was given to England. Subsequently the Shah had wars with several neighboring tribes and was successful in an expedition against the Turcomans. In 1873 he visited Europe and was received with great eclat.

Although he was absent from his kingdom from May until September, not the slightest discord occurred there, which fact attests the popularity of his reign. He visited Moscow, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Cologne, Brussels, London, Paris, Milan, Vienna, Constantinople, and many other places of less note. During his tour he kept a diary which was published in the original Persian and subsequently translated into the English and produced in London in 1874. In 1878 the Shah again visited Russia. In the event of war between England and Russia, he may find it difficult to remain neutral.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

The New Regime at the Executive Mansion—Remarkable Contrast with the Old Manner of Doing Things.

The Washington Evening Star publishes the following regarding the systematic life of President Cleveland in the White House:

Any one who has been in the White House often since the 4th of last March and has observed at all closely cannot fail to have noticed how differently things are done there now from what they were during the last administration. President Arthur was proverably procrastinating, both in official and private matters. He never made up his mind until the last minute, and then he wanted everything done in a rush, and the least delay worried him greatly. He couldn't decide upon an appointment until it was absolutely necessary that it should be made. He took a great interest in all social matters connected with his office, and all his entertainments were of the most hospitable and lavish character. Nothing was too good for his table. Yet in making arrangements for a dinner those who had the details in their charge were always at a loss how or where to begin. The steward would learn that there was to be a dinner, and perhaps this would be the extent of his information. He would make incessant inquiries to learn the day and the number of guests, and when these two points were fixed everything else was plain sailing. When the dinner came off it would be very unfortunate if everything was not just as it should be.

IRREGULAR.

President Arthur had no regular business or private hours, and this fact necessitated his setting apart Monday as his private day or dies non, as it was known about the White House. He retired at any hour and rose when it best suited him, often not until after high noon. The meals at the White House were consequently very irregular. Often the breakfast-table was kept waiting for him for four hours. He nearly always had one or more guests at dinner, and as frequently intimate callers in the evening who always stayed until a late hour. Just as likely as not a supper would be ordered at nearly midnight, and Chef Fortin was constantly on the qui vive. In the evenings President Arthur always ordered up wine and cigars, and particularly pressing the latter upon his guests, urging them to take another, or to put a couple in their pockets. As his cigars were of the best imported brands, the cigar bills were pretty steep. He never objected to the table expenses of the White House, however large, but he couldn't understand why his cigar bills footed up so much. He delighted to linger with his guests at the table after the conclusion of the meal and enjoy a smoke after the English fashion. In this way an hour or more was often passed. President Arthur was always rushed. He was invariably behindhand in keeping appointments, and the most important delegations were often kept waiting for him for an hour.

DIFFERENT.

President Cleveland in a very short time showed himself methodical and systematic, both officially and privately. He has so arranged his time and his affairs that there is no clashing. He has his hours for working, and when they are over he stops work. In this way he is enabled to keep his appointments promptly and to keep himself in good working condition. He rises at a reasonably early hour, and is always ready for breakfast, which is fixed for 9 o'clock. He has never missed his morning's meal, nor been late to it, since he has been in the White House, and he expects the same punctuality from those who sit at the table with him. Almost immediately afterward he is ready to begin the business of the day, and after attending to important letters or other matters which are brought to his attention, he begins to receive callers. Before 1 o'clock he has his rooms pretty well cleared, having disposed of visitors. This is about the hour when his predecessor began receiving callers. President Cleveland then goes down stairs and gives an audience to the general visitors who may be waiting in the east room. At 1:30 o'clock lunch is served, and no one is afterward admitted to his presence except by special appointment. Thus he has time at his disposal to see special delegations or to shut himself in his office for the consideration of important matters requiring his attention, and to take his customary afternoon drive. Dinner is served promptly at 7 o'clock. The evenings are devoted to the relaxation of conversation or to consideration of business, just as it happens.

IN GOOD HEALTH.

The President himself has been able to stand the strain upon him for the past few months remarkably well. He is looking in fine condition and seems perfectly well. Since he has been an occupant of the White House he has not been sick once, and has not even seen a "heavy" day. He expends lots of steam, but he keeps a good fire under the boiler. He is a good, strong eater; is fond of a good table, and his digestion is perfect. President Cleveland is fond of inviting an intimate personal friend or a Cabinet officer to stay to dinner with him, but as yet he has not given either a state or a private dinner party, and probably will not until next season. Wine is served at the table, and the President enjoys it in moderation. As soon as the meal is concluded, the table is deserted, and the President with his guest, if there happens to be one present, goes up-stairs to enjoy an after-dinner smoke in private. The President likes a cigar, but he is a light smoker, and no one about the house has yet seen him with a cigar in his mouth during the day. His cigars, like President Arthur's, are all imported, but they last longer.

ACCESIBLE.

It is comparatively easy to secure an audience with President Cleveland. He is willing to give everybody a chance. All who approach him are pleased with the cordiality and ease of manner with which they are received. He is always ready to listen to what is said to him, particularly with reference to the affairs of the house, and this is pleasant to the employes.

A great deal of credit for this systematizing of affairs at the White House is due to Col. Lamont, his Private Secretary, who worked himself sick in a couple of months. It was only a few days ago that he again made his appearance at his office desk, looking somewhat pale. His ways are the President's ways, and the two understand each other perfectly. Before Col. Lamont was taken sick those about him had learned his ways and methods, so that when he was no longer fit for duty, they knew how he wanted things done, and that way suited the President, so that everything ran smoothly.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

—Mrs. W. B. Jackson, 81 years old, died at New Albany.

—In the northern counties of the State about two-thirds of the bees died last winter.

—Hon. Francis Wilson, Judge of the Bloomington Judicial District, died suddenly at Bedford.

—Richmond claims more miles of pavement and a greater number of shade trees than any city of its population in Indiana.

—The candidates for city offices at Shelbyville pledged themselves to have nothing to do with traffic in votes, or make any contribution for that purpose.

—William D. Bousel, of Milan, was arrested at Aurora, while attempting to pass counterfeit money. Over one hundred counterfeit dollars were found in his possession.

—Amos E. Buckley, of Thornton, who has aided in taking charge of the Indiana educational exhibit at New Orleans, has been elected Superintendent of Schools in Fort Worth, Tex.

—Harry Kocher, a carpenter of Columbus, had his lower jaw nearly torn off by a vicious mare. He entered the stable where she had a young colt, and was caught by her and terribly mangled.

—An Indianapolis watchman of an iron foundry has put in his spare time carving excellent figures representing the cross and crucifixion, all excellently done, and inside of a glass bottle holding a little less than a pint.

—Albert Norton a three years' convict from Vigo County, has made his escape from the Jeffersonville prison. Norton is about 26 years old, five feet eight and a half inches high, blue eyes, sandy complexion and red hair.

—Miss Clara Brown, a quiet and respectable young lady of Washington, daughter of H. C. Brown, miller, is mysteriously absent from home. She disappeared recently, and it is not known whether she has been abducted or left of her own accord.

—The banking firm of Hyatt & Levings, of Washington, has been able to strike a dividend, and instead of paying twenty-five cents on the dollar, as was at first thought, it now can only pay 10 per cent. It will be remembered that the firm failed last autumn, with liabilities estimated at \$125,000.

—Mark Vinnedge, a well-known young man of Plymouth, aged 16, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He had been a wild young man. He was at the Reform School for one term, and his father tried to make him go to school, but he said he would die first. And he did.

—At Fort Wayne, Ephraim Fox, while in his barn feeding stock during a heavy thunder-storm, dropped dead. At first it was thought his death was caused by lightning, but at the Coroner's inquest it developed that death was the result of heart disease. He was 56 years of age, and leaves a large family.

—Justin Study, Superintendent of the Richmond Public Schools, in attempting to kick a football which came near him, while his scholars were at play, lost his balance and received a heavy fall upon a brick pavement. It is thought no bones are broken, but his injuries will lay him up for several days.

—At Metamora, a German, about forty years old, who could not speak English, was run over by the cars and killed. On his person was found an envelope postmarked Richmond, Ohio, addressed to V. Kasen, care of C. Rausch, Falmouth, Ky., also a bill for books bought of Max Wiel & Co., 412 Vine street, Cincinnati, dated Jan. 30, 1885, and shipped to Val. Kasen, care of C. Rausch, Falmouth, Ky. Nothing of value found on his person.

—Out of about two thousand pupils in the Richmond schools, Dr. Moore finds that nearly three hundred, or 13.8 per cent, have defective vision, while 26.1 per cent of these, or 3.6 per cent of all, are afflicted with myopia—short-sightedness—and a very large majority of these are girls, there being nearly two hundred girls and a little over one hundred boys with defective vision, while about fifty of the girls and thirty of the boys are afflicted with myopia.

—Adolph Lindeman and Charles Nellin, two 12-year-old boys of New Albany, who have been reading dime novels until their heads were filled with a desire to travel, disappeared from their homes Monday of last week. They were heard of at Coalsburg, Ky., and arrested on a telegram. Lindeman had taken \$200 belonging to his brother, and when found only \$100 was recovered. The boys were armed with three revolvers, hooks, keys, and other articles of doubtful character.

—It has been discovered that the law passed by the last Legislature to reduce and regulate the public printing of the State provides that the reports of the State Bureau of Statistics and of Geology shall be printed only biennially instead of annually, as heretofore. The result will be that the work of the statistical bureau will be almost useless in every alternate year, as there is no way of getting the information it collects disseminated. The cutting off of the regular report was probably made through a mistake, as the bill was very carelessly amended in the House.

Unmarried Literary Women.

A survey of the lives of the later and literary women shows us two things: First, that most of them were either single, or if married were childless; and second, that they have been generally long-lived. The list of literary spinsters includes Fredrika Bremer, Emily Bronte, Hannah More, Harriet Martineau, Eliza Cook, Miss Sedgwick, Gail Hamilton, the Carys, Miss Dickinson, Maria Edgeworth, Miss Mitford, Augusta Evans, Jane Austen; while that of childless women includes Mrs. Nichols (Charlotte Bronte), Mrs. Somerville, George Sand (?), Mrs. Cross (George Eliot), Mrs. McLean (Letitia E. Landon). Several have had one or two children only. For example, Mrs. Barrett Browning had one son, and Mme. Darblay one son, Mme. de Sevigne two children; Mme. de Staél also had children. It is no doubt true that both men and women of distinguished intellectual talents, and who are active brain-workers, are liable to be childless, or to have but few children. The world would soon be depopulated if it were filled with persons of great intellectual stature. The longevity of female brain-workers is simply in accordance with the established fact of the longevity of masculine brain-workers. Thus, Hannah More died at the age of 88, Mrs. Somerville at the age of 92, Miss Mitford at the age of 69. At the time of her death Mme. de Sevigne was 70, Miss Bremer 64, Miss Edgeworth 82, Mme. Darblay 88.—*Medical Record*.

The First Newspaper Illustration.

According to a book on the subject, published in London, it appears that the effort to illustrate important or current events was much earlier made than many are aware. The first attempt to illustrate the news of the day seems to have been made in 1607, when a tract on "Woful News from Wales" curiously illustrated a flood that occurred in Monmouthshire. Another tract, in the same year, pictures floods in Somersetshire and Yorkshire. There were others, in 1612 and 1613, illustrating, among other things, the burning of Tiverton and "The Wonders of This Windie Winter." Favorite subjects with those early wood-cutters were murders, battles and floods, with now and then a supernatural flight, whether of ghost or meteor. There were some very good cuts in 1641 and 1643, one or two being accounted worthy the pages of a modern illustrated paper. The first paper that attempted regularly to illustrate features of its news was the *Mercurius Civicus*, published in London during the civil war. War maps were published as early as 1701, when the *London Post* gave an outline drawing of the seat of war in Italy, and in 1756 the *Dublin Journal* gave a plan of the battle of Culloden.

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