

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEEN, PUBLISHER.

WORDS BY WIRE.

The Latest News by Telegraph from All Parts of the World.

Political Gossip, Railroad Notes, Personal Mention, and Occurrences of Lesser Note.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICA ABHORS HIM.

Herr Most's Petition for Naturalization Rejected by a New York Court Official.

A MAN clad in a gray tweed suit, a slouch hat, and wearing a full red beard, walked into the Superior Court at New York and told the clerk that he wanted to be naturalized. What followed is thus recited in a special telegram from New York:

"I am Herr Johann Most," he said, "and I desire to declare my intention to become a citizen." Mr. Boese, the chief clerk, examined the anarchical applicant. Among other things Most was asked: "If laws were passed by the constituted authorities, and you should consider them detrimental to the people, would you submit to them?" Answer—"If I believed that they interfered with me in my rights I would not." "If they interfered with your rights, would you consider that you had the right to use force in resisting the enforcement of those laws, and would you so resist them?" A. "I would." Q. "Have you not been punished already for violating the laws of the land?" A. "Yes, I was punished in an unconstitutional manner, and unjustly, and if I had been able to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, I believe my conviction would have been reversed. I have resisted tyranny in every country I have lived in, and always intend to do so." The clerk declined to administer the oath. He said it would be improper for him to administer the oath to any applicant for naturalization who held such views. Most left in a rage, and said he would bring the matter up in the courts. Mr. Boese says he will refuse to administer the oath to any Anarchists who hold the same views as Most.

DRIVE WELLS.

Farmers Resist the Payment of a Royalty.

SINCE the decision of the United States Supreme Court establishing the validity of the patent on drive wells, the farmers of Henry and Whiteside Counties, Illinois, have held a series of meetings to raise money to resist the payment of the royalty claimed by the patentee. About two thousand of these drive wells exist in the above counties, and the owners of some of them have been notified that if they will pay a royalty of \$10 on each well in use by them a patent-right to use the same will be granted without further ceremony. Failure to do this in a stipulated time will be followed by the collection of a much greater sum or an attachment on such property as can be found for the amount. The farmers have effected a strong organization in the two counties, raised a considerable sum of money, retained the best legal talent in each county, and will contest the matter in the courts to the last.

KILLED A CONSTABLE.

Moonlighters Engage in a Fight with Officers with Fatal Effect.

A CABLE dispatch says that Irish moonlighters killed Constable Whelan and mortally wounded another officer near Ennis, County Clare:

The assault occurred at Lisdonvarna. A constable who was present when Whelan was killed states that twelve policemen had waited in concealment in a house where they had learned that a number of moonlighters would gather. When the moonlighters came they were admitted and the doors closed and locked after them. Then a fierce fight took place in a small room. There was no firing. Five moonlighters were arrested. Two others escaped. A constable pretended to parley with the moonlighters and lulled their suspicions until they were inside the house, when a terrible struggle began. The police feared that if they made use of their firearms they might kill their comrades, so they fought with sticks, clubs, and chairs. It is reported that Whelan was kept watching outside and that a second gang of moonlighters came up, battered in his skull with stones, and then decamped.

The Green Diamond.

The race for the championship of the League is becoming decidedly interesting, as will be seen by the appended record of the eight contesting clubs:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Detroit.....	67	37	64
Chicago.....	58	42	58
Philadelphia.....	50	50	50
New York.....	58	42	58
Boston.....	55	45	55
Pittsburg.....	44	56	44
Washington.....	39	61	39
Indianapolis.....	30	70	30

St. Louis still maintains a long lead in the American Association pennant race. The following shows the record of won and lost games:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
St. Louis.....	56	40	58
Louisville.....	50	50	50
Cincinnati.....	49	51	49
Baltimore.....	52	48	52
Athletic.....	55	45	55
Brooklyn.....	53	47	53
Metropolitan.....	35	75	35
Cleveland.....	31	84	31

The Rock Island Road.

A CIRCULAR from the office of the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company announces the following changes: E. St. John has been made General Manager; A. Kimball, heretofore Vice President of the company, has been appointed Assistant to the President; W. G. Purdy, Secretary and Treasurer, has, in addition to these offices, been elected Vice President; J. F. Phillips, late Cashier, has been appointed Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

Sparks from the Wires.

Gov. WASHINGTON BARTLETT died in Oakland, Cal., aged sixty-four years. He had been sick for a month, and his death was only a matter of time. Bright's disease was the trouble. In the case of George Hamilton, one of the strikers charged with wrecking a Missouri Pacific train in 1886, a verdict of not guilty has been given at Wyandotte, Kan. The War Department has ordered that a squad of soldiers be sent to the assistance of the special land agent at Yankton, Dak. Indians in that locality are threatening to create trouble.

WEEKLY BUDGET.

THE EASTERN STATES.

THE report of the assignee of Ives & Co., made in New York Tuesday, places the liabilities at \$17,666,175.16; actual value of assets, \$11,123,016.76. The equities in some of these assets are being reduced materially by forced sales.

Dr. GEORGE R. CROOKS, of Madison, N. J., has been chosen editor of the *Methodist Review*, published at New York, to succeed the late Dr. Daniel Curry.

JACKSON's silk mill and the Grant locomotive works at Paterson, N. J., were destroyed by fire. The loss is \$150,000, and 600 persons are out of employment.

NEW YORK is about to begin the expenditure of \$1,000,000 a year in locating and improving small parks in the densely populated sections of the city. It is expected the available fund will be sufficient to open one such park each year.

AFTER protracted religious exercises, hymn-singing, etc., John Thomas Ross, colored, was hanged at Baltimore. Ross had beaten to death an old white woman named Emily Brown and sold her body to a medical college. AFFIDAVITS of prominent Fenians are published in New York charging O'Dynamite Ross with revealing the secrets of the order.

A DECISION has been rendered at Pittsburgh making the officers of the Penn Bank, which failed in 1884, responsible for the funds abstracted. The money was lost in oil speculations.

THE WESTERN STATES.

THE trustee of the insolvent firm of E. L. Harper & Co., has reported to the Probate Court, at Cincinnati, that the total appraised value of the assets is but \$103,302, while the direct and indirect liabilities foot up \$3,154,817. Creditors may get about four cents on the dollar.

THE Creston express, on the Kansas City, St. Joe and Council Bluffs Railroad, ran into a local passenger train which was standing on the main line near Afton, Iowa, killing five persons and wounding about twenty more. It is said the accident was due to the carelessness of the conductor on the local. The killed and wounded were taken to Creston. The list of injured was chiefly confined to the sleeper on the rear end of the passenger train, as follows:

Infant child of the Rev. A. E. Mosher, Creston.

Mrs. Mosher, head and arms badly cut; will probably die.

Charles Cook, Brooklyn, N. Y., with wife and two sons, en route to Nebraska, were in sleeper.

The youngest son, 4 years old, was fearfully scalded, probably fatally. Other members of family not seriously hurt.

L. J. Gray, Greenfield, Iowa, horribly cut.

R. C. Fullerton, Chillicothe, Wis., spine injured.

Sarah Griminger, Cleveland, scalded.

Miss Anna Morrell, Red Oak, Iowa, face and arms scalded.

J. A. Bailey and wife, Michigan, both injured in back and slightly scalded.

E. Brockman and wife, Michigan, slightly scalded.

The injured are cared for at the Summit House, Creston, and are doing as well as could be expected.

A SIOUX CITY (Iowa) special says: "A jury has finally been impaneled in the Haddock murder case, in which Fred Munchrath, Jr., is defendant. Something over fifty men were examined before the panel was filled. The State and defense exhausted all their pre-emptory challenges. The personnel of the jury is as follows: One druggist, one merchant, two undertakers, one gardener and seven farmers. The jury is considered much better than the one which tried John Arensdorf, and it is believed that a verdict will be rendered in accordance with the evidence, though some think the jury will hang in any event. The defendant looks haggard and careworn, and it is thought that before the trial is over he will tell what he knows and place the crime on the right man. He was made somewhat of a scapegoat at the Arensdorf trial. There is little question but he knows of the incidents leading to the murder and was near the scene of the tragedy when it occurred."

THE Illinois Supreme Court has not yet announced its decision in the case of the condemned Chicago anarchists, says a Chicago special. There are rumors to the effect that the whole matter will go over to the spring term.

At New Hampton, Iowa, two boys under 10 years of age are under arrest charged with attempting to wreck a train. The examples of youthful depravity say their intention was to rob the dead and injured passengers, and admitted they read with avidity "yellow-back" literature.

CALIFORNIA celebrated Friday the thirty-seventh anniversary of its admission to the Union.

A NEW ALBANY (Ind.) special says:

James Wilson has reached the city with a couple of black eyes, defaced nose, and several ghastly cuts on his side, presenting a most pitiable spectacle. The old man is from Crawford County, where he has just undergone a lively tilt with the "regulators," who forcibly fired him from the community for some misunderstanding he had with an erring son who expressed a determination to join the "White Caps" against the father's protestations. The son made the facts known to a small posse. A meeting in a densely thicketed section was held, and the same night the "Caps," including the son, called out Wilson. He was overpowered and dragged to the way-side, lashed to a tree, and switched. After being released he saw in front of him a heavy hickory club, which he seized, and with telling effect felled two of his antagonists to the ground insensible. Here, he says, is where he received the injuries.

The Grand Jury of Grundy County, Illinois, found no indictment against Miss Dodge for killing W. S. Babcock, the Chicago lumberman, on the 20th of August. Miss Dodge has been discharged and her bonds canceled. Report says only five of the twenty-three grand-jurors favored indictment.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE famous Glenn bill was shelved in the Georgia Legislature, but a resolution was passed against the coeducation of the races, and calling on the Governor to refuse to draw his warrant for the Atlanta University until he is assured that it will be used exclusively for the education of colored children.

A CHARLESTON dispatch says that ex-Gov. William Aiken died at his country place at Flat Rock, S. C., aged 81. He was Governor of South Carolina in 1844 and a Congressman from 1851 to 1857. He was the largest slaveholder in the State before the war and was a successful rice planter. He consistently op-

posed nullification and secession, and took no part in politics after leaving Congress.

LAPP, GOLDSMITH & Co., liquor and tobacco wholesalers at Louisville, have failed for \$100,000, their nominal assets being \$30,000.

A NASHVILLE dispatch reports that the rear end of the upper floor of a two-story church building at Needmore, three miles from Manchester, Tenn., gave way during a revival meeting, and sixty or seventy people fell with it thirteen feet. Hardly one of them escaped injury. The injured were quickly rescued from the wreck, and three of them were found to be seriously injured. One man was fatally hurt. Every physician in the county was immediately sent for, and the work of relieving the injured promptly began.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

WASHINGTON dispatches say that Speaker Carlisle and Secretary Fairchild were in consultation with the President Tuesday, at the latter's country residence. The consultation was held, it is said, for the purpose of devising plans for the reduction of the Treasury surplus—or for a reduction of taxes that produce the surplus.

DELEGATES to the number of 925 attended the Massachusetts Prohibition State Convention at Worcester. A telegram was sent to Neal Dow, giving the number present and saying: "Cheer up, old man, your children are growing to a mighty height." The convention made the following nominations:

For Governor, W. H. Earle, of Worcester; for Lieutenant Governor, Dr. John Blackmer, of Springfield; for Secretary of State, Amos E. Hall, of Chelsea; for Treasurer, J. H. Kibben, of Lee; for Attorney General, Allen Coffin, of Nantucket; for Auditor, E. N. Stowe.

The platform accuses the liquor men of bribing Legislatures and murdering its opponents; declares against licensing and local options; insists on the necessity of a third party; declares that the Democratic party makes no pretensions in the direction of prohibition, and that the Republican party does nothing else, and, in conclusion, it demands the immediate repeal of all license laws and the submission of a constitutional prohibition amendment to the people. The committee reported a plank demanding the ballot for women. This created the only exciting episode of the day, and, after a hot discussion, and in order to compromise with the anti-woman suffragists, the plank was modified to the extent that the Legislature should submit the question of municipal suffrage to women.

THE State Convention of the Union Labor and Greenback party of Pennsylvania was held at Williamsport. The platform of the Union Labor party adopted at Cincinnati in February last was unanimously adopted, as was also a resolution denouncing the alleged utter disregard by corporations of the provisions of the State Constitution. Charles S. Keyser, of Philadelphia, was nominated for Supreme Court Judge, and H. L. Bunker, of Hollidaysburg, for State Treasurer.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER OBERLY has sent, in response to an inquiry from Charles N. Rowland, Chairman of the Civil Service Board of Examiners at Cincinnati, a communication embodying the views of the Commission respecting the right of a postmaster to remove carriers and clerks, except for causes named in the civil service law.

"That every carrier and clerk," the Commission says, "in the Cincinnati Postoffice might be legally removed for cause is a proposition on which you need no information. It is, therefore, concluded that you wish to know whether, in the opinion of the Commission, efficient carriers and clerks of good character may be legally removed for partisan reasons—because they do not agree in politics with the postmaster. The Commission has therefore stated, and now repeats, that the power of removal is unrestricted, except that a removal may not be legal for cause in the following cases: 1. Because a person in the service has refused to contribute to a political fund or for a political purpose. 2. Because a person has refused to render political service. 3. Because a person has refused to permit the appointing officer or any other person in the civil service to coerce his political action. For any other cause any person in the civil service may be removed legally, and a person illegally removed for any of the causes named can not, under any provision of the civil service law, demand restoration. The law fairly construed, they say, is that entrance to the classified civil service shall be upon the merit of the applicant without regard to his political opinions or affiliations, and that continuance in the service shall be upon the employee's merit, without regard to his political opinions or affiliations. Therefore the appointing officer who appoints or refuses to appoint an applicant because the applicant does or does not entertain certain political opinions violates the law, and an appointing officer who removes an employee because the employee refuses to render political service in accordance with the wishes of the appointing officer because he is not a political partisan of the appointing officer also violates the law."

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE President has declined, with thanks and regret, an invitation sent him by the Board of Trade of Columbus, Ohio, to visit that city on his Western tour. The time already fixed for his presence at other places renders acceptance of the invitation impracticable.

THE INDUSTRIAL REALM.

BISHOP IRELAND, of St. Paul, was in Washington the other day and called upon the President. In an interview regarding the attitude of the church toward the Knights of Labor the Bishop said:

"The church has withdrawn its disapproval of the organization, holding that its secret work is harmless so long as it does not foment riots, immorality, or irreligion. While the church is opposed to secret societies of all kinds, it holds that the secrecy of the Knights is rather of a political and business nature, such as all men are entitled to have regarding their business affairs. The organization has shown no disposition to foment riots, and, under the management of Powderly, I do not think it is likely to, although we cannot tell what would happen should any other man be elected to Powderly's place. Under these circumstances the church has tolerated the association without extending to it its approval."

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

MITCHELLSTOWN, where the case of the English Government against Mr. Wm. O'Brien, under the coercion act, was to have been tried Friday, says a Dublin dispatch, was crowded all day with civilians, police, and soldiers. Mr. O'Brien did not appear in court to answer the summons. The service of the summons was proved, and the Judge granted a warrant for O'Brien's arrest. An indignation meeting was held by anti-coercionists for the purpose of denouncing the Government. A Government stenographer, with an escort of sixty policemen, endeavored to push through the crowd to the foot of the platform. His progress was resisted, and the police attempt-

ed to open a passage for him. The crowd attacked the police with sticks and stones, and the latter retaliated by charging with drawn batons, but were repulsed by a body of Nationalists on horseback. Mr. Condon at this point interposed from the platform, and succeeded in pacifying the crowd. Mr. Dillon then addressed the people, advising them to treat the police with silent contempt, because Home Rule was nearly won, and when it became an established fact the Irish forces would be under control of the people instead of their enemies. The speech of Mr. Dillon had little effect upon the exasperated crowd, and the conflict between them and the police was shortly afterward renewed, the police being driven into their barracks. From this point of vantage the police fired into the crowd, killing one man instantly, fatally wounding another, who has since died, and severely injuring several others. Taking advantage of the demoralizing effect of their fire, the police sallied forth from the barracks and charged upon the mob with fixed bayonets. This was more than the crowd could stand, and they made haste to disperse.

A FOREIGN consul at Bombay reports that over 31,000 deaths from cholera occurred in the province of Ondé—of which Lucknow is the capital—last May.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M. P., was arrested at Kingstown, Ireland, where he had gone to bid Mr. Labouchere good-by. The prisoner was taken to his hotel in Dublin, and from the balcony he briefly addressed a large crowd that had assembled in front of the hotel.

THE casualties in the fight which occurred at Mitchellstown were: Two citizens killed, one fatally hurt and since dead, and 150 wounded; fifty-four constables injured so badly as to require medical treatment.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE PORTER has resigned. He will return to his home in Tennessee.

R. G. DUN & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

Commerce and industry have improved, while speculation has slackened. Iron furnaces of 138,725 tons capacity were in blast September 1—the largest output yet reported. The increase since a year ago is 14.2 per cent. Evidence of general improvement comes from nearly all cities. Remarkably heavy distribution of hardware and farmers' supplies at Chicago and St. Louis, with activity of banks, not from speculative demands, and reports of a formidable increase in shipments by the railroads from this city promise satisfactory returns of fall trade. Money is generally active at interior points and collections fair. The business failures during the week numbered for the United States 152, for Canada 22; a total of 174, compared with 199 last week and 178 in the corresponding week of last year.

A MONTREAL telegram says: "The Grand Jury here has found a true bill against 'Boodler' McGarigle, Detective Pinkerton, and Col. Hickey, of Chicago, for conspiracy. The only witness examined was James Baxter, who made the charge. Baxter was examined at great length, and after ten minutes' deliberation a unanimous bill was returned." The Spanish Government has released Mr. Doane, the American missionary, who was imprisoned at Manila.

THE statistical report of the Department of Agriculture for September, says a Washington dispatch, presents a heavy reduction in the condition of corn and potatoes, with little change in the status of wheat and other small grains. In the spring wheat region Dakota returns 89, a small gain; Minnesota and Wisconsin, 72; Iowa, 71, and Nebraska, 76, a slight reduction from last month. The increase in acreage will make the difference still less between the present crop and that of 1886. The average for rye is 82.2; that of oats, 83.4, against 85.6 last month, showing a slight decline. The average for barley is 83, against 86.2 last month. A reduction in buckwheat has occurred, from 99 last month to 89. The average of condition for potatoes is very much reduced—from 80.8 last month to 67.3. This is four points lower than in 1881, and the lowest record for September that the department has ever recorded. The reduction is mainly in the West. The Michigan average is 59; that of Illinois, 40; Indiana, 43; Ohio, 52; Iowa, 57; Missouri, 77; Kansas, 62; Nebraska, 68.

THERE was a fierce fight between English and French sailors in Quebec, knives and stones being freely used.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
CATTLE.....	\$ 4.00 @ 5.25
HOGS.....	5.50 @ 6.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	81½ @ 84½
No. 2 Red.....	79½ @ 80½
CORN—No. 2.....	.51 @ .53
OATS—White.....	.35 @ .41
PORK—New Mess.....	15.75 @ 16.25

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers.....	5.00 @ 5.50
Good.....	3.75 @ 4.50
Common.....	3.00 @ 3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	5.00 @ 5.75
Flour—Winter Wheat.....	3.75 @ 4.25
CORN—No. 2.....	.71 @ .71½
OATS—No. 2.....	.24½ @ .25½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.20 @ .22
Fine Dairy.....	.17 @ .19
CHEESE—Full Cream, cheddars.....	.10½ @ .11½
Full Cream, new.....	.11½ @ .12½
Eggs—Fresh.....	.14 @ .15
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.....	.75 @ .80
PORK—Mess.....	15.50 @ 16.25

ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—Cash.....	.69 @ .70
CORN—No. 3.....	.41½ @ .42½
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.27½ @ .28½
RYE—No. 1.....	.45 @ .47
PORK—Mess.....	15.50 @ 16.25

DETROIT.	
WHEAT—Cash.....	.74 @ .74½
CORN—No. 2.....	.44½ @ .45½
OATS.....	.28 @ .29

BEEF CATTLE.....	
HOGS.....	3.75 @ 4.50
SHEEP.....	3.50 @ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	4.75 @ 4.78½
CORN—No. 2.....	.44 @ .45
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.29 @ .30

CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.71½ @ .72½
CORN—No. 2.....	.44½ @ .45½
OATS—No. 2.....	.27½ @ .28
PORK—Mess.....	15.00 @ 15.50
LIVE HOGS.....	5.00 @ 5.75

BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	.83 @ .85
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	.49 @ .50
CATTLE.....	4.00 @ 4.75

INDIANAPOLIS.	
BEEF CATTLE.....	3.50 @ 4.75
HOGS.....	5.00 @ 5.50
SHEEP.....	3.00 @ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.69½ @ .70½
CORN.....	.33 @ .41
OATS—No. 2.....	.25 @ .26

EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Prime.....	4.50 @ 4.75
Fair.....	4.00 @ 4.25
Common.....	3.50 @ 3.75
HOGS.....	5.50 @ 6.00
SHEEP.....	4.00 @ 4.50

THE THEATER HORROR.

What Caused the Crush in the Burned Theater at Exeter, England.

The Way of Escape Blocked by the Ticket-Taker's Tin Box.

Of Nearly 200 Persons in the Gallery Over Half Lose Their Lives.

[Cable dispatch from London.]

There are still many things to be cleared up yet before it can be understood here how so many scores of people were incinerated in the Royal Theater in Exeter. Although in the reports from the scene of the calamity only one exit from the gallery is mentioned, the architect of the edifice says that there were three—as he says, "broad and palatial." From the very latest and most authentic reports which have reached here it is clear that many of the victims were suffocated, and not burned to death as has been stated. The number of victims still remains uncertain. It may never be known absolutely, but the loss of life is at least 150 and it may possibly be as high as 200. Nine-tenths of those who perished were occupants of the gallery, the others being from the pit and the upper boxes. Not quite five-sixths of the victims perished in the staircase leading from the gallery to the street, the only means of exit open from the gallery. It was of stone with stone walls and had an iron railing running along on one side. It had four distinct turns and was in fact a spiral descent. The result was that as people madly rushed down they became hopelessly jammed and crushed at each turn. In their frantic attempts to free themselves the limbs of some appear to have been torn off, and in other cases fractured. At each bend or angle was found a pile of charred human remains. A high post about half way down the winding passage was another fatal obstruction to the free passage of the terror-stricken crowd. But for the windows in the staircase very few, indeed, could have escaped. One of these opened upon a leaden roof and the other overlooked the street. Several climbed out and leaped to the ground, a distance of fourteen feet, or were rescued by fire escapes. Out of 190 persons known to have been in the gallery, very few escaped by the door. Surprise and indignation are expressed that in a modern building there should have been but one exit from the gallery and that of such an unsatisfactory character.

The victims were mostly working people. Daylight revealed an appalling sight. In a shed at the back of the London Hotel the dead bodies were laid in rows of about twenty each awaiting identification. Crowds flocked to Guildhall as early as six o'clock for tickets to admit them to the yard to look for missing relatives and friends. While the melancholy work of viewing the bodies went on the police were continually bringing in shapeless human remains. By degrees the shed floors of adjoining stables were filled with the mutilated trunks, and the limbs discovered as the work of search proceeded were laid out on straw in the open yard.

In only a very few cases can the bodies be identified by their countenances. In one corner of the yard is a heap of calcined bodies and burnt rags. The scenes in the inclosure were most harrowing. Women fainted as they recognized by some familiar token their lost ones, and their lamentations were heartrending. Among the last of the bodies brought in was that of a father, beneath whom was found his child, only a few weeks old. The position of the arms showed that the poor man was doing his best to save the infant when he fell. The bodies of women are in some cases only to be distinguished by their wedding-rings. As the search proceeded it became only too evident that the loss of life was not confined to the gallery occupants. Lives were lost in the pit, where a terrible crush took place, and in the upper circle. Many charred bodies were recovered from the gallery saloon and second circle saloon. The victims had apparently become blocked in rushing for the balconies.

The charred remains of twenty persons were discovered in one heap. A mother, father, and child were found clasped in one embrace. Several whole families numbering from two to five lost their lives.

The number of persons severely injured is sixty, and it is feared that the death list will reach 140.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE THISTLE.

So much has been written of the yacht Thistle, whose Captain intends trying his best to carry away the America's cup, that not a little curiosity is evinced by the general public to know what the Captain looks like and who he is. Capt. Barr's enthusiasm over the success which the Thistle has scored is decidedly pronounced. Capt. Barr is a typical specimen of the seafaring fraternity, measuring about five feet eight inches in height, is broad shouldered and thick-set. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, forty years ago. He is a versatile talker, but when it comes to scientific talks of the points of the Thistle he is unusually quiet, keeping what he knows to himself.

