

WHAT THE DIVER SEES.

WONDERS AND ATTRACTIONS OF THE VASTY DEEP.

Thrilling Adventures of Veterans in This Strange Calling—Capturing a Huge Muskallonge—Attacked by an Octopus—Terrors and Attractions of Neptune's Realm.



HE mysteries, wonders, and beauties of the vast water-world under the surface of river, lake, and ocean are as profoundly interesting as the often unfathomable depths. Mariners and travelers have their view and knowledge limited to the prospect available on the surface. The submarine universe over which they float is as a sealed volume to them. Divers and wreckers, however, in the pursuit of their calling have now and then glimpses of Neptune's realm and some of its attractions and terrors. Divers are not romancists. They deal with stern realities in a practical, matter-of-fact way. While submerged beneath the waves at their labor they are in personal peril, to greater or less degree, much of the time, and often meet with strange and frightful experiences. Many times they are on missions of confidence, working under sealed orders, with sealed lips. Often they are overcome with nervous shocks and are compelled to relinquish work from sheer exhaustion.

Chicago has two thoroughly experienced submarine divers, says a writer in the Chicago Times. One of them



is familiarly known as Tommy Johnson. He is the mechanical engineer of the Dunham Towing and Wrecking Company. He does not do much submarine work except to superintend mechanical arrangements necessary to raise wrecked vessels and their cargoes.

Joe Faulkner has also been actively engaged in shore work on river and lake about Chicago for over twenty years past. Divers must have plenty of pluck and grit, and both of these men possess a goodly share. Tommy Johnson on one occasion lay down on the bottom of the lake to rest awhile. While prostrate and motionless an enormous muskallonge swam up, and after deploying about reconnoitering for a long while floated directly over Tom and proceeded to nibble at the toe of his rubber boot. Watching his opportunity Tom seized the fish, and driving his steel hook deep into its side quickly threw his other arm around its body, hugging it with all his might and main. Instantaneously the startled fish lashed the water with its tail and fins, and vainly used all of its enormous power to shake off its assailant. But Tom, with desperate vim, maintained his hold and was dragged along upward with the scaly monster, until the two came in collision with the keel of the tug Owen, which broke Tom's hold. Of course the jerking of lines and other violent and unusual commotion at once alarmed Capt. Swayne and his men, who swiftly drew Tommy up. When they opened the casement of his helmet he narrated his novel experience amidst roars of laughter. The Captain shook his head incredulously until he glanced at the hook in Tom's hand, which had on it a patch of the scaly monster's body which had been ripped off during the struggle.

Joe Faulkner may not be guilty of hugging big fish, but he is accounted as one of the sturdiest of workers under water, and describes the lake bottom as one of the pleasantest of promenading places in calm weather. Much of it is a level plain, varied by undula-



tions, banks, and mounds, far out, very like the stereotyped phase of a rolling prairie.

Old Ned Barron, one of the best veteran New York divers, narrates the following pathetic reminiscence: "A few seasons ago I was sent for to come

on and try to recover the bodies of a young man and a young woman who had been drowned in the lake off Milwaukee.

"With a party of friends they had been enjoying a sail on a little yacht. A sudden squall came up and the vessel was capsized. The young man was a good swimmer and tried hard to save the girl, but, crazed with terror, she clung to him and hampered his efforts until he became exhausted, and both sank together in full view of the others of the party, all of whom had gained a hold on the bottom of the boat and were soon rescued. The drowned couple were to have been married that



very week—in fact, they were buried on the day set for their wedding. They were well-to-do, nice people, and the whole story made me awful sad, so that I really wished I hadn't been told it all. Well, I went down and walked around the bottom of that part of the lake for almost three days. Toward sunset of the third day, I had almost given up work for the day, and I had come up around the end of a big ledge of rock, when I found them. The weather had been fine, the sun bright, and the still water was unusually clear. I was about forty feet below the surface; the rock was probably one hundred feet in length, sixty feet wide, and the outer edge was rough and jagged. Well, the two of them were just like sitting down together on the end of the ragged rock, on which the lady's dress had caught and held them fast. She leaned up against his chest, with one arm around his neck, and her long, beautiful light hair hung over her neck and shoulders. He was holding her tightly with one arm around her waist, while the other was stretched out as if grasping for something. Their eyes were wide open and they both looked as natural and perfect as life. Both were handsome and well dressed. His gold watch-chain gleamed in the light and the diamond of her engagement ring sparkled like fire.

"I guess I must have stood there admiring of them fully ten minutes. Why, it seemed almost as if they were alive and I felt almost as if ashamed of intruding on their love scene of 'biling



and cooing.' My heart beat like a steam force-pump and it just ached, I tell you. But I came to my senses, and walked up, disentangled her dress, put my arm around them, pulled the signal rope, and we were drawn up all together. When we got ashore with the bodies it nigh broke my tough old heart to see and hear them go on. I can't stand these things as I used to once."

Authentic intelligence recently came from Wellington, New Zealand, that Archibald McGowan, a very reliable and experienced diver, while at work in the harbor there for the British government was seized by a devil-fish, five fathoms under water, and had an almost miraculous escape from a horrible death. On diving down for the purpose of laying some blocks he was attacked by the octopus, which finally succeeded in fastening its tremendously powerful claws and tentacles onto him like hooks of steel. As soon as he realized the presence of the monster he fought with the strength of desperation, but in spite of his almost superhuman struggles he felt the long, flinty-shelled claws and huge, muscular arms of the horrid creature shut down and wind around him, closing up tighter and tighter until he was securely bound to the pile. His self-possession, however, did not desert him, and knowing that resistance was useless he relaxed into perfect passive quiet.

A little while after his resistance ceased he felt the arms of the creature relaxing their hold of the pile, and as soon as he saw that they were free he gave the signal and was drawn up to the surface with the devil-fish clinging to his back. It was pulled off, and careful measurement showed the arms to be fully nine feet in length.

IN A FAIR CONDITION.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE DEBT OF THE PACIFIC LINES.

A Report Embodying a Bill for the Settlement of Their Obligations to the Federal Government—What the Committee Has Learned About the Finances of the Union and Central Pacific Companies.

Washington dispatch: The Senate special committee on Pacific railroads, after many hearings, thorough investigation, and careful consideration, has finally accepted the report of Senator Frye on the Union Pacific and that of Senator Davis on the Central Pacific, and has agreed on a bill providing for a refunding of their debts.

The report on the Union Pacific reaches the conclusions that there is no evidence of any purpose on the part of the company to surrender that portion of its road over which the government has a statutory lien; on the contrary there is every reason tending to satisfy any candid person that no such purpose exists, that this is a capable, well managed road, abundantly able to pay its debts, requiring only, like any other railroad, time in which to pay; that the interests of the government and of the railway company will be promoted by a settlement, and that one can be made now under which every dollar of the government debt with interest will be paid.

The report on the Central Pacific finds that the United States has for security a statutory lien on a road commencing at a point five miles west of Ogden and extending to San Jose, without terminal facilities at either end, made subject to a mortgage to secure bonds equal in amount to the original indebtedness of the United States. That the present security of the United States upon this property is entirely inadequate; that a foreclosure of the first mortgage would substantially exhaust, in satisfaction thereof, the entire property; that it would be inexpedient for the United States to redeem it from said first mortgage or to become the owner of the property through redemption and foreclosure.

The report finds that it is expedient, necessary, and practicable to adjust and further secure the indebtedness to the United States upon the extended time at a reduced rate of interest within the ability of the company to pay, upon such terms as to advance the development of the country through which the roads pass and afford the inhabitants thereof reasonable rates of transportation for passengers and freight.

From the report it appears that the Central Pacific has not an ability to pay at all equal to that of the Union Pacific, but under the terms of the bill to be reported can make final and full payment reasonably certain.

A BIGAMIST AT 17.

Arrest of a Buffalo Youth Who Has One Wife Too Many.

At Buffalo, N. Y., George Riehl, a youth of 17, is charged with bigamy. In December, 1888, Riehl married Martha Kurts, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Ackerman of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal church. He left her in a few months. Some time ago Martha secured a warrant charging him with non-support, but the case did not come before the police court. Early in 1889 Riehl went to work for Mrs. Schick of East Genesee street, and during the time he was employed there fell in love with her 17-year-old daughter Lizzie, an exceedingly pretty girl. In June Lizzie and George went through the marriage ceremony at the church of the Seven Dolors and lived together. Riehl tired of his new love and went back to his wife. Lizzie would not have this, and appealed, and George returned only to go back once again. The second Mrs. Riehl got tired of this and applied for a warrant charging her lover with bigamy. George promised to return to his fair Lizzie and be good and true, but she said that she had seen enough of his perfidy. Lizzie wouldn't listen, and told George to leave her forever. She threatened to have him arrested for bigamy and soon after proceeded to carry out her threat. George and his father hastened after the irate Lizzie and appeared in the police court five minutes after the warrant had been issued. Mr. Riehl, Sr., swore out a warrant against the girl, charging her with a violation of that part of the bigamy law providing for "punishment of consort." He alleges that Lizzie was cognizant of the fact of his son's first marriage.

RUINED BY HIS WIFE.

Mrs. Lippincott Wrecks Her Husband's Fortune by Forgeries.

A big sensation has been created in Philadelphia and in South Jersey by the discovery of a large number of notes with the forged signature of Edward Lippincott, of Medford, N. J., who is the proprietor of Haddon hall, Atlantic City. The amount runs up in the thousands, and banks, firms, and individuals are the victims. Lippincott says that his wife is the forger. It was also discovered that the property of Mrs. Haines, a sister of Lippincott, worth \$5,000, had been mortgaged to the extent of \$1,900 by Mrs. Lippincott. Among the victims in this city are John Wanamaker, Sharpless Brothers, J. & J. Dobson, and other large firms. The Lippincotts are well known in society and are of Quaker descent. Lippincott is ruined.

Death of Sir Robert Kane, M. D.

London cable: Sir Robert Kane, M. D., is dead. He was born in Dublin in 1810, where he received his medical education. In 1847 he was awarded a prize by the Royal Irish academy for discoveries in chemistry. He afterward became president of the Queen's college of Cork, and in 1880 he was appointed by the crown a member of the senate of the Royal University of Ireland. He was also a member of the board of national education for Ireland.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

GENERALLY FAVORABLE CONDITIONS OF TRADE REPORTED.

Western Points Show a Moderate Improvement—Railway Earnings for the First Month of 1890 Largely Increased—Business Failures on the Decrease, Compared with Last Year.

New York dispatch: Bradstreet's "State of Trade" says: Special telegrams report a moderate improvement in the state of general trade at several points, notably at San Francisco, Kansas City, Omaha, Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia. This is noticeable in the movement of groceries, dry goods, drugs, boots and shoes and building materials, and in an improved inquiry in Eastern iron circles. Hog products at the East are quiet and prices barely steady.

The decline in the demand for silver from India resulted in a decrease of 3 cents per ounce in the bullion price of that metal during the week.

The January gross earnings of 140 railroad companies reported aggregate \$33,190,482, with a total mileage of 81,003, against \$28,193,516 and a mileage of 78,975 in January last year, a gain in earnings of nearly 13.7 per cent. and in mileage of 2.5 per cent.

Available stocks of wheat east of the Rocky mountains Feb. 8 as wired aggregated 47,513,000 bushels, a decrease of 3,177,000 bushels for the week. Indian corn stocks were about 1,000,000 bushels heavier than on Feb. 1. Exports of wheat (and flour as wheat), both coasts, this week as reported, equal 1,517,775 bushels, against 2,214,917 bushels last week and 1,270,783 bushels in the like week of 1889. The total quantity of Bessemer steel rails made in the United States by mills producing their own ingots in 1889 is officially reported at 1,644,234 net tons, 102,146 tons in excess of 1888.

Business failures reported are decreasing each week, amounting to 213 in the United States for the week, against 259 the previous week, and 311 the corresponding week last year. The total number of failures in the United States since Jan. 1 is 2,100, as against 2,182 in 1889.

THE KAISER ON LABOR'S NEEDS

Urging the Council of State to Protect Workingmen's Interests.

Berlin cable: The Emperor, in his opening address at the Council of State, said the council was to consider measures to submit to the legislative bodies, with whom must rest the final decision as to their wisdom. Referring to women, the Emperor said:

"It is especially necessary to consider their position in the households of workingmen, so important for domestic life, from the point of morality and thrift. The council should endeavor to frame a scheme for the protection of workingmen from the arbitrary systems and operations of employers by which gross advantage is taken of their needs and their inability to help themselves by any other means than the desperate remedy of strikes. It should also attempt to protect women and children against protracted hours of labor. I do not lose sight of the fact that all we desire cannot be attained by State measures alone. In these labors of love the church and the school have also a wide field for fruitful action in helping to support and aid what the laws shall ordain."

MR. EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH.

It Addresses the Electric Convention at Kansas City.

Kansas City (Mo.) dispatch: At one session of the electric light convention it was announced that a phonograph from Mr. Edison would address the convention on the subject of his fine-wire system of distribution. The phonograph was produced and when put in operation uttered Mr. Edison's apology for having been unable to prepare the addresses. The voice from the phonograph was loud, and every word was distinctly heard throughout the hall.

The following officers were elected and the convention then took a final adjournment: Warden J. Perry, of Providence, R. I., president; Edward W. Maher of Albany, N. Y., first vice-president; C. L. Edgar of Boston, second vice-president; C. R. Huntley of Buffalo, N. Y., chairman of the executive committee; Allan V. Garrett of New York, secretary.

EXPIRED BY LIMITATION.

We are Without a Modus Vivendi With Canada at Present.

Washington dispatch: The modus vivendi between Canada and the United States has expired by limitation.

Inquiry at the State department failed to elicit any information as to whether it would be continued, and the officials claimed to be in utter ignorance on the subject. At the White House Secretary Halford said he had no official information, but he believed the modus vivendi would be continued as soon as Secretary Blaine and the British Minister had agreed upon certain details. At the Navy department an emphatic denial was given by Acting Secretary Ramsey of the story that United States men-of-war had been ordered to Canadian waters.

TO SELL HIS HOUSE.

The Mansion on I Street to Be Disposed Of as It Stands.

Washington dispatch: Secretary Tracy will sell his house on I street, opposite Farragut square, just as it stands, blackened without and ruined within. The beautiful furnishings were nearly all destroyed by the fire. A few pictures and other family mementos which escaped the ruin will be taken away, and then the house will be offered for sale. It cost the Secretary more than \$70,000. Secretary Tracy does not recover as rapidly as was hoped. It is probable that within a few days the Secretary will start on a Southern trip, as his friends are anxious that he shall have a change of scene and surroundings.

INDIANA HAPPENINGS.

EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Events of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crime, Casualties and General News Notes.

—Mrs. Nancy Martin, who has resided in Montgomery County for seventy years, died at her home, near Linden.

—William Heffer, of Anderson, was thrown from a delivery wagon, breaking his thigh and suffering internal injuries.

—Casper Todrank, a well-to-do farmer near Huntingburg, was kicked by a mule and was afterwards found dead by one of his family.

—Noah Campbell, of Jackson Township, Shelby County, accidentally shot himself while handling a revolver. He was about 16 years of age.

—Charlie Wells, a boy aged 12, a son of Horace Wells, of Dana, was seriously injured about the face and eyes by the premature explosion of a toy cannon.

—Daniel Glass, a miner at the Jumboc mine near Knightsville, was seriously injured by falling slate. His injuries are not fatal. Glass is a widower with children.

—During the course of a recent revival meeting at Needham Station, Albert McConnell became frenzied with religious excitement and tried to kill the preacher.

—A charge of dynamite was exploded, with but slight damage, under a saloon in Bridgeport. A widow and four children were sleeping in the room above, but escaped without injury.

—A large barn, belonging to Frank Cross, in Jackson Township, Rush County, was destroyed by fire of incendiary origin. Four horses perished, and considerable grain and hay was burned. Loss, \$3,000; partially insured in Indiana Farmers'.

—William Belcher, of Menton, met with a terrible accident. He was working at a stove bucker, when a circular burst and one of the pieces struck him on the back of the head cutting a fearful gash, from which a portion of his brain was oozing. He cannot possibly recover.

—The ladies of Spiceland have organized a non-partisan W. C. T. U., with a good membership to start on. The following officers have been elected: President, Mrs. H. P. Gordon; Vice President, Mrs. Hattie Edwards; Secretary, Miss Mary Seovill; Treasurer, Miss Ada Fussell.

—Samuel L. Bayless, of Fort Wayne, who has been suffering from consumption of the throat for three weeks, during which time he was unable to partake of any food whatever, died of starvation. He has been kept alive so long by hypodermic injections of stimulants. Bayless was a prominent Odd Fellow.

—Quite an excitement was occasioned, at Crawfordsville, by the continued ringing of the bell of Wabash College, which was taken as an alarm of fire. The fire-bell sounded, and the firemen rushed to the college, only to find that their services were not needed, and that all the commotion was caused by the members of the freshmen and sophomore classes having a fight in the belfry.

—Charles Behl, a cooper employed in Berghoff's brewery, Fort Wayne, met with an awful death. He was engaged in putting in place a huge cask, which is used to store beer in process of fermentation, when the wooden supporter of another large cask was accidentally knocked away, and the heavy tun toppled over and pinioned Behl against another cask, crushing him out of shape. He leaves a widow and five children in needy circumstances.

—Patents have been issued to Indians as follows: Wm. A. Ford, Indianapolis, sash balancer; Wm. N. Gar-side, Richmond, moulder's flask; Wm. L. Reiskell, Indianapolis, explosive stuff; David F. Cain, Albion, two-wheeled vehicle; John A. Lemmon, Porterville, tongue support; John J. McLaren, South Bend, bicycle fork; W. Columbus Mills, Oxford, adding machine; Peter Semonin, Evansville, railway truck and ties; Geo. H. Shoemaker, South Bend, assignor to J. C. Decker, spark-arrester.

—Edward and Daniel Seek, aged 16 and 15 years, arrived the other day at the home of their grandfather, at Jeffersonville, having run away from their step-mother, in Seattle, Wash., Oct. 19 last. They had walked most of the way, stolen some rides, and subsisted for the most part on corn taken from the fields. They had gone clear on to Washington, D. C., and, returning via Cincinnati, had been arrested for burglary, but acquitted.

—The attorneys of Marshall Lafferty, Terre Haute, has received word that service was secured on W. B. Shattuc, general passenger agent of the Ohio and Mississippi road, at Vincennes, in a suit for \$100,000 damages. Lafferty was arrested and indicted for embezzlement in 1888, while a conductor on the road. The conductors of the United States came to his defense, and employed Senator Voorhees, and ex-Congressman Lamb, of Terre Haute, and Jordan & Jordan, of Cincinnati, to defend him, which they did successfully at the latter city a few months ago. The suit has been expected by railroad men everywhere, and will be closely followed as it is the first test case of the kind in this country.