

THE WORLD OVER.

MIRROR OF THE OCCURRENCES OF A WEEK.

Things That Do Happen—A Complete Record of Interesting Events of the Week—Shocking Accidents, Startling Crimes, and Other Topics.

WORKED ON SUNDAY.

A Seventh Day Adventist in Tennessee Arrested for It.

B. M. King of Obion County, Tennessee, who last week made application for a writ of habeas corpus before Judge E. S. Hammond of the Federal Court, has been released from confinement. King is a citizen of Obion, living near Union City, and is a member of the society known as the Seventh Day Adventists. He is a farmer by occupation, and was arrested on a charge of violating the Sabbath day by plowing in his field on Sunday. He was tried in the Circuit Court and convicted. From the decision King appealed to the State Supreme Court. This court sustained the decision of the lower court and King was sent to jail. His attorney then applied for a writ of habeas corpus and it was granted by Judge Hammond as above stated. The writ is returnable on the fourth Monday in November, at which time the case will be given a hearing at Jackson by Judge Hammond. This is a case of national interest and importance, and the decision of the court will be awaited with interest by the religious sect of which Mr. King is a member all over the United States. Don M. Dickinson has been retained as counsel by the order of the General Society of Adventists of the United States. It is a numerous body and embraces over 1,000,000. The Society of Seventh Day Adventists do not recognize the Christian Sabbath, but observe Saturday as a day of rest, and insist upon working or seeking amusement as they may see fit upon the Christian Sabbath.

THINK HE SHOULD RETIRE.

English People Say the Irish Leader Is Politically Dead.

Public opinion in England is hourly growing more and more adverse to Parnell, his retirement from the leadership of the Irish party being called for by Gladstone as well as Unionist papers. Parnell himself is disposed to stand fast, but he does not appear to see the decision does not rest with him. He cannot fight against the ridicule and opprobrium of the long course of deception practiced in the O'Shea household. "Mr. Fox" flying down the fire-escape, protesting his innocence, offers too many marks for the shafts of the enemy. The Conservatives are not at all anxious for him to retire, believing he would be far less dangerous in his present damaged condition than a leader like Dillon. Nobody in London attempts to take up the cry of the Chicago priest that O'Shea was bribed by the British Government to bring suit. That involves the bribery of Parnell to allow the judgment to go against him by default. It is not true that Parnell told any of his friends the real facts of the case. He led them to believe he had a complete answer to the charge. If he attempts to go on as if nothing had happened, his own party will be terribly injured. A leading Gladstonian remarked: "Parnell must go or we are smashed. The whole affair could be used with crushing effect against us at a general election. Gladstone will not go on with such an ally." These views are shared in by all the foremost men in the Gladstonian party, though they wish to keep silence on the subject as long as possible.

TROOPS AFTER THE INDIANS.

Soldiers Marching to the Scene of the Troubles.

Orders have been issued to Companies A, B, C, and D of the Second Infantry at Fort Omaha, to prepare for marching into the Indian country at once, while the other four companies were notified to be ready to move on short notice. The marching column will be in command of Maj. Butler. Troops at Fort McKinney have been ordered out also and left for Douglas, Wyo., with Col. Guy V. Henry in command. The march is about 125 miles. The troops at Forts Niobrara and Robinson, which are not far from the scene of difficulty, are also called out. Private advice from Valentine give a different origin than the "messiah craze" to the Indian uneasiness. Since August the Indians of Rosebud have been restless, claiming that the agent was not giving them a square deal on supplies. The government has been informed that unless the Indians are kept out of Mandan there will be trouble. The date will be fixed by a committee of citizens, after which any Indians found there without passes issued by the Indian Agent will be shot on sight. The population is thoroughly aroused, and unless the Government does something conservative people will be unable to hold back those who have been burned out by fires started by the Indians.

The Marriage Was "Declared Off."

In the Presidential campaign of 1888 Mary Shull and Debert Lehman, of Paulding County, Ohio, were engaged to be married. Mary was a Democrat in politics, and Lehman was a Republican. As the contest between Harrison and Cleveland waxed warmer these two began to have serious differences as to the righteousness of their respective causes, which finally culminated in Lehman refusing to make good his promise of marriage to Miss Mary. She brought suit in the Common Pleas Court of Paulding County for damages for the breach of promise, and was awarded \$1,000. Lehman appealed the case to the Circuit Court, which has just confirmed the court below, and he will now have to pay Mary the money. Besides a goodly sum in the way of costs.

New Cruiser Launched.

The new cruiser Maine was launched at New York in the presence of Secretary Tracy and many invited guests. Miss Willmerding, a niece of the Secretary, christened the big ship as she slid into the waves to the accompanying thunder of cannon.

Guthrie Is the Capital.

Gov. Steele, of Oklahoma, has returned the bills to the Legislature without his signature or approval locating the capital at Kingfisher. This leaves the capital at Guthrie. It is believed this latest veto will end all attempts at this session of the Legislature to move the capital from there.

Trying to Wind Up Its Affairs.

Suit has been brought by the Attorney General to wind up the affairs of the North River Bank, of New York, which suspended during the panic in the stock market last week.

MANDAN IN DANGER.

Indians Threaten to Burn the Town and Slaughter the People.

The latest news from the great Sioux Reservation is of an alarming character. A friendly Indian just arrived in Mandan, N. D., says that the Indians are momentarily becoming more and more excited, urged on by their wily medicine men, and that they propose to attack Fort Abraham Lincoln, knowing that it is defended by only fifty soldiers. Having captured this fort, they next propose to make a descent upon Mandan in the night, sack and burn the town, and put the inhabitants to death. The greatest alarm prevails among the people there in consequence of this report. It is reported that the Indian police at Standing Rock Agency have torn off their badges and revolted. These Indian police had been counted on to assist in quieting their excited brethren in the camps should they decide to go on the warpath. Numbers of settlers from all directions have moved into Mandan for fear of the Indians. Roving bands that are traveling through the country say the war of the messiah will begin shortly, then every white man will be killed. A party of Sioux have come south, telling the people on the way that they would soon be back with the army of the messiah, and would capture Fort Lincoln, with guns and ammunition, and then move on to Mandan, scalp all the white men, and burn the town. The people are alarmed as they never were before. Not a man is to be found who does not regard the situation as most serious. The Indians traveling through the country are wonderfully sullen and insolent, and all are armed with the best Winchester rifles and any amount of ammunition. A committee was appointed to go out into the remote settlements and bring the women and children to town. The Mandan Court House will be turned into an arsenal and the people will move up there. The troops at Fort Yates and Fort Lincoln have been ordered to be in readiness for marching orders at a moment's notice. There is much uneasiness among the settlers west of the Missouri River, and many families have moved up to Mandan and across the river. Old frontiersmen declare, however, that a general uprising this late in the fall is not probable.

WORSE THAN THE SAVAGES.

Disgraceful Conduct of Stanley's Officers in Africa.

Assad Farran, who was with Stanley's African expedition, publishes a sensational story of the cruelty of the officers. After dealing with the reports of Stanley's death and the getting of Tippoo's men comes the Jameson affair at Rhikabba. Jameson expressed to Tippoo's interpreter curiosity to witness cannibalism. Tippoo consulted with the chiefs and told Jameson that he had better purchase a slave. Jameson asked the price and paid six handkerchiefs. A man returned a few minutes after with a 10-year-old girl. Tippoo and the chiefs ordered the girl to be taken to the native huts. Jameson himself, Selim, Masoudie, and Farhan (Jameson's servant, presented to him by Tippoo), and many others followed. The men who had brought the girl said to the cannibals: "This is a present from a white man, who desires to see her eaten." The girl was tied to a tree, the natives sharpening their knives the while. One of them then stabbed her twice. She did not scream, but knew what would happen, looking to the right and left for help. When stabbed she fell dead. The natives cut pieces from her body. Some took the legs, arms, breasts, and other portions, while others took the entrails to the river and washed them. Jameson in the meantime making rough sketches of the horrible scene. Then they all returned to the chief's house. Jameson afterward went to his tent, where he finished his sketches in water-colors. They were six of them, all neatly done. The first sketch was of the girl as she was led to the tree. The second showed her stabbed with the blood gushing from the wounds. The third showed her dissected. The fourth showed a man carrying a leg in one hand and a knife in the other. The fifth showed a man with a native ax and the head and breast of the victim. The sixth showed a man with the entrails. Jameson showed these and many other sketches to all the chiefs.

MANY FORTUNES IN IT.

Pension Attorneys Will Reap a Rich Harvest from the Latest Measure.

A long dispatch from Washington endeavors to show that the dependent pension bill was intended to benefit the pension attorneys rather than the old soldiers. In the article the statements occur: Under the dependent Pension bill, passed June 27, 1890, 530,000 claims have been filed. The total annual expenditure which these claims, exclusive of all other pensions, will cause is at the lowest possible estimate \$40,000,000. By the end of another fiscal year the total number of claims filed under the same act will probably amount to 900,000. The total annual expenditure which these claims, exclusive of all other pensions, will cause is estimated at \$64,800,000. Of these claims 96 per cent. are filed through attorneys. At the rate allowed by law, \$10 for each case, the fees of the attorneys under this act alone will amount to \$6,480,000. By the end of another fiscal year the net act and the operation of the old acts will have increased our pension expenditures to more than \$200,000,000 a year. There are now pending in the Pension Bureau 1,000,000 claims of all kinds. With the clerical force at the bureau's disposition it is possible to dispose of about 10,000 cases a month. In other words, the cases are piling up, through the operation of the new law, twice as fast as they can be handled.

SIG. SUCCI FEELS WELL.

Getting On Comfortably with His Fast.

Faster Succi, of New York, felt better on the twelfth day of his fast than at any time since the fourth day of his abstinence. His good condition was largely due to a sound and refreshing sleep lasting from forty minutes past 12 until ten minutes past 8 the next morning. He was so sleepy that he went to sleep again, not waking until after 9. His grip pressure in the dynamometer was less than at night, being only forty against sixty kilos. His pulse was sixty-four and his temperature ninety-seven. Between 3 o'clock in the afternoon and 10 o'clock the next morning he drank four ounces of water and twenty-two ounces of Kaiser water. Mixed with this water was thirty-two drops in all of his elixir. Succi takes the elixir constantly now, as he is beginning to feel the strain on his stomach, and claims the elixir alone permits him to evade the stomach pains. "I'm not hungry," he said as he lay in bed. He was not in vigorous trim, however, as he felt no desire to indulge in his customary sword practice. Over 2,000 people visit Succi every day, and he says that the excitement of seeing visitors is better than food.

PLAYFAIR DOESN'T LIKE IT.

An English Statesman Gives His Views of the McKinley Tariff.

In his speech to his London constituents on the new United States tariff legislation the Rt. Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, after giving

the tariff history of the United States, said the promoters of the McKinley bill sought to prove that the measure was needed in order to equalize the difference between the higher wages of the United States and the lower wages of Europe, but their argument would not bear examination. There was no intimate connection, he said, between the tariff and wages. As a whole, wages in America had already been reduced under a high tariff, and there seemed to be no tendency to raise them. Wages were highest in the unprotected industries and lowest in the protected ones. Sir Lyon called a host of statistics to show that the consumer always paid the extra duties. He entered on a lengthy discussion of the effects of the tariff, contending that they would be disastrous to American agriculture. The farmers would find that while their foreign markets were dwindling every necessity was increasing in price merely to enrich a few manufacturers. He thought the framers of the bill might be suspected of a covert attack on Canada. He declared that Canada would be able to supply Great Britain with all the food it now got from the United States.

BUSINESS IS GOOD.

The Great "mash in Wall Street" Has Not Affected the Country.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Those who have long expected severe reaction on the stock market have now seen the effects of the tariff, contending that they would be disastrous to American agriculture. The farmers would find that while their foreign markets were dwindling every necessity was increasing in price merely to enrich a few manufacturers. He thought the framers of the bill might be suspected of a covert attack on Canada. He declared that Canada would be able to supply Great Britain with all the food it now got from the United States.

HONORING THE OLD ROMAN.

The 77th Birthday of Judge Thurman Fittingly Celebrated.

Seventy-seven years ago Nov. 13 Allen G. Thurman, "The Old Roman" of the Buckeye Democracy, first saw the light, and the Democrats of the nation joined with the Democrats of Ohio in celebrating at the Columbus home of the event which gave to the party and to the nation the man whose distinguished services have made his name a watchword in the camps of Jeffersonian Democracy. All day Allen G. Thurman was the recipient of affection such as few American statesmen have enjoyed after their acknowledged retirement from the arena of politics. This veneration and this affection he received in the cordial, old-fashioned way which was always his leading characteristic, and to every caller, high and low, leader or yeoman, he extended with kindly smiles the genial hand of good-fellowship. One of the first to arrive was ex-President Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland was accompanied by the Hon. Daniel L. Russell, of New York, his former private secretary. Mr. Cleveland and his party were cordially welcomed by the citizens who had gathered at the depot to witness his arrival, and throughout the day he shared with Judge Thurman the felicitations of the Democratic leaders who called to pay their respects.

Smokeless Powder Unsuccessful.

The War Department has been watching closely the smokeless powder experiments made by various governments. The report of General Benet, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, does not encourage the notion that the powder has been perfected to the extent that its use is practicable. General Benet says: "Experiments have been actively prosecuted at the National Armory, using a small caliber arm, and a large number of powders, both American and foreign, were tried during the last twelve months with, in most cases, unsatisfactory results."

From Poverty to Affluence.

N. B. March, of Guthrie, Oklahoma, has just enjoyed a change from absolute poverty to financial affluence. Some days since March applied to the local relief board for aid and received the local relief board, and bacon, of which he was sorely in need, being absolutely destitute. Since then he has received from a deceased relative's estate \$720,000 in government bonds and has also been notified that a pension has been allowed him, amounting in all to about \$4,000.

Official Returns from Indiana.

The official returns of the Indiana election have been finally received by the Secretary of State, and the Democratic pluralities as they go on record, officially are as follows: Treasurer, Secretary of State, 19,579; Henderson, Auditor, 20,610; Gall, Treasurer, 20,501; Mitchell, Judge of the Supreme Court, 21,232; Smith, Attorney General, 20,226; Sweeney, Clerk of the Supreme Court, 20,439; Vorles, Superintendent of Public Instruction, 20,814; Peelle, Statistician, 20,873.

Wholesale Frauds.

The wholesale frauds in the office of the Circuit Clerk at Parkersburg, W. Va., by which the State has lost from \$40,000 to \$100,000, have been taken up by the Grand Jury, and ten indictments for fraud, conspiracy, forgery, and embezzlement were returned against Deputy Clerk E. W. Clouston. It is thought twenty-five or thirty additional indictments will be returned. As yet there have been no indictments against Circuit Clerk Clemens, but some are looked for.

Where Is the Cashier?

Owing to the death of President Cowen of the banking firm of Cowen, Gowenlock & Co., of Mt. Carmel, Ill., the bank remained closed for a few days. As it did not reopen the depositors became suspicious and the patient, particularly when David Gowenlock, the cashier, left town to raise funds. As he failed to return the depositors forced the safe and found only about \$200 in silver. The depositors are now wondering what has become of the \$75,000 or \$80,000 that was in the bank.

Lockwood Wants to Be Speaker.

New York has finally announced its candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Hon. D. N. Lockwood, Grover Cleveland's old friend, elected by 5,000 majority in the Thirty-second District, says: "I am willing to say positively that I am a candidate for the Speakership and expect to stay in the race. My friends among the Democrats of the State are eagerly promoting my career and doing

their best to secure for me the distinction of being Speaker."

Great Destitution in Ireland.

Col. Turner has just returned from a visit to the district of Skibbereen, Ireland, which Mr. Balfour was prevented by illness from visiting on his recent tour. He gives a gloomy report of the condition of the district. The inhabitants, he says, are for the most part in a state of abject poverty, especially in Schull, where the greatest destitution prevails.

Five Thousand Hat Workers Idle.

The 2,000 girls employed in the trimming departments of the eighteen hat factories connected with the Fur-Hat Manufacturers' Association, at Danbury, Conn., have been locked out. Some of the factories have shut down entirely, while the remainder continue to do work in other departments. Over 5,000 hatters are idle.

Too Many Wild Cat and Wolves.

The woods between Connecticut and Rhode Island are full of wildcats, foxes, and other savage beasts this fall. A wildcat followed two boys home from school, and would have attacked them had not a hunter come along. Heron-roosts along the border are suffering. Trapper George Pearce, of South Killingly, has killed fifteen foxes since Oct. 1.

Many Die of Cholera.

A letter from Corea, received through the Department of State at Washington by the Marine Hospital Bureau, states that up to Aug. 25 seventy-one Japanese residents in Corea had died of cholera, the number of Japanese reported as having contracted the disease being 100. The disease is reported very virulent in Vladivostok, Russia.

Non-Partisan W. C. T. U.

The following has been issued by the National Non-Partisan W. C. T. U.: "The Non-Partisan National Woman's Christian Temperance Union invites fraternal delegates from churches, missionary societies, and all other temperance organizations to their first annual convention to be held in Allegheny, Nov. 19, 20, and 21, 1890.

Showing of the Cotton Mills.

The financial year of the cotton mills is closing, and the greater number of them are now able to present their exhibit for the year. Thirty-four corporations, with a capital of \$18,958,000, have paid \$1,387,770 to stockholders, or an average of about 7 per cent. There are still a few mills to hear from.

Gold in the Treasury.

The statement of the amount of gold coin and bullion in the United States Treasury shows that the total gold in the Treasury, coin and bullion, is \$293,514,150; gold certificates in Treasury, \$39,437,550; gold certificates in circulation, \$135,963,760; net gold in Treasury, coin and bullion, \$157,550,331.

Will Make a Trip Around the World.

E. A. Thursby, the cattle man from North Dakota, is en route to Liverpool, where, with a party of Englishmen and Canadians, he will make a trip around the world. They propose to beat the eighty day record on a steamship for their own exclusive use. The start will be made Feb. 16.

Stopped Work for Seventeen Years.

The work of pumping the water from Coal Ridge Colliery, which was flooded seventeen years ago, has been completed. The vein is between forty and fifty feet thick, the tract almost a mile in length, and the development of the mine will give employment to several hundred hands.

W. C. T. U. Officers.

The W. C. T. U. is in session at Atlanta, Ga. The election of officers resulted in the re-election of all the officers as follows: Frances E. Willard, President; Mrs. Caroline E. Buell, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, Recording Secretary; Miss Pugh, Treasurer.

Perished in the Woods.

The remains of Eliza Rockwell, who escaped from the County House at Jackson, Mich., last June, have been found in the woods near that place. She was insane and had been confined in a room for fifteen years.

The "Arkansas Traveler" to Be Sold.

Judge Shepard, of Chicago, has authorized Receiver Benet to sell the assets and goodwill of the Arkansas Traveler Publishing Company to the Review Printing Company for \$3,150.

Business Failures of the Week.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 266 as compared with a total of 215 the previous week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 265.

Washed Overboard and Drowned.

Capt. Lindall, commander and a quartermaster of the steamer Vancouver, which has arrived at Quebec from Liverpool, was washed overboard and drowned.

Democratic Victory Did It.

John Dunlap of Urbana, Ill., has been declared insane and taken to Kankakee. Overjoy at Democratic successes is given as the cause.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	\$3.25	@ 5.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	3.50	@ 4.00
SHEEP.....	3.25	@ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.92	@ .93
CORN—No. 2.....	.40	@ .40 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	.41	@ .42
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.23	@ .28
CHEESE—Full Cream, flats.....	.08 1/2	@ .09 1/2
POULTRY—Western, per lb.....	.85	@ .91
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping.....	3.50	@ 4.50
HOGS—Choice Light.....	3.00	@ 4.00
SHEEP—Common to Prime.....	3.00	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.92	@ .93
CORN—No. 2.....	.40	@ .40 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.48	@ .48 1/2
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE.....	3.00	@ 5.00
HOGS.....	3.50	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.92	@ .93
OATS—No. 2.....	.49 1/2	@ .50 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	.71	@ .72
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE.....	2.00	@ 4.25
HOGS.....	3.00	@ 4.00
SHEEP.....	2.00	@ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.85	@ .86
CORN—No. 2.....	.61 1/2	@ .65 1/2
OATS—No. 2 Mixed.....	.49	@ .50
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.90 1/2	@ .90 3/4
CORN—No. 3.....	.38	@ .38 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.45 1/2	@ .47 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.70	@ .71
DETROIT.		
CATTLE.....	3.00	@ 4.25
HOGS.....	3.00	@ 3.50
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.85	@ .86
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.48 1/2	@ .49
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT.....	.91	@ .93
CORN—Cash.....	.38	@ .38 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.36 1/2	@ .37 1/2
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE—Good to Prime.....	4.00	@ 4.75
HOGS—Medium and Heavy.....	4.00	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	1.07	@ 1.08
CORN—No. 2.....	.55	@ .56
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	3.50	@ 4.50
HOGS.....	3.75	@ 4.25
SHEEP.....	4.00	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1.01	@ 1.02
CORN—No. 2.....	.57	@ .58
OATS—Mixed Western.....	.45	@ .50

BENWELL IS AVENGED. CRASH IN WALL STREET.

J. REGINALD BIRCHALL, HIS MURDERER, HANGED.

His Last Hours Spent in the Company of His Faithful Wife—Account of the Manner in Which He Lured His Victim to His Death.

[Woodstock (Ont.) dispatch.] Reginald Birchall expired on the gallows the murder of his friend Benwell at 8:50 o'clock yesterday morning. His last night on earth was passed, until a late hour, in the company of his wife.

The last words spoken by Birchall were to the hangman. He said: "Have you any objections to shaking hands with me?" "Certainly not," replied the executioner, and the last hand-shake followed.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

John Reginald Birchall was born at a place called Church, in Lancashire, England, where his father was the Protestant rector, a little over twenty-five years ago. His father was wealthy, and died in 1878, leaving his three sons and one daughter well provided for. Reginald, as he was called, was the youngest son, and soon got rid of his portion. He was educated at Harrow and Oxford, and led a fast life while a student. In the pursuit of his antecedents the detectives found at every step evidence that his associates, almost from the moment he was trusted alone, were of evil character.

In 1888 Birchall married the daughter of David Stephenson, General Traffic Manager of the London and North Western Railroad. The young woman's family were opposed to the match, but she finally eloped with him. The couple went to Woodstock, Canada. A peace was patched up between Birchall and his wife's parents, and in the spring of 1889 the couple returned to England and lived in Mr. Stephenson's house at Upper Norwood road, London. Birchall secured employment with a firm of photographers in London.

In London Birchall continued to lead a fast life and he was soon at his wife's end for money. It was during this period that the scheme which resulted in the murder of Benwell was concocted. The first step in the crime was the insertion in the papers of the following advertisement: "A CANADIAN UNIVERSITY MAN having to leave for home and learn the business with view to partnership; must have \$200 to start with, board, lodging and 5 per cent. interest till partnership arranged; highest references."

Many replies were received to the advertisement, but only two of them received attention from Birchall. These were from Douglas Raymond Pelly, of Walden place, Saffron Walden, Essex, and Frederick G. Benwell, son of Lieutenant Colonel Benwell, of Iscutdene, Cheltenham. Pelly was in poor health, and had been recommended by his physician to live in an outdoor life. Birchall wrote to him and to the Benwells, father and son, dating his letters from the Junior Constitutional and National Conservative Club, London. Birchall made friends with both, and impressed them with his candor and apparent honesty.

The story he invented to entrap his dupes was that he had a large farm, a mile and a half from Niagara Falls, Ontario, which was a large brick house, heated by steam and lighted by gas, and large barns lighted by electricity. He made it appear that his business was the buying of horses in the States and grooming them so that they could be sold at a profit. The feed for the horses was raised on the farm. He also made it appear that he was interested in business at Woodstock, and that there were a number of Englishmen there who were organized in a club.

Pelly was captivated by Birchall's manner and delighted with the prospect held out to him. He entered into an agreement with Birchall by which he was to pay him \$500 in return for his services. Pelly was to have board and lodging at the farm and receive 25 per cent. of the profits of the business. A check for \$500 was given to Birchall. Having got possession of this money the schemer induced the elder Benwell to let his son Frederick go with him.

Mrs. BIRCHALL, to see the farm, with the understanding that if he liked it he was to pay \$2,500 for a half interest in it. On Feb. 6, Mr. and Mrs. Birchall, Benwell and Pelly sailed from Liverpool on the Britannic, reached New York Feb. 11, and registered at the Metropolitan Hotel. On the following Saturday they left on the Erie Railroad for Buffalo. It was decided that Birchall and Benwell should go on the Erie, and Pelly on the next morning to the Falls and prepare for the reception of Pelly and Mrs. Birchall. Birchall came back the following night alone. He said that Benwell didn't like the farm or the people and that he refused positively to stay there. Birchall said he had written to the addresses of people further on in the country and started him off to see if he could find a place he liked. He told Pelly that he wasn't ready to go to the farm, for Benwell, his superintendent, had rented the place to some tenants and that things were in a bad shape. His suggestion that they go on to Niagara Falls and wait a few days was accepted.

On Tuesday, Feb. 18, Birchall, his wife and Pelly went to Clifton, Ont., to cross the Niagara River from Suspension Bridge. Birchall and Pelly stopped at a boarding house, while Mrs. Birchall lived at the Imperial Hotel. A week was spent there. Pelly all the time fretting at the delay and Birchall calming him with plausible stories. Among other falsehoods he said that he had received a letter from Benwell inclosing the receipt for Benwell's bonded luggage and requesting that it be sent him when he wanted it. The first hint given to Mrs. Birchall was on Feb. 28, when he showed Pelly a copy of a New York newspaper containing an account of the finding of Benwell's body in the tamarack swamp near McDonald's farm in Princeton, N. J. The cigar case with the name "F. G. Benwell" on it proved beyond a doubt whose body it was. Birchall said he would go at once and see the body, and Pelly instantly said that he would accompany him. The evidence against Birchall at the trial was very strong on all material points except as to the actual killing of Benwell. It was proved that he was seen with Benwell immediately before the murder and was seen alone immediately after, but there the direct evidence stopped.

ODDS AND ENDS.

ARCHBISHOP KENRICK is the oldest Catholic prelate in the United States. He is 84, and was consecrated in 1841.

One police court in New York, in three hours, disposed of 120 cases—an average of a minute and a half to each case.

A MEMORIAL to Adam Smith, author of "The Wealth of Nations," is to be erected at Kirkcaldy, Scotland, his birthplace.